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Dear Sir,

Your correspondent Andrew Parkin claimed last week that a demand for economic imperialism and in support of the N.F.L. is driven by a "latent demand" for a "great world power". This statement is misleading. The concept of "latent demand" is a part of classical economic theory and is used to describe a situation where people are not currently consuming or purchasing a good or service, but they could be if the price were low enough. However, there are several key differences between this concept and the demand for economic imperialism.

Firstly, latent demand is based on the idea that people are not consuming a good or service because the price is too high. In contrast, the demand for economic imperialism is based on a desire for control and influence, not necessarily on economic incentives.

Secondly, latent demand is a temporary phenomenon that can be overcome by lowering the price. However, the demand for economic imperialism is a long-term and persistent phenomenon that cannot be easily overcome.

Thirdly, latent demand is a condition that can be easily satisfied once the price is lowered. However, the demand for economic imperialism requires significant political and economic resources to be satisfied.

Therefore, the concept of "latent demand" is not applicable to the demand for economic imperialism. Instead, it is necessary to consider other factors, such as cultural, historical, and political influences, to understand the drivers of this type of demand.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

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Bureaucracy

Dear Sir,

Last week the Bureaucracy was said to be the "hijack" of the world. This is a misleading statement. The Bureaucracy is a necessary and essential part of any complex society. It provides order, stability, and justice. Without it, society would descend into chaos.

Moreover, the Bureaucracy is not a monolithic entity. It is composed of many different agencies and organizations, each with their own goals and priorities. Therefore, it is not accurate to describe it as a single "hijack".

Instead, it is necessary to recognize the diverse and complex nature of the Bureaucracy. It is a system that is both necessary and problematic, and it requires careful management and oversight.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Dear Sirs,

The display of nudity and explicit speech, as well as sexually explicit behaviour, is not the domain of the editor. It is not our place to enforce this code of conduct and therefore we cannot publish it. However, we will make every effort to ensure that any such content is removed from our pages. If you have any concerns about the content of this issue, please let us know.

Yours faithfully,
David Young.

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On DIT cover

Dearest Sirs,

Congratulations to the editors of the On DIT cover for their efforts on the front cover and page 18 of the last issue. You are conscious of the society in which you live, and deeply pensive about the community's situation. We are sympathetic to your concern, and we will do our best to support you in this.

Yours faithfully,
David Young.

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EDITORIAL

Preumably the major prerequisite to the success of the VOMITOSSEUM Campaign was that all groups and individuals opposed to the VIW in Vietnam should unite and show to the public of Australia that there are many varied people with varied interests who are united in their condemnation of the war and Australia's involvement therein. Thus it was essential that both radicals and moderate-co-operate with each other, and present a unified front to the public. It is to be congratulated that this was largely achieved during last week. However the actions of a few individuals (and they were individuals acting on their own) caused action against them to be taken.

In the future for you and for DIT cover, since we are aware of this, you will see that this is not the case.

Yours faithfully,
David Young.

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EQUITY

Sirs,

Are the editors of our paper properly concerned or are they merely very young and so studied with the idea of political freedom from mummy and daddy and high school that they have forgotten their childhood, but without the bootlickers who used to tell the naughty ones? Or is it that they now believe that being a democracy means you can do anything? If it is the latter, then you are doing the worst thing possible. The innocent reader is not aware of the politics of which he is being made a part. The on DIT cover page, a different front page, an 'accidental' looks at pictures as on the cover page of the last edition and specify themselves, that was in fact the innocent student and not his clothes on, I say this in no spirit of point — for the thinking person, it is very often amusing having to dig through the rubbish to find some intelligence in this paper. Yours, nonsense? build me branch? That's for me to know and you to suffer with.

Dear blewiss or whatever, We are now regarding this democracy we decided to ponder that is of the century in this country (sincerely not to be frustrated). We hope that the government will verify and grant them in the last On DIT cover.

Now to return to your precious and well considered characters. A country is supposed to consist of a collection of good and bad characters that can be found anywhere from the public park to the hospital, etc. in the flesh without the need to be found in the book. It is possible that you might have the whole bit for free.

Yours sincerely,
David Young.

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COVER DESIGN

The best type of cover was designed by Geoff Ritter. For his outstanding talent, Geoff has been awarded a book token courtesy of the University Bookshop.

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SPECIAL FEATURE

Starting next term, On DIT will do a series of articles on the Faculties and departments of the university, on how they run, and the people behind them. We are open to receiving suggestions for improvement. If you have any comments to make on your course and your lecturers, please leave them in the On DIT offices.

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PHOTO-by

"Places of Heart" is a mini-conference to allow freshers in Arts and Science to take stock of their experiences within the University. It was arranged for early in second term.

