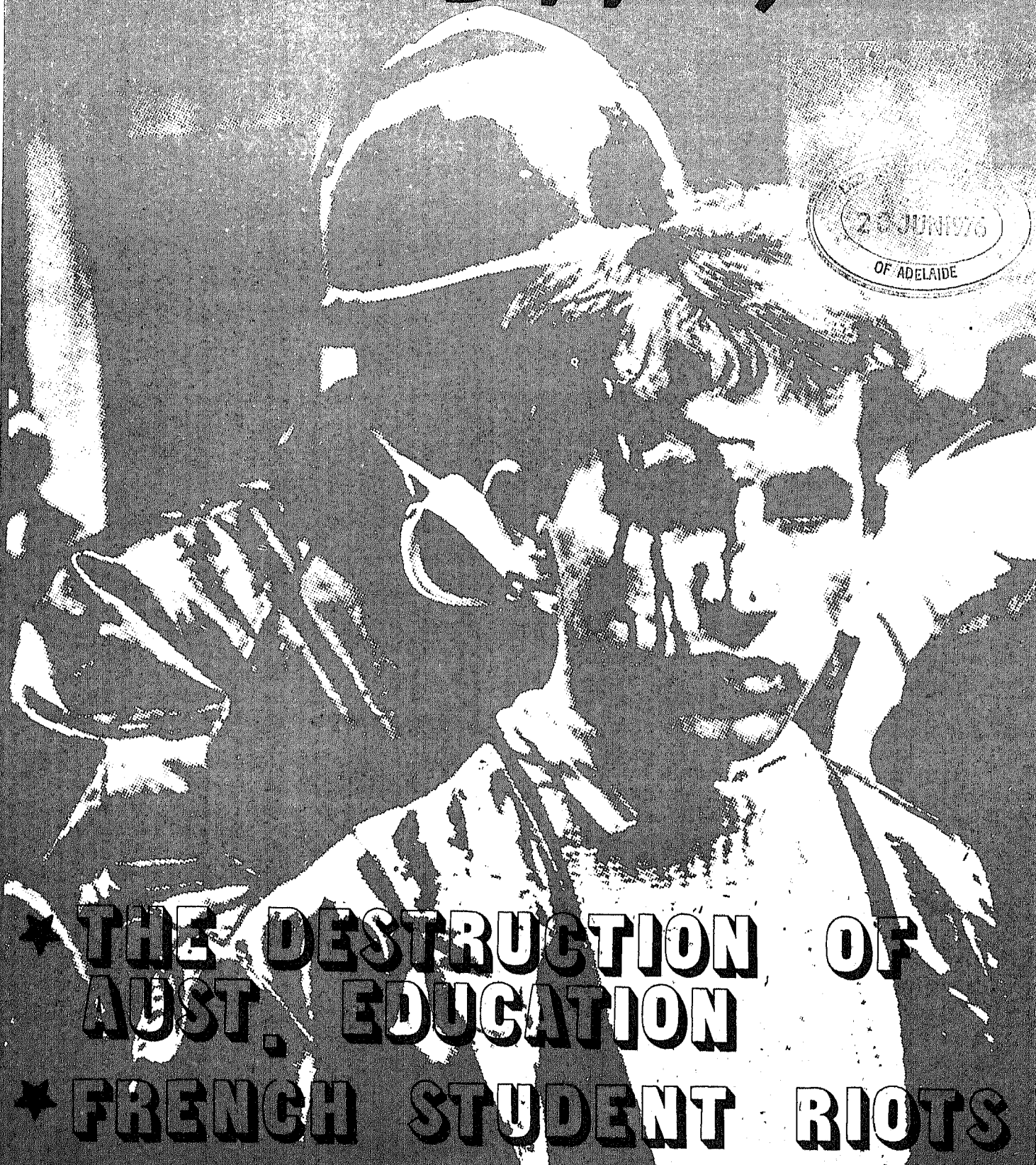


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ON DIT 9

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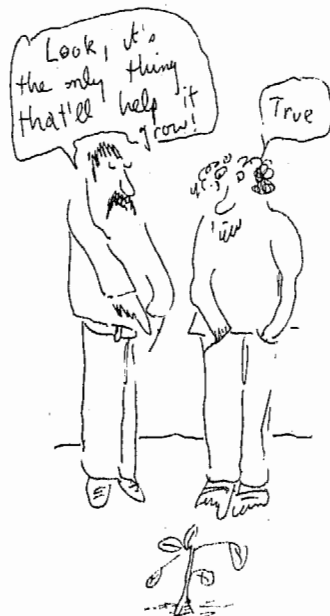


★ THE DESTRUCTION OF
AUST. EDUCATION

★ FRENCH STUDENT RIOTS



Gardening
Gnus



In the 'Duck Edition' of first term we carried a number of articles on Women and Health. From the reaction to these articles it has become clear that many people have experienced exactly the same type of ham-fisted medical care. This probably results from the normal authoritarian way that Western medicine is structured. However there are doctors who base their 'medical care' on co-operation and non-assertiveness, there are also ways of having children which do not necessitate turning one's body and child over to bright lights, an unsympathetic doctor and a bureaucratic hospital.

On Dit is interested in printing articles on any alternative medicine, psychiatry or science groups in Adelaide. Just drop in and let us know.

COMPETE

The 'On Dit' Competition is still running. Make sure you get in those short stories, poems, cartoons and so on. (Prizes galore).

DOODLE

The On Dit Doodle Book - If you doodle come in and let us know - We are planning a doodle book for later on in the year and are looking for any type, size or manner of doodle. Any doodles can be sent to the 'On Dit Doodle Book' C/o S.A.U.A.

HELP

'On Dit' is laid-out every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 12 noon - 5 p.m. We need as much help as possible - everyone is welcome.

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The On Dit Collective.

Peter Otto (Editor).
 Gai Wilson, Max Hicks (Features Editors).
 Beth Kriewaldt (Israeli Correspondent).
 Photographers: Bill Veitch (Timor Lawn Meeting) Louise Urbanik, Ross Mayne.
 Theatre: Andrew Bleby and Andre Jute.
 Film: Vimala Bott, Paul Manos, Anthony Lee-Lawrence.
 Education Newsletter: Peter Love.
 Jokes & World News: Peter White.
 ALL DUCK ILLUSTRATIONS ARE DRAWN BY IAN STEHLIK
 All duck drawings are copyright and are not to be reproduced without the written approval of the artist and Wombat Productions.
 GRAPHICS AND GENERAL ILLUSTRATION: Sue Parham.
 Layout and miscellaneous helping such as writing and carrying On Dit to Multilith -
 Bernie, Rodney Teakle, Sabina Wacyk, Adrian Lyons, Gi.
 Bread and Circuses Editors: Max Hicks and Patience Murphy.
 On Dit is printed at the Students' Association of the University of Adelaide by Frank, it is typed by Carolyn and Maxie and the plates are made by Maureen.

The Editor,
On Dit.

Dear Sir,

The last two On Dit issues, especially, showed a willingness to promote healthy dialogue about things that should concern everyone. Complaints about bias obviously stem from the extreme reluctance of some people to be confronted with the guts of what is going on under their upturned noses.

The articles on the death of Dr. Duncan and bisexuality provided important and intelligent comment and the interviews with Jan Gallagher and Margret Roadknight, (as well as the earlier ones with Wole Soyinka and Adrian Mitchell), presented discussions with four dedicated people involved in diverse activity.

When it comes to bread and circuses, pal mal is still unable to stop the unemployed getting less than \$40 a week - for somewhere around 60 hours a week of hard work on the job as On Dit editor, the of \$29 is hopeless arithmetic. The times definitely need changing.....

Starting right now, it's time the On Dit collective got a slap on the back for it's efforts.

(Signed)
Janette Porteous



On Dit Collective
with large
unidentified bear
on planetoid.



FAST FOOD

You can now get your food faster with the recent changes to the operations of the serveries in the Helen Mayo Refectory.

The serveries have been divided into three areas; the first handling pies, pasties, fish, chips and other hot meals, the second providing prepacked foods and drinks, and the third supplying prepared drinks as well as pies and pasties.

The three entry points will be signposted on a temporary basis and users are asked to co-operate with this new arrangement which should significantly reduce congestion and waiting time.

Peter Balan,
Chairman, Catering Board.



FOOD BUSINESS

The refectories are run on a day-to-day basis by the Catering Manager (Peter Stark) who is responsible to the Catering Board.

This Board was set up by the Union Council to operate all the Union catering services to maximise the service to Union members within the constraints imposed by its budget.

A sample of the wide range of subjects discussed during the Board's last meeting on May 24th reads as follows: The possible introduction of a self-service, self clean-up operation into the refectories (to reduce costs); changes to the traffic flow in the serveries in the Helen Mayo Refectory to reduce waiting time at peak periods; sign-posting to tell Union members what food services are available and at what time; pricing policy. In particular the Board agreed that a range of health foods SHOULD BE introduced into the Upper Refectory as soon as possible. The Board also started its work of quality and price review, which will be continued at subsequent meetings as the newly appointed Catering Manager and Food Services Supervisor (John Sierakowski) become more accustomed to the Refectories' problems. The Board has scheduled a special meeting to discuss its own organization and operation. If you are interested in this aspect of the catering operations ask the Union Secretary for a copy of submissions received on this subject and come to the meeting which will be held at 1.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 15th June in the North Dining Room.

Peter Balan,
Chairman, Catering Board.

typiste note:

Students are SAID to possess a little more awareness than the average layman. So why in the hell haven't more of you, questioned the food that passes through the gates of the Refectories. Only common sense tells you that FRUIT, WHOLEMEAL BREAD & WHOLEMEAL PASTRIES are far better for you than the "Auzzie Pie with Sauce". We need these foods for our bodies to function in the way Mother Nature intended. So why don't you look at what you are putting into your delicate tummies and realise that the stomach aches you may experience

from time to time, could be caused by the ARTIFICIAL FOODS you are eating.

ALSO Did you know Flinders University now has a small eating place, where they sell such goodies as Wholemeal Rolls, Sandwiches and Simply Delicious Cakes. You wouldn't want it to be said that they are producing healthier intellectuals than ourselves, WOULD YOU???? So why don't we do something about it!!!.

COULD IT BE SOMETHING HE ATE?



A LITTLE ADVERTISEMENT

LEARN TO WRITE YOUR THESES AND ESSAYS SIMPLY CONCISELY AND COMPLETELY.

ESTABLISHED Novelist/tutor will teach you - private lessons at City Address - moderate fees.
Phone : 51-5939 After Hours: 264-0483.

RADICAL EDUCATION

What to do about schooling? Reform, Revolt or Deschool?

The Radical Education Conference is being held on Monday 21st, Tuesday 22nd June 1976, in the New South Wales Teachers Federation Auditorium, 300 Sussex St., Sydney.

This conference is following on from the Political Economy Conference and offers a chance for people interested in radical education to participate in conference with radical educationalists, Professors Samuel Bowles and Herbert Gintis, late of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard.

Programme

All sessions will allow for discussion periods.

MONDAY

- 10.00 a.m. Prof. Gintis - Marxist Analysis of Schooling in Capitalist Societies.
- 1.30 p.m. Small group discussions - The situation in N.S.W. Schools.
- 4.30 p.m. Prof. Gintis - Marxist Critique of Deschooling.
- 8.00 p.m. Prof. Bowles - The Ideology of Progressive School reform.

TUESDAY

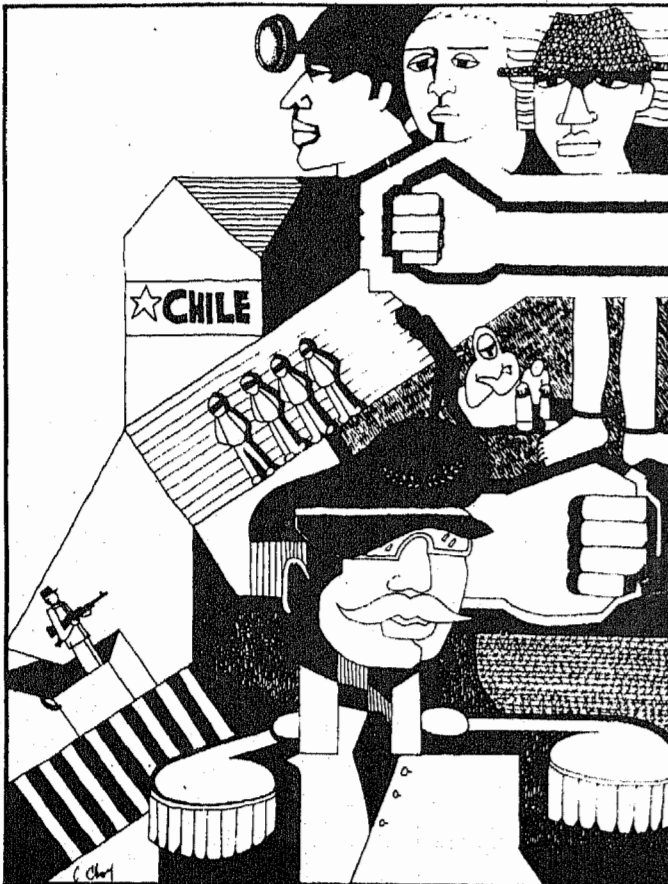
- 10.00 a.m. Rachael Sharp - The outcomes of Progressive Practice and the critique of Free Schools.
- 1.30 p.m. Doug White - Teacher militancy and educational reform in Victoria.
- 4.30 p.m. Reports and discussions on forms of recent militant activity in N.S.W. schools.
- 8.00 p.m. Prof. Bowles - What to do about schooling.

Registration

The cost is \$6: for students \$2 and for people attending late afternoon and evening sessions only \$4. The organisers are in need of money to cover the costs of this conference so that donations are welcome, even from those who cannot come. Make cheques, etc. payable to the June Education Conference Account. For further information contact Peter Stevens, Department of General Philosophy, Sydney University, N.S.W. 2006.

CHILEAN PENNA

In the upper refectory, on May 8th, Adelaide's Chilean community gave several hundred Australians a total experience of Chile's living culture. After four hours of Chilean food, wine, folkdancing and magnificent music, even the most inhibited Australian participants found themselves on the dance-floor, digging the electrifying rhythms put out by the Chilean band that left Western cabaret music far behind in the shadows of alienation. The Chilean band was well supported by the C.P.A. folk group, Red Peril, who provided some foot-stomping folk-rock later in the evening. Proceeds from the Penz go towards the struggle of the Chilean people against Pinochet's brutally oppressive military junta, a C.I.A. puppet regime that continues to practice the most inhuman forms of torture, murder and harassment against the Chilean people.



FORUM ; "IS THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH SAPPING THE LIFEBLOOD OF CHRISTIANITY?"

