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Sex

Freshers in 1970 are probably less conservative in their attitudes towards sex than freshers in previous years, and naturally enough females were once again more conservative than men on this subject.

On the question of censorship, quite a convincing majority were in favor of no censorship restrictions at all. 70% of the males and 66% of the females thought that there ought not to be any restrictions. The majority of these people thought censorship was necessary in the case of children, however they thought that this task was best left to the parents.

Asked if they thought that sexual intercourse before marriage was immoral, 81% of the males and 62% of the females thought that it wasn't. This was quite a reverse from the previous survey where just over 60% of the men and 80% of the women thought that sexual intercourse before marriage was immoral. Not so many, however, were prepared to say that they would probably experience sexual intercourse before they graduated, for only 80% of the males and 40% of the females thought that it was likely. In 1967 only 45% of the males and 15% of the females thought it was reasonably likely that they would have sexual intercourse before they graduated.

With regard to abortions, 32% of the males and 45% of the females thought that all abortions should be legalised. Many more of both sexes thought that abortions should be legalised only in special circumstances. In the last questionnaire the very name of abortions brought gasps from most of the freshers.

While most freshers this year agreed with contraception, most were very wary about the pill. 2% of the females had already used the pill, and 10% thought they would in the near future. 36% of the males said that they would advise their girlfriends to use the pill. No figures on this subject are available, however one suspects that the number of freshers prepared to use the pill in 1970 is slightly higher than previous years.

Both males and females agreed that homosexuality between consenting persons shouldn't be a criminal offence, 77% of the males and 74% of the females agreed on this point. This was a reverse from 1967 when 55% of the freshers thought that homosexuality should be a criminal offence. The narrow-mindedness commented on in 1967 seems to have broadened considerably.

A great number of freshers said they would like to see an article on contraception in On Dit. This was indicated by 85% of the males and 74% of the females.

David Freeman
The SRC and the Union

A committee has now been established by the SRC to examine the results of last year’s referendum on the nature of the Union and to propose draft resolutions on constitutional changes.

The SRC expects that these Constitutional changes will benefit the structure of the Union and that these proposals will be based on submissions presented by interested parties.

The SRC is, to say the least, a very interested party in these proceedings as it is determined to put into effect the changes which were first proposed by Bill Manos at the end of 1968, and which have been supported by the SRC as well as present one. The far-reaching changes proposed in Bill Manos’ provide an organisational structure somewhat like that of the Western Australian Guild of Undergraduates.

Briefly the structure provides for a Union Council with (perhaps) a full-time president (to be elected by popular vote) and with the rest of the members being elected by the whole Union membership with a certain minimum representation of the particular groups involved.

Those groups will be the undergraduates and postgraduates, students, academic and professional staff, and graduates with privileges by the ancillary staff and members of the University Council and Committee. An invitation to all these groups then will mean that the Union will be truly a University Union serving the entire University Community.

The SRC expects that the SRC’s Association will remain as at present and a similar body will be established to cover the activities of the clubs and societies.

The Refectory Management and Bookshop Boards would also remain as at present as would the present Standing Committees (Planning and Development, Hall, House).

A Public Affairs Council would be set up to cover NUAA’s and associated student affairs.

It is anticipated that all these last-menioned bodies would be to a large extent autonomous in their finance and data handling although a certain extent subject to review by the Union Council. To assist in this each body would be allocated a certain proportion of the statutory fee and would be required to operate within the organisation available. A finance committee, responsible to the Union Council, would keep a check on overall finances and assist in allocating any extra funds.

How the SRC relates to an organisation such as that briefly outlined above affect Union members?

Perhaps most significantly it would greatly increase the role which students will be able to play in the management of the Union. It is generally accepted that the Union Council will have a student majority as students make up by far the largest group in the Union and contribute the most as far as finances are concerned.

The composition of the sub-committees which concern students will be almost exclusively students.

The SRC, as it exists now, would disappear and its functions divided between a Public Affairs Council and a Clubs and Society Council (or Activities Council). This would mean that clubs and societies would be better off as they would be in direct control of their own finances, and student affairs in general (particularly NUAA’s) would be better catered for due to the amount of work on individuals being considerably reduced. This last aspect is a very important one as the large amount of work piling up on certain committees (particularly the executive) of the present SRC is so great that the system has become overloaded and highly inefficient.