The program includes:

1. A debate by academics on the notion that more should be done to facilitate the transition of migrants to the student population.
2. Brief talks by academics about the directions, aims and demands of the Arts and Science courses.
3. Talks by students and academics in relation to particular subjects.
4. A shared discussion between freshers, senior students and academics about other matters of personal or general interest, e.g. study difficulties, extra-curricular affairs, social life, values in education and life etc., etc.

The conference is being organised by the Education and Welfare Committee and the SRC, the dates being Tuesday 17 June (7-9 p.m.) for Arts freshers; Saturday 27 June (7-9 p.m.) for Science freshers. Further details will be announced later.

At this stage we need freshers who will be available to sit in on the debate and help students over the transition. The two specified in the debate on one side, for each Faculty. Will you help? Please contact the Student Counselling Service, urgently.

D. Little, Student Counsellor.

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PRINTED BY
Smiddy Press, 33 Hastings St, Glenelg.

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ON DIT, May 19, 1973, 197-1.
The Radicals had demonstrated two thousand strong on Friday night during peak-hour traffic and the State's bourgeois quadrupled that number on Sunday, having thumbed their noses and clanked our fists at the Government we finished the day with a picnic at Elder Park and a dance on Parliament steps against Imperialism. All in all it was a good two day's entertainment.

Somehow it just didn't get off the ground.

The teach in at Adelaide University on the Ban-Smch was issued promoting. Starting at one o'clock on the Friday afternoon it began with a performance by The Public Trap of Floating Theatres whose themes of SUPER COMMIT-HUNTER and SUPER STUDENT SNOOZE zap ping the Cong clearly didn't just how absurd the Government's stand on Vietnam issues was. The group, headed by Margaret Nash, is the only protest to Guerrilla Street Theatre in Australia.

Anne Yeates's brilliant reconstruction of the Vietnam War was followed by Rob Durbidge's theories of Vietnam in the Revolutionary columns of State. Moratorium Vice-President Lyra Arnold spoke on American Hegemonic Policies in South-East Asia and Geoff Noyes linked the Internal cultural repression in America and Australia with external aggression.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM SPEAKERS

Of course the inevitable vitriol from speakers against the Moratorium arose during the Sunday sessions. No silence was attempted by over four hundred students and staff.

The President of the A.L. Liberal Club (Grant Batterby) spoke calmly on Cambodia but was clearly undermined by an obvious law school-student-cum-Vietnam-Vietnamese speaker who spoke sincerely and irrefutably about his performance- experiencing a living living' in Vietnam.

The President of the SRC (Mr Peter Balentine) flowing in speech the intent of furthering his reformist student political image less than Miss's machine. The Adventist 13/4/79 P. Balentine took the stand several times. The general reaction of the Teach in was brilliantly summed up by John Tapp when he claimed that Balac had done more to harm the student Moratorium than all the rhetoric of the anti-protest researchers combined.

Despite Balac's attempt to spoil the demonstration, 1500 students began the March against Imperialism from the front lawns. The number swelled to 2,500 by noon (no estimates of all the students by then) the demonstration reached the Terrace-King William Street intersection.

VIOLENCE

The trouble started when a group of drunk 'Nadons leave and out of uniform smashed into the front ranks in the most vicious series of non-police attacks in the history of Adelaide. With fists and feet wildly flaying, they attempted to smash planks into the side of the Cambodian stalls and used these to bash demonstrators.

At last two girls were attacked, one being knocked unconscious.

Police stood around apparently intending to do nothing when the first outrages occurred; although they eventually moved in and held the attackers off, no arrests were made for a long time and attacks continued from front and sides throughout the entire demonstration. Captured flag was set right and thrown blasting into the crowed while stones were hurled into the area of the heads of police into the marchers. Even inside the campus again the Naders attempted to provoke violence but not much prank was removed from the ground by police.

Despite intense and continued provocation hardly a punch was thrown by demonstrators.

And at the end everybody agreed it was 'good fun'. The demonstrators were happily non-violent (it means they didn't have to take their analysis of what they were demonstrating about too far), the slogans and chants were clear and happy, the march was tight,lightly and at all time high; the great unshaved spectators were impressed some RSL members even joined on the spot.

OPPOSITE SIDES:
SAME VICTIMS

A right, then: what bad really happened?

How much here we changed anything?

The only confrontation that actually occurred was between victims of the war at the demonstration. Those who wanted to smash the Naders were simply not thinking any more in terms of the person he was experiencing a living in Vietnam.

The situation was counter-productive: to feel anger at the pitiable, indentured soldiers, whose only claim to having even a basis for anything is to be hosed in Vietnam, high, is to be the direction of criticism away from the real cause of oppression; the Government and the military-industrial complex.