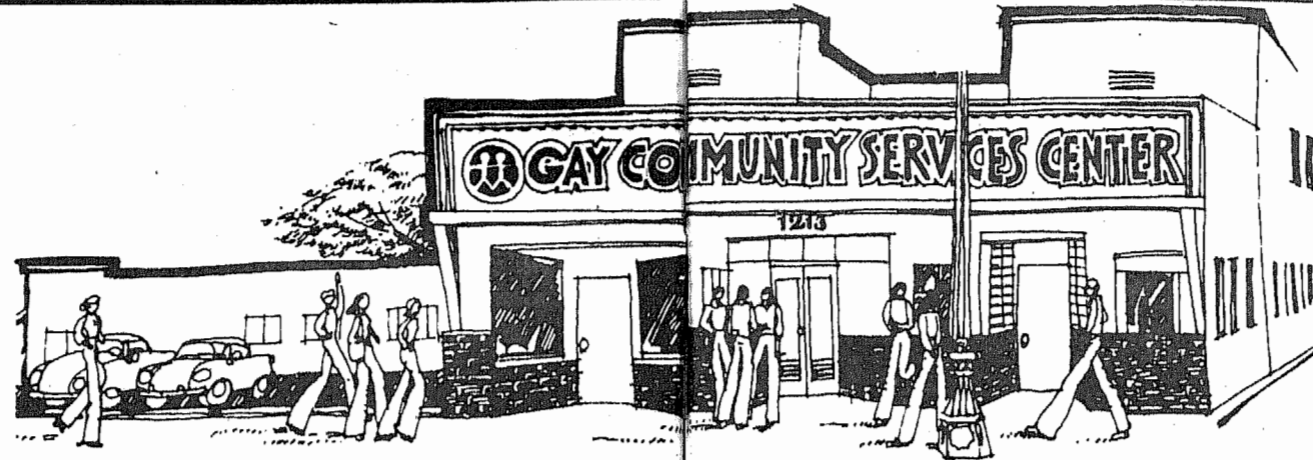
Wed. June 16th 1.10 - 2.00 p.m., South Dining Room.

SPEAKERS: Ian Tanner, minister of Scots Presbyterian Church, Basil Moore, Dept. of Religious Studies at Adelaide C.A.E.

SUBSEQUENT TERM EVENTS:
(Wednesday lunchtimes at 1.10 p.m.)

- June 30 - "The effect of Church - sponsored Foreign Aid in the struggle for World Justice", speaker Beth Mylius, from Action for World Development, Little Theatre.
- July 21 - film "Last Grave at Dimbaza", examining living and working conditions in South Africa. Little Cinema.
- July 28 - "The Struggle for Liberation in South Africa" Speaker - Colin Collins, Dept. of Religious Studies at Adelaide CAE, also a former resident of South Africa.
- July 23 - Group discussion arising out of tapes of three programmes on Liberation Theology, from the SCL radio series "Crossways" SCM room, religious complex.

For further details, look for the hanging parson on the lawns.
THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.



free shows

NO MORE FREE SHOWS (BUT NOT FOR TOO LONG WE HOPE)

Dear Students,

As you may have noticed over the last few years, or whatever - that you have been here, you are getting less and less in the way of entertainment for free. This is not due to the capitalist tendencies of the committee responsible for organizing most of the lunchtime concerts, nighttime concerts, University nights and balls (for those who are unaware the Social Activities Committee), but rather due to the fact that as inflation increases our budget from the Students Association decreases. In first term we have held concerts featuring Jeannie Lewis, Paul Stookey and Tim Lake as well as holding various union nights. However at a treasurers meeting our budget was unexpectedly cut by \$400 - Unfortunately this was the amount we had left aside for activities in second term. As we want to retain a period of activity at the end of this term (commonly known as PROSH) where all things put on will be free, charges will have to be made on all the rest of the concerts for this term.

Please give us your support by coming along to these so we can have more free shows on during prosh and next term.

Vicki,
Chairperson S.A.C.



HOMOSEXUALS IN EDUCATION

NATIONAL HOMOSEXUALS IN
EDUCATION SEMINAR

JUNE 26-27, 1976

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY UNION.

A seminar to explore and combat the anti-homosexual nature of the Australian education system.

- How and why does the education system oppress homosexuals ?
- What happens to homosexuals in the education system?
- As students?
- As teachers?
- As other education workers?
- What can be done about the heterosexual bias in course structure, content and materials?
- What action can homosexuals take against the heterosexism of the education system?

ACCOMMODATION

Billets can be provided if the Collective is notified by Friday, 18 June. Anyone able to supply accommodation should notify us at the earliest opportunity.

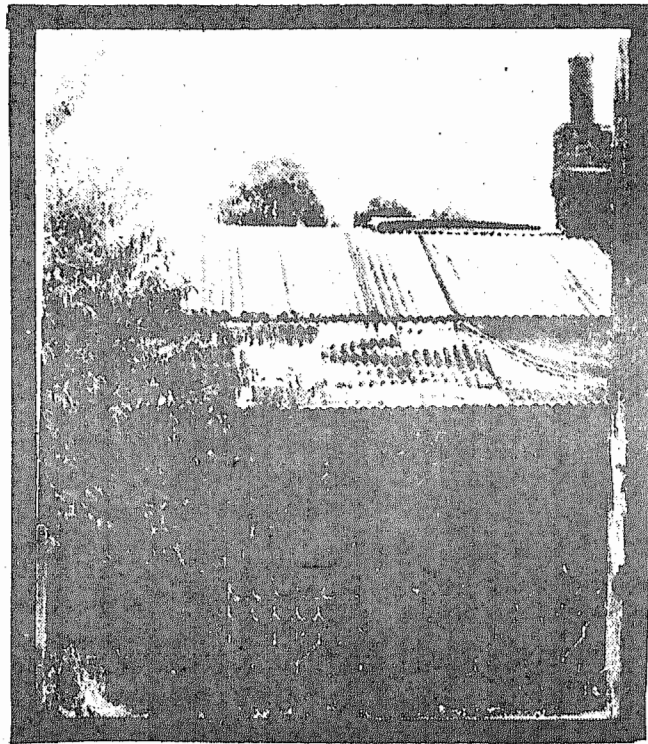
WHO IS WELCOME?

The seminar is for all those homosexuals involved in the field of education. Secondary and tertiary students, academics and teachers and all other homosexual education workers, such as administrators, librarians, aides, public servants in Government Education Departments and other.

For further details contact:

Homosexual Collective
c/- A'JS Women's Department,
97 Drummond Street, Carlton, Victoria. 3053.
Ph. 347 7433.

Cheques or postal orders should be made payable to Homosexual Conference Collective and forwarded with registration forms to the above address.



included in public works programs. Exploitative landlords and speculators must also be overtaken.

Squatting is the only alternative to homelessness for many who are unable to afford the exorbitant rental and land monies for reasonable accommodation. This fact is supported by the revelation that no new houses were constructed for the purposes of rental in 1975. It would appear that the market for house rental is steadily decreasing.

Squatting conserves the valuable resources of this country. Empty houses deteriorate and are vandalised. Occupied houses are maintained and cared for. IT IS TIME THIS WASTE WAS STOPPED. SHELTER IS A BASIC HUMAN NEED AND A BASIC RIGHT - EXPLOITATION IS NEITHER.

The Squatter's Union aims to:

1. Help people squat in Adelaide.
2. Raise public awareness of the housing problems and solutions.
3. Protect and support squatters who set themselves up.
4. Pressure relevant bodies for needed policy changes in the housing sector.
5. End Landlord exploitation.

If you are in anyway concerned with homelessness, or want to squat - YOUR HELP IS NEEDED. Come to the first meeting of the Squatters Union on Tuesday June 15th at 8 p.m. at Contact and Exchange Centre, 28 Byron Place Adelaide, Phone 21-22120 or Bowden-Brompton Group 46-4414.

END THE SHOCKING DISUSE OF HOUSES: EVERY HOUSE IS A HOME - ACT NOW!!!

P.S. If you know of any empty houses let us know by phoning 212-2120.

There is a desperate lack of housing in Adelaide. In spite of this shortage there are many empty houses in the city and suburbs. For example there are more than 60 within the city square mile alone. Radical action is needed to make use of these houses that are needlessly wasted by the State and Local government inefficiencies. There is also a need to protest the immorality of landlords who "sit" on houses waiting for land and rental prices to rise, especially since these rises are partly caused by such sitting activities.

Squatting is the only viable answer! Housing has to be taken out of the hands of government bureaucrats. There is much evidence that the workings of these bureaucracies result in the deterioration of empty houses which have

THE SQUATTERS' UNION

page full of PUSS

INSIDE
1976 ART
PRINT
OFFER

A COLOR brochure illustrating The Australian's latest art print offer is included in today's edition. Make your choice from the works of eight Australian masters.

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Adelaide	54-0351
Brisbane	52-8050
Perth	291-1000

← THE AUSTRALIAN GROVELS FOR READERS AFTER ITS LOSS OF POPULARITY SINCE DECEMBER '75.



\$12,000m LIFT FOR DEFENCE

More men for army under five-year plan

By HARRY GREEN

THE Government is to spend at least \$12,000 million over the next five years, laying the groundwork for the purchase of more defence equipment.

The Government's commitment is also designed to give a boost to Australian manufacturing industry, which will participate significantly in defence equipment projects.

The decision will mean an increase of about 5.5 per cent a year. It is expected to be concentrated largely on equipment but the extra money will also be used to increase the size of the Army from 31,500 to about 37,000 over the five years.

Parliament was told yesterday by the Minister for Defence, Mr Killen, that the Government had decided to allocate a minimum \$12,000 million to a five-year defence program.

↑ KILLEN: heavily into killin'



JOH BJELKE-PETERSEN, EXTREMIST PEANUT FARMER AND VERY INDEPENDENT STATE PREMIER, RECENTLY ADMITTED GIVING INDONESIAN OFFICIALS HIS SUPPORT FOR THEIR 'CAUSE' IN TIMOR.

N-warships can visit here again

From BRETT BAYLY

CANBERRA — The Prime Minister (Mr. Fraser) said yesterday that nuclear-powered warships could visit Australian ports under strict conditions.

The conditions have been drawn up by the Defence Department and the Australian Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Fraser told Parliament the decision to lift a ban on nuclear warships had been made after a long and careful study of the issue. The study is associated with the ASSTC.

Britain and the US had been asked in 1971 to refrain from proposing visits by nuclear warships to Australian ports.

Movements of vessels must be during daylight hours when visibility is at least three quarters of a mile.

Nuclear equal controls on other shipping would be applied while nuclear-powered ships were entering or leaving port.

There must also be a capability to move the vessel to a remote anchorage within 24 hours if an accident happened.

planned for future US surface ships, would be assessed.

The report says that virtually no information is available on nuclear warships of the French, Soviet and other navies.

The acceptance of ships other than those of the US and the British navies would depend on getting enough information to assure Australian authorities that the risk to the Australian people

DOING THE ARMAGEDDON CRAWL... said that unless ships could use





THE POLITICS OF PENETRATION >>

Sensuality, that is non-genital stimulation/pleasure, is certainly included in sex manuals and current discussions of heterosexual sex, but as suggested before, often for the purpose of enhancing the probability of orgasm.

A lot of expressed male sexuality is in terms of 'fucking the arse off her', with the imagery of the penis as a tool or a weapon. Virginity in a woman is still a quality looked for by some men, for the claimed advantage of 'breaking her in'. Loss of virginity in literature and conversations still tend to assume, and accept, that it needs to be painful.

For some women who fuck out of obligation, duty or pressure, or assume no overt sexual pleasure for themselves, penetration enables them to 'get it over with' as soon as possible. It is also used by some women to fake mutuality passively.

The fact that the female body has physical responses through lubrication to inform us whether penetration will be pleasurable/easier or not is not always considered relevant in heterosexual fucking. There are many assumptions that the 'naturalness' of penetration means that a woman's body is just there waiting for the male penis for the convenience of the man. Needless to say, women are not designed to be on top for penis-orientated fucking, but as normal complex beings, their bodies reflect their mind's realistic grasp of their needs and desires. Female readiness for penetration only comes

about when the emotional environment is relaxed and non-threatening, tension-free to women, when it is what they want. There are women under the impression - and the pressure - that they should fuck through penetration even though it hurts. The fact that the muscles are tight and rejecting, without lubrication should be enough for all of us to grasp that fucking through coercion or duty are violations of the integrity of a woman's body.

Masturbation for men is still generally seen as only for physical "relief/release", with the 'enlightened' emphasis on the fact that one should not feel guilty about it, but no mainstream literature deals with the possible physical, emotional and sexual advantages of auto-eroticism. Sexual fantasies including women seem to be widely used in this form of "surrogate" sex.

The heterosexist performance principle of the man having to hold an erection (and the associated anxiety and loss of ease and mutuality) is very much based on the belief that penetration is the aim of fucking, rather than a mode.

We have a lot of difficulty just relaxing and being 'passive' (receptive) when another is making love to us, for reasons such as fear of losing control/initiative or feeling manipulated/played on. The heterosexual physical mutuality of penetration can be used to avoid facing our self-consciousness and our need to feel in control of ourselves and/or the situation.

An interesting aspect of coital ejaculation is that it would be the least effective way of avoiding pregnancy, and yet, through our learned attitudes, including the 'naturalness' of penetration and the 'unnaturalness' of masturbation, abstinence or 'coitus interruptus' seem to be the extreme alternatives of attempted contraception that many of us still practise.

Many women still possess the heterosexual concept of 'going too far', learnt through the painful adolescent struggles of discovering and defining our sexuality in a mutually exclusive environment of peer sexual pressure (and our own aroused interest) and parental/adult pressure to remain a 'virgin' and 'not have a reputation'. The very technical definitions we evolved in our attempts to cope with the threatening ambiguity and conflict, and the significance that the experimenting and the ultimate limit of restraint (no penetration) made penetration an important symbol of commitment, significance, vulnerability.

Some men still retain a hierarchy of 'progress' in their sexual relationships with women, also learnt from adolescence (through experimenting or just phantasing), including concepts of

'easy' and 'promiscuous' women. 'Cock-teasers', used to describe women who arouse but do not supply a fuck, come into these infantile concepts.