This has led to the present situation where three executive members have resigned due to pressure of academic work and no members of the SRC are yet willing to undertake their jobs and responsibilities.

Submit your views to the committee now.

The National Bank has something you need

Mr. David Rayner, Manager of the National Bank branch at 231 North Terrace, Adelaide, can provide you with the most convenient and friendly banking facilities. National Bank services include Savings and Cheque Accounts, Travel Service and Travellers’ Cheques — also bookbank, the exclusive National Bank service that makes it so much easier to make ends meet.

We think you will appreciate the service you get at the National — See David Rayner today.

By BEHEMOTH

The National Bank

A CHALLENGE

Can 10,000 University people keep one good Hairdresser on the Campus gainfully employed.

THE NEW VARSITY BARBER SHOP

George Murray Basement
8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

ON DIT, MARCH 24, 1970-7

The University (supposedly) is that small oasis in our otherwise arid society nurtures the tender shoots of creativity, originality, critical thought; the home of the intellectual elite; the life source of this strife-sticken world’s future hopes.

Then the academic year at Adelaide couldn’t possibly have started yet. I mean surely they’re still on holidays, for they certainly haven’t been sighted in the last couple of weeks. Any unsuspecting person walking into Western Drive would have been more than excused for thinking that he had, by some mistake entered the grounds of North Terrace Kindy and missed the University somewhere down the road.

And what a carnival for the kiddies it was. Cartoons and paddling in the pond and H. B. Bear and lots and lots of other nice things. Only the fairy floss was missing.

But even if the masses were reliving (or rather, still living) the enchantments of infancy, one could not perchance rely on the S.R.C. to splash around some officialdom and ceremony and S.D.A. to minster a bit of Truth to the natives. But even these bulwarks of the student scene (quite apart from the many clubs and societies that seem to have quietly packed up and gone on an extended vacation) seemed somewhat cot rd- en.

Of course the S.R.C. gurgitated a Fresher’s Welcome [ historical momentum] organised library tours and (in case I’ve missed something out). But then again its not very surprising. Most S.R.C. members haven’t had a stamp on their own, Admittedly, there are a few ‘leaders’ that rise above this level, but that’s not saying much. The monochromatic diet rule in the land of the blind.

Let’s take a look at the other end of the pole. Hopefully, some action is promised from the initial quarter once they’ve resolved their differences over what the ‘cause’ is going to be for the current year. “Grass Roots” was duly published and the gutter press sank even lower in its own effluent. Current editorial practice seems to consist of changing a few of the words around last year’s clichés and of course substituting a new name in the standard headline “The — Badger Beat.”

But maybe that’s being a little harsh. There was some novelty value in a handful of frustrated females relaying a few of their nightmares by sitting down on the Miss Fresher catwalk — symbolism(!) and “I don’t give a damn” isn’t the only reference. The growth and development of student organisations such as the S.R.C. and S.D.A. are what we really doing? Very simply, describing the student body at large. It’s usually true that the standards and aspirations of bodies such as these (especially the S.R.C.) correlate fairly closely with those of the general mass.

Then maybe the average student at this University is not the mature, intelligent thinking person that one might expect. Perhaps he in turn is nothing but a product of Australian society, with the exhaust pipe mentality that has come to be associated with it.

Such a conclusion unfortunately is inexorable. The bulk of students at this University have little or no originality, can do nothing but criticise, and can’t even do so effectively; have no ability to express themselves. They are in fact narrow minded, fairly biased thinking, inferior beings. They are a disgrace to themselves, to their education system, to their society. And the greatest tragedy of all is that they themselves do not realise it.

(1) “Grass Roots,”

Vol 2, No. 2.
South Africa is entering a period of imperial expansion in which it is attempting to turn the whole of southern Africa into a sphere of influence, and an area in which it reserves the right to intervene in any part to protect its security. Threatened. South Africa has illegally annexed South-West Africa, its troops war in Rhodesia, Mozambique and its land grabs in Namibia, Botswana, Swaziland and Malawi are its tomatoes, and only Zambia remains independent. This external CIA will work to ensure that southern Africa operates according to the dictates of the Government in Pretoria. It will suppress the leaders of the South African African National Congress, undermine the ANC's political footing the operation. Under the BOSS, South Africa's expansion policies throughout Africa will be speeded up and lavish amounts will be spent on propagating the idea of the creation of BOSS's minister and the government. The BOSS will be a blow to the imperial outlook of the Republic.

