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on dit
vol.38no15



To Mr. D. Dunstan, Premier of South Australia.

Dear Sir, You have promised an enquiry into the incident which occurred during the Moratorium on Friday 18th September. I request, most respectfully, that you take into account the following.

109 names of those arrested during the Moratorium, Friday September 18th, 1970 were published in the 'Sunday Mail' 19th September, 1970.

109 persons were arrested on a total of 128 charges.

- of these: 4 - indecent language 98 - failure to comply with a police request 3 - refusal to give name and address 8 - disorderly behaviour 5 - resisting arrest 1 - hindering police 1 - wilful damage 8 - assault

Therefore of the 128 charges only 23 have ANY connection with violence. It is possible to split the 109 persons into two groups - students and non-students. Now it becomes apparent that of the 23 charges that have some connection with violence only 5 concern students while 18 concern non-students. Of these 18 non-students 3 were academics of some sort (to be exact a professor, a schoolteacher and a reader). To Break the Two Groups Down Further:

STUDENTS 50 students were arrested on a total of 52 charges

- of these: 2 - indecent language 45 - failure to comply with a police request 4 - disorderly behaviour 1 - resisting arrest

Therefore of the 52 charges only 5 have ANY connection with violence. NON-STUDENTS (including 7 academics and 5 persons whose occupations were not stated at all).

59 non-students were arrested on a total of 76 charges.

- of these: 2 - indecent language 3 - refusal to give name and address 53 - failure to comply with a police request 4 - disorderly behaviour 4 - resisting arrest 1 - hindering police 1 - wilful damage 8 - assault

Therefore of the 76 charges only 18 have ANY connection with violence

I draw the conclusion that on the whole those involved were extremely non-violent especially when you consider the treatment afforded to several of those arrested (some of which I witnessed).

Further I believe that the publicity given by the press has done a great disservice to the organisers of the Moratorium and a great injustice. All they have succeeded in fostering is sensationalism and public apathy concerning the real issues involved.

The incident which took place at the intersection of North Terrace and King William Street would not have occurred had the police not provoked it. I have read repeatedly in the news media that the police gave demonstrators every opportunity to move on - in actual fact the police gave the demonstrators little option to do anything other than continuing to block the intersection. The police vans that were in front of the march backed up, blocking the road completely - the marchers could not proceed along the route to Victoria Square. Police horses were brought in on the flanks of the marchers forcing them in upon each other, making it very difficult for them to do anything other than stay put. I feel that the police were in fact intent on breaking the march up then and there. This resulted in a fairly effectual blocking of the intersection for more than an hour causing more inconvenience than would otherwise have occurred. Consider also that it was the intent of the organisers, I believe, to block 'an intersection' for only 15 minutes.

During the time in which the intersection was blocked I witnessed several incidents which are not entirely to the credit of the police involved. A young man was literally carried from the crowd on the footpath to a waiting van by no less than five policemen. How they expected him to defend himself I do not know - he was given no opportunity to come quietly or otherwise. I was standing about twenty feet from a girl who the police attempted to arrest. I neither heard nor saw anything which indicated that she had provoked police action. I heard a young man tell her to 'look out' and she ran. Two policemen went after her and she moved once more from the crowd in my direction. My husband and myself were almost directly in her path as she came through and we moved back to allow her room. Two more policemen stepped in behind us, pushing their way through a crowd which consisted of a fair number of citizens which they were supposed to be trying not to inconvenience. They then proceeded to drag her out of the crowd, I have heard since of several similar incidents.

My sister-in-law, who was in the front half of the march was attempting to get out of the crowd and onto the pavement when she was arrested. She had in fact reached the pavement. She told the policeman that she was trying to obey the dispersal order but the policeman refused to listen. She went with him. Later at the police station, she saw him again and repeated that she had been attempting to obey the dispersal order. He replied that that was just her bad luck.

I should like you to take into account, sir, that throughout the proceedings those demonstrators who remained in a group continuously chanted "NO VIOLENCE" and that nothing that they did was contrary to this. I understand that Professor Madljin, whose photograph was spreadeagled across the 'Advertiser' on Saturday was hauled away shouting "No violence."

Yours, Frank Lander.



GO BULLOCK TO THE REVOLUTION

DO IT TODAY!

vivisection

Dear Sir, I appreciate Miss A. A. Hodge's concern for the welfare of animals (31 July and 24 September), a concern which is shared just as strongly by medical and biological scientists as by anti-vivisectionists. As is the case with all members of the Staff, I am available for interview with students on any matter which concerns them and would be happy to discuss the questions raised by Miss Hodges with her, if she wishes to do so.

Yours sincerely I. S. DE LA LANDE Acting Head of Department of Human Physiology & Pharmacology Medical School

survey

Dear Sir, I greatly enjoyed the last edition of On Dit wherein was published the answers to a political questionnaire sent out to all the M.P.s. It was enlightening to view the flustering of some of those eminent members of our society - the politicians. Ironically, some of the answers resembled a slap-stick comedy of the 1920's in a missile age of the 1970's - the reason as to why they should not answer the questionnaire. After circulars were sent out twice there were only 23 replies, of which seven said they wouldn't comply. What was behind this non-participation? FIRSTLY one perceives, from certain brief replies, the impression that there were those who felt they had something to hide, either scarcity of thought or education, maybe they viewed the questions as some sort of inquisition and having recoiled with annoyance - I cannot adequately answer these questions - slide behind the facade of either 'I feel that the questions are quite irrelevant' or like 24 Members of the House of Assembly, no reply; an irresponsible attitude to take to any survey. SECONDLY there were those who said "I do not feel they serve any useful purpose" and "I regret I am not prepared as I cannot foresee what purpose it may serve." Surely in our sacred system of democracy the concept is that only the leaders of our society will be chosen to represent the people; an ultimate honour for a worthy person. Is it not right then for us plebeians to be interested in our representatives' views of what books/people alive or dead have influenced their thinking. If you are a leader in society surely you must expect people to want to emulate you after all you are meant to be an example to others. Let's hope such shortsightedness "cannot foresee what purpose it may serve" and such a barrenness of participation does not extend to more important areas of responsibility.

The Premier certainly saw a purpose and complied and probably was instrumental in making a few of his learned colleagues to do the same.

THIRDLY perhaps the greatest deterrent was the desire not to create a political issue. Mr. Hall's "I do not intend answering the questions set out" possibly because of the lavatory seat affair in Prosh Week.

Mr. Virgo's "I regret... it is not my desire to provide the information sought," there again the Minister of Transport is always a hot one. Heine Becker's "I regret I am not prepared to answer your survey as I cannot foresee what purpose it will serve."

Did the questions justify such a poor response on what would seem to be an interesting field of investigation? The questions were as follows:

- 1. In the formation of your political beliefs, which authors, theoreticians, and/or philosophies have most influenced you? 2. In the formation of your beliefs and attitudes to life, which authors, books and/or philosophies have most deeply influenced you?

- 3. Would you list the following (over the last twelve-month period): Best film(s) seen: Best book(s) read: Best live theatre production(s) attended: Best television programme(s) viewed: Best radio programme(s) listened to: 4. Which man or woman do you most admire (living or dead)? 5. At what stage did your formal education terminate? 6. In your opinion, what are the three most important areas in our present civilisation that need urgent attention? Could you attempt to briefly say what, in each case, you think should be done to improve those areas?

Most people I suggest would agree that it is quite a searching survey and would, if properly answered, tell you a lot about politicians and their depth of character. Was it such an abysmal revealing that, deterred the experienced back benchers, that practical democracy today has no room for individuals only heads on the lobby floor. If so, democracy this hallowed "good" word which we western countries are prepared to support with "plasma and steel" is somewhat of an enigma.

FOURTHLY: It's all very well for politicians to hide behind statements such as "no time" etc. But I suggest such a non-compliance to answer the questions comes from a deep seated reluctance to "face the music" and show what you're really worth. That today generally it is not so much the man who wins the seat but the party. A clash of party leaders with a good TV personality to catch the 50% floating voter all the rest need do is toe the party line.

Only Mr. S. G. Evans was honest in his excuse when he said straight out he didn't want to associate himself with the radical student magazine On Dit. I respect him for it, at least one knows where he stands.

FIFTHLY: Because of their response to the survey it just confirms people's thoughts. It suggests that South Australian politicians are on the whole a mediocre bunch of doubtful quality. A number of bodies acting as sounding boards for a few good ideas the occasional "bright spark" emits. This must be qualified in that I believe that most politicians in their own way may mean well, are to a certain extent sincere BUT comparatively speaking don't measure up.

Alex Graeme Evans

jesus the answer

Dear Sir, I read the "Parliamentarians' Survey" with interest. What caught my attention was Robin Millhouse's reply that Jesus Christ is the man he most admires. Even more amazing were the comments made by Adrian Hann. "Is Christ a man? If so, is he living, or dead?" Do these questions really come from Adrian Hann? They are probably the most pertinent questions he has ever asked!

My reply to these questions is - Yes, Jesus Christ is man and he is still alive.

I came to these conclusions some years ago when I seriously looked at the evidence about Christ. I found that "Christ is the most unique person of history" (that's from the atheistic historian H. G. Wells). The evidence that most impressed me by its honesty and precision was that of the gospel records in the New Testament. It was through reading these that I actually met this person Jesus Christ. I know he is not only truly man but also truly God. And I know him in a very real and personal way, because he is alive today. Mind you, he was dead, and because he was dead and is now alive I have no fear of death and am not held guilty for what I have done wrong in the past. Somehow, by knowing him, I have a power within me which I never knew before, and a sense of purpose in living now and planning for the future.

Jesus is the King of all the earth. All people really belong to him; only some choose to reject him. One day they will find they have made the wrong choice, because only those

who really know Jesus can have real quality of life now and in the future.

Yours, Stephen Partington (3rd Yr. Economics) PS: Any person wanting to consider the evidence would benefit from the lecture-discussions by Dr. K. O. Godwin on "What Christians Believe" lunchtime, Mondays in L.S. Hall.

Dear Sir, Mr. Millhouse's answer Why does Adrian Hann find Mr. Millhouse's claim that the Bible and Christianity most influenced his political beliefs so astounding? Has Adrian Hann honestly and sincerely considered who this Jesus Christ was, the things that he said, the things that he did? It seems not. Because if he had, then he would find that Jesus Christ is alive today, he is relevant today, he is the only hope for individual satisfaction and meaning in life, and world peace, today.

These are not hopeful words, but what I have found to be the truth in my own personal experience. Everyone at Adelalde Uni has the opportunity of examining Jesus Christ. He claimed to be THE ANSWER. How about you Adrian, how about all uni students who wonder about Jesus, how about seeking for yourself if he is "the way, the truth, and the life."

Yours sincerely, Russell Barlett (2nd Year Arts)

Dear Sir, I noted with interest the editors' comments, and the cartoon, which accompanied the survey of the previous "On Dit"; in particular, the cartoon with the caption "Be Jesus Christ" caught my eye, as this seemed to imply that He was merely a philosopher whose sayings could be summed up by the contemporary slogans "Make love, not war", and whose social reform ideals could be brought about by "trying to do the right thing".