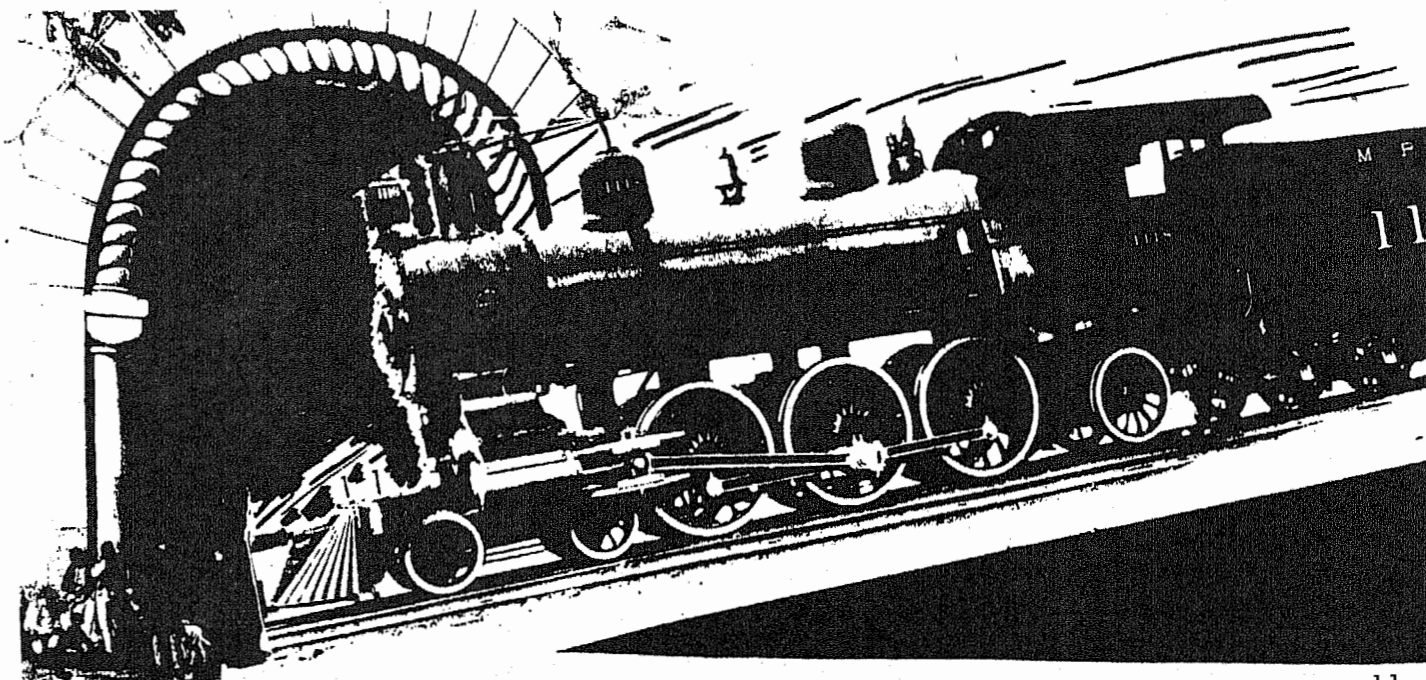
For many heterosexual men and women, non-penetration sex does not seem like 'real sex' because of these sorts of adol-

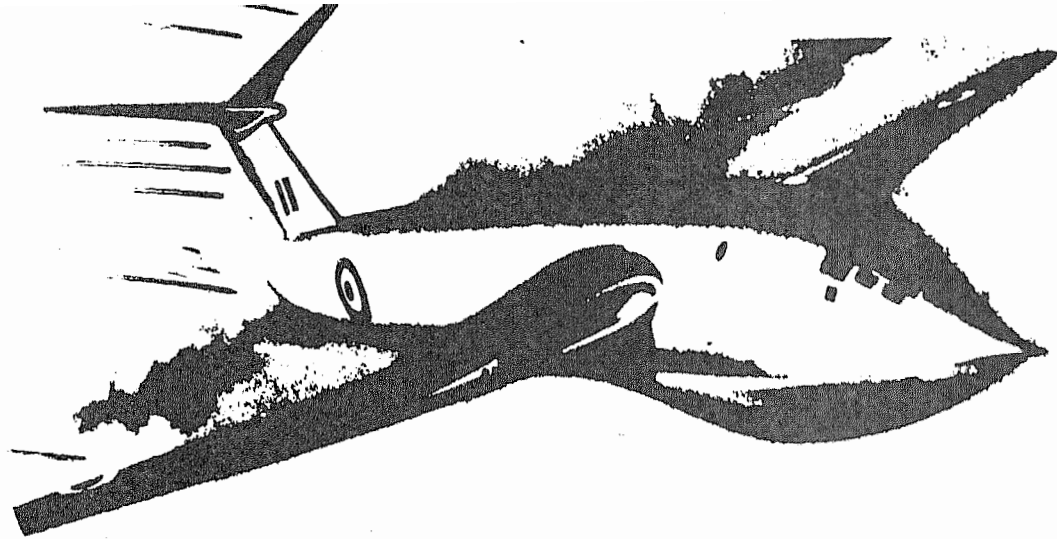
escent experiences. Mutual orgasm, widely assumed to be through penetration, is valued by many as the ultimate sexual ideal, if not the actuality.

Rape, forcible penetration, has the present power dynamics of penetration in the most overt and simplified terms.

The courts, in their definition of indecent assault, clearly differentiate other forms of sexual intrusion and coercion from the more 'outrageous' crime of rape. We inherit our present legal concept of rape from culture based on male (i.e. father-husband) dominance and control of women, with the resultant value on chastity, so that fathers could deliver their daughters 'pure and unsullied' to husbands chosen by the father. Chastity before marriage (and infidelity from there on) ensured the male-dominated culture desire to be sure that the property etc. the fathers were leaving went to sons legitimately their own. Belief in the male blood line made women into vessels of propagation and as such social restraints were needed to guarantee clearcut paternity, within the accepted awareness that women were therefore constantly and inhumanly restricted, totally denied freedom and equality.

Rape has a very special significance in this culture in that it carries with it a level of humiliation and shame for the woman which is not experienced with other, 'lesser' sexual assaults. Although the excessive pain of forcible penetration obviously can exceed the pain of other sexual assaults, the woman's





psychic pain and self-doubting that follows rape seem mostly to stem from the belief that the woman has been intruded upon in the ultimate form. Rape fears are widely spread throughout women in our culture, with the attendant awareness of the humiliation of rape, humiliation that has been culturally created so that women feel shame at having been forcibly violated (!) and feel reluctance to 'admit' or report it.

The imagery of the penis as powerful (some men refer to their penis as if it has a life of its own and demands satisfaction irrespective of the ethics of the man) does not make it difficult for women to resent penetration, to see it as an intrusion. Socialised rape fears also do not improve women's relationship to penetration.

At the moment, in this culture there are distinct sex roles in fucking, based very much on the sexual behaviour required for the sexual release of men and the impregnation of women, that is, penetration. The fact that this mode of fucking is obviously not the only way of making love, nor necessarily the most rewarding (sexually and emotionally) for both men and women, is certainly not widely acknowledged. For when we begin to realise that the penis is an area of pleasure for the man, and not a tool with a purpose, other possibilities become apparent. If we make love without an assumption of penetration, it does not matter whether our lover has a penis/vagina and us a vagina/penis. Fucking loses its clearcut (un)conscious assumptions of roles, appropriate behaviour, expectations, power dynamics. And in this world where the last stand definition of a man is a human with a penis (= power), when the penis is seen primarily as just a pleasure-receiving area, male/femaleness becomes irrelevant in our definition of our selves and others. When we have this consciousness, we will fuck with and live with lovers of the other sex in a similar (and non-power way) as we will with our own.

Men's awareness of the experienced degradation in rape for women shows itself in the heterosexist anal rapes of men by men, particularly in the present prison system. Warders and stronger (more dominant) prisoners use anal rape as a power symbol. Even in non-coercive male situations such as some 'camp' homosexual scenes, heterosexual and homosexual men retain their sense of 'masculinity' by always being the 'active' (penetrating) one in anal sexual intercourse. The role of recipient of the penis is assumed by most men to be the inferior, if not the degrading, position to be in.

The fact that the courts do not accept the concept of rape when a husband forcibly violates his wife (and it still is happening) is evidence that the present system still accepts the superiority of the 'naturalness' of penetration as a male right, irrespective of the fact that it is blatantly a denial of another human's right to define her own life and sexuality. What is defined as a crime in the streets ceases to be one when the man and woman are married.

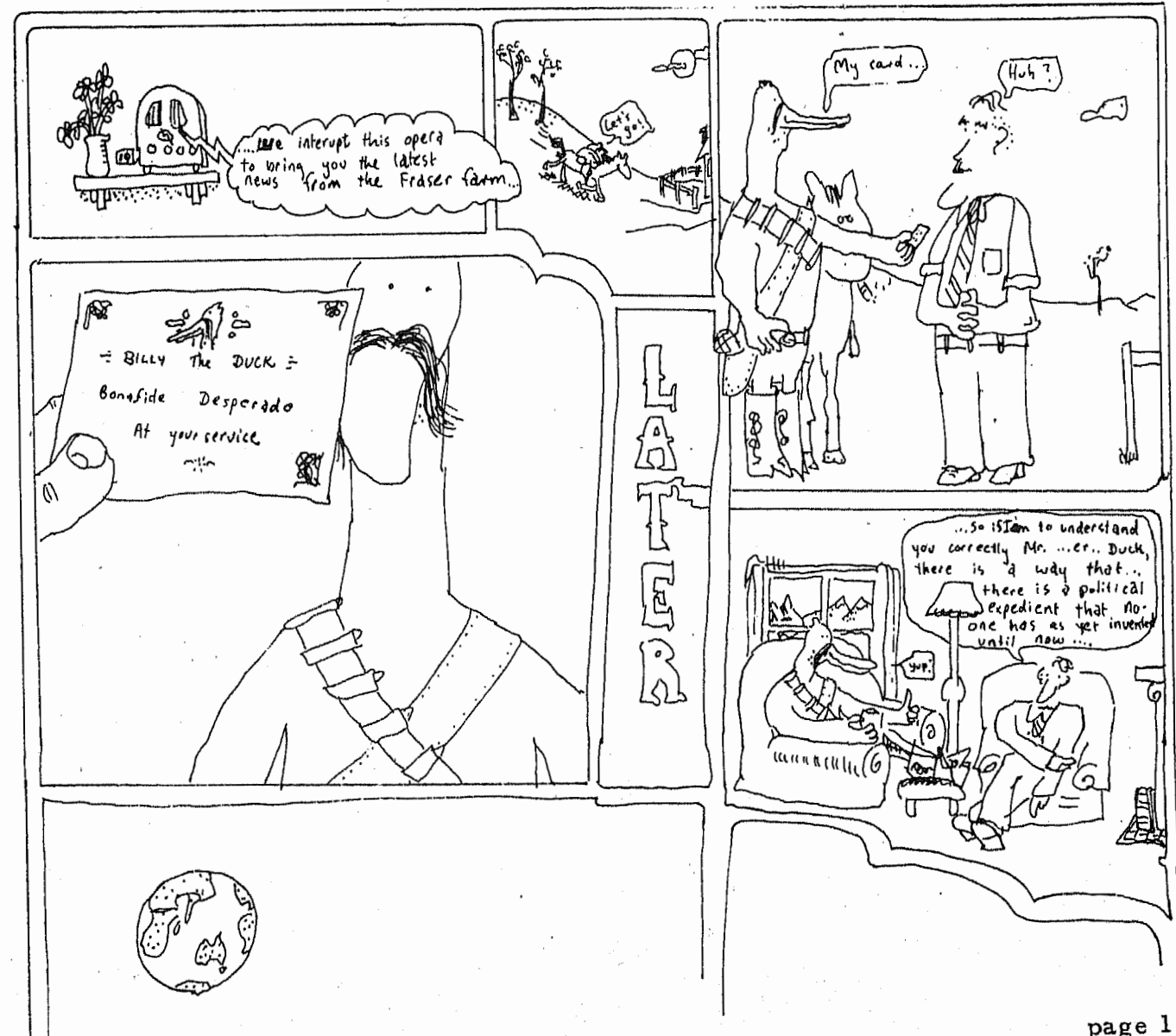
The phallus itself is widely used as a symbol of power and dominance, even by those who pride themselves on their rejection of Freudianism or non-revolutionary politics.

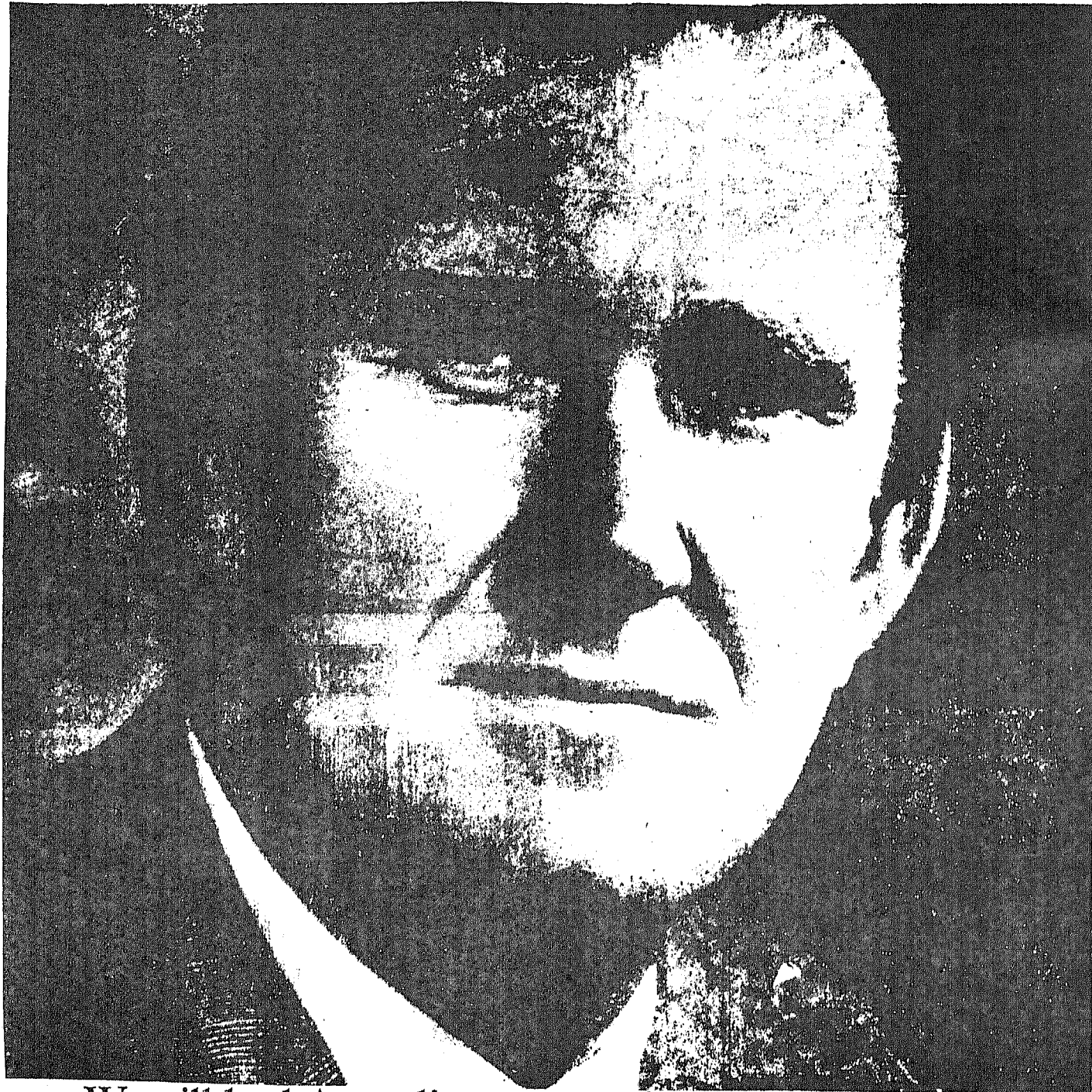
Men who are taught/have ingested the societal crippled image of the penis as powerful, and who are not offered any consistent sexual models based on mutuality, gentleness and discussion, are very poor, deprived (and often cruel) lovers. Women who are taught/have ingested the societal crippled image of vagina as passive or performance active, and who are not offered any consistent sexual model based on mutuality, self-responsiveness and discussion, are often very poor, deprived (and at times cruel) lovers. Paradoxically, both women and men are often forced into a position of being exceedingly selfish and defensive in sexual relationships, although the lack of mutuality offers little reward for gratif-

ication by the other. The present cultural definitions of men and women, our genitals, and assumed sexual roles all serve the political purpose of keeping us (un)consciously accepting the present power hierarchy of male, female, infant. This culture's definitions are so narrow that they deprive us of the experience of freedom, of living among equals, through the exclusively heterosexual penetration model of sexuality. When sexual repression of most intense peer relationships are so rigidly defined and thoroughly learned, we are faced with the fact of our own deep-seated power roles and hierarchies, and the stifling of honest, pleasurable experienced definition of sexuality, expression and love/respect for others, and especially ourselves.