John Daniel, formerly South African, is now a "prohibited person" in his own country. He is presently studying International Relations at Michigan University, U.S.A. After the ban on NUSAS President Rust, Daniel acting-President which post he held at the time of the visit of Senator Robert Kennedy.

WUS - As a former President of NUSAS what is the present role of The Organization and what are its future prospects?

DANIEL - In the political atmosphere of South Africa today, there are essentially only two - one but still one of great importance. Primarily, I see NUSAS acting as a vehicle to combat against the inhuman repression of the South African Government and as an organisation ensuring that liberal and radical ideas are kept alive and developed.

In an atmosphere of utmost total conformity to the Government's dictates, any organisation prepared to protest vigorously against the constant violation of human rights and to challenge the myth of apartheid is performing a service.

WUS - Can NUSAS claim considerable success in keeping alive liberal and radical thinking in countering the Government's racist propaganda?

Daniel - Yes, NUSAS can claim considerable success in keeping alive liberal and radical thinking in countering the Government's racist propaganda.

WUS - Do you think this will be effective?

Daniel - I believe that the organisation will continue to be effective. I believe that the Government will continue to be aware of the existence of NUSAS and will continue to attempt to suppress it. The organisation provides a means by which people can express their disapproval of the Government. The organisation is, in fact, a living proof of the success of the organisation and of the struggle against South Africa's repressive regime.

WUS - In your opinion, what is the most important role of NUSAS in the future?

Daniel - I believe that NUSAS will continue to play an important role in the future of South Africa. It must continue to expose the inhuman repression of the South African Government and to challenge the myth of apartheid.

WUS - What is apartheid?

Daniel - Apartheid is a form of racial segregation in which the white minority rule over the black majority. The Organisation for the Re-establishment of the Indian Union (ORI) is a political party in South Africa that advocates the establishment of a separate homeland for the black majority.

WUS - What is the Organisation for the Re-establishment of the Indian Union (ORI)?

Daniel - The Organisation for the Re-establishment of the Indian Union (ORI) is a political party in South Africa that advocates the establishment of a separate homeland for the black majority.

WUS - What is the role of ORI?

Daniel - The role of ORI is to promote the establishment of a separate homeland for the black majority.

WUS - What is the difference between apartheid and ORI?

Daniel - The main difference between apartheid and ORI is that ORI is a political party that advocates the establishment of a separate homeland for the black majority, while apartheid is a system of racial segregation and discrimination that has been in place in South Africa for many years.

WUS - What is the role of NUSAS in the future?

Daniel - NUSAS will continue to play an important role in the future of South Africa. It must continue to expose the inhuman repression of the South African Government and to challenge the myth of apartheid.

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Student Representation on the Arts Faculty Board

The second and third terms of 1965 were witness to increasing general debate and consideration of the nature of the University as a democratic educational institution, with which of course were associated questions such as the rights of students, teachers and ancillary staff to have a greater say in the decision processes and the exercise of power within the University. It was hoped that these rights would be implemented by increased student, postgraduate, junior staff and ancillary staff representation on such bodies as the Education Committee, the Disciplinary Board, the Various Faculties, and so on.

This general movement within the University structure was matched by equivalent movements in different faculties; and with varying amounts of success, it is with the Arts Faculty, the source of many inspired proposals, that the general student movement, that this article is concerned.

In second term the Dean of the Faculty, Professor Horne, gave notice of the formation of a Curriculum or Dean's Advisory Committee, consisting of students and staff, which was to advise him in such matters as teaching methods, procedure for examinations, requirements for degrees etc. A general (poorly attended) meeting of Arts students and staff was held to discuss the issue in the Union Hall on Tuesday, July 29th. After considerable debate motion rejecting the proposed Committee outright was successfully moved. This motion had been formulated by an ad hoc Faculty Committee which had met earlier to discuss the proposed Curriculum Committee. The ad hoc committee based its opposition on the arguments that the committee would still be part of the authoritarian power structure that it could not be trusted to represent the more than 2,500 students in the Faculty, that its decisions of concern could not properly be dealt with by such decisions of those immediately involved. (A full account of the reasons behind the rejection appear in the "On Dit" of August 1, 1965.) The last part of the motion called for three students elected by the student body to be appointed by the Council to the three positions on the Arts Faculty Board provided under Ch.X 2(b), (iii) of the University Statutes.