I feel it worthwhile mentioning therefore, that in the latter half of the New Testament in which the whole basis of CHRIST-ianity is set out, His teachings, good deeds, etc. are seldom mentioned, and then only in passing. However, the New Testament post-Christ writings are taken up with the Person and WORK (not work-'s') of Christ. Let me illustrate -

(a) His Person - It is stated, both by Himself and all New Testament writers, that He was the co-equal with God, and His relationship with God was Father-Son. To the question raised by the editors, therefore, to Mr. Millhouse's answer as to whether or not Jesus Christ was a man, I would refer any interested persons to what the Apostle had to say in Philipians 2:5-6, which says of Christ "... took on Him the form of a servant and was made in the likeness of man..." while also maintaining His Deity.

(b) His Work - Christ's sayings "I am come that men might have LIFE..." and "... no man comes to the Father but by me" are related and sum up the whole of His teachings. For, as man was made by and for God, we can only have real LIFE (as against mundane existence) when we are "tuned-in" to this God. But Christ said that the only way to be "tuned-in" to this God was through Himself - through His substitutionary death and subsequent resurrection. (So, when the footnote of Mr. Millhouse's reply asks if Christ is alive or dead, the christian can, from personal experience, answer "Alive!")

So then, where does all this about "loving your neighbour" and socialism (i.e. selling your possessions) come in? Let me answer with a paraphrase of how Paul sees it - "For by the undeserved favour of God (through Christ) are you 'tuned-in' to God by the action of believing. This is the gift of God and cannot be attained by 'doing your best'. For God has made us right in Christ, so that we can do these things which should be done and which God would have us do"

Therefore, the christian believes that to "do your best" isn't good enough and cannot, in the long run, make for a better world. First we must be "tuned-in" and then, and only then, can we, in action... "be Jesus Christ"

Yours, Frank Lander.

I was with the demonstrators on Parliament House steps and would like you to take into account the incidents which I witnessed while there. On at least two occasions members of the public ploughed into the demonstrators at the foot of the steps with fists flying. On the first occasion police pulled the man out and to the best of my knowledge cautioned him and sent him off. The second occasion was more violent. At least ten policemen went into the crowd after the man and succeeded in retrieving not only him but two young men as well who, I presume were attempting to defend themselves. Of these two, one was carried off bodily by three policemen. I saw and am prepared to testify if necessary that one of the policemen clenched his fist and punched the young man in the stomach while he was being dragged off by the other two — he was in no position to defend himself. Later on a policeman threw his hat into the crowd and between ten and twenty policemen again ploughed into the demonstrators after it. I believe that the police should be condemned, not praised for such lack of restraint and such actions as they have displayed.

There was a gentleman just below me with his wife. In contrast to a large number of the demonstrators (although he was not the only one he was about thirty and wore a suit). I believe that the populace would term him as being 'respectable'. I heard him say that he had not originally joined in the march because he was afraid of what the students might do but that he had been a spectator standing along King William Street in front of the procession. He said that when he saw what the police were doing he decided to join in the demonstration and remained with us until at least six thirty. I also witnessed one incident in which a demonstrator punched a policeman quite deliberately in the face. This was the only incident I witnessed of this nature and I fully condemn such violent action. Reports may reach you of firecrackers being set off in front of Parliament House. This is true but it occurred only on two occasions and in rapid succession. On both occasions the demonstrators shouted 'No Violence' and booed those concerned. The girl next to me shouted "Stop it, you'll frighten the horses" and the crowd around her echoed her words. There was no further repetition.

With regard to those arrested one of whom was my sister-in-law as I have already stated. My mother and father-in-law were put to considerable inconvenience by the police that night. Their daughter was finally released at approximately 2.30 on Saturday morning. Her parents sat waiting for her from about 7 o'clock until her release 7½ hours. They were not allowed to see her nor to send a message to her. I have been told that the police seemed to be slowing up the procedure considerably and those arrested were being released in ones and twos and at fairly long intervals. I am sure that you will agree that it is senseless to let people out in the early hours of the morning when there is no public transport. I understand that several of the girls arrested had no parents living in this State. Furthermore they were not told whether anyone was outside waiting for them. They had to guess! A young 14 year old was treated in a most unsympathetic way by a policewoman who, while the girl was crying and obviously very upset simply told her to 'take off that stupid badge'. While I do not condone the participation of such a young person in a demonstration I most certainly do not condone such treatment of a juvenile by a policewoman. I also understand that some sort of nourishment is usually provided during the evening to those under arrest. On that night nothing was provided at all. The people who were detained were given nothing during their nine hours stay. They would have had nothing to eat since lunch time — a total of 13 or 14 hours. Considering that this is not normal procedure I can only assume that such inconvenience was turned on particularly for the occasion.

I urge you sir, to give every opportunity for an unbiased enquiry to be held. I feel that on this occasion the police have not acted in anyone's best interests. I ask you whether there is one law for demonstrators and another for "others." Such trivial occasions as John Martins Pageant and Prosh Day are given every co-operation including the diversion of traffic, while a demonstration on such a serious issue as the war in Vietnam, receives no co-operation at all — and you, personally and your party, the A.L.P. have both condemned this war publicly.

I should like to add before completing this letter that I understand that the police had a list of names of the organisers of the Moratorium and that names were ticked off as they were arrested. It is certain that only a handful of organisers were left to regroup on the steps of Parliament House. It seems apparent that the police had instructions to arrest anyone who they recognised as an organiser and any marshals, who were used during the march solely to keep order. The marshals were easily recognised by their white arm bands. Presumably therefore it doesn't matter what you do but who you are (in more ways than one). It seems that there has been an all-out attempt to discredit the Moratorium by arresting as many organisers as possible and by making mass arrests. It is certain that the police were not very careful about who they arrested but picked certain people out regardless of whether they were in the way or not. I ask you to take into consideration the facts presented on the enclosed sheet, facts which you can verify for yourself.

I request, respectfully, that you take into account the above points in any investigation which takes place concerning the incidents during the Moratorium.

Yours sincerely
P. A. Sheriff (Mrs.)

barbitos

Dear Sirs,

Dear Sirs! Dear, dear chorfling Mr. Nankervis. Yes! My soul is tortured by screaming booming negative letters like yours. You should have left it meticulously folded in the bottom drawer? in the musty crispness of the never to be. So hang out your tears of welcome — you were in last week's Barbitos along with ME.

Jacques Moncrieff.

refec

Dear Sir,

I wish to draw attention to the lighting in the refectory. Too long has this matter been left unattended. A recent survey conducted revealed an astonishing number of ineffective light sources, of 104 potential illuminators only 37 were found to be in operating order.

Doug Connelly

silly answers?

Dear Sir,

I wish to make a few comments about the "ON DIT Parliamentarians' Survey" conducted and "researched" by Adrian Hann and reported at length in your issue of September 23rd. Mr. Hann's comments are so biased and immature that I would not have taken the valuable time to write had it not been for a rather curious reference to me in the list of 25 members who failed to respond to the questionnaire. I was the only one (apart from 2 Ministers) to have an occupation shown. Mr. Hann saw fit to describe me as a "Police Administrator". In fact, I have never in any way been connected with the Police Department — for the last few years before my election last May I was officer-in-charge of computing services in the University of Adelaide. Why, then, Mr. Hann's mistake? Was it accidental, the product of a "police-happy" state of mind and an evident superficiality of approach, or was it deliberate, designed to gain more ready acceptance of his article by students to whom the word "police" at present brings a strong emotional reaction?

Having raised that matter, to which I hope Mr. Hann will give a satisfactory explanation, may I make the following brief analysis of the replies.

	A.L.P.	L.C.L.
No acknowledgement	15	10
Acknowledged, but no reply to questions	1	4
Replied to questionnaire	16	16
Question 5 only	—	2
Questions 5 & 6 only	1	1
Reasonably full reply	10	3
	27	20

It will be seen that Mr. Hann was prepared to draw his sweeping conclusions about parliamentarians in the House of Assembly from the replies of 40% of A.L.P. members and 20% of L.C.L. members. I ask readers to examine his comments in the light of these figures. Obviously, Mr. Hann does not include statistics in his course of studies.

The "researcher" complains about the ways in which answers are given. If they are given "honestly" the parliamentarian is being "naive and unpolitician-like". If they are given otherwise, he is deliberately seeking to impress (a) his university student audience or (b) the general community and the more conservative section of the student population. Presumably by the latter Mr. Hann means the 90% or more who do not feel moved to echo his closing words:

"The sooner the revolution comes to the kindergarten the better. Or not, as the case may be, which it often is.

Or you could try putting LSD in the water supply."

If so, the poor parliamentarian really doesn't have much choice, does he? Those busy persons who made the effort to reply to the questionnaire must now appreciate that they couldn't possibly win.

Though you appear to have plenty of space to spare, I do not wish to take up too much to draw attention to the errors and inconsistencies in Mr. Hann's comments. May I ask your readers to check them carefully against the actual replies and see how valid they are? I am sure they will agree that logic is another discipline to which Mr. Hann has not been exposed during his University course.

I should like to conclude with a few observations on his idea of confrontation. I agree with his contention that:

"a man (or woman) elected as a 'representative' of the 'people' has a moral obligation to be answerable to those people. In other words, a citizen's position as a member of Parliament does not give him or her the right to assume that he/she is above having reasonable questions levelled at him/her."

May I point out that I have always been perfectly willing to discuss my views with any person in the district of Peake, whom I was elected to represent. Mr. Hann's assumption that a member of Parliament's failure "to answer such a simple and harmless survey suggests... a pomposity and arrogance which is uncalled for" takes no account of the pressure of work involved in representing a district. While Parliament is sitting (which has meant every week but one since the middle of July), a conscientious member spends at least 65 hours a week on duties which include, inter alia, those of legislator, ombudsman, social worker, lawyer, committeeman, public speaker and filing clerk. To assist with this type of work, some 55 private members, until last week, had the help of four typists. (With six others I now share the services of one secretary). In these circumstances a member has to determine his priorities. Where, then, should he place replying to a survey which, in Mr. Hann's own words:

"is probably quite useless; the questions are too blatant and straight-forward for any real insight into the men and women who supposedly run our State"

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I am sorry I did not acknowledge receipt of the questionnaire. I had hoped to answer it eventually, but was unable to do so in time. In any case, I doubt if your readers would have been much better informed, unless they had read past Mr. Hann's summary.

Yours faithfully,
D. W. SIMMONS,
B.A., B.Ec., A.U.A.
Member for Peake.
(Pub. Admin.)

Unfortunately Mr. Hann is in Sydney and unavailable for comment. I have taken the liberty of replying on his behalf to Mr. Simmons' criticisms. In general Mr. Simmons' comments are well taken. The reference to his position as "Police Administrator" was a mistake for which apologies must be extended. One wonders, however, why Mr. Simmons finds it necessary to attribute this mistake to anything else, let alone "a police-happy state of mind". Just who's getting emotional?

Some other points should be made in reply. With his evident wealth of statistical

background, Mr. Simmons should know that an average 30% sample is generally considered adequate to comment upon. Furthermore, Mr. Hann freely admitted the shortcomings of the survey, and hence confined his remarks to general terms, backed up by specific instances. I also find it odd that Mr. Simmons considers himself responsible only to people in his electorate, when he is making decisions concerning the whole community. His belief in the validity of so-called representory democracy must be considerably greater than mine. Finally, although Mr. Simmons' working conditions call for sympathy, "priorities" are obviously dependent on political expediency. In terms of which replying to a short University survey clearly does not count. Perhaps Mr. Hann's general conclusion "that the Survey shows how many fools, in the main, we have running our affairs", is supported by the fact that those 47 people working 65 hours a week can only produce the irrelevance and inanity found in the average Hansard.