In this article I am not denying the existence of men who enjoy ejaculation/orgasm through other than the penetration mode, nor the pleasure that both men and women do get from penetration fucking. Nor do I deny the existence of women and men who enjoy fucking without the expectation or desire for genital-based orgasm, or orgasm 'perse'. Nor do I wish to deny that penetration is as valuable a way of fucking as any other; just that while it has the present values it will continue to be used as a weapon, unconsciously and consciously, in the heterosexual battleground of bed, and in the culture at large, for all of us. I believe that many of the values and behaviours described are still true to varied extents for most heterosexual and homosexual women and men.

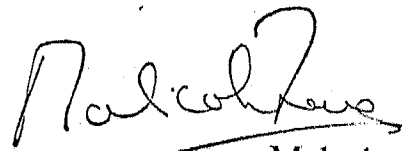
Lyn.





We will lead Australia to prosperity, creating jobs and opportunities. We will protect those in need of help. Medibank, pensions, education and social welfare will all be strengthened by honest, responsible government.

This advertisement appeared in the 'Advertiser' last year just prior to the elections.
Would you buy a used etc.?


Malcolm Fraser.

EMPLOYMENT

The overall effect of Fraser's economic package will be to reduce spending power, (in an attempt to thereby restrain inflation). The result of this "deflationary" move, in an economy showing no real recovery, must be to INCREASE UNEMPLOYMENT. (Or hasn't Mr. Fraser heard).

MEDIBANK

"People are to be encouraged to insure privately". - from Modifications to Medibank, a confidential report of Cabinet discussions published in the Financial Review of June 3rd, 1976. "There are two subsidy elements in the new scheme which make private insurance more attractive". These subsidy elements are a \$50m Commonwealth re-insurance pool (which will allow the reduction of private insurance subscription rates), and the general pitch of medibank (as more expensive).

In other words, behind the veil of confusion and fast-talking, Fraser's government is proceeding to rapidly dismantle Medibank and take health care out of the public domain and back into the private domain.

PENSIONS

Well, there were lots of truly humane promises - promise of a pension increase, promise of the indexing of pensions, and promise of an improvement in the system of payment. As is to be expected, none of these have eventuated.

EDUCATION

Mr. Fraser's performance in relation to education has been abysmal and there'll be worse still to come in August (See other articles in this issue of On Dit).

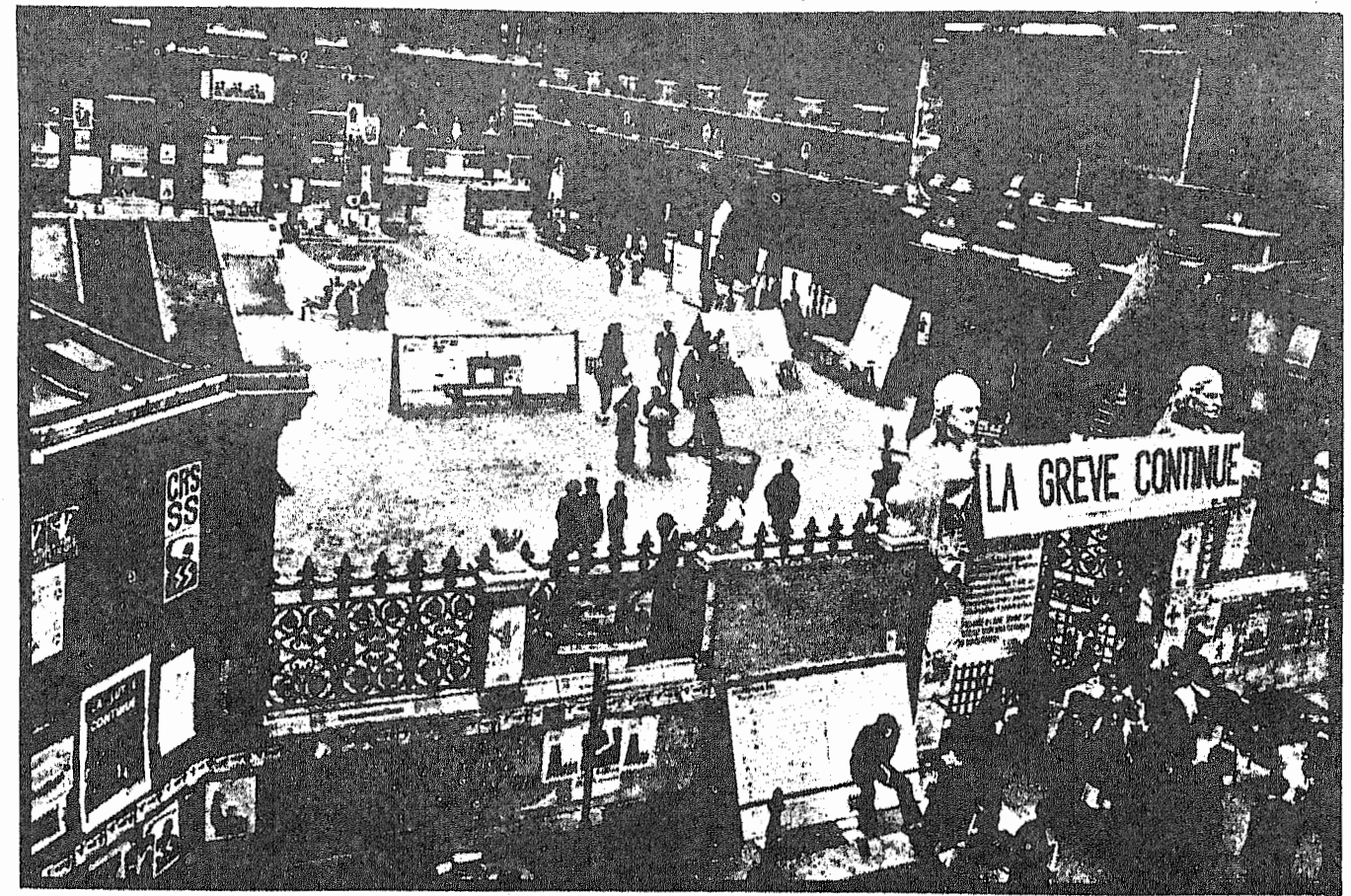
SOCIAL WELFARE

Early in the year long before the mini-budget announcement by Mr. Lynch, the Fraser Government had slashed \$30m from social security. And they were rushing to make further social welfare cuts, until they met with a lot of political opposition, the Libs. lost The N.S.W. election, their own senators crossed the floor etc. So now, after serious damage to Public Image, the government, while continuing to pursue the same policy, is being a little more cautious and selective about how it does so.

No Longer

is there any sense in merely talking of "the budget" when trying to access the Federal Governments' economic manoeuvres. For Fraser is implementing his objectionable policies cunningly, a little at a time, throughout the year. Carefully arranged PR preceeds each move.....

SO REMEMBER: he'll cut the worker in half, but he'll do it by inches.



THE FRENCH STUDENT RIOTS

France has known nothing like it since May 1968. On April 15th, 40,000 to 50,000 students marched in Paris; a similar number protested in other parts of the country. Most of the French university system has been shut down; according to the Manchester Guardian of April 16th.

"Students are on strike at 4 Universities, making it the biggest protest strike since the widespread worker student actions of May 1968".

The issue is a threat to University autonomy and students' freedom of choice which is not far from those which begin now to threaten students in Australian schools and universities. The Giscard d'Estaing government has

proposed a series of "reforms" aimed at making the university system more "responsive" to the needs of French Capital. Using as justification, the current unemployment situation (in France more than a third of the one million jobless are under twenty five), the economic recession, and perhaps with still some hopes of forming the advanced French Superstate, the government measures practically deliver the university system to dictation by French Business interests.

Under the government's plan, admission to the universities is to become more "selective". Some courses are to be shortened, some eliminated. In addition, French businessmen are to be given a direct say in shaping nat-



factions from the 40 striking universities voted to make April 15th a day of protest.

The government's reaction to this was voiced by Mme. Alice Saunier-Seite, State Secretary for the Universities (who had, ironically, led her own students in the revolt of '68). She threatened that the government would respond to further action by cancelling the end-of-year (August-September) exams, thus depriving students of credit for a full year of study.

Admirably, the students, both radical and moderate, responded by intensifying their campaign. Mme. Saunier-Seite was cautioned to moderation by Pres. d'Estaing (now appearing to represent a minority of reformists in a doggedly conservative coalition) but she has steadfastly refused to consider abandoning or even altering the "reforms".

Thus on the 15th, up to 50,000 students marched through the main arteries of the city. As they neared the Ministry of Education in a busy commercial section of the Left Bank, riot police systematically blocked off all the side streets to prevent escape, and then attacked the demonstrators, swinging their clubs and often firing tear-gas grenades point-blank into people's faces, seriously wounding and disfiguring several. They charged into subway entrances and onto platforms in pursuit of demonstrators.

One elderly woman, waiting on the platform for a train, was caught in one of the police charges and killed. The reason for this hysterical Government over reaction is seen largely in the results of the recent Paris local elections. A grand alliance of Socialists and Communists won more than half the vote - a serious beating for the conservative government. They obviously fear that these factions will gain further support by aligning themselves with students and academics in this current protest. With Legislative elections in 1978, their fears are forcing them to create a "law-and-order" issue.

The movement of opposition has now extended well beyond the initial coalition of student groups. Academics and staff have come out in full support, generally promoting the nation-wide university strike. In opening a meeting of militant students, M. Rolan Perez, President of Amiens University, declared "If they want fewer students, they should have the courage to say so. The issue should be put to Parliament, not decided on government circular". (Referring to the off-handed way in which Mme. Saunier-Seite circulated her decision).

ional education policy, bringing it more into line with their narrowly perceived interests.

Special groups of university staff and industrialists are to compile the courses, and most of the technical ones will require an extra year of study.

Explained one history student, "The governments so called 'reform law' will starve and weaken the literary and social studies departments, as well as those dealing with fundamental science, while creating whole new departments of retailing, advertising, commercial law, business administration."

On April 8th, student demonstrators gathering at the Paris train station Gare de L'Est, were summarily dispersed by police, with "anyone looking like a demonstrator" being detained for an "identity check". Students occupying the rector's office at the Sorbonne the same day were brutally clubbed, and police also attacked demonstrations of 1200 at Rennes and 1000 in Clermont-Ferrand.

The next day, 5000 students and striking teachers marched to Paris, denouncing the previous day's police attacks, and a meeting of 250 delegates of both moderate and left-wing

As a consequence of the violence of the police response, a large number of non-academic groups and individuals have had their sympathies aroused. Senior school students have added their support by waging a similar campaigns. In French schools, a new system of "streaming" has been proposed, ostensibly to allow the pupil to attain his or her own level. The militant pupils criticise this: "allowing students to stay slow seems to institutionalize the built-in handicaps of the class system" and polls have shown that the majority of teachers agree with this criticism.

On April 22nd, 10,000 high school students demonstrated in Paris, denouncing the reform projects as they affected the secondary schools, and condemning police brutality. The next day, only a week after the initial demonstration which was so violently opposed by police, tens of thousands of students, tertiary supported by secondary, again marched in Paris. The march was an extraordinary one - the students, carrying balloons and grotesque masks of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education, laughed and shouted as they marched by in wave after wave behind the banners of their respective schools.

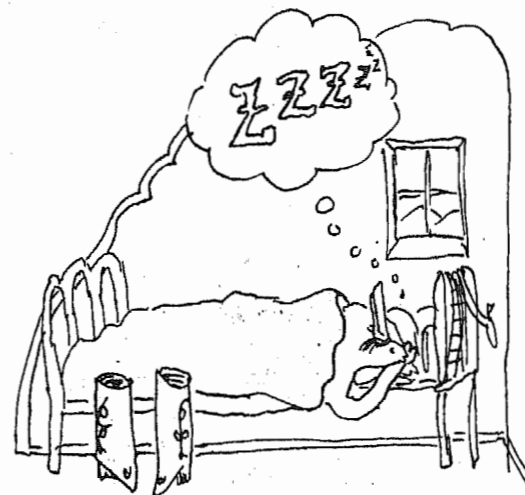
News of the French students' struggle has been largely ignored by the Australian media, indeed there seems to be an almost concerted media black-out on the events. Perhaps this suggests that someone sees a relevance of the French situation in education to our own. Anyone who has applied for NEAT assistance for any discipline outside of a narrow range for which the government has defined a need (i.e. system-maintenance areas such as social work, certain areas of education), anyone who will now have to give up higher degree or post-graduate study, because of re-introduction of fees, will realize that these pressures are already manifesting themselves.

The Australian government has been warned by the unexpectedly energetic reaction of the French academic community, to approach the issue of similar reforms in this country in a less explicit way. We must be prepared to resist any attack here on academic autonomy, however disguised, with the same energy the French students have shown.

* Neat has now been effectively dismantled.



no more pencils no more books no more teachers!



In effect, the Government wants to put an end to what it sees as the wasteful, inefficient, and un-productive spending introduced by the social democrats - on poor kids, the migrants and now-job oriented tertiary courses.

While it hasn't been as savage as predicted, the min-budget for education is obviously not a blue-print for the alleviation of inequalities. Teachers unions are reported to have heaved sighs of relief, with doubts in some areas, and not much comment has been heard from universities and CAE's. Statement by Treasurer Mr. Lynch and Education Minister Mr. Carrick have been characteristically void of detail, and my comments at this stage will relate to the guidelines set for triennial reports of education commissions and other measures.

The Government has "reinstated" triennial funding, although on a "rolling basis" to preserve "Budget flexibility and (enable) education programs to respond more quickly to changing community needs" (see note below). Carrick is silent on the possibility of conflict between community needs and budget flexibility, but I suppose he'd say that the Government represents the consensual community, and that Treasury control will be wisely exerted.

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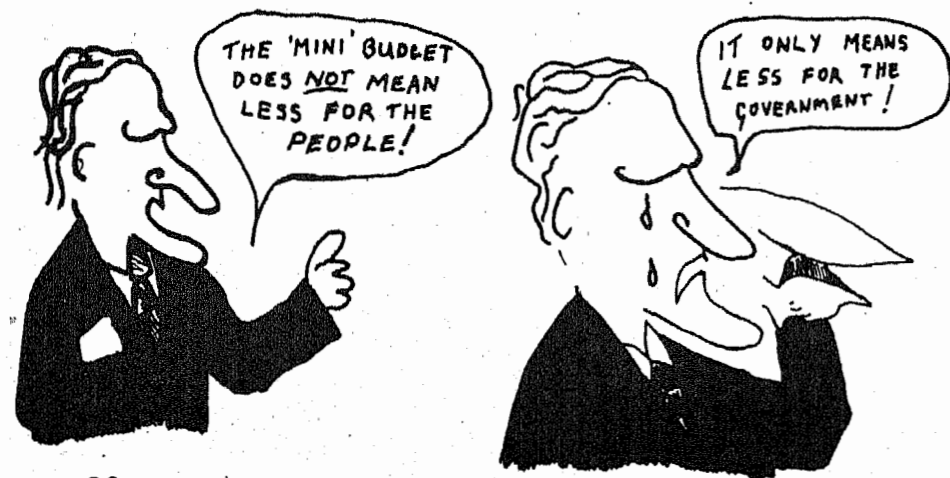
There'll be less new post-graduate awards in 1977 - 800 compared with 900 this year - and fees will be re-introduced for second and higher degrees. Fees could also be introduced for students who have obtained their full basic qualifications. What this probably means is that students who have, for example a Diploma in Teaching from a CAE, will have to pay fees for a first university degree.