At the end of last year (after the exam) Professor Horne notified the S.R.C. President that provision had been made for the election by the student body of three arts undergraduates to the Faculty Board. This move was apparently being considered by the Board at the same time as the Curriculum Committee was proposed. The students were to be admitted by the changing of Ch. X 2(b), (iii) of the Statutes on a recommendation of the student body and consist of such other persons not exceeding 25% in number as the Council on the recommendation of the Faculty may appoint.

Previously the number had been three. The extra five members provided for are to consist of the three students elected by the Arts undergraduate body, one postgraduate student elected by the Postgraduate Students' Association and one postgraduate student doing a Dip. Ed. to be elected by the Education Department. This roundabout method, whereby the Council will act on the Board's recommendation and appoint the five elected postgraduate and undergraduate students to the Board, is an interim measure for one year only. The revised University Act will contain permanent statutory provisions for the direct election of students by the students to the Faculty Board.

So much for the politics of the appointment. The three students to be elected this Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from nominations received last Thursday, Friday and Monday will be required to attend Faculty Board meetings on the second Wednesday of each month, having previously studied the proposed agenda and attached documents, and having prepared themselves as much as possible. As full members of the Board they will be expected to vote on the majority of each individual case, NOT as representatives of the student body or in line with some general policy. They will also have the opportunity to see administrators where the Board sees fit.

Final remark. Although Faculty representation has been achieved, this is only a first step on the path to the ideal of the University as a democratic educational institution. If the movement is to continue the student body must continue to show its commitment. One way of doing this is by registering a large turn-out at the elections today and on Thursday. Votes may be cast in the S.R.C. office from 9-5, and in the foyer of the Napier from 12:1, 23 and 4-5 on each of these days.

Richard Appley
Secretary.
Arts Faculty Society.

The University Act

As mentioned in the last extraordinary issue of "On Dit", the University Council has requested all bods' on campus to submit their opinions on the draft of the University Act before the end of this term. In the same way that the Disciplinary Statute was put under review largely to provide for student membership of the Disciplinary Board, the University Act will be put under review in two years in order to enable students elected by the student body to become members of the Council. Consequently the part of the Act which most concerns students is that portion which determines the composition of the University Council.

The Third Draft provides for four undergraduate students and one post-graduate student out of a council of thirty-three. There is also provision for eight representatives of the academic staff and twelve 'others' elected by the Senate which will include all members of the governing council of each faculty or department.

You do think that four students is too many, don't you? If you have any particular views on the University Act, write an article for "On Dit" outlining your views (copies of the Third Draft Act are available at the SRC office).

In the next edition of "On Dit" there will be an article outlining the wholistic of the deliberations on the Draft Acts as well as an announcement concerning a General Student Meeting to be held to decide whether students support or oppose this Draft Act.

AUSTRALIA PARTY
Inaugural Meeting to form branch
at Uni.

ANNA MENZ ROOM
Monday, April 6th - 1 P.M.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY
Film - 12:00 Tuesday, March 22nd; 7:00 Monday, March 24th; "KING AND COUNTRY"
Starring Dirk Bogarde, Tom Courtenay, Directed by Joseph Losey.

ON DIT, MARCH 24, 1965-8

financiel aid to these programmes. The rewards in kind for the international community may not be great but they should never forget that in human terms their aid is of inestimable value.

WUS: - What is your view of sporting events in which South Africans participate and your attitude to the growing boycott of South African sporting events?