Geoff Wells

Dear Sir,
Referring to our Book Appeal which appeared in "On dit" at the beginning of the first term, we now write to thank the Adelaide University Book Exchange and in particular its chairman Mr. C. G. Watts for having given us a considerable number of unclaimed books which have been forfeited to the A.U.B.E.

These books will be shortly sent to Dr. Nguyen dinh Thong, a Colombo plan graduate from New Zealand and a lecturer at the School of Engineering in Saigon, Vietnam, to be put into the school's library for students to use.

We are still looking for more books in Engineering and Sciences and we would like to thank you very much for having published our letters in "On dit".

Yours Sincerely,
Nguyen thnan Ngbia,
President,
Vietnamese Student Association,
63 Greenhill Road,
Wayville

cambodia

Dear Sir,
I write to encourage students to support moves for increased aid to Cambodia. Arguments for the withdrawal of our forces in South Vietnam are numerous and well known. However, the situation now, since the South Vietnam forces have established the right to occupy key areas of Cambodia and so deny them to the enemy, is even more pressing. The Australian Infantry battalions are no longer needed in South Vietnam. I would like to see our main task force withdrawn from South Vietnam and the money spent to support this force given to Cambodia.

The Cambodian need is an urgent one. The Lon Nol government having taken over from Sihanouk, by a vote of both Parliamentary houses in accordance with their constitution, has seen the need for a strongline action to be taken against the Communist aggression since the 'mini, Tet' offensive in April. Yet the Cambodians, although willing to support the Lon Nol Government in their new line, have not got the equipment to do so. Thus we see Mr. Gordon Bryant A.L.P. contrary to main Party policy, calling for military aid for Cambodia.

At the moment we are spending \$48 m. in Vietnam and \$2 m. in Cambodia. Cambodians in their self-defence surely if only in the Australian national interest deserve more than this. The withdrawal of a major portion of our forces in South Vietnam would mean a saving of some \$25 m. which, I believe, would be better spent in providing increased aid to Cambodia.

Yours sincerely,
James Porter.

Long Vacation in Britain?

BRITISH WORKING VISIT FOR AUSTRALIAN UNDERGRADUATES DECEMBER, 1970 - FEBRUARY, 1971

The English-Speaking Union will sponsor a Working Visit to enable 24 Australian undergraduates to work and travel in the United Kingdom during the universities' long vacation. The purpose of this Visit is to give the selected students the opportunity of widening their experience and contributing towards Australian-British understanding and goodwill.

THE CLOSING DATE FOR
APPLICATION IS 9th OCTOBER, 1970.

Information about all aspects of the scheme will be sent to successful candidates and application forms can be obtained from your local S.R.C. Office.

CHESS

Solution

- (1) Q - N2; K - K1
 - (2) Q - K5; K - B1 or K - B3
 - (3) a/ Q-B2 | b/ Q-Q5
- CHECKMATE

ON DIT

EDITORS: Garry Disher and Phillip Lynch

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BARBITOS: Christopher Polnitz

POP: Jules Lewicki, Adrian Hann

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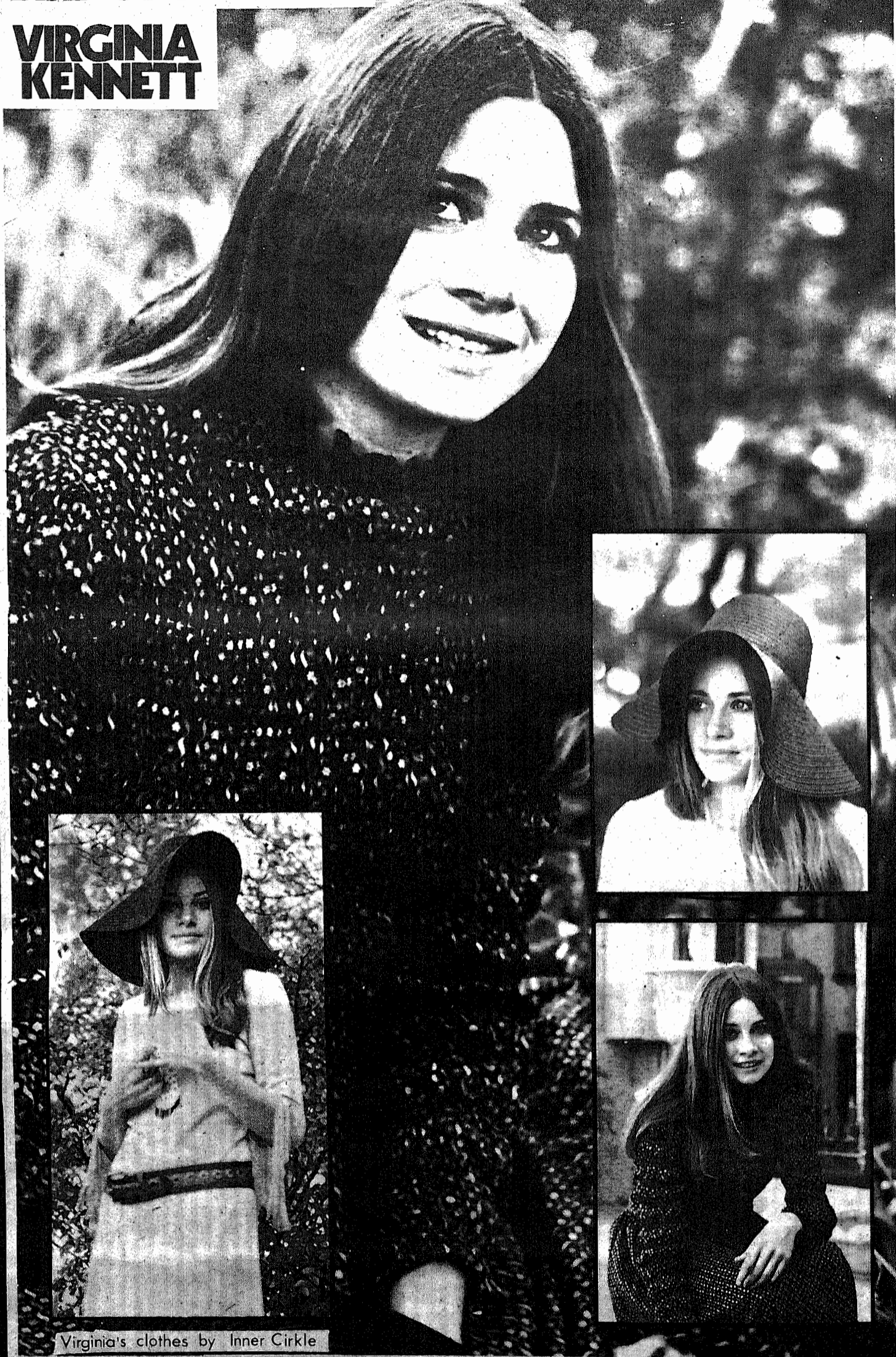
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ON DIT, October 6, 1970-4

BIRD OF THE YEAR

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TABLE I EDUCATION SYSTEM ANALYSIS

No. PROPERTY OF SYSTEM (FAULTS)	(EDUCATION MODE) US (FREQUENCY)						
	LECTURE	TESTING	TUTORIALS	PRACTICALS	PROGRAMMED LEARNING	AUTONOMY	ARGUMENTS FOR TOTAL EMANCIPATION OF STUDENTS:
1 INFO TRANSMISSION ERROR	always	rare	common	common	rare	rare	(1) Academic staff are released from automatic roles e.g. lecturing, testing, tutoring, marking.
2 INFO ERROR	common	rare	common	common	rare	rare	(2) Greater "happiness" since student is motivated by natural curiosity and humanistic needs of society (directly or indirectly). Hence a lower rate of suicide and lower rate of general mental pathology e.g. obsessional neurosis, complexes, and drug addiction (especially alcohol, tobacco). [Relevant: University students have the highest suicide rate in their age group.]
3 TOPIC BIAS	always	always	always	always	always	common	(3) Greater efficiency of study due to intrinsic motivation, self-responsibility and self-created goals and purposes. Topics chosen will be more relevant to the student (a major complaint of the present fascist system of education). This will minimize intellectual schizophrenia.
4 TIME/ASSOCIATION MECHANISM	always	always	always	usual	common	rare	(4) Greater use of that information resources-centre, the library, and especially of that dynamic, international information pool, the periodicals section.
5 TIME/INFO OUTPUT	always	always	always	usual	rare	rare	(5) Greater exposure of students to expert opinions, plus up to date facts, from the international academic world; improved standards.
6 SOFTWARE STRUCTURE/LIMITATIONS	always	always	always	always	rare	rare	(6) Greater sensitivity of students to the needs of society e.g. trends from the physical to the social sciences. This is due to the student's increased contact with the dynamic pool of information (local and international).
7 INFO REQU. FEED-BACK	always	usual	usual	usual	rare	rare	(7) Less bureaucracy; less use of the (necessary) artificial value system of salaries; vocational and educational status; to provide extrinsic motivation for students. This may lead to a diminishing of "capitalism" and other hypothesized evils.
8 INFO CORRECTION FEED-BACK	always	always	usual	common	rare	rare	My tentative conclusions are derived from the latest research in cultural evolution (behavioural zoology, systems analysis and developmental psychology). It seems that more trust and independence should be given to some students at least, if they can demonstrate sufficient intellectual maturity, intrinsic motivation and mental stability. Emancipation implies fewer lectures, no curriculum, few assessments, a better library, better computers, etc. For lectures it implies less teaching. For students it means an enormous degree of self-responsibility and social responsibility. This is not perhaps possible in this recently post-Christian society, yet. As a genuine "scientist" I will admit my cybernetic survey as explained here, may be biased: my rejection of the formal curriculum (on intellectually justifiable grounds) implies official failure in at least one of my subjects (SCo2, SZo2, SMO2).
9 NOISE	always	usual	usual	usual	common	rare	Appendix: Available for enquirers (1) a deeper analysis of the implications of the emancipation of human beings, in particular students. (2) Outline of the scientific background and future of this analysis. (3) The model upon which I am working. References available. (4) Further details of the above report.
10 TOPIC SYNCHRONIZATION	common	common	usual	usual	rare	rare	
11 COMPUTER MODE SYNCH.	usual	usual	usual	usual	rare	rare.	

INCREASING FREQUENCY: RARE, COMMON, USUAL, ALWAYS COMPARED TO GRADUATE STUDYING WITH LESS INTELLECTUAL FASCISM IMPOSED ON HIM.

Within the University system, students become very aware of the bullying pressures which batter them through the (experts') study program. The nature of those pressures is uncertain, but few people would doubt their existence. In this article I explore the learning-teaching system. This is a non-scientific outline of a thesis that is in preparation for the journals *Simulation*, and *Bulletin of Mathematical Biophysics*. Due to the variation of readers, this non-scientific explanation will lose much of the precision, both qualitative and quantitative, which is possible.

Key: zoology dept. (Z), mathematics (M), chemistry (C), physics (P), biology (B).