Carrick expects the Government to save about \$80 million in 1976-77 by slashing programs for adult migrant education. They'll do this by maintaining existing inadequate facilities - no increase in numbers of teachers or numbers of migrants enrolled in courses.

It is clearly the Government's intention to finance tertiary education to the extent that job oriented graduates can be produced. This is what industry and commerce want, and this is what the College of Advanced Education (and training) provide. In 1977, the CAE's are expected to increase their intake by about 10% (apparently they had sought a 12% increase), while the universities should maintain their intake of students over the next three years at a level comparable to that in 1976. No new institutions, apart from the already committed Australian Maritime College, will be established in 1977.

Teacher education has been hit, as the Government considers that there are already and probably will be in the future, too many teachers in the schools. Numbers of students in present teacher education courses are to be regarded as a maximum, and proposals for capital expenditure on teacher education facilities appear unlikely to be approved. So the old formula will probably be re-introduced - increase the class sizes and reduce in time the number of teachers. Just in case the teachers look like complaining tell them that their supply oversteps the demand, and make an example of the odd dissident by the summary dismissal of two.

The overall economic terms, the Government expects differential growth rates in the various sectors of tertiary education. The CAE's except for the teacher education sector (which looks like it will stand still), appear to receive a 5% growth rate in 1977, and 2% in 1978 and 1979, while the universities have a 2% growth in 1977-1979. However, these figures are based on growth in real terms over 1976, which was funded by the previous government as a stand-still year. Further, the rates are subject to review on the "polling triennium" basis.



HOW'S THAT MAL



Another important job oriented sector of the education system - Technical and Further Education - receives in 1977, a growth rate of 7.5% over 1976 and 5% in 1978 and 1979. The Government wants the TAFE Commission to co-operate with the tertiary commissions in rationalising post-school education and training-not necessarily a bad thing, except where it is likely to mean less places available. It also suggests that the Commission look further into job training to save money. The Schools Commission is to bare its recommendations on the maintenance of existing standards; with only a 2% growth in 1977, 1978, 1979. A couple of points from Carrick's speech to the Senate are worth quoting.

"The Commission should also have regard to the problems of those non-government schools which are unable to increase their fee income in line with rising costs".

Saint's or Prince's in trouble? And then, "The program should also take account of the need for replacement and upgrading of sub-standard facilities.

While more money doesn't automatically produce "better education", sub-standard facilities need more than a passing account, particularly when regard is also expected of the fee problems of the private schools. Sub-standard facilities abound in schools where there is a significant proportion of migrant students, the kids whose parents will be pleased with the \$80 million they can save for Carrick.

Carrick ends his statement with the observation that, although the Government has taken vigorous action "to restrain public expenditure, it has honoured its election promise to maintain spending on essential election programs". But the maintenance of existing standards, and small growth rates based on an artificial stand-still year, and December 1975 prices, will not provide for every Australian to do what he or she is urged to do in Fraser's consensus-seeking speeches.

Before a proper analysis can be made of the "education mini-budget", more information and details are necessary. From

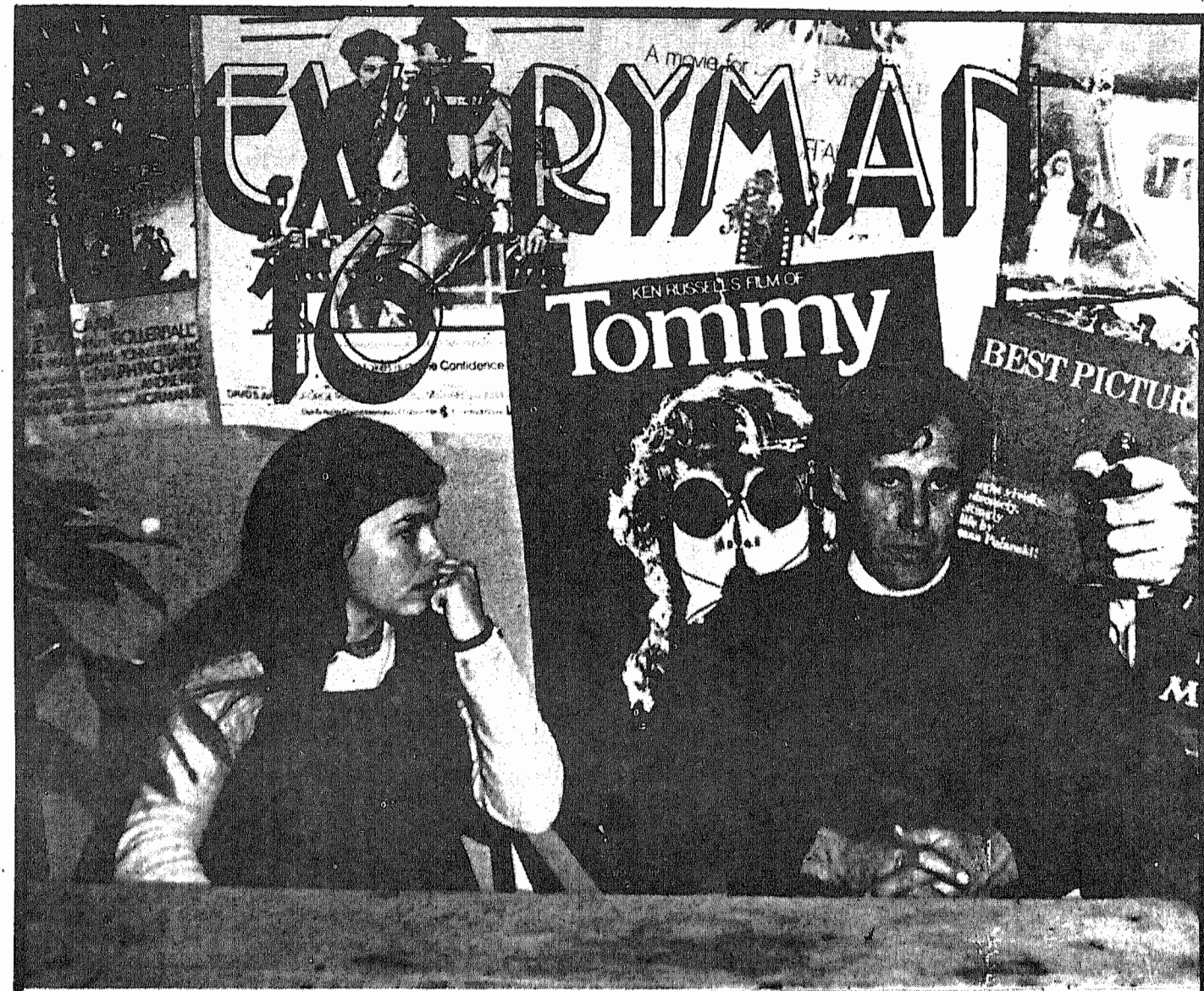
this brief description, however, it is clear that the Government does not intend to increase, or improve substantially, facilities where they are most needed. Remember that Fraser was pretty keen on per capita grants as opposed to funding according to needs when he was Minister of Education? And that Senator Guilfoyle was talking about vouchers when she was Shadow Minister for Education? (Carrick still has a committee investigating the Voucher System).

NEAT payments to many students have been savagely cut, and TEAS isn't receiving much attention from the Government. There'll be fewer scholarships, and the re-introduction of fees for certain courses in tertiary institutions. The kinds of courses that will be most favoured by this Government are those that produce employable graduates - the job oriented ones that suit the demands of important sectors of capital. In talking of post-graduate awards, Carrick made special mention of an allocation for the National School of Business Administration at the University of New South Wales.

To even maintain existing standards in Australian education, students, teachers, parents, and other concerned and affected groups will need to develop concerted campaigns against the overall budget measures adopted by the Fraser Government. Perhaps a revival of the inequalities campaign, in conjunction with action to improve tertiary allowances, would not be a bad start. And then there's the continuing question of the kinds of courses in tertiary education, if you can get into them. Another article in this issue refers to recent militancy by French students and academics developed around measures by the French Government to make the education system more responsive to the needs of French capital. Its surprising that the Australian press hasn't regarded this as head-line material.

Adrian Vicary

Note: All quotations in this article are from Senator Carrick's Ministerial Statement to the Senate, May, 1976.



UNTIL recently there would have been very few if any, cinemas in Adelaide at which students and the general public would have been able to see films of a consistently high quality being screened every day. Now, at last, things on the Adelaide film front have really started to move, and a keen film-goer could now see a number of excellent films every week. This new life in the film scene has been stimulated by the arrival of two new film centres, one being the Little Cinema, where the Media Resource Centre is showing films mostly on Friday and

Saturday nights, and the other being the Everyman 16 Cinema in Wakefield St, just down from St. Francis cathedral. Film is an exciting and vital medium, and one which has always interested many of the students at this University. On Dit is therefore pleased to be able to publicize the advent of new film screenings in Adelaide, and would like to see both of these new film venues being supported by student attendances. On Dit recently interviewed Margaret and Richard Ruhfus at the Everyman 16 Cinema, about their cinema.

ON DIT - Could you begin by telling us how you got into cinema in the first place?

RICHARD - Well, it began when I went to Canberra and was getting into the industry for the first time, and it was there that I met Margaret, she was working at the cinema in a part-time capacity. This cinema was a first-release theatre, but it did have specialized films on Sundays and on Friday nights, Friday "supper shows". Then we were married overseas and from there I worked in London at an art cinema called The Academy which was a triple cinema, and it was at that time that Margaret and I decided that we'd like to do this sort of thing in Australia, and we reckoned that if London could support twelve or thirteen art cinemas, then Adelaide could support one.

ON DIT - Why is it that you chose Adelaide?

MARGARET - Because we both like Adelaide very much, we like the setting of the city, and we thought that here people are much more aware of this type of thing, and there's a lot of interest in things of a cultural nature with the Festival Centre etc. So we thought that Adelaide would be the place, rather than a big city like Sydney or Melbourne, where neither of us would like living. When we were in London we spent a lot of time at the National Film Theatre, and that really inspired us to do what we're doing now.

ON DIT - So what did you do after leaving London?

RICHARD - We moved back to Canberra and I got my old job back, and we just saved like made, to come to Adelaide.



- the coffee room

ON DIT - What are your particular interests in film?

MARGARET - Mainly European films, by serious film makers, and I'm also particularly interested in films from the South American countries, Indian films like Satyajit Ray's. I hope we can also show some recent Australian serious work as well. I'm interested in vintage too, but I guess more interested in the recent films, the last decade or two.



ON DIT - As far as the Everyman cinema itself goes, it seems that your cinema involves more than just the isolated screening of a film, because you've got your little coffee room with it, and there's a more intimate atmosphere about the theatre. Do you have some particular idea of what a theatre itself should achieve above and beyond the showing of a film?

RICHARD - Well, the reason we've got the coffee room is that we believe that when people come to see a form of art expression, that there should be an atmosphere in which they can discuss what they see. That's why we have music that fits in with the film, and that's why at the end of a screening we don't whip the house-lights up, but we let people reflect a little.

Margaret - We want to make it easy for people to get involved - they can browse through out film magazines and just linger around if they want to.

ON DIT - Do you find that people are coming to talk to you after seeing the films, and perhaps staying around afterwards and drinking coffee?

RICHARD - Well, they are, very much so. I've never had in my time, until the last couple of months or so, so much good feedback and so much appreciation... being with a commercial circuit more-or-less for eight years. I've never had in eight years what I've had in two months here.

ON DIT - Are you finding that now that you've been here for two months more people are coming to the cinema as the word gets around?

MARGARET - Gradually, but we are hoping for more of an increase, and not such a gradual one.

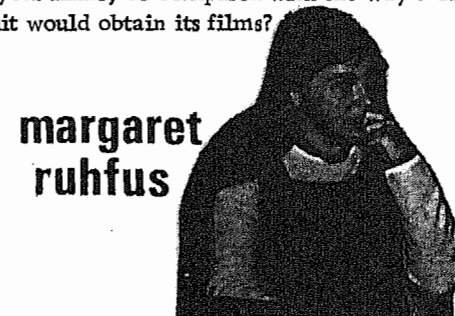
ON DIT - So you have your own particular preferences in theatre, and know what kind of films you want to screen. What is it that you don't like about the big commercial cinemas?

RICHARD - Working in a commercial cinema, even though it was an independent one, I just got sick of taking all the product that's in the pipeline, some of it's rubbish.

ON DIT - You had to accept what was going?

RICHARD - Yes, and I got so frustrated by the shorts, the short features that the distributor supplies us with, they were so bad. And yet the buyers said "there are no decent shorts around". But there are. This is a big thing with us. We have been screening a number of different films over a week, we may show one at six o'clock, another at eight o'clock, because we believe that people are sick and tired of indigestible doubles, or of padded programs. So we try to adjust our prices for different screenings and where we do have a good short, we put it on.

ON DIT - Is there any difference in the way that you obtain your films, as compared with the way a big commercial circuit would obtain its films?



margaret
ruhfus

MARGARET: Only that our distributors are small and they are independent too, so we're helping each other. A small percentage of our films we get through the big distributors, but it's much easier to work with the smaller ones.

RICHARD - We prefer to work through the small distributors, and in fact we'd like to be able to deal directly with some Australian film-makers to put on some low-budget film of merit. What the small distributors have is very exciting, and the only way they usually get their films shown is through university film clubs and other film societies. We'd like to put on their works and give the general public the opportunity of seeing them.

ON DIT - Do you get a lot of students at your cinema?

MARGARET - Not as many as we'd like. Maybe they don't know about the cinema yet. We do give quite good discount to students.

ON DIT - I gather this is not a high profit-making cinema.

MARGARET - No, it certainly isn't ... We're more or less covering costs, and we're doing something we both like very much and are very involved in it. We hope that eventually we'll also be able to make a living out of it.

ON DIT - Do you have any special plans for the future?

RICHARD - Well, let's say it is a constant battle to keep our heads above water. But if we can grow and eventually get ahead, so to speak, then maybe we could



richard
ruhfus

think of expanding things here at the theatre itself... We'd like to introduce a few things that go with the theatre - maybe arts and crafts, and also perhaps a small bookshop, Margaret's experience prior to cinema was largely in bookshops. And, although we don't want to become a club, it's possible that we might be able to show very unusual films, from the French embassy, or the archives of the National Library to an audience of subscribers occasionally.



FILMS TO SEE DURING THE REMAINDER OF JUNE
AT THE EVERYMAN 16 CINEMA.

week 2

Thursday 10th - Wednesday 16th

6 p.m. La Marseillaise (Renoir)
8.15 p.m. Lancelot du Lac (Bresson).

week 3

A WEEK OF EISENSTEIN!