DANIEL: - I favour a complete ban on all sporting events with South Africa and very much admire the work of the Anti-Apartheid Action Committee. Non-Racial Olympic Committee which are working hard to promote this. One cannot forget that sport is a great propaganda vehicle of the South African Government. Many sportmen are amongst its most successful overseas propagandists. Its successes in rugby football and Davis Cup tennis are a proof of this trend. Visiting sportmen are accorded lavish hospitality and many return to their respective countries as apotheoses of Racialism and Apartheid. There are indications that the growing sports' boycott has effected some minor adjustments from the Government and that South Africa's exclusion from the Olympic Games was a real set back to the Government's of efforts to obtain international recognition. At the same time I do not believe that a total ban on all sporting relations with South Africa will bring about a change in Government. However, this is no reason to abandon attempts to isolate the country. The recrimin of the present Government is so anathema to the civilised world that for this reason alone, it should be excluded from the international arena.

Arts Students Beware

Education should be a process in itself, which gives students a sense of self awareness. Education should be free, conscious and an involved search for self identity and understanding.

It is necessary that students participate actively in both. The administrative and academic decisions that greatly affect their lives is in no way connected to a free education — that is an education in which students have a free and direct choice for their courses and the requirements for them.

In my opinion precludes examinations in their present form.

It also precludes the imposition of course students.

It rejects the artificial division of knowledge into disciplines.

It demands that students have power to effect decisions about their courses.

And sees the present arrangements of the Arts Faculty Board as being an interim measure only.

Ongoing debate between students and the Faculty Board on what is to be the status of the Faculty Board.

To this end we recommend ourselves to you as students who will argue for participation and democracy in the education process.

We think imperative that all students be aware of the decisions made by the Arts Faculty and become involved in the making of those decisions.

We think imperative that the present arrangement of methods of course administration in favour of a process which enables students to follow and develop their individual interests without the threat of a bureaucratic determination of ability.

We think imperative that students participate in establishing the content and direction of the courses that they undertake.

We consider essential that the present administrative arrangements for courses be seriously discussed.

We consider that the workings of the Arts Faculty Board be publicised and that the completely unqualified involvement in the teaching hands of departmental being maintained through financial mislocation be advertised.

We consider that the division of the Arts Faculty into departments needs urgent debate together with an analysis of the 'Arts degree' and that this task be entrusted by the Faculty with the task of reorganising the faculty. This debate should not be disregarded by the debate about the position that the faculty board would have within such a reorganisation.

We are prepared to support you in our attempt to continuously put these views of education before the present faculty board together with the demands of students.

Elections will be held on Thursday 26th March. Polling will be done in the location of the SRC office. Voting will be by Union card for all Arts students.

We stand for Education Participation and Democracy.

Geoff Wells (Hons. Grad.)
Phil McMichael (English 1, History II)
Mike Dugan (Politics IV)
January 1, 1970

On October 15, 1966, an estimated 70,000 people took part in a large anti-war demonstration held in New York City. The demonstration was organized to protest against the war in Vietnam and the demonstration heard plans for an end to the bombing of North Vietnam and for a serious commitment to negotiations. In response to the demonstration offers from North Vietnam, the United States responded in kind with another wave of strikes. The war to be free. More precisely, this is what they said, if they heard anything at all. On the Boston Common, for example, they heard not a word of the special address that was delivered by the demonstrators. The New York Times, that morning, carried a story, which, on that day, was in fact the only news of the demonstrations. The story was a bare-bones account of the demonstration, which was described as "a small, peaceful protest." The demonstration was, in fact, a massive demonstration that was held in New York City on October 15, 1966, with an estimated 70,000 participants. The demonstrators, who were mainly students and sympathizers of the anti-war movement, gathered in Foley Square, in front of the New York City Hall, to express their opposition to the Vietnam War.

In a sense, Senator Mansfield was right in speaking of the "impasse" shown by the demonstrators. The demonstrators were not demanding an end to the bombing of North Vietnam, but an end to the war itself. The war was not only a military conflict, but also a political and social one. The demonstrators were calling for a peaceful solution to the war, and for a more humane and just society.

In the weeks following the demonstrations, there was a sense of urgency and determination among the demonstrators. The demonstrators were determined to continue their efforts to end the war and to create a more just society. The demonstrations were not only a way to express their opposition to the war, but also a way to bring attention to the social and political issues that were at the heart of the war. The demonstrators were determined to continue their efforts until the war was ended and a just society was created.

In September 1966, the United States announced that it would increase its involvement in the war. The decision was met with widespread opposition and protest. The demonstrators were determined to continue their efforts to end the war and to create a more just society.