It was blind hysterical violence and nothing more.

PRESS REACTIONS

It was the kind of red herring that the capitalism press had been throwing for weeks, and they used it to divert the public's attention from the central issue of the Friday Demonstration, which was the role of imperialism in Vietnam.

The Alternative Leader was headlines 'Soldiers attack City Marchers,' and in the article spread across four columns, the slogans were mentioned once only. The riot was devoted to a description of the fighting (valiant police action) coupled with a personality-feature on the gallon Morro school police officer who 'had no bridge between marchers and county-demonstrat or'. In front photographs of the girls who were knocked down were balanced emotionally with pictures of the 'counter-demonstrators'.

The ultimate impotence of the whole business was reflected by left hand column.

But our spies in Vietnam, who were quite on the spot, said that the newspapers there were quite neutral on the matter.

And so we trod back to Elder Park for the picnic.

AN ACT, NOT ACTION

Demonstrations are important: but it is only a limited importance.

The demonstration is an essential statement: it is a symbolic act which affirms publicly an individual's opposition to a Government Policy or a socially acceptable norm. With massive capitalist control of all forms of mass media it is one of the few ways in which one can stand up and be heard.

The demonstration is also important for the internal solidarity of the oppressed minority (in this case, the Anti-War movement).

As a sociological phenomenon it is even possible that it may convert those who are already on the brink of change, and it must have some kind of effect on the general political awareness of the populace, though it would be difficult to determine just exactly what this might be.

IMPETUS OF DEMONSTRATIONS

But don't the demonstration actually change anything?

Since the experiments in civil disobedience during the late fifties the demonstration has been accepted as the primary force for change out of the traditional channels.

Yet although the United States' ruling elite has still been subject to over six years of Anti-Vietnam process, Nixon can still override Congress and invigil Cambodia.

One of the maps for this is the demonstration's inherent dependence on the news media. For the demonstration to be at all effective on a wide scale it must have in the mass media the issues brought before the public.

And the simple fact is that issues are news.

Even if one could bring these issues to the public through the media, it is impossible to circulate any single issue from its social context.

In a capitalist society, neither Vietnam, Cambodia, Racial Discrimination, Poverty, Education Inequalities, Environment, nor any other of a host of related problems and abbreviations; they are an essential part of maintaining the system as it stands.

CONFRONTING THE SYSTEM

There would seem to be two major recommendations in directly confronting the power structure.

One must be an intensive and thorough exposure of how decisions are made in our society, coupled with a wide dissemination of that knowledge in terms that can be readily understood.

Secondly, on the basis of this analysis, and with a clear awareness of how the above problems are inter-related, there must be a concerted and widespread attack on the fundamental institutions of the power structures.

A demonstration cannot achieve this. If it is then not at least as a social revolution is inevitable or even desirable, then there is its point in promoting about individual issues through ineffective mechanisms like specific demonstrations or petitions, because nothing will ever change through them.

You can expect corporations to stop making profits, or Governments to vote themselves out of office, or war veterans to voluntarily invalidate their own lives just because you shout slogans in the streets.

It just doesn't happen that way.

Geoff Walls
Adrian Harn

1 of 1, Nov 13, 1970, 20
MOUNTAIN CLUB

Variety proved to be the key word in determining the success of the Mountain Club which has enjoyed this year.

The annual camping championships were once again held in Tasmania during October when competitors from all over the state took part. The successful event was staged over three nights from 3-11 May. Competitors stayed at Mount Wellington, Lake St Clair, Narooma, and Lake Macquarie. The weather was mild and dry, and the event was a great success.

On the other hand, the Mountie Club's trip to New Zealand was less successful. The party was stuck at the airport for two days due to bad weather. However, they managed to see some of the sights and had a good time overall.

BOAT CLUB

The Inter Varsity VIII working out at Murray Bridge.

Half Baked Science

Trends on Monsterrum

Like all else in a University paper, politics even touches half baked science. The average science student is so unaware of society and its politics that he is easily manipulated after his change of heart. Science students do not know why they study at all, why they leave their families at home, or why they want to be scientists. All they know is that they are expected to work hard and to do well in exams.

For the science student, the question of what to study is probably the most important. Most students are told by their parents or friends that they must study science, but they do not know why. The answer to this question is that science is necessary for a better society.

The most important reason for studying science is that it provides a basis for understanding the world. Science helps us to understand the way things work and to predict what will happen. This is important for making decisions in everyday life.

Another reason for studying science is that it helps us to understand our place in the world. Science helps us to understand the history of the world and the evolution of life. This is important for understanding our own place in the world.

A third reason for studying science is that it helps us to understand the future. Science helps us to understand the technologies that will shape the future. This is important for making decisions about how to use these technologies.

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