Thursday 17th; 6 & 8 pm Strike.
Fri. 18th & Sat. 19th; 6 & 8 p.m. Battleship Potemkin.
Sun. 20th; 6 & 8 p.m. Ten Days that Shook the World,
Mon. 21st, 6 & 8 pm; Alexander Nevsky.
Tues. 22nd & Wed. 23rd - Part 1 at 6, Part 2 at 8 p.m.
"Ivan the Terrible."

week 4

Thursday 24th - Wednesday 30th

6 & 8 p.m. The Spirit of the Beehive (Erica)

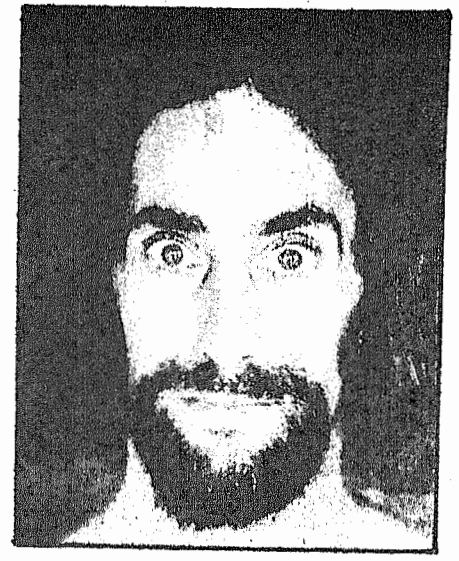
PLUS - FRIDAY 11 PM " SUPPER SHOWS"

June 11th Asylum
June 18th Slither
June 25th 42nd Street.

number 45
wakefield st.



DOES MR LYNCH CONFUSE YOU ?



IF SO, DON'T LET HIM GET AWAY WITH IT!

The simple fact is, that if you're not part of a privileged, high-income elite, you're in trouble.

The coalition has announced a mini-budget with an apparently confused impact but a highly consistent purpose: to sharply attack any tendency towards social justice and equal opportunity.

Education is certainly in trouble, but so are people who need Government help to protect their wage levels, health care, and right to housing in a decent environment

Tertiary students face a tough time; so do students who are suffering from attacks on the Schools Commission and pre-school and child-care programs - an oppression which extends to blacks, the unemployed, the disadvantaged, to whom programs like Australian Legal Aid, Australian Assistance Plan and ethnic community development are indispensable.

So we, as students, should be as concerned about the attacks on welfare-related programs as we are about the attack on education.

WHAT LYNCH REALLY MEANT -

And what, specifically, is the coalition doing to education? This is what Mr. Lynch's speech really meant:

- There is no commitment to raise the \$31 per week maximum TEAS allowance, which if unadjusted will have remained static in 1975/76/77, despite a Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate of 16% inflation this year, making 37% over the three-year period.

- "Savings" are to be effected in the costs of TEAS by "adjusting" the basis of eligibility.
- Fees are to return for second and higher degree students (a huge burden of an estimated \$800 per year full-time) in the face of a coalition promise (Senator Guilfoyle, press statement 5/12/1975) that tuition fees would not be reintroduced.
- The growth assumed in funding commission budgets for schools, technical and further education, CAEs and Universities is far below that requested in the triennium reports of the Commissions and far below the actual and projected growth rate in student numbers.
- Child care is under further attack.
- The number of post-graduate awards is reduced.
- There is no commitment to restore the decimated National Employment and Training Scheme pay.
- Commonwealth special funding of pre-school teacher trainees is cancelled.
- Overseas students are threatened with the introduction of full fees at all levels, at a time when other Australian foreign aid is also being cut.
- There is no indication that the promise to introduce a supplementary student loans program additional to TEAS will be honoured.

These measures form part of the \$1300 million education and welfare cuts announced in the mini-budget. Mr. Lynch has stated that at least another \$1300 "has to go". Where will the axe fall next?

Mr. Lynch has not made it clear whether proper triennium planning will be restored, whether funding commissions

will be amalgamated, or whether grants will be supplemented to cover inflation and on what terms. The coalition strategy for education might therefore appear to be ill-defined.

It is not. The simple truth is that education is a vital public sector service, and that those who depend on such services have been attacked by a reactionary Government as a matter of principle and practice.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

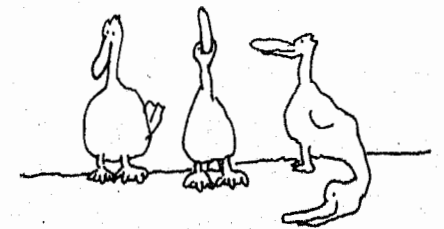
The first principle of action is to take part in broad campaigns covering both education and welfare-related services.

Sign the petition initiated by the Australian Union of Students indicating objections to the Government's education and welfare funding measures.

Take part in lobbying of Members of Parliament against the cuts.

Support the campaigns initiated by the Students Association and A.U.S.

Adapted from an AUS Pamphlet.



SOCRATES ON CAMPUS



I went down to the Barr Smith Lawns the other day and stretched out on the ground for a snooze. I was soon disturbed by voices nearby and sat up to find that a funny old man, very ugly, with a beard, flat nose and flaring nostrils, popping eyes and a whole lot of very untidy hair, had sat down a few yards away, with a couple of students. Since I had just read On Dit. No. 7 I recognised the old boy immediatly. It was Socrates, who had come away from that other university where he met Professor Knowall. The students I also knew slightly, Joe Blow and Bill Bloggs. This is, as nearly as I can remember it, the sustance of their talk.

J.B. I gather from your quick departure that you didn't get on very well at Flinders, Socrates.

S. No, I didn't. In the end it wasn't only the teaching staff who became very angry with me, but the students too. In fact, they held an assembly where I was publicly accused of crimes against the student body. I was convicted of corrupting the young. Some of them even suggested the death penalty.

B.B. What a dreadful experience for you!

S. Oh, well, you know, it happened once before, it wasn't unexpected. But the reason I escaped this time was not because of that. It was the rubbish they printed about me in their Orientation Handbook. And I must say, I am very sorry to see it all set out again in On Dit. I always did think it was a bad thing to put your thoughts down on paper, but to have things put down that I never would have said at all is very distressing.

B.B. Have you seen what Plato wrote? He put a lot of words into your mouth.

S. I shudder to think of it. That boy always did tend to rush ahead of himself and do rash things. I shall check up on him later on, if they will allow me to enter the library without a card.

J.B. What was it they printed, that you didn't like?

S. In the first place, I never claimed to be wiser than other men. At my trial -I mean, the first-one, in Athens, I said my only knowledge was in knowing my own utter ignorance. I cannot understand why anyone should call that a claim to wisdom. I leave such claims to other people and far from sneering at them, I try always to learn from them. The trouble is, and I suppose this is what makes everyone so angry, when I begin to ask them questions about what they claim to know, I always seem to find out they are as ignorant as I am.

J.B. Ha ha! I suppose that was why Professor Knowall became angry.

S. No, not at all. Surprisingly enough, I found the Professor to be very well informed in his own area of expertise. I went to some of his lectures, just like I used to go to hear Protagoras and Anaxagoras in the old days. Very interesting. But

B.B. But what?

S. Well, after listening to them I became convinced that the subjects they were talking about were of no importance.

J.B. Well, that's exactly my problem too, Socrates. I find Noddy Science utterly boring, and I can't stand having to sit through those dreary lectures and having to read all those dreary books.

S. Well, I can understand your feeling miserably. It was so easy for me, you see. I just came away. But for you, who have to go to the lectures, it must be very hard. Why don't you ask the professors to let you go?

B.B. We can't do that, Socrates.

J.B. Of course not! They very idea!

S. Why not? Will they condemn you to death, or put you in prison?

B.B. Oh no. It's not like that. It is just that if we don't go to the lectures and other classes, and if we don't do the

work they set, we shan't get our degrees and diplomas.

S. I am stupid. I never seem to understand quite simple things. These degrees and diplomas, what exactly are they?

J.B. Well, they are parchments given by the University to people who have done the courses, sat through the lectures, done the written work or the exams, and so on.

S. You mean, they are signs or tokens given by the University to show that you have acquired some degree of expertise in the subjects the University teaches.

B.B. Yes.

S. I'm afraid I still don't understand your complaint. You, like me, find Noddy Science irrelevant. Indeed, you even suspect, as I do, that it is a complete waste of time. That being so, why ever do you want a certificate from the University saying that you have become expert in it? I should have thought that would be the last thing you wanted.

J.B. Yes, but you see the University makes us do these thing. We have to choose from the things the University offers. They refuse to teach the things we are interested in.

S. Dear me. You mean that the University forces you to enter as students, and then forces you to study things you don't want to learn? I hope the Vice Chancellor doesn't catch me. I certainly don't want to come to the university under terms like that. I suppose he has a sort of police force or a large army of military men who go out into the streets and force such innocent people as yourselves to come into the classes, and if you tried to get away, you would go to prison?

B.B. Well, now, it's not like that at all, In fact, the other way round. A lot of people want to come to university, but they are not allowed in!

S. This is madness. You mean, those who want to Study Noddy Science are not allowed to do so, and those who don't want to, are forced to?

But Noddy Science Gives me a pain.

J.B. Well ... it isn't quite like that, Socrates, in fact, to be quite truthful, although I am not interested in Noddy Science, I do want the university to give me a Degree.

S. Why?

J.B. Well, if I am qualified in Noddy Science, I expect to get a better job when I leave the university.

S. You mean, if you get this degree, you will be able to get some work in the community where you will be able to apply your knowledge and will then be rewarded.

J.B. Yes.

S. And the work you will do will be related to Noddy Science?

J.B. It probably will.

S. So if you get your degree, you will be condemned for the rest of your life to working in the area of Noddy Science, which is an area you loathe and detest and find boring. Surely it would be better not to get the degree at all, even if it meant getting less money.

B.B. My case is different, Socrates. I want to use my degree as a general mark of my over-all cleverness. I want to be able to show it to prospective employers and say to them - look, the university gave me a degree and although it is in a subject that isn't much use to you, my future employer, it does show that I am bright, that I can work hard when necessary, that if you employ me you can expect me to work just as hard and well for you.

S. In your case, then it doesn't really matter what you study, providing the employer thinks you are bright, hard working, and so on.

B.B. That's right.

S. Well, why didn't you go to him some years ago and say, I will show you how bright and hard working I am. What would you like me to study, what subjects should I pursue at university that will be of some use to you when I finish the course?

B.B. If I did that I can imagine what most employers would say. I don't need to ask them.

S. What would they say?

B.B. Some would say, don't go to university at all, it is a waste of time if you want to get on in my business.

S. Well, they should know, since they themselves have got on in their business.

B.B. Others would say, study mechanical engineering, or marketing techniques, or law, or even something like sheet metal work or food technology.

S. So your problem is solved. Find the employer, the one who offers you a chance to get on, and study the things he suggests. Your servitude to Noddy Science is over!

B.B. But Socrates, the university doesn't offer courses in sheet metal work or food technology.

S. No, but surely there are places where these things can be learned, and very useful they must be, since

wise employers recommend them. But perhaps the Vice Chancellor's policemen will still force you to come here?

B.B. Let's face it, J.B., we chose to come to the university, no-one made us come. But we deluded ourselves. We thought that we should be studying things to do with "the purpose and meaning of our existence" s. But I should certainly like to hear what you two young men have to say about it. For, as you will have realised already, far from getting wiser with age, most men become sillier, more hesitant, more muddled and less sure of themselves when it comes to questions like this. Certainly, Professor Knowall doesn't teach about it, and to give him credit, he never has claimed to do so. I can't comprehend why you should ever have expected him to deal with it. After all, Noddy Science is Noddy Science, not Purpose and Meaning of Existence.

B.B. But we don't know anything about it, Socrates. We wouldn't come looking for it if we knew about it.

S. You remind me of another young fellow I once knew, called Meno. But at least you must concede this one little thing. If Professor Knowall claims to teach something, and you want to learn another, it is rather strange of you to attend his course at all, let alone complain that it isn't some entire-

ly different course.

The Uni should arrange for courses

B.B. Fair enough. But what we want is for the University to listen to us and arrange for the courses that we want, to be taught.

S. That would mean, finding someone who was qualified to speak about the purpose and meaning of existence, and employing him as a university teacher, and setting up a department and so on.

B.B. That might do it. But I doubt it.

S. Why doubt it?

B.B. Well, there isn't anyone so qualified.

S. You mean, no-one knows the purpose of existence?

B.B. Of course not. But maybe if we all got together on the problem and sat around in a spirit of free and easy comradeship and enquiry we could arrive at some of the answers.

S. How interesting to hear that from you. Why, in my chat with Meno, the fellow I mentioned just now, I actually said something very much like that to him. But not about the purpose of existence. I think you are playing a trick on me, Bill. I believe all along you have concealed from

me that you do know the purpose of existence.

B.B. Nonsense, Socrates. I don't know it.

S. Well, something in the way you talk about it suggests you have some clues. Perhaps you have had the knowledge hidden inside you and it only needs some silly old fool like me to remind you of it.

B.B. Well, remind away.

the purpose of Existence?

S. We are talking about the purpose of our existence. Now, if I have something like, say, a pen, what would its purpose be?

B.B. Writing.

S. Good. Now suppose I had a pair of shoes, what is their purpose?

J.B. Obviously, to wear on your feet to protect them.

S. And would you say the same sort of thing about many other things, like cars, hats, carrier bags, typewriters, tablets of soap, and so on? I mean, in each case, wouldn't you say the object had some specific purpose and was adapted to that purpose? And would you say that this or that example of a pen, to use the first example, was a good or bad pen in respect of its ability to perform well? That is, you would judge the pen good or bad according to how well it served its purpose.

B.B. Very well.

S. But is it the pen, the object, that has the purpose, or is it that the object has been made by someone with a purpose in mind? After all, an object like a pen or a bar of soap doesn't have purposes of its own, does it?

B.B. No, Socrates, obviously in every case the maker, or the user, of the thing, is the one who has the purpose, not the thing itself.

S. And that would be true for all man-made things?

J.B. Except there are some man-made things that are accidents, Socrates, like polluted areas.

S. Yes, but then we actually say 'It wasn't done on purpose'; don't we, so the main point I'm making here is stronger?

J.B. Yes, I see.

S. Now, Bill, you spoke just now about the purpose of our existence. We aren't like pens or bars of soap, are we, for we have purposes of our own which leads us to make, and use, these other things.