In conclusion, the demonstrations of October 15, 1966, were a significant event in the history of the anti-war movement. The demonstrators were determined to continue their efforts until the war was ended and a just society was created. The demonstrations were not only a way to express their opposition to the war, but also a way to bring attention to the social and political issues that were at the heart of the war. The demonstrators were determined to continue their efforts until the war was ended and a just society was created.
"Technologically the Vietnam war has been a great success," General Westmoreland said, "and our machines carrying more and more of the burden." He says: "We have the luxury of having the Vietnamese work in the capacity of a test bed for us. This is the real advantage of the situation. Our own people are not quite ready to accept the idea of fighting a war in South Vietnam."

Further details are presented by Leonard Sullivan, Deputy Director of Research and Development for South-East Asian matters.

These developments open up more exciting horizons for us as we can do five or ten years from now. When we realize that we can detect anything that periscope, mortar, small arms, make a noise, or is hotter or colder than its surroundings, one begins to see the possibilities. This is the beginning of instrumentation of the entire battlefield. Eventually we will be able to tell when anybody shouts, what he is shooting at, where he is shooting from, you begin to get a "Year 2000" vision of an electronic map with little flags that flash for different kinds of activity. This is what we require for this "normal" war, where the friendly and the enemy are all mixed together.

Note: The time scale that is proposed for Vietnam. News reports record some of the early stages of these exciting developments. The Times, November 22, reports a plan to use remotely-controlled unmanned aircraft as supply transport for combat areas. On October 1, the Times explains that the landscape of Vietnam and the border regions are studied with electronic devices that keep information into the hands of commanders, and a great number of more exotic devices contribute to the mass of information. Not long ago reconnaissance planes began carrying television cameras. The data go into the Combined Intelligence Center at Denver Air Base. Day and night it is his job to decipher the map of Vietnam with the aid of his libraries, telephones, and the latest instruments of war. The 

social action: action line

The contradictions and inadequacies of our society produce apart from group problems, suffering to the individual, which he suffers through no fault of his own, but is none the less painful, degrading and degrading. It may be that this sufferer, if allowed to visit, would be helped. In bringing about basic changes, but because of the uncertainty of this and the humanist ideals, which do not enable us to sacrifice ourselves. Social Action wishes to try to help those individuals. Because their suffering is diverse, isolated and hidden from the spotlight of a cause, Social Action is forming a special group. Basically its members will be available to do anything that any person may require of them and give any help that any person may need.

The first problem of this group will be to find the individuals, who are often hidden in the ghettos and the lack of ability to be noticed, in need of help. Limited enquiries have been made and one fruitful bridge to these people has been found. Mr. Jack Richards of The News Action Line has many plans for the group, and problems which he cannot deal with within the scope of his life. But he is too much for one man. He is willing to pass on to us to make the initial approach and he will do in any way in which we impose it on him.

Social Action has from him, at this time, four letters asking for help. In one of these letters, a wife asked for help in on her husband's illness. A second letter was for help in visiting a drug addict, who because of his drug habit has been chronically ill. Due to this illness and maintenance that the husband has to pay, he has become an alcohol addict. He is now in the hospital, and the children are being taken care of by their grandparents. The third letter was for help in a family situation. The fourth letter was for help in the case of a mental patient. The second major problem of the Action Line group in Social Action and the most important, is that they are members. It has no one. If these people are to be helped, the group must have other members. Mr. Jack Richards, we are the only hope that these people have and because we are a privileged section of the community, carry our shoulders some of the underprivileged section of the community.

MEETING: NUSSAU ROOM, SRC OFFICE. 1:00 p.m. MONDAY, MARCH 25 for any prospective members.

(Additional information is available from Tom Cooper, Room 51, Math Dept.)

SOCIAL ACTION:
FRENCH AND MUSIC STUDENTS: Interests meeting to be held at 1 p.m. first-year student from France, necessary to French 1 and Music 1. Any music lover will be grateful to attend. CONTACT: Mr. Little, Student Counsellor, 1st Floor, Lady Simon Building, or Special Action, SRC.

1. Assistant Secretary of Defense Paul Warnke: "If we are not prepared to talk, we will be forced to talk by the Viet Minh, who are the best of a whole generation of hard-to-tolerate, tough foes."