Lecture - mode imperfections

- Lecturers make spontaneous mistakes e.g. speaking, blackboarding.
Usual remedy: printed notes (C,Z).
- Errors of fact occur in the content of the lecture. This is due to a very small group of experts who create the lecture without (public) expert debate of its content.
Reason: Facts are often debatable. However the only acceptable reason to contradict usual opinion is when the lecturer's ideas have survived an intellectual (public) barrage e.g. lecturer's textbook, or research paper.
- The policy of lecture content is always biased by the curriculum sculptor.
Remedy: intervarsity curriculum comparisons.
- The "god-lecturer" mode limits the thoughts possible to students e.g. less intellectual exploration of ideas.
Remedy: Lecturers space sentences and paragraphs to allow students to think.
- The time limit of the lecture, plus the necessity of clear explanation and clear speech, forces the lecturer to alter the quality/quantity of information he might expose to students.
Remedy: More lectures. Turn tutorials into lectures e.g. films. (P, C).
- Students vary in their skills to understand certain lectures, and often even vary in ability to utilize the lecture-mode of communication.
Remedy: More lectures. Repetition e.g. films.
- There is no immediate feed-back for the students learning requirements; this eventually leads to diminishing the intrinsic motivation of the student.
Remedy: Post-lecture session (rarely used).
- This lack of immediate feed-back also allows the student to misunderstand the lecture, and not to fully understand it. There is less possible correction of the occasional "insecure" or false concepts that the student may accumulate. Students often forget what it was in the lecturer's statement that bothered him.
- Students are often distracted from the immediate topic by noises and other disturbances e.g. people, machines, scratchy chalk.
Remedy: Individual learning booths, as in language laboratories.
- There is little synchronization between the topic of the lecture and its relevance to the student's immediate intellectual activity. This limits the degree of integration of the lecture with the student's conceptual system. In this condition students question relevance, and rebel. Or they alienate the study from their purposes in life, creating many distinct conceptual systems. Intellectual schizophrenia is very common, e.g. that poetry is not playing with tools.
Remedy: Do not assess the student since humans as yet lack an integral conceptual system.
- There is little or no synchronization between the time of the lecture and the student's mood, health or motivation.
Remedy: Tape record lectures (audio or audiovisual)

If lectures are the dominant mode of education it is possible, from a cybernetic model, to predict the behaviour of the students. The extreme reactions are most noticeable. For example, at Adelaide University students during lectures make noises, create disturbances, throw paper darts, sleep or even walk out. Most students internalize their dissent of the lead-by-the-ear mode of education. They force themselves into the respectable conformity to which they are familiar in secondary school. This submission to these conformist pressures are most noticeable in women. Most students, especially women, reflect

the effects of submission in their whole attitude to University life - shallow involvement, apathy and intellectual cowardice. (Especially staff also are experienced conformists, and exhibit similar pathologies). One clear symptom at this University is the small proportion of students using the periodicals room.

Testing mode of education

Is it an educational aid or an assessment tool? Some departments (M, C, P, B) use tests for both purposes, whilst some may only use it for assessment (Z). Final examinations are unfortunately not used to teach students anything except that they may or may not be burdened by an inferiority complex.

If the test is used as for assessment properties 10, 11 of the education system, i.e. timing and various factors affecting the personal life of the student, become extremely important.

As an educational aid, all characteristics of the educational system become important. In particular I shall explain the following points (non-scientific language).

(a) The long delay between the student's answer and the proper answer causes a loss in learning effectiveness of the test.
Remedy: Programmed learning, but very rarely used in Australia.

(b) There is a large deployment of academic staff for the automative function of correcting the student's answers.
Remedy: Programmed learning or computer assistance.

(c) Non self-correction causes for the student wastage of time and resources, searching through lecture notes, books, etc., for the relevant facts, after correction.
Remedy: Programmed learning.

(d) Given a time limit, the limited number of questions do not expose the student to all possible facets of intellectual exploration.

Remedy: Self-exploration.
(e) Imperfectly selected or imperfectly created questions; the work of a few experts without public, expert criticism are put to the student.
Remedy: Select all questions from text book. Programmed learning.

Tutorial mode of education

Briefly its purposes are

- feed-back of (basic and correctional) information to the student.
- Feed-back to the lecturer.
- To diminish the student's personality "imperfections" e.g. attitude to the studies. As we found in the lecturing mode discussed above many properties of the educational system, 1 - 11, will appear in the tutorial mode. Points worth noting are...
- Set number of questions; no chance during tutorial of a self-conducted search in a rich resources-centre; unnecessary use of poor quality tutors (generally); not best questions presented to students.
- Tutorials, like tests, cause self-regulation of the working pace of the student, pressured by a time limit. This is the undesirable pressure to produce results, irregardless. Nature of pressure: a social force, demanding average working pace since the tutorial paper is designed to be finished by the average student within the allotted time. Any uncertainties the individual may wish to explore are skipped over or unsatisfactorily quashed by the tutor's impromptu advice - all due to a time limit.
- Again there is a distracting environment, but even more so; tutors and students talk nearby, plus the movements of people around the room (if it is not a lecture-style tutorial).

Aborted Abolition

At the last meeting of the S.R.C., Wednesday, September 30, a motion calling, substantially for the abolition of the S.R.C. was predictably defeated. The reasons behind the move were basically three.

Firstly, Porter, the proposer of the motion, suggested that the S.R.C. was not fulfilling its constitutional requirements. It was said that positions were not filled and many of those filled were not working. Witness the farce of trying to find a President; no one wanted to stand so an Acting President was elected until the S.R.C. somewhat reluctantly found a full time one, who was of course elected unopposed.

Secondly, it was suggested that the students do not see the S.R.C. as a necessary body, in that they do not know what it does and in general do not think it does much for them, so why have it? The arguments against this were the obvious ones that the S.R.C. does do good things for the students even if they do not know it. Also they would be lost without an administrative body such as the S.R.C.

Thirdly, Porter thought the reforms of the undergraduate body, to co-exist with the new Union, was being forced on the student body by the S.R.C. without giving the students a proper chance to evaluate what they had, and whether this should be perpetuated merely in a different form. For example, he questioned the use of setting up a Political Affairs Council if the students wanted to express their political opinions through General Student Meetings, as seems to be the practice at present.

However, the S.R.C. decided a little is better than nothing, and the problems involved if there was no S.R.C. would be insurmountable and so it decided to keep itself in power.

Beautiful Birds

In recent years it has been the practice for On Dit to have a Bird of the Week in each issue, and a Bird of the Year in the last issue. On Dit has followed suit this year, presenting you with a dazzling array of gorgeous maidens. But I hope that it will be the editorial policy of future editors to discontinue the practice.

The concept of a Bird of the Week presupposes that there are only a few girls on campus whom guys consider worthwhile; that there are only a few girls on campus with attractive looks and personality, and that that is all that is needed.

These judgements also apply to the Bird of the Year, and to the Miss Fresher and Miss Prosh competitions. And there is also the immediate (but perhaps not truthful) implication, that these girls feel that they are somehow better than the other girls at Uni.

The solution is to help women know that a solution is needed; to show them that it is not merely a harmless piece of fun, but that women are being examined and bargained for, and that the woman is selling her attractiveness for the attention of some eligible young man on campus. Perhaps this is the female equivalent of the capitalist go-getting ethic exhibited by the young male executive type.

Most of this has been said before by the Women's Liberation Movement, but it is all quite true. And the answer is not a matter of guys being asked to stop exploiting women, but of women realising that they are being exploited

Ideal Solutions

The ideal solutions in an education system are:

- programmed learning, to replace lectures, tutorials, and testing as major modes of education.
 - total responsibility for self-education to be given to the intrinsically motivated students.
- The first solution is impractical until we have improved our third generation computers or developed fourth generation computers.
- The second solution, the emancipation of what is human in human beings is not fully implementable perhaps.

Arguments for total emancipation of Students:

- Academic staff are released from automatic roles e.g. lecturing, testing, tutoring, marking.
 - Greater "happiness" since student is motivated by natural curiosity and humanistic needs of society (directly or indirectly). Hence a lower rate of suicide and lower rate of general mental pathology e.g. obsessional neurosis, complexes, and drug addiction (especially alcohol, tobacco). [Relevant: University students have the highest suicide rate in their age group.]
 - Greater efficiency of study due to intrinsic motivation, self-responsibility and self-created goals and purposes. Topics chosen will be more relevant to the student (a major complaint of the present fascist system of education). This will minimize intellectual schizophrenia.
 - Greater use of that information resources-centre, the library, and especially of that dynamic, international information pool, the periodicals section.
 - Greater exposure of students to expert opinions, plus up to date facts, from the international academic world; improved standards.
 - Greater sensitivity of students to the needs of society e.g. trends from the physical to the social sciences. This is due to the student's increased contact with the dynamic pool of information (local and international).
 - Less bureaucracy; less use of the (necessary) artificial value system of salaries; vocational and educational status; to provide extrinsic motivation for students. This may lead to a diminishing of "capitalism" and other hypothesized evils.
- My tentative conclusions are derived from the latest research in cultural evolution (behavioural zoology, systems analysis and developmental psychology). It seems that more trust and independence should be given to some students at least, if they can demonstrate sufficient intellectual maturity, intrinsic motivation and mental stability. Emancipation implies fewer lectures, no curriculum, few assessments, a better library, better computers, etc. For lectures it implies less teaching. For students it means an enormous degree of self-responsibility and social responsibility. This is not perhaps possible in this recently post-Christian society, yet. As a genuine "scientist" I will admit my cybernetic survey as explained here, may be biased: my rejection of the formal curriculum (on intellectually justifiable grounds) implies official failure in at least one of my subjects (SCo2, SZo2, SMO2).
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Gregory See Kee

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Amnesty's first concern is to obtain the release of prisoners of conscience. It also campaigns for humane prison conditions, raises money for prisoners' families and informs public opinion. About 2,500 out of about 5,000 adopted prisoners of conscience have been released. There is no doubt that this has been due in many cases to the intervention of Amnesty International.

Amnesty is an impartial movement with no political or religious affiliation. It has consultative status with the United Nations, Unesco and the Council of Europe.

OBJECTS

The objects of Amnesty International are:

(a) to ensure for every person the right freely to hold and express his convictions and the obligation on every person to extend a like freedom to others; and in pursuance of that object to secure throughout the world the observance of the provisions of articles 5, 9, 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (see below).

(b) Irrespective of political considerations, to work for the release of and provide assistance to persons who in violation of the aforesaid provisions are imprisoned, detained, restricted, or otherwise subjected to physical coercion or restraint by reason of their political, religious or other conscientiously held belief or by reason of their ethnic origin, colour or language, provided that they have not used or advocated violence.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 5 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 9 no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 18 Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom either alone or in community with others and in public or in private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, worship and observance.

Article 19 Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Amnesty is fighting a war of conscience: its primary weapon, moral pressure; its objective, the freedom to follow one's conscience - its Front, every country in the world. Since 1961, when it was founded by Peter Benenson, a British lawyer with a strong sense of social justice, the organisation has pleaded on behalf of about 3,000 prisoners of conscience - people who find themselves in captivity because of their beliefs, religious or political. To be adopted by Amnesty, a prisoner must satisfy certain conditions: he must not have advocated nor have been guilty of violence, racialism or espionage, nor have been sentenced

to less than six months. Britain has no Amnesty prisoners. Members of Amnesty, working as individuals or in one of 900 groups, bombard governments with letters urging the release of Amnesty prisoners, who also receive letters offering unlimited moral support, a great psychological boost. The organisation also sends high-powered lawyers and observers to the countries. Amnesty has a research command of about 40 people, mostly part-time.

The South-Eastern Branch of Amnesty International invites you and your friends to a wine and cheese evening to be held at 7.45 on Wed., 7th October, in G54, Napier Building.

During the last twelve months, the above branch has been concerned with the following prisoners:

Antonios Karkayiannis of Athens, imprisoned in 1958 by the then Greek government, briefly released in 1966, but re-imprisoned. With 331 other prisoners he has just been allowed to return to his family.

Mohammed Seghir Nekkache of Algeria, a close supporter of the deposed Ben Bella and a former Minister of Health. He has been let out of prison and placed under house arrest hundreds of miles from his home.

Chau Siew Chuan, a University graduate who has never been formally charged with any offence. He is in Changi prison in Singapore under extremely bad conditions, in solitary confinement.

At his request the branch has recently sent books on art and religion to Father Werner of Hungary, for whose release members worked in the past.



USSR. Alexander Ginsburg is 31, a leader of the Russian literary underground. In 1960 he served two years imprisonment for running an unofficial literary magazine. In 1964 he was arrested for smuggling works by young Soviet writers out of the country. After the trial of Sinyavsky and Daniel he collected documents on the trial and sent it to Party leaders and to the West. It was published abroad as the "White Book" and he was arrested as soon as it appeared. A year later he was finally brought to trial with three others. The court was filled with a hand-picked audience who howled and jeered at defence witnesses while the judge refused to hear their evidence. Ginsburg was sentenced to five years in a labour camp for 'slandering the Soviet State'.

Charles Martin is 24, and has a B. Tech. On September 25th, he was sentenced to two years gaol for refusing to comply with a call-up notice. He pleaded guilty.

Martin is not a pacifist, but has a particular objection to the Vietnam War (in which he had every chance of having to fight), and so he cannot contest the Act on any grounds. His only chance is if the Minister (Snedden) initiates an enquiry. This happened to Brian Ross in Victoria, and he was found by the examining judge to be a conscientious objector, and so was released. But Chas Martin doesn't claim to be a conscientious objector.

On Thursday, October 1st, a public meeting was held in the Lady Symon Hall. The meeting was convened by the Association Against the National Service Act; their aims are to free Chas Martin and to prevent enforcement of the National Service Act in order to end conscription.

The purpose of the meeting was to gain publicity for Chas Martin's case. About 150 people attended and there were several guest speakers. Unfortunately Brian Ross (recently released after serving 13 months for refusing to comply) was unable to attend.

the chas martin story

GOOD REASONS

VOTE LABOUR

Hughes of the philosophy department made several points. He said that Chas Martin has been given no good reason for why he should go to Vietnam and kill Vietnamese. The only reason given him is the National Service Act, a law that he is expected to obey. Hughes claimed that if no other good reason is given, then the law is a bad one. If Bolte can choose to defy the Federal payroll tax law, without being penalised, then why can't Chas Martin do likewise with the N.S. Act?

Hughes also gave an example which demonstrated the hypocrisy of the government's Vietnam attitude. He described a responsible social group which decided after a majority vote, to bash a New Australian. After this act was performed, the group was reprimanded with the argument... "but you can't do something which is going to affect the lives of other people like that if they don't have a vote on the matter." Did the Vietnamese people have a vote?

PRISON CONDITIONS

The next speaker was Cheryl Hollums, a social science student. She claimed that Chas Martin would probably be placed in a solitary confinement section of Yatala Labour Prison. His cell would have no ventilation, or sanitation. His letters would be censored, and he would have only minimum contact with visitors. A bucket for his "convenience" would be changed only every 24 hours. Unless he is sent to Cadell, his only way to get out is to be certified insane, and sent to an asylum.

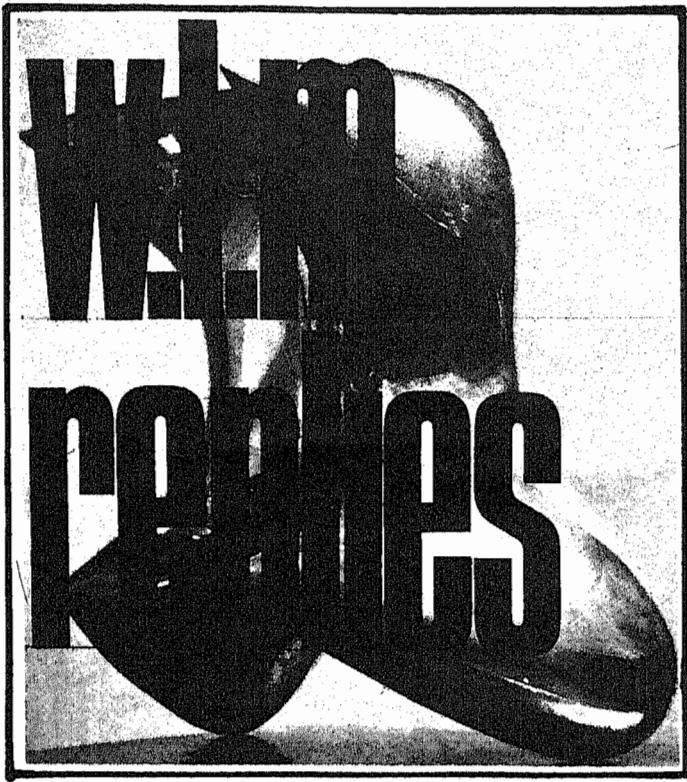
The next speakers were a state and a federal Labour parliamentarian. Ostensibly they were to speak on possible constitutional acts against the Act, but succeeded mainly in pushing the usual "Vote Labour" line. However, Don Hopgood made a point that the Act is one which the government had power to pass concerning the defence of Australia. The moot question is, what is the defence of Australia?

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The government decided suddenly a few years ago that all young men of twenty, who were resident in Australia, would take part in a huge dice game. The winners were those who had their birth date on the marbles chosen by the croupier, and their prize was two years free training in the arts of killing people and keeping out Communists. The Government, in good jock-strapping Australian style, decided that there were to be no pikers, and so those who didn't want to go in the army, or to fight in Vietnam (a backroom game, with a different croupier) were threatened and ostracized. Of course if somebody mentioned God or Christ he could very well be allowed to leave, because the government was a bit wary of this religion thing.

To me, this seems to be what it's all about. If you wish to do something positive towards repealing or changing the Act, then join the Association Against the National Service Act, C/- Bruce Riley, 55 Second Avenue, St. Peters. 5069.

Garry Disher.



Reply to "How Women are Idolized Without Men Knowing It" (On Dit 23/9/70, pp. 10-11).

The attack in the last On Dit on Women's Liberation Movement's pamphlet demonstrating and attacking the commercial exploitation of women and the resulting reinforcement of their confined and distortive (of themselves) social role was very interesting, though confused. Confused because the writer did not appear sure of his basic intention. While his whole argument in respect to the Ad's. goes to demonstrate that the dehumanized nature of existing sex roles and relationships involves men just as much as women, he concludes that WLM "have got to put a far more convincing case to justify the overthrow of the present female and male roles which have existed for some time..." Yet what more adequate justification is required than his constant hammering of men's alienation in work ("cog(s) on some intellectual or mechanical assembly line"), or the ridiculous pressures and inordinate fear of failure produced by their indoctrinated need to win a "highly attractive" - as defined by commercial interests - girl?

The nature of this attack is such as to be taken and analysed seriously by WLM. In many senses, it serves as an excellent compliment to the WLM pamphlet. The following discussion is not intended to be a complete reply: rather, a few basic points will be made.

(1) Certainly, women have the "aids" of cosmetics, girdles etc., but that many may believe they have the chance of becoming that "corsetted, bewigged, cosmeticised" idol is more pathetic and terrible than anything else - for it is patently untrue. Such aids turn only a tiny minority of females into Ad. beauties: this may not apply to the very rich who can often afford the most technically advanced of illusioned appearance. But this gripe of ours is secondary to our main point: that - each human being is an individual and their looks in the above sense are absolutely incidental to their value as an individual. This point is so particularly directed to women because they have been encouraged to find their individuality in the images projected by the profiteers of fashion - a necessarily fruitless and destructive search. Moreover, affluent capitalism's conception of "attractiveness" is so divorced from the real needs and workings of the human body that much of its natural expression (e.g. smells) has become socially unacceptable. WLM is not against cosmetics etc. in themselves: surely, there is little harm in adults, like children, decorating themselves and performing, but there is great harm when the performance rather than the individual is defined as the reality. Personally, I prefer the natural human being whose face is expressive of individuality rather than of superbly applied mascara, eye-shadow, rouge etc.. I would suggest the first to be far less inhibiting of sensuality than the second. So it is that I find this attacker's regret that men are not allowed the illusory means to overcome "physical defects" ("defects" as defined by whom?) also very pathetic - and, in any case, wrong. Commercial profiteers are not stopping with women, not when they could so easily profit from male responses such as evinced by this attacker. Like man, don't you know that the big thing now is male cosmetics and wigs: it's a brightly coloured and varied, not "charcoal grey suit", "conformity". Good jobs, particularly those requiring P.R., will require their male occupants to spend as much money and time on appearance as women have been always said to spend.

(2) Requirements of social stability, since the marriage-family institution is seen as the bulwark of our civilisation, may indeed make THE MOTHER "revered in our society". We don't like it either. We see that piece of ideology and the social reality to which it relates as one of the major forces imprisoning women: we're never individuals, only mothers. Reproduction and parenthood are only part of a female individual's life: if they come to constitute her being, her individuality will likely only

be developed through vicarious identification with the pursuits of her husband and children. A destructive situation for all concerned - witness Portnoy's Complaint.

(3) The attacker's point that present social reality allows men little place in the raising of their children is undoubtedly valid. But, instead of asking critical questions about society's sexual division of labour - does society inherently require this type of organisation? - his bitter complaint suggests the principal causal factor to be the social superiority of women. They are the "Idols of our society"; the Victorian pedestal is still operative. Leaving aside the fact that, for well over a century, women have known too well the other side of that pedestalled coin, the attacker's point here has only descriptive value - it's not analysis. It's as stupid as if WLM were to attribute the evils of women's social role to some massive male conspiracy or to just male chauvinism.

Does not the attacker know that WLM, in aiming to equalize men and women and to destroy socially defined sexual roles, projects a (non-institutionalised) family situation in which both parents share the tasks of the household and the caring of children. This is not simply to remove some of women's present burden: it is also the recognition that a father should be equally able to relate to and know his children as individuals. A projected situation that is severely hindered, if not prevented, by the organisation and demands of his role as breadwinner - e.g. he may, at the end of a working day, be simply too exhausted to be able to fully involve himself with the young individuals in his household, if, indeed, they are still up and active. WLM sees this situation as posing critical questions about the nature and organisation of work in society.

(4) The attacker states "It is women who consume in our society and men who work". (This statement expresses the general class bias of his attack: for the most part, it is the situation of middle-class women he is describing). So, accepting this generalisation for the time being, it is enough to say that consumption as a life goal is a big NOTHING. Consumption becomes substituted for life itself. He is right to point out the large element of parasitism in women's role, but parasites are always something less than human. And to recognise women's dependence on men in this way is to suggest, perhaps, the real nature of the power relationship. That is to say, very few women ever know the freedom and dignity of economic independence; they have to suffer the humility of asking their boss for a further handout to pay for some minor personal luxury, or, more often, for the rest of the household necessities.

(5) WLM agrees entirely that the nature of work in our society is alienated: again, instead of deflecting this recognition into futile resentment of the other sex, WLM attempts to make the critique and analysis and to pose the alternative. Yet, even here, remember that men at least enjoy the status of producers. Compare women who, while they perform the most basic of tasks - providing food, shelter, clothing - and thus, in fact, engage in basic productive labour, are situated outside the market or money economy and so forfeit the status of producers. Sociological studies (Klein and Myrdal, Gavron)¹ show the inferiority complex of women arising from this situation. To be related to this is the point that men as men can at least identify with the great human achievements and highly developed mastery of nature. Even if for most men this is only vicarious identification, since few directly participate in these achievements, it does mean some claim to human potential and creativity. But the rules of social intercourse, for example, do not allow women to openly evince interest in and identification with modern science, technology and politics.

To conclude, the strength of my argument, supported by the evidence presented in "How Women are Idolized without Men Knowing It", is that:

1. All individuals of both sexes are involved in an alienated structure of sexual roles and in an alienated social role structure in general (e.g. nature of and organisation of work).

From this -

2. Clearly, women cannot be liberated unless men are as well - and vice versa. WLM has always said: "We don't want to be equal to unfree men".

Unlike our attacker, WLM refuses to accept, as the take-off point for our analysis, the framework of the present social structure: e.g. we refuse to accept alienated work, commercial exploitation of both sexes as sex-objects as inevitable constants. Comrade attacker, WLM seeks to comprehend the source of our mutual bitterness and despair and, through such comprehension, to mount a strategy to release us from this mutual alienation. Accordingly,

WOMEN AND MEN UNITE TO DISCOVER YOURSELVES AS FREE INDIVIDUALS. WE HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT OUR MUTUAL CHAINS THAT IN OPPRESSING THE ONE SEX OPPRESS THE OTHER.

Anna Yeatman,
Politics Department.

Footnote:

1. Respectively, *Woman's Two Roles: Home and Work* (Routledge & Kegan Paul 2nd Ed. 1968); *The Captive Wife* (Penguin 1966).

A PRESIDENTIAL SAGA

It seemed quite logical, indeed quite inevitable that Mr. David Johnson of the law faculty should have the honour of becoming the President of the 24th S.R.C. "Yes, quite inevitable," thought Mr. David Johnson to himself, "and logical too. I mean, I mean who else can there be in the whole of the S.R.C. with the confidence, the experience, the ability and the charm to carry out such an illustrious position as President."

And so Mr. David Johnson with all his confidence, experience, ability and charm still intact after such ponderous thoughts, scurried down to the University, and with all the legal skill he could muster, he found a way in which he could nominate for the position of president of the S.R.C. And of course Mr. David Johnson did nominate for the position of President of the SRC.

"Murder," cried the SRC.

"Honour," cried Mr. David Johnson.

"What shall we do," exclaimed the SRC.

"Elect me," exclaimed Mr. David Johnson.

"No we won't."

"Yes you will."

"We'll elect someone else."

"I don't care."

"We'll resign."

"Again I don't care."

"There won't be an SRC."

"There'll still be a President."

And in a panic the SRC huddled together and found much to everyone's surprise that no one really thought the position of President of the SRC was very illustrious.

"You're the only one," chorused the SRC.

"I know, I know, I know," rejoiced Mr. David Johnson.

"It's most unsatisfactory, but you'll do."

"I know, I know, I know, I know...."

"Mumble, mumble, mumble, mumble...."

"After all," said Mr. David Johnson, "it's all good experience. However I wish there had been an election, for I feel the Vice-Chancellorship may be contested."

Mungo.

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development of a revolutionary movement



Joseph Stalin once said that in analysing a problem, it is necessary to look for the main link in a chain of processes unfolding before us, and from there, to find the main task among a number of tasks confronting us.

The chain of events in the world, in Australia, and here in Adelaide, has developed to the point where we are now no longer looking in horror at effects, but are sitting down to analyse causes.

We have been witnessing for some years a new awakening amongst students and working people.

Ten years ago, a person was a "radical" who favoured the abolition of censorship, or an end to the gerrymander that still exists today.

These people wanted really, to reform the system.

They heard the machinery squeaking and wanted to grease it.

Then, with conscription and our involvement in the Vietnam war, some people who had developed a higher level of consciousness, and this consciousness was put into practice. SDA no longer held demos because the liberals were in power when in fact Dunstan's party had polled most votes. Demonstrations were now held because conscription was an "infringement of civil liberties" and was being used to maintain an army in a country which we had somehow "mistakenly" entered.

People made an important step — from possessing themselves the knowledge that conscription and war were wrong, to passing that knowledge onto others in an attempt to change public opinion.

Civil disobedience was encouraged and the police arrested individuals who handed out pamphlets in the streets of Adelaide, or who engaged in anti-conscription sit-ins.

At this stage it was felt that a point was made if a demonstration had taken place, and if it had received publicity; bad luck for those arrested though — once the action was over they had to just plead guilty and get out of it the best they could; with either a small fine or more rarely, a few days in the can.

In the process of such practice, however, we saw only the "phenomenal side, the separate aspects, the external relations of things" (Mao Tsetung).

For instance, we were involved in a "civil war" in a foreign country, which was wrong; we were conscripted against our will to fight this war, which was wrong; when we attempted to protest about these things we were arrested by police who were brutal and violent, which was wrong; fabricated evidence was brought up against us in court by the police, which was wrong; and the magistrates seemed to have a bias against us because they believed the lies of the cops, and not our truth, which, too, was wrong.

However, we were at a perceptual stage of our knowledge, that is, we only saw, or perceived, separate phenomena, and did not really understand the relationship between these phenomena.

As our social practice continued, as our struggle against Vietnam and conscription continued, these same perceptions and phenomena were repeated many times. A sudden change, almost a qualitative change, took place in our perception and in our analyses.

When we spoke of Vietnam, we talked not of a "civil war", but of a revolution.

We no longer opposed war as an abstraction divorced from reality, but saw that historically there were just wars and unjust wars; wars of liberation and wars of oppression.

When we marched, we no longer shouted for negotiation, but carried red flags and wore NLF badges.

Again, when we spoke of Vietnam, we talked not of a "mistake" or an aberration — there had been and were occurring, too many other Vietnams for that to be true — Vietnam was an integral part of a policy which had already been described by Lenin as imperialism.

HONEYWELL KILLSFOR PROFIT

Thus, when we now saw pictures of American soldiers holding pieces of fragmented Vietnamese bodies, we no longer felt just sorrow for the dead peasants, but anger towards the bosses, the owners and controllers of firms like Honeywell which made the bombs that killed those peasants.

These bosses were living in mansions precisely because peasants were dying in paddyfields — the war was fought in the interests of these bosses — it was a bosses' war. And it was the sons of workers, who were exploited in the production of these bombs, that were being conscripted to drop them onto the paddyfields. And if the sons of the workers were not in Vietnam, then they were in other parts of Asia, in Africa, in Latin America, and the Middle East, either dropping more bombs, or preparing to do so.

We pointed this out, and imperialism was talked of so much that it was almost a cliché, except for the fact that it was still killing people.

Our knowledge no longer pertained to the separate aspects, the phenomena, the external relations of things. We had begun to link up the aspects, to search for the totality and the internal relations of things.

We had reached the stage where we now say that Vietnam is not just an externalized horror, but the product of the

internal economics of America; where we now link the struggle of the workers of the imperialist nations with the struggle of the oppressed peoples; where we equate Ho Chi Minh's "The best way to help Vietnam is to make revolution in your own country" with Richard Nixon's "North Vietnam cannot defeat or humiliate the United States. Only Americans can do that."; where we see through the erroneous notions of the "polycentrism of power" in capitalist societies and view the struggle in the streets against fascist cops and other thugs, and the struggle in the courts afterwards, against fascist judges, as part of the total struggle against a powerful and consolidated ruling class.

Accordingly, our tactics and strategy have changed. Tactically, we not only act in self-defence on the streets, but act in the same manner in the courts.

This means more than just pleading not guilty — it necessitates the total non-recognition of capitalist "justice", the denial of its false legitimacy, which is not hard because justice for people who oppose capitalism is non-existent anyway.

Our knowledge has definitely changed from the knowledge of separate aspects to the knowledge of the totality, the essence.

We no longer fight one day against the press, which slanders us; and the next day against parliamentary parties and the Trades and Labours Council,

which stab us in the back; and the next day against the cops, who beat the hell out of us; and the next day against the courts, which deny us justice.

Instead, we fight every day against a ruling class which controls the press, the parliamentary parties, the cops and the courts.

Strategically, we now realize that in order to end the war we must first bring it home. This necessitates the formation of a common revolutionary front against capitalism and imperialism, which will unite the struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world, with the struggle of workers and students in capitalist countries. The formation of such a front is impossible unless the workers and their allies in the oppressor nations give direct and determined support to the liberation movements of the oppressed peoples against imperialism. In our particular situation, for example, this means uniting with the embryonic revolutionary movement in New Guinea, and rendering this movement full assistance.

The tactics and strategy just outlined will enable us to develop the revolutionary movement, will enable the movement itself to progress to the next link in the great chain of development. For as Lenin once said "One must be able, at each particular moment, to find the particular link in the chain which one must grasp with all one's might in order to keep hold of the whole chain and to prepare firmly for the transition to the next link".

M. Willis



union hall can students afford to use it?

By Ron Coomb (A.U. Film S.), Verity Laughton (Jazz Club), John Thomas (AUDS), Rosemary Colmer (AUDS), and Bronwyn Dunstan (AUDS).

What purpose do Union facilities have, and what is the justification for their use by students? This is the basic question raised by a resolution passed by the Union Hall advisory committee on the 25th September. The resolution was:

"The committee recommended that the Hall be made available to outside groups on a first come, first served basis with respect to internal users in the months of January, February, May, August, October and November broadly speaking except for Adelaide Festival bookings, and that otherwise the existing situation should apply."

The phrase "broadly speaking" implies that it is up to the Union Hall management to make actual decisions — and if some external group wants to run a little over the usual time, would the management, faced with a quantity of money that internal groups could never manage to supply, refuse? If, in the future there is another period when the Union is financially embarrassed, isn't there quite a risk that the time for which the students cannot use the hall will increase? To say that the students cannot use the hall when some external group wants it may sound like an exaggeration, but to those familiar with the ways of good theatre companies, it rings true. When the hall is set up for a major production, the cinema screen is usually unusable, the lights mustn't be touched, a lot of the stage cannot be used and so on. Since external groups are usually

organised far ahead of internal groups, the first come, first served means that internal groups have to take the leftover bits of time — in Sydney this resulted in the collapse of student drama. It would probably to the same here, and make conditions very awkward for the film society and jazz club.

All this is of little importance when compared to the principle at stake. The justification given by Ralph Middenway to the treasurer of AUDS about a week before the committee meeting (he was also told the situation would apply only for about 4 months per year) was that Union Hall had made a loss of \$11,800, or was, in other words, costing each student \$1.50 per year. By letting in external groups, the Hall might not make such a loss.

Yet, when considered against the student use of Union Hall, this sum is, I feel, nothing. Each student contributes \$12.50 or so to the sports association and this is not questioned — I have heard of no scheme to try to make money by letting others play sport on our grounds, in preference to any of the sports clubs. Only about 2,000 of the 7,000 students at Uni use the sports facilities, compare this with the number who attend films, plays, student meetings, etc. at Union Hall. And, I am not saying that the sports associations necessarily gets too much money, but that Union Hall, being a much more important centre of student activity should be regarded in a similar way — without the present necessity for it to be justified on economic grounds by its users. The bills for putting on a play are enough to break organisations, the bills for film showings are irritating, to say the least, to the film society, who have donated some very expensive equipment to the hall — only to be charged 10 per cent of take — which, along with the film distributors' bill is enough to eat up most of the takings.

This situation is making the society consider moving to Napier 5 (holds 200 people as against 499 in Union Hall) and changing the type of film shown — which is a pretty drastic measure. Thus the union pushes us — the students — while they should really be pushing for better facilities for us.

It comes to this... If you don't want Union Hall to belong to the members of the Union, be apathetic, do nothing. But if you like being able to see films, Miss Prosh, plays, attend SRC or SDA meetings, or going to Jazz concerts, it would be an idea to act now, so you will be able to do so in the future.



— what it has and is doing to me.

(name supplied but withheld)

After I had spoken on a talk back radio program, it amazed me that most people do not know the truth behind National Service and army life.

Last year I shared a flat with a teacher's college student who had just returned from Vietnam. I shall call him John. He had done three years at Bedford Park, when National Service demanded two years of his life. Like me, he had no negative feelings towards it. The army training would make him a man: muscular, alert, physically fit, and trained in many skills. And it did. Rank balked him, but John reluctantly became a corporal. More than six months were spent in training, and his army role was that of para-med. It meant parachute drops, first aid, and possible fighting. Though the only parachute drops he experienced in Vietnam were pleasure trips with an American army officer.

Life in Vietnam centred around his soldier duties. During several discussions I managed to find out his experiences, the life in the barracks, the suicides, the Vietnamese women and Saigon sex life. The American negro was shit. Trannies blared continually and loudly in the barracks. Beer, cigarettes, money was easy, and the Vietnamese were dirty, small, foreign people. Americans and Australians mixed well, and barrack life was one big opiate for the cruelty of war. With some pride, John showed me his medals and showed me his many colour slides.

Because of my keen interest, he explained in detail the war operations they took part in, with the aid of four maps he had illegally brought back. These were very animated, and he enjoyed demonstrating on me how he used to break the suspects knuckles and ankles during interrogation procedures. Boots were the pride of his uniform.

However, army fastidiousness made my flat-mate's habits almost unbearable. John used to awake and get out at seven, precisely, every morning. Everything in the flat had to be

cleaned, polished and in order. He showed me the white glove trick, and his special angry voice when he found his men had not swept the floor properly.

In many ways, it was a very educational nine months, learning how the army life alters the behaviour of a man. If I could summarize his attitudes: he was an obsessional neurotic. All commos were evil, you must fight with brute force to live in this society, and God fights with the Australian soldier. His fetishes: the cleaning and polishing fetish, the bra fetish, and that women behave to certain rules; he had a very difficult sex life, and I was sorry for him. John also accepted and exuded authoritarianism, yet regretted it rather moodily.

In the classroom his style was strictly authoritarian; the classroom was ruled by the bellowing, threatening army voice he has acquired. He enjoyed relating the reactions of the kids to me during practice teaching last year. No-one could do anything to his teaching methods; he was a professional teacher and an honoured, returned soldier.

Nor am I jealous of his wealth. In Vietnam he saved \$2,000 and bought many luxury items. On returning he had a rehabilitation scholarship, and a housing loan. His pension is assured, and more. Physically and materially he is healthier than most young men.

Last year I commenced the first of five years of my National Service in the Citizens Military Forces. My interest in army training helped me to learn from John many facets of army life, of which I repeat some above. I was keen, and destined to become an officer in the Adelaide University Regiment. It wasn't that I was stupid or ignorant. I rationalized my decision on the following grounds:

(1) gain of insight into bureaucrasies and authoritarianism.

(2) gain of technical skills; unarmed and armed combat.

(3) gain of social skills, especially knowing how to be authoritarian, should I need to be.

(4) avoiding full-time indoctrination of the two year stint usually offered.

In fact I have fulfilled these aims. The first benefit was similar to that one gets by laboratory practice in dentistry. On the second I learnt

(1) seeking, attacking, etc. (tactics).

(2) operating the following weapons: medium machine gun, sub-machine gun, semi-automatic rifle, rocket and hand grenades of many types, and the bayonet.

(3) means of personal life support: first aid, health, field work.

It is the third "benefit" which prompted me to write this article.

The Australian Army is one big machine in which the soldier is but a cog — significant but only a cog. Basic training emphasises this over and over, so that one does not, cannot forget. And just as women are conditioned into male servitude, the soldier is scientifically conditioned into mindless slavery. A cog — soldier needs to be predictable. The soldier, at the calling of his master must reliably churn out death and muscle power, with controlled emotion.

As an officer cadet in AUR, I had to instruct my fellow conscripts in army skills. The army style of training: straight, unemotional face; control every expression, your voice, hands, posture. Control your men. Repeat, repeat. Remember, big brother, with the pip on his shoulder, is always watching you, even if he isn't a mile near you. As a trainee-teacher myself, army-style instruction harassed me. In fact the whole army system of social life, that I had expected and wanted, unsettled me. Army life can not be taken superficially, as I wanted to have it. Instead it is designed to affect your whole moral and ethical system as deeply as possible.

At the end of this year, over a hundred young men will join AUR. I regret joining, and many others do. Not for moralistic reasons, but because being a professional killer was changing my whole personality. To those hundreds of humans in AUR, please re-think. Is it worth it?

I applaud National Service and the necessity to have a physically fit nation of young men. N.S. gives training in basic survival skills and some social awareness of the necessity of hierarchies, bureaucrasies and team-work. At present N.S. is barbaric. Avoid full time army life at all costs.

And there are alternatives to full time servitude, or the part-time indoctrination of the CMF. If Bob Hall and others were not evicted from teachers' college, I would drop out of army training. But you?

med report

"Sausage machines, degree factories", cry the disenchanters. The Medical Faculty, of course, is no mere degree factory producing a "having satisfactory knowledge of X subjects" person. It is in fact a proud and venerable sausage machine whose products share not only the required amount of meat but also a traditional uniformity of seasoning and packaging. Of course this is by design, for in the marvellous medical sausage much of the magic lies in skin; "the doctor", that image that the patient trusts and respects remains one of the most potent weapons in the medical armoury.

The medical course must instil facts and techniques of handling and applying these facts like other vocational courses but uniquely it must develop, side by side an unscientific attitude of authority when, as so often occurs, facts are inadequate. Thus empiricism and science may be inextricably mixed to form the common front of practical medicine.

ADVANCES OF NEW CURRICULUM

The structure of the Medical course has undergone radical revision. Advances seem to have been made in handling the huge volumes of facts which clamour for attention. There has been also some streamlining of the sausageing—by making the student aware earlier in his clinical role. He is shown the satisfactions and responsibilities involved and is encouraged to work at his meat by the demonstration of the relevance of scientific studies to the final product—for the medical student by and large wants nothing more than to emerge as quickly as possible as the standard article.

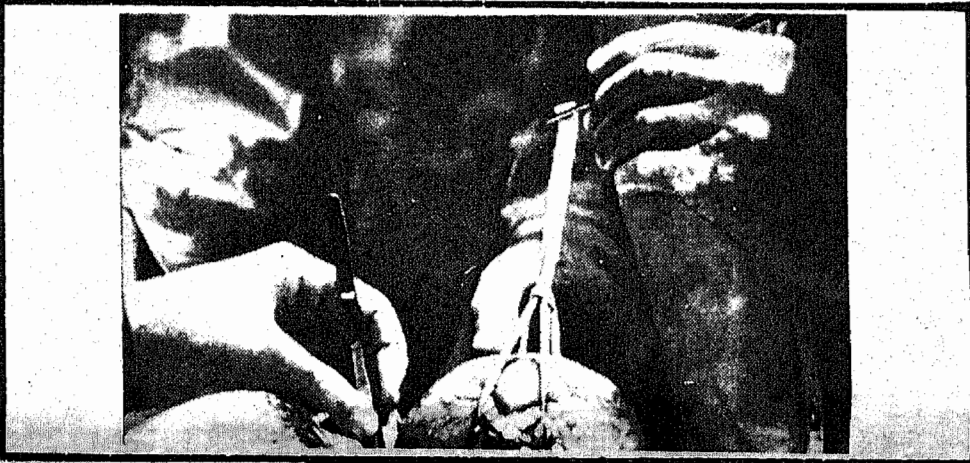
The "standard article" is being improved by increased emphasis on community, and psychiatric medicine. The better integration of the wide variety of physiological, psychological social

attitudes towards medicine into the concept of the "patient" and "patient care" gives the course a focus and a pragmatic integrity that is much more satisfying to the student than the old tension between "clinical" and "pre clinical" (or pragmatic and scientific).

A hoary old graduate of several months, I ask: "What should the medical course have given me? or What did it in fact give me?"

There are I believe three important aspects of the "doctor's" training. Firstly the meat of the sausage "the facts". I have used this year a fraction of my theoretical knowledge—but the way in which the oddest fragment stored away for the queerest reason would bob into significance in some unusual clinical situation assures me that a surfeit of medical facts is impossible. Usefulness of theoretical knowledge is a rare prize of the contest between chance of using and rate of forgetting. In medicine the axiom "common things occur commonly" and its converse applies, so that after a few months "practice" the important facts are well ingrained in all graduates' minds. Science in medicine is still a handmaiden of the Art. What you have seen done and what you have done successfully, soon are more influential in your decisions than what you may have read.

The second area is "decision making"—the core of medical practice. What help was I given here? Very little. Medical exams tested decision making of a conventional scientific nature—the facts were given, there were references whose authority for examination purposes could be regarded as absolute—but sad to say in the real medical world clinical facts were, when reluctantly cornered, seen as a myriad of complex interlocking if "buts", "almosts" and "impressions of" clinical



authority was often empirical or obviously anecdotal, and the very vocabulary of disease symptoms and signs was revealed as approximations and groupings of widely varying credibility. The medical graduate, tools in tatters, stands impotent. He of course is the victim of a historical reverse—of the working approximations of the real world which becomes the abstract model of the theorists. If the new medical graduate is to approach with confidence the highly skilled task of medical decision making involving the weighting and balancing of vast amounts of data, he needs firstly a proper introduction, through statistics, to the nature of his medical vocabulary. His course should give greater cognizance to the fact that science deals with more than quantitating and that, properly handled, the qualitative, subjective judgments typical of the clinician can be productive input to a computer.

The tendency to see numbers on a form as more part of the medical world he knows that the evidence of his own eyes is obviously prejudicial to the correct weighting of each, in the final decision producing balance.

Clinical work reorientates the intelligence and inquiring towards the real world and through practice produces confidence in decision making. Perhaps the new course with integration of the clinical content and earlier clinical responsibility will improve the development of this important quality of "the doctor".

The third important aspect of the typical sausage is the matter of authority and responsibility, both qualities that the graduate will find he is expected to acquire overnight, since he has been mentioned before much influence of medicine on the course of an illness lies in the faith of the patient in his doctor.

The medical course has been described as basically a character building weeding out marathon, but the reason for the surprisingly fast assumption of responsibility and authority lies more probably in the expectations of the patient—at once flattering and alarming in their respect and trust, and of course in the expectations of the student long preparing to adopt the traditional role.

IN SUMMARY

The spiralling medical knowledge and changing emphases of whole areas demands continual remodelling of the factual contents of a course.

A divorce of the real world of clinical medicine from the world of scientific models is an ever increasing danger as the latter grows ever in bulk (and slowly in impressiveness).

Finally, the Medical course is uniquely limited by the still powerful "medicine man" element of practical medicine, and must continue to turn out a clearly recognizable "doctor".

JOHN W. SCHRADER
Qualified M.B.B.S., Dec. 1969
Present Resident Medical Officer R.A.H.



POLLITICS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Judith Wright argues that "industrial and technological man is carrying out a worldwide experiment on nature itself that amounts to vivisection. But we are making money out of it, for we are cashing in on age-old natural capital reserves of minerals, soils, plants and animals. So the danger signals are going to be ignored as long as possible..." (1) These danger signals with regard to pollution and our environmental crisis are however now being recognised by many. The dangers are real and should not be taken lightly. Yet why has the "environment" been designated as the political issue for the seventies by all governments and mass media? "Ecology", "pollution", "conservation", "environment", we are told, are part of the problems of everyday reality. Is it just a Richard Nixon Sunday Mail plot designed to activate the silent, middle-class majorities into crusades to save the earth, rather than facing, and acting on, Vietnam, poverty and racial issues?

Obviously politicians do see "the environment" as a middle class electorally safe issue. Present ecology and conservationist critics work for reform within the existing political framework. "Time" asserts that for America the environment may well be the gut issue that can unite a polarized nation. But these responses fail to understand the environmental problem as located and caused by the nature of the structures of power in our society. Vietnam, poverty, racism and now "the environment" are issues linked and dependent. The cause is simply the division of society - those with power against those without: the corporations, which organise for their own benefit, against the people whom they organise destructively.

AGAINST TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERTISE

Ecology, being the most political of sciences, must be concerned with transformation of political awareness. The movement in attaching priority to the social and political democratisation of control of the environment, (both natural and man-made), must reject any solutions only on technological criteria. Obviously this does not mean a neglect of scientific and technological understandings. There must continue to be an amassing of knowledge and of an inter-disciplinary kind. But the analysis of power in our society and an awareness of this and an acting on this awareness is the major priority.

GOD AND CAPITALISM

This awareness can only begin to be realised with an understanding of the historical development of man's relationship with nature. Judith Wright writes "... the question goes very deep into the whole basis of the scientific and technological revolution - a revolution which involved as its first postulate the separation of man from nature, and ends in the emergence of the human race as final arbiter of its future and of our own..." (2) Outlook editorial (3) comments: "It is a debatable point whether the concept of man exploiting nature for his own benefit began with the industrial revolution, but it is highly probable that it thrived in the ideology of early industrial capitalism, with its emphasis on materialism and individualism, exploiting both man and nature to make quick profits, with a total lack of social responsibility to either one's fellowman or his environment." Lynn White examines "The Historical Roots of our Ecological Crisis" in "The Environmental Handbook" and connects the values of Christianity with this crisis. "What people do about their ecology depends on what they think about themselves in relation to things about them. Human ecology is deeply conditioned by beliefs about our nature and destiny - i.e. by religion." Briefly he argues Christian dogma gives the following understanding of man and nature, where in the striking myth of creation, God makes man to dominate, in God's image, all animals and nature. Man's exploitation of nature is sanctioned by God's will: There is no allowance of continual evolutionist understanding, of the cyclical motion of time, of the inter-relation of man and nature, and the human self creation of man and his environment through human labour. By destroying ancient traditional pagan beliefs about animism, Christianity made it possible to exploit nature in a mood of indifference to the feeling of material objects. (5) Historically, man's estrangement of his powers to a God in heaven resulted in total alienation of man from nature and himself. And, argues Lynn White, the basic assumptions underlying science and modern technology are those of the Christian dogma. Hence the technological "experts" solutions must be seen in a ideal social context.

Judith Wright again: "The real problem is not just that of achieving a whole new attitude of responsibility, but of seeing this as possible, or even as desirable. The newly emerging concept we have called 'conservation' and its allied science of ecology

are concerned with life. They hold the possibility, at least, of a renewed humility and a revival of imaginative participation in a life-process which includes us, and to which we contribute our own conscious knowledge of it as part of it, not separate from it." (2) The concern is one for a community control of the environment using an eco-technology that will help harmonise society with the natural world. This concern challenges the nature of power in our society today.

THE ECO-ESTABLISHMENT

Just why "the environment" has been designated the issue of the decade was more clearly expressed on a Ramparts Ecology Special of May this year. Katherine Barkley and Steve Weissman in an article "The Eco-Establishment" argue that American multinational corporations headed by the Ford Foundation, with its Resources for the Future, Inc. (RFF) and Laurance Rockefeller's Conservation Foundation "needed a grass-roots movement to help consolidate their control over national policy making, bolster their hold over world resources, and escalate further cycles of useless economic growth". Briefly, in the 40's and 50's America's corporate rich continued to expand its control over and to rationalise its "inalienable right" to extract cheap supplies of raw materials from undeveloped countries and to exploit the earth for profits; but by the sixties the signs were beginning to be clear about the resultant ecocidal process, and the policy developed to broaden the concern to include resource quality. (Ford's RFF President report 1964 said: "The wide variety of threats to the quality of the environment may well embrace the gravest US resources problem for the next generation.") Special research and educational programmes in environmental quality were thus established. And obtaining a more efficiently regulated - but still private - exploitation policy, meant necessary pressures on the government. Part of this pressure meant a mobilisation of a broadly based conservation movement. What could be more desirable to the monopoly concerns than a similarly controlled environmental governmental agency? Thus the trend is towards a more rational re-organisation of societal power for a more efficient rape of resource. The article documents the actions of the corporations, documents the promotion of academic expert research into environmental problems, documents the establishment of government enquiries staffed by corporate personalities, documents the growing interest of the mass media (guess who directs CBS, National Educational T.V., Time-Life-Fortune, Christian Science Monitor, New York Times.) and also in many cases shows that small conservation groups are at times financed by the same corporations. (One guess as to the financing of Environmental Teach-ins and "The Environmental Handbook".) Thus "... the big business conservationists and their professionals didn't buy off the movement; they built it."

The control over the Australian economy by the same corporate structure and similar drives behind Australian big business would seem to indicate that the above argument is applicable to our society. This thus goes part of the way towards explaining why "the environment crisis" is now an issue.

SUBVERSION!

Ecology activists should be politically conscious of this. As a science, ecology talks of life and its environment as a totality; how organisms relate to each other and to the system which provides their life support system. As a discipline applied to human affairs, then, ecology should help us get a whole view of our natural and social environment - from oxygen cycles to business cycles, from the jeopardised natural environment to the powerful institutional

environment which creates that jeopardy. If it revealed these inter-connections, ecology would become, as it has been called, a "subversive science", subverting the pollution and resource-snatchers who now control the conservation of the nation's wealth. It would point the finger not simply at profit making polluters or greedy consumers, but at the great garbage - creation system itself - the corporate capitalist economy.

"THE BIGGER THE CORPORATION, THE GREATER THE POLLUTION..."

Surprise, surprise when Ramparts article by Martin Gellen called "The Making of a Pollution - Industrial Complex" documents the fast growing pollution control industry, where "present estimates of the potential market start at \$25 billion." (6) There is a definite integration between polluters and controllers. "About two dozen pollution control companies are subsidiaries or divisions of the largest corporations and polluters in the US. Represented among this latter group are Dow Chemical Co., Monsanto Chemical, W. R. Grace, Du Pont, Merck, Nalco, Union Carbide, General Electric, Westinghouse, Combustion Engineering, Honeywell, Beckman Instruments, Alcoa, Universal Oil Products, North American Rockwell and many others. Although these super corporations currently make less in sales from pollution control than do smaller firms, their superior access to capital, resources, markets, management skills and political power will invariably be translated into a superior competitive position as the ecology movement flowers and the control industry grows. The pollution control industry is really an extension of both the technological capabilities and the marketing patterns of the capital goods sector of the economy. Most of the companies involved in pollution control are not only polluters themselves but are the same firms which supply the chemicals, machines, plant fuels and parts for even bigger polluters, such as General Motors, U.S. Steel, Boeing, Standard Oil, Philco-Ford, American Can Co. and Consolidated Edison. For many of these firms, pollution control is merely one aspect of a programme of 'environmental diversification', which is generally accompanied by heavy investment and aggressive acquisition programmes."

IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE...

...but it already has! Just look at "The Australian" this year. "Australia's pollution rivals the worst in US," says Dr. William Morlatt, professor of atmospheric science at Colorado University, "Man had only ten years to begin implementing measures to save his environment from complete destruction," said Professor H. Bloom (8), "Our time is running out on pollution. Australia was one of the few countries left with the chance to avoid the initial pollution problems now facing the U.S." Says Professor Richard Jordan, "but Australia in 10 years would find itself urgently seeking anti-pollution devices for anything that polluted the atmosphere." (9) "There could be a major catastrophe unless people controlled their breeding and stopped polluting their environment," says Professor William Stapp (10); "Environmental pollution was a symptom of over-population and too few people cared and too many were overwhelmed by the problem," warned Professor R. M. May; (11) "Conservationists at a weekend seminar decided political activity was vital if they were to achieve their aims. Professor Walker said politicians and public servants had to be persuaded of the need for conservation."; Dr. S. Boyden urged

1. "Australia's environmental crisis is a political fact. The only thing possible is to combat it, intellectually by revealing its inner mechanisms, politically by attempting to disengage oneself from it, or by armed struggle!"

2. "... the students who burned the Bank of America in Santa Barbara may have done more towards saving the environment than all the Teach-ins put together." RAMPARTS EDITORIAL MAY 1970

"drastic changes in school science syllabuses were essential if school leavers were to understand and have a chance of coping with threats posed by the environmental crisis."; (12) "Man's activities on the surface of the earth could turn it into a landscape that looked like the moon," warned Professor L. C. Birch (13).

LIMITED LIBERAL RESPONSES

The majority of the experts as reported made no attempt to give any analysis similar to that made concerning our corporate rich and our technocratic society; they emphasized working from issue to issue within the political system; and generally advocated solutions not at all at odds with capitalist rationality. THE AUSTRALIAN's series "Is Australia Necessary?" was similarly a liberal response. It did usefully bring forward some indications of the issues; e.g. emphasis on the social irresponsibility of industrialist exploiter Hancock and W.A.'s Minister for Development Hancock; emphasis that tourism was a major pollutant of the Barrier Reef, hints at the dangers involved in radioactive wastes from the Australian Atomic Energy Commission's activities, stress on the struggle of small community conservation groups against big business, concern at the destruction of our wild life, and dangers inherent in present city developments. Amos