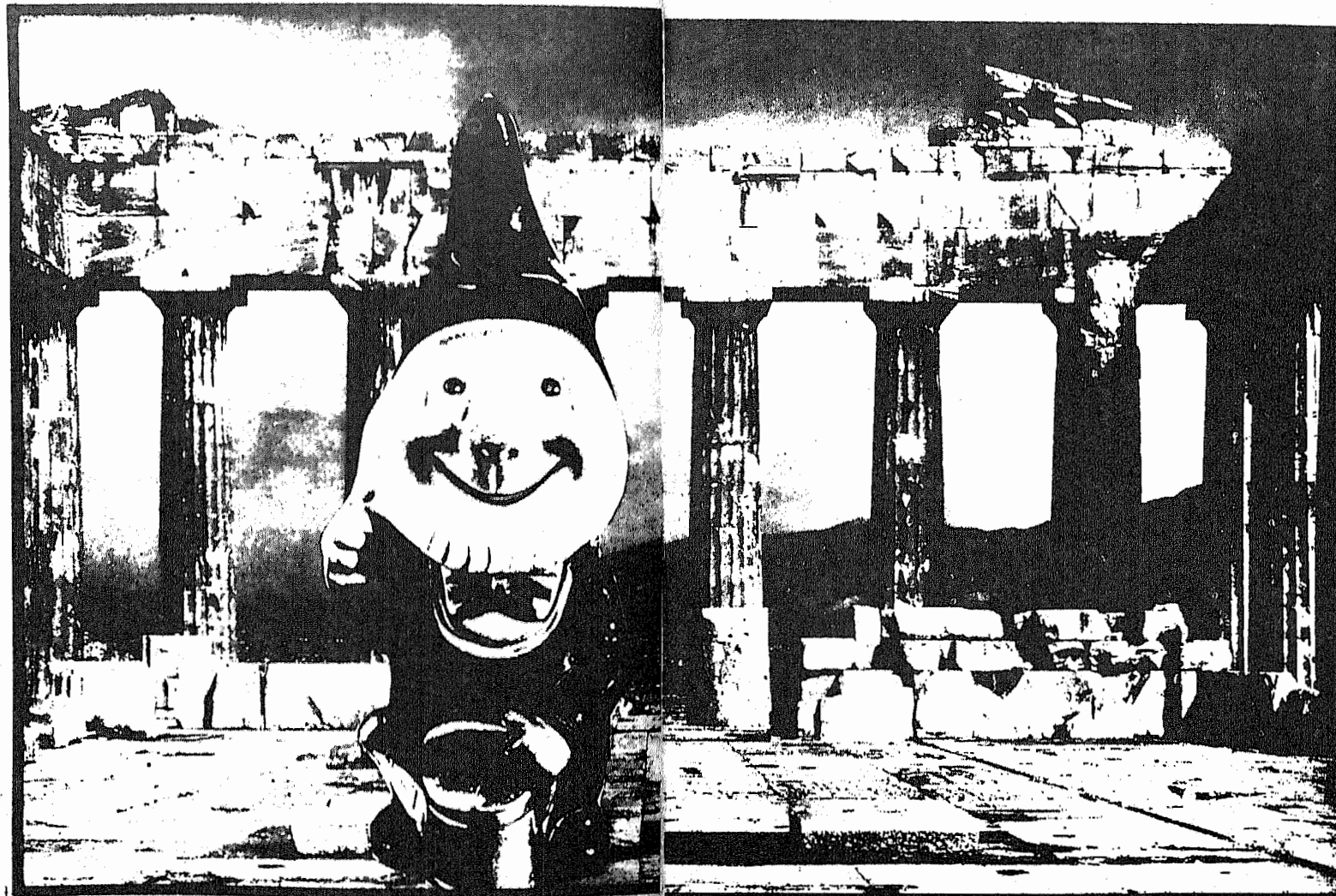
B.B. Right.

S. But when you seek the purpose of our existence, you don't mean that sort of purpose - the one that we have when we use the soap, for instance - do you? My purpose in washing my hands isn't a part of the 'the purpose of our existence' is it?

B.B. Hardly.

B. Well, then, do you mean the purpose that our parents had in mind when they begat us? After all, if any human beings made us, they did.

B.B. Of course I didn't mean anything like that. Anyway, it's more than likely my parents had no such



thing in mind at all at the relevant time. I might have been an accident, like JB's pollution.

S. Quite so. That might apply to all of us equally. So what did you mean by 'purpose' of existence?

B.B. Well, I mean, here we all are. We exist. There must be a purpose behind it all.

S. I see. You mean, there must be a purpose for our existence which is not our mundane little purposes like writing notes with pens or washing hands with soap, nor the possible purposes our parents had in mind, if any, at some crucial moment in the past. There must be a bigger purpose, beyond all that?

B.B. Yes.

S. And if there is a big purpose, there must be a big mind for that purpose to be in.

B.B. Oh. Ah.

J.B. I see what you are getting at Socrates and I think you are quite right. B.B. believes in God.

B.B. No I don't. I mean, surely you can seek for the purpose in our existence without having to believe in God first?

S. Well, I don't think you question, or your search, can mean anything at all if it doesn't mean that. And I'm inclined to think now that once again, you are in the wrong place. Professor Knowall certainly doesn't believe your question has any significance at all. I for my part, was prosecuted once, and executed, for

impiety as well as for corrupting the young, so it is hopeless for you to expect help from me. But there are people about who know all about God's purposes for man. You'd better go and listen to them.

B.B. Damned if I will!

S. Well, even if you do, you might still wonder whether, if there is a God, and if he has a purpose for you, you should do it.

B.B. What do you mean?

S. Well, another Professor told me once about a species of moth that was introduced into Queensland to destroy the noxious weeds. The purpose of the moths existence was, to destroy the weeds. But the moths didn't know that, and if they had known it, they might have decided to cultivate the weeds instead. After all, the moths live on the weeds, the more weeds, the more food for them.

B.B. But if the moths didn't destroy the weeds, the men who brought those moths into existence would be very angry.

S. So what?

B.B. You have a bad effect on me, Socrates. You muddle me up. I was quite clear headed when you started, now I don't know what I believe and what I don't believe.

S. Maybe you are the better for it.

M. Simons

REVIEWS

The Good Doctor by Neil Simon
Sheridan Theatre, Adelaide.

Yerma by Garcia Lorca
Scott Theatre, Adelaide.

Reviewed by Andre Jute.

I have never been much of a Neil Simon fan. True, I have admired him as a master of theatrical structure and an adept practitioner of the well turned cutting phrase; I have even on occasion been forced to admit that he was a formative influence on Woody Allen with whom he worked in the early fifties, writing radio and tv gags. But for the most part his plays were shallowly amusing concoctions of no lasting human value, substituting bathos for pathos, laughter for thought and cruelty for intelligence.

Thus The Good Doctor came as a welcome surprise: it combines all the Neil Simon playwriting abilities with the solid meat of Chekhov's basic, earthy, real characters, the kind of people you and I know, in the kind of situations you and I know or can at least imagine-- none of that earlier Neil Simon airy fairy bullshit. The play opens with Chekhov at his desk, telling us in his own gut language what it means to mean to be a writer: your family has such respect for your intellect that they tiptoe up and place your meals outside the door -- poor Chekhov hasn't had a hot meal in years! Then Chekhov, as the narrator or sometimes as a participant actor, leads us through a number of his short stories, to bid us adieu at the end, once more as a writer.

The sketches are a mixture of comedy, tragedy, the mundane and the exalted. Such quick changes in pace and content could easily have made the play fall flat on its face in less experienced hands but director Brian Debnam copes splendidly, much assisted by the cast who obviously enjoyed the proceedings tremendously, infusing the audience with their enthusiasm. Maxim Gor'ky recalled how Anton Chekhov had longed to strip away the tinsel from pretentious people "to find underneath the genuine face and living soul of the person" and this works in favour of the actors -- David Griggs, Michael Lester, Bill James, Myfanway May and the



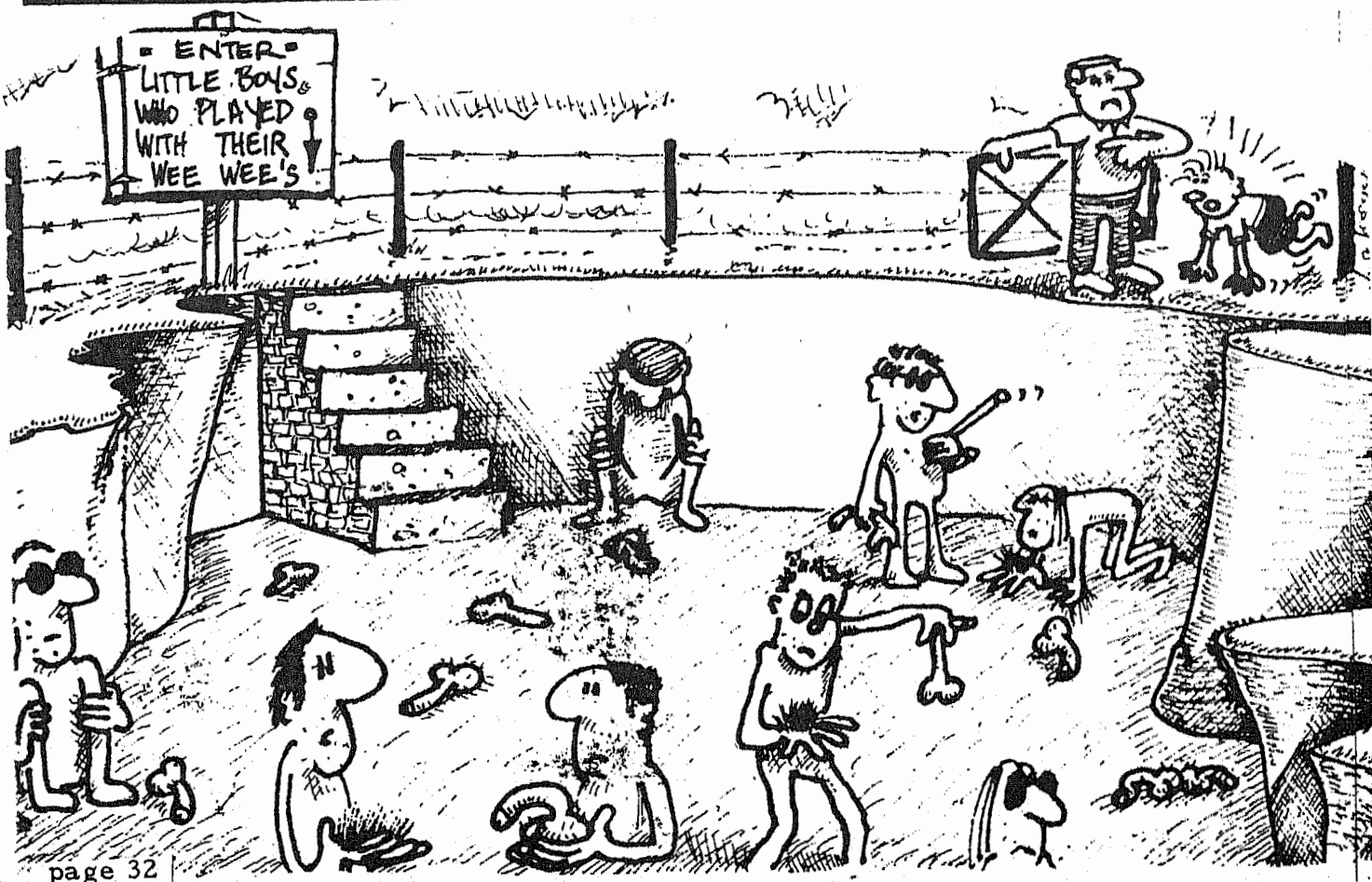
FEDERICO GARCIA LORCA

chameleonlike Diane Chamberlain--offering them some of the most economically but splendidly rounded characterisations to come on our stages in recent years. The audience doesn't exactly "laugh till they cry" (like early Simon) but they do laugh and they do cry and they share in a much wider range of emotions than any Simon play has ever evoked.

The good doctor. not only offers welcome insights into human character but it does so entertainingly with never a moral finger being pointed; if this is the result of marrying the supreme technical playwriting ability of Neil Simon to the substantial and meaningful and deep, deep, ideas of Anton Chekhov, by all means let us have an encore and soon.



Coco Chanel, in exasperation at the whole surrealist movement, created the supreme Spanish insult: "They eat sardines for breakfast and rub the oil in their hair". This not only typed them as having no culture



REVIEWS

(sardines are the cheapest, yecchest staple food in Portugal and Spain) but nicely portrays them as exceedingly excessive, as not knowing when enough was enough. Garcia Lorca was included in this general insult together with the altogether more lustrous Salvador Dali. When one reads Lorca's "greatest" play, it is easy to understand why the old haridan should have included Lorca in her invective: Yerma is the name of the play, the name of herione, and describes the theme of the play: barrenness. The caterwauling about fertility never lets up from beginning to end.

Now we all know Spain and Portugal didn't leave the dark ages until about 1920 (except for a brief period some centuries ago when they were world leaders in exploration), but Lorca's Yerma is one long peasant fertility cult celebration. Reading it, I started wondering if Torquemada and the Inquisition weren't a good thing after all, especially if they rid us of heretics like Lorca. Besides the bee in the bonnet, Lorca is a wretched craftsman in almost every respect but worst of all in the total predictability of the "plot".

Having read the play and condemned it, I went with some trepidation to the ACAE Drama Department's production of it, thinking it would be an impossible play in professional hands and a disaster in student hands (even postgrad, as in this case). Well, I was surprised. Director Frank Ford has taken this piece of unilinear monomania and produced it as a two hour stretch of high pitched hysteria which wrings you out in sweat and offers you an insight into the mind of a woman who wants a child and cannot have one. You actually, surprisingly, leave the theatre feeling some sympathy for the dumb peasant bitch Yerma played by Pauline Carter) who has just, predictably, murdered her prick of a husband. But the good feeling is all created by director, cast (more than 20!) and designer Nick Pyros' seductive stage settings and slide show. The dialogue does not contribute anything at all, and the so-called "plot" simply detracts.

Conclusion? The performance is good value for money but the play should be burned and the playwright (?) excommunicated.

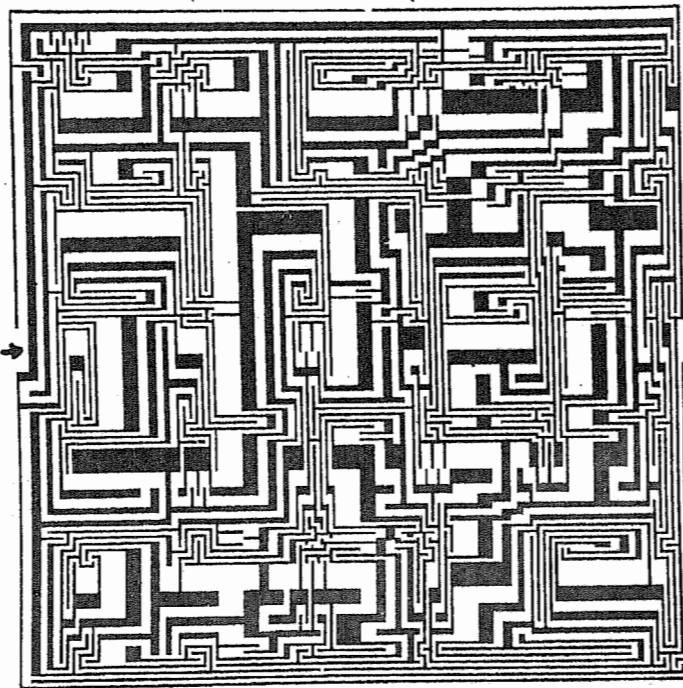


Greg Bright's FONTANA MAZES

(pub. Fontana/Collins 1975).

If you have had enough of trying to untangle complicated lectures and textbooks, and are searching for an easy path to knowledge, I suggest you look at Greg Bright's Fontana Mazes, and then heave a sigh of relief as you return to your lectures.

These are no ordinary Possum's Page mazes. Greg Bright has made it his profession to complicate life, to carve trackful wildernesses of black and white, guaranteed to lose and confuse the "Ordinary People" for whom this book is designed. Don't be daunted, however, as with steady eyesight, a sharp match, an excellent memory, inexhaustible patience, or a lot of luck, you may triumph over these puzzles and close the book feeling justly proud.



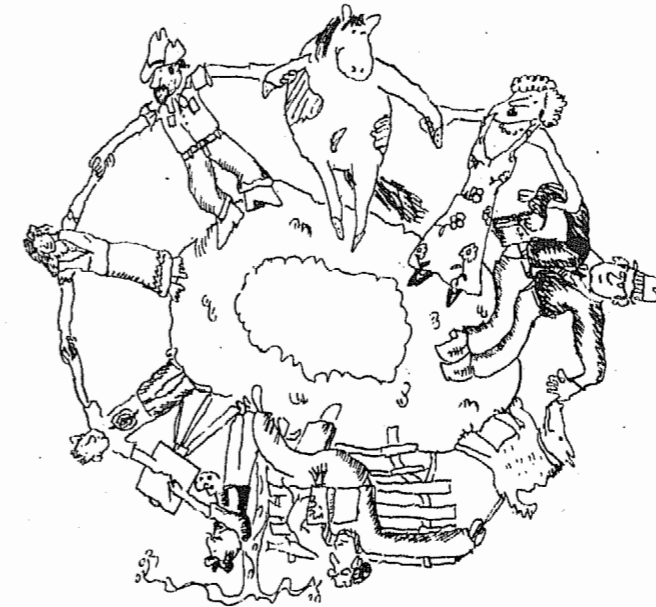
REVIEWS

To begin at the beginning (please do. It may seem easier to begin at the end, but that's cheating. I usually find it easier to begin at both ends at once and hope to meet in the middle). Greg Bright has published thirty-five brand new mazes, arranged in order of ascending difficulty. The first two are deceptively easy. Mastering them in no way guarantees that you'll find the others a push-through and, indeed, if you can't find your way through the first two I suggest you return to Possums Pages for practice.

The book has immense visual impact. Delicately colored in contrasting black and white, the book first impresses the reader with the profusion of intricate designs and shapes. However, on closer examination, particularly on staring at one page for half an hour or so in an attempt to trace a path with finger pencil/match through the maze, you will find double vision and hallucinations tend to set in. It is here that a steady hand is needed, or you'll start skipping tracks and jumping walls. Greg Bright is not unaware of this visual disturbance caused by his works, and he draws his victims' attention to it by introducing them to the microscopic shoals of fish that exist in "Miss Riley's Plumbing" (the 13th maze) which can only be seen as grey shadows moving outside direct vision.

There are many and various types of mazes, from plumbing and door panels to "Naja" that looks like curls of intestine, or the "Lumberjack's Nightmare" where you race your way out of a tree from pith to bark along the annual rings. This is the best one for losing your place. For the "deja vu" effect, try M14 "Supermatricial Tetromics", and if you are feeling particularly bold, try the four page maze "Mutually Accessible Pages" that will lead you over all three edges of the paper.

Once you become tired of the visual mazes, or have successfully solved them all, you may begin to sort your way through the verbal mazes that the designers has scattered throughout the book. These include his treatise on "The Spiral of Oscillating Decisions", and the unequalled "What a professional maze designer thinks in his rare moments of leisure", which begins:



"Both is preferable to neither but naturally both both and neither is preferable to neither both nor neither but naturally both both both and neither and...." (M34).

Greg Bright obviously has a future in both Philosophy and freeway design.

Undoubtedly, being a successful Maze-solver requires certain psychological characteristics, and this book may be recommended to all businessmen as an exam for their prospective employees. It tests foresight, persistence and decision-making ability. You will notice pronounced differences in reaction for example, when the puzzlers reach a seven-path intersection. Some will give up in despair of ever choosing the right track; Some will methodically check each route, and some will tear straight through without even noticing they've reached an intersection. The book is highly educational, teaching its readers that the path of true love never runs smooth, the straight-and-narrow often leads to a dead-end, and when you're in despair at the cross-roads of life, you can always give up and look up the answers at the back of the book.

In short: an amazing book. It will save pages of scrap paper now being used for doodling, and provide distraction during lectures. Recommended as a gift for eleven year old brothers and great aunts.

Jazz, rock + blues



Tomita

TOMITA PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION

R.C.A. Red Seal ARO10838
(R.C.A.)

The thought of a totally electronic version of Moussorgsky's classic conjures up horrific images of a completely boring and gimmicky piece of music, had the electronic exponent been a Rick Wakeman. Thankfully, this is not to be, as Tomita is no fool on his electronic keyboards. He has managed to include feeling in his music, the vital factor many so-called great synthesizer players usually omit. This version of "Pictures of An Exhibition" obviously varies from the original.

Curved Air

CURVED AIR MIDNIGHT WIRE
RCA Victor VLP 14023 (R.C.A.)

In this latest re-incarnation of the very distinctive English group, they've lost their main asset - that distinctive style. The only remnants left are Sonja Kristina's vocals and Darryl Way's violin, but these are not enough to maintain much interest in the group. They now sound like just another English Band.

As I have indicated, the music is
page 36

ordinary. Way's the only good soloist, but he is a long way back in the mix. Only 2 tracks rise above the mundane - an instrumental, "pipe of Dreams" and the title track.

Reincarnations are popular with many once great bands. This latest edition of Curved Air should do as many reformed groups have done before them, disband forever, instead of trying to regain their former magic.

Mike Prescott.



Renee Geyer Band

RENEE GEYER BAND Ready to Deal (RCA VPL1-0105)

"Ready to Deal" is an album of soul ballads and funk from the best female singer, in Australia, and her distinguished band. Renee's voice oozes sex in songs like "Heading in the Right Direction", "If Loving You is Wrong", and the title track, while the band gets to show its class as a tight efficient unit in "Sweet Love" and "Love's Got A Hold".

The Music is built around the brilliant drumming of Negro Greg Tell, and the superb bass of Barry Sullivan, and is completed by Mal Logan (keyboards) and Mark Punch (guitar). The only real criticism you can make of this band is that Punch and

Logan tend to lack great imagination in their leads (listen to the instrumental "Whoop").

Nevertheless, this album manages to avoid being just the aimless, repetitive jive, we've come to expect from soul music. You don't have to be a soul freak to get into it.

Tony Lewis

Abba

ABBA The Best of Abba
RCA Victor VLP 14020 (RCA)

Abba are the current rave around Australia, and its not hard to see why. They sing lightheartedly about love to a bouncy pop backing. There's no real innovation, but there's lots of happy songs, including all their big hits. Surprisingly enough (and this is the hallmark of a good pop group) the non-singles on the album are just as enjoyable as this singles. Abba have struck the perfect formula for making music that appeals to everyone, and good luck to them.

S. Stratton.

Max Merritt and the Meteors



Jazz, rock + blues

MAX MERRITT AND THE METEOR
(RCA VCL1-0109)

No, this is not another new Max Merritt album, it's a re-release of some of his earlier material which is bound to become more in demand, due to the gent's recent success in England. These tracks were actually done in Melbourne, but how many years ago, I do not know.

The album has its flaws - for instance, the production at times leaves a lot to be desired - but basically it's easy-going, inoffensive, and pleasing to the ear. You can tell Maxy and the lads put alot into it, and enjoyed it. They've obviously devoted to having a good time. And it's good to have tracks like "Hey Western Union Man", "Lay A Little Love On Me", "Been Away Toolong", and the instrumental "Turkish Bath" again. Is this the Return of Nostalgia.

Tony Lewis.

Renaissance



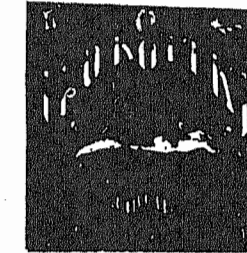
RENAISSANCE Scheherazade & Other Stories.
RCA Victor VPL14024 (RCA)

Renaissance are not very well known in Australia but they should be after this excellent album. Their music is a gentle blend of folk and rock, backed with choir

and orchestra, and features the beautiful voice of the lovely Annie Haslam (if only they'd put her picture somewhere on the album cover, it'd sell like hot cakes) Every note on the album is filled with images and the combined sum is an exhilarating work, compulsively listenable in its restrained magnificance. Essential listening for anyone who likes music.

Tony Lewis.

Leo Kottke



LEO KOTTKE 6 & 12 STRINGY GUITAR
Takoma C1024 (Electrical Records' Thru Tempo)

Kottke is one of the matters of the contemporary guitar, and there is no doubt that this is about his finest album. His playing throughout is nothing short of miraculous, both in terms of technique and effect. Fortunately, all the pieces are instrumental and are so good that one really does want to stand and applaud the speakers. If you missed the superb concert, this album is good compensation. It's even worth buying for Kottke's humorous cover notes alone.

Kiss

KISS Dressed to Kill
Astor NBLP7016 (Astor.)

Most people will have heard kiss through their first Australian hit "Rock and Roll Nite". This LP

is very much the same all the way through, and suffers a little in comparison with their later live set. If you're into AC/DC, Hush etc., then this record could appeal to you. However Kiss are essentially a live band, and this recording seems a little dead.

Kiss, at the moment, are the US Punk-rock-band, and you're either into this style of music or not. If you're not, don't bother with this record, but if you are, you may be interested. All those sleazo "give it to me baby" lyrics are there; plus the usual distortion - blast.

S. Stretton

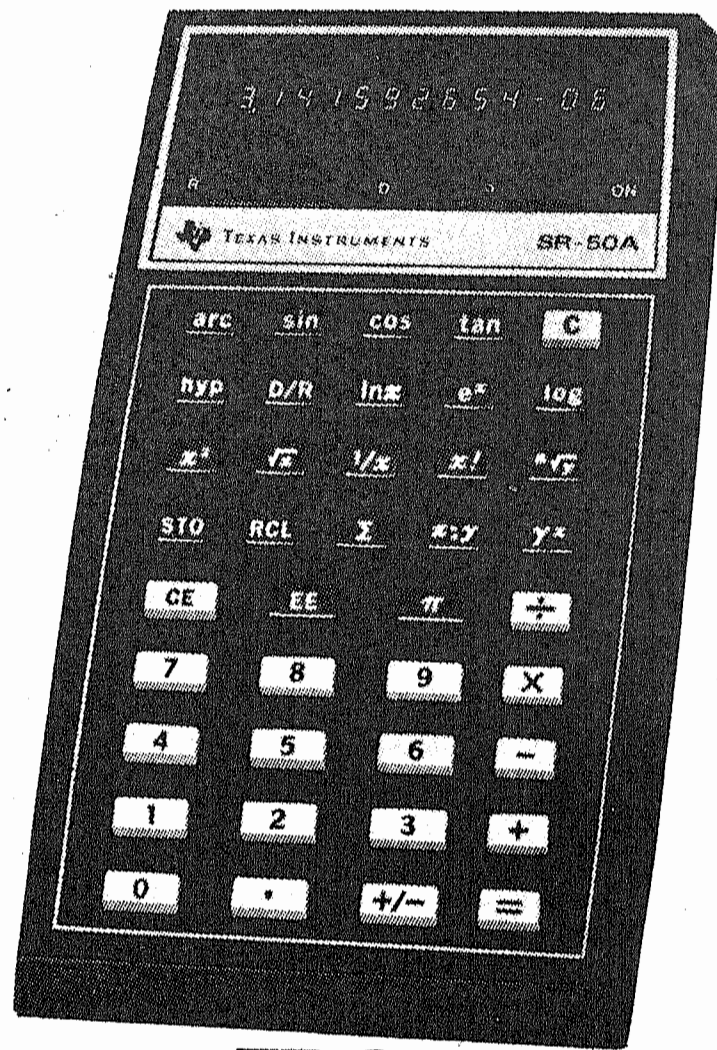
Urszula Dudziak



URSZULA DUDZIAK URSZULA
Aruta AL4065 (E.M.I.)

Vocalist Urszula Dudziak and husband violinist, saxophonist Michael Urbaniak have been big names in Europe for over a decade, and a few years ago they settled in America, in order to try to achieve the same success there.

Their brand of jazz-rock is vaguely aligned with funk. This leads to a lack of variety, and as such, the music wears a little thin over the album. Partial responsibility for this could be attributed to a merely adequate back-up band. Despite this, it is a very listenable album by a talented vocalist, but I can't help but feel that she is capable of a better Album.



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SATURDAY JUNE 12TH

9.00 - 12 MIDNIGHT
 LIVE MUSIC IN UNION BAR "FREE"

TUESDAY JUNE 15TH

8 PM, STUDENT LOUNGE S.A.I.T.

- Culture collective meeting of campus activities South Australia. All welcome. Minutes and Agenda in Students Office Noticeboard.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 16TH

1.00 P.M., TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION
 LITTLE THEATRE.

- Introductory Lecture. All Welcome.

FRIDAY 18TH JUNE

7.30 P.M. MODELLERS CLUB MEETING,
 Location : Craft Room.

SATURDAY 26TH JUNE

7.45 PM, ST. ANN'S COLLEGE, OCSA CABARET
 187 Brougham Place, North Adelaide.

Band : August Asian Supper Provided.

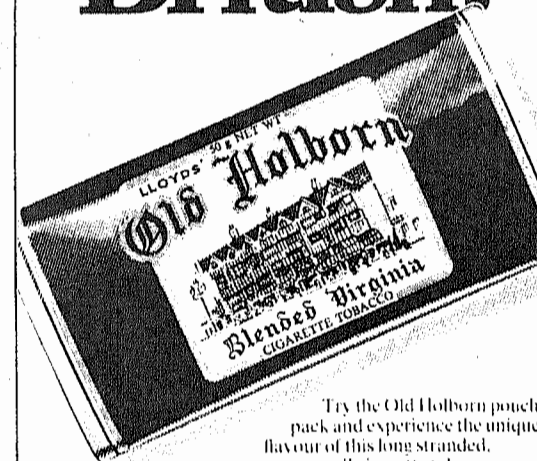
Admission : \$3 per head.

For Tickets: Union Shop,
 Level 4,
 Union Building.



Sorry if regular notices aren't being inserted in B & C. Could anyone who has a regular insertion please clearly mark it as such, and if possible bring it over to On Dit.

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WHAT FRASER HAS DONE

- * FEES for Post-Graduate degrees and second degrees will be introduced. (Just like the dark ages)
- * OVERSEAS STUDENTS studying in Australia will probably have to pay fees.
- * The number of POST-GRADUATE AWARDS will be reduced.
- * TERTIARY ALLOWANCES WILL NOT BE INCREASED.
(At the moment TEAS stands at a maximum of \$32 per week while the poverty line is \$47 !)
- * IN FACT, the Government is investigating ways of DECREASING the number of students on TEAS !
- * The NEAT SCHEME has been destroyed.
- * The number of TRAINEE TEACHERS will be frozen.
- * Capital expenditure for TEACHER TRAINING will be frozen.
- * There will no longer be automatic compensation to tertiary institutions for unavoidable cost increases.
- * The traditional triennial tertiary funding program will be replaced with a shoddy system of forward budgeting which hinders proper planning.
- * GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT WILL SUFFER with huge cuts to the public service departments and with the restriction of government sponsored research grants.

These decisions will affect every one of us. The only way to stop these cuts is to take a firm public stand against them NOW.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PROTEST