Cont."

how to make a few extra dollars on the side

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Rebellion, then, if a subversive movement approved of by a U.S. power group and has been operating in Adelaide for some time be, for example, Channel's "Revolution" in TV programming, the "Road to Revolution Club," and a local car dealer's "Revolution 70." These devices are all part of the larger subversive ideas on all the status-quo which need not necessarily be a deliberate, conscious conspiracy to limit the threat to itself of a genuine revolutionary philosophy persists. The point of all this is that film "Che" cannot be seen ONLY as a documentary film. The lines, distortions and falsifications are there in fact, and are so many and so vast that one begins to wonder just how much of their own propaganda Americans actually believe. There is the expected over-emphasis on executions, the blatant lies in the film campaign "in any way whatever," the claim that, the 1962 election was "a fait accompli," that Fidel and the U.S. have "magnum ambitions," and that the film has "patent evidence," to the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba from the U.S.A. These are the same arguments used by NAUWAM. Perhaps the most important and sustained propaganda pieces is the portrayal of Fidel Castro (played by Jack Palance) as a leader of Cuba in the film campaign "in any way whatever." He has been described as a revolutionary by the film, with the implication that the U.S. has been the only one to expect to be able to "work" with the film, the film-makers are attempting to provide the public with the "real" version of events and to show the world what the U.S. is doing in Cuba. The film is aimed at the audience, not at the U.S. government, and is intended to be seen as a means of spreading information about Cuba and its people. It is not a film about individual characters, but rather about the broader political context in which they operate. The film's portrayal of Fidel Castro is designed to counteract the negative image created by the U.S. media, and to present him as a heroic figure who is working to improve the lives of the Cuban people. The film's success lies in its ability to convey these messages in a compelling and convincing way, and to do so in a way that is accessible to a wide audience. The film's message is clear: the U.S. is responsible for the hardships and difficulties faced by the Cuban people, and Fidel Castro is a leader who is working to change that. By presenting this message in a clear and compelling way, the film is able to influence public opinion and encourage support for the Cuban cause.
plastic people beware! all heavies (1) groovers and swingers
who are being the scene to the ohbahnov allhuppah arven sound
PASSESSIVE POPLUUD AND JAZZCONVENTION which Alex J. Innocenti tells us all about (if you have a couple of hours spare to read the damn thing) in one of his supersoposters (2) you name the character.

Indeed it is a pity that such an impressive lineup has to be advertised in such poor taste and with so little obvious "feel" for the kind of music that we do not dare hear if you make it to the Railway Institute on Easter Monday (30th March) from one in the afternoon to one in the morning.

Two things, firstly, the Railway Institute is no place to hold such a show; instead of trying to compete with the large, loud, glittery, pseudo-superstar group jazzy certificates, the line-up is good. As well as those mentioned, Compact, The Gobolins, The Times, Brian Martin, etc., the presenters (3) will be doing their thing. Or something.

Salable rock

SDA are selling a small pamphlet which contains two very interesting articles on Pop: the first is an account of the second night of the Paul McCartney/Dorothy Herring/Darrell Haze, the second is an extremely taut and well-documented analysis of the control of the status-quo corporations over the boss Rock Revolution. While the first is a classic and worth keeping, the second deals with the problem of freedom of expression in an artistic sense of the pop artist whose message is largely directed towards the group of people in our society who more or less 'own' them, market them, promote and sell them to the uncertain, unenlightened, and unthinking reader for anyone remotely interested in Pop as a subculture in society.

Flickering Arts

For nearly a month the Hindmarsh Town Hall has been burgling unannounced presentations and redecorations in readiness for the opening of the third annual Flickering Arts Theatre Cinema which opened in a rather wild and wonderfully way last Thursday. Amongst the best features of the Edwardian Pennebaker "Don't Look Back" film about Bob Dylan, "Don't Look Back" is the first in a long line-up of pop films which the Flickering Arts will be showing as they become available to Adelaide audiences. As well as a distribution tie-up with the Mandala Theatre in Sydney (meaning we'll shortly get to see Monty Python and The Beatles), the film of the Woodstock Festival which opens in cinemas today, Flickering Arts will also be screening first-release continental and avant-garde features.

In case you're wondering where the 'theatre' bit comes from, the policy is that there will be a forty-five minute concert before the pop film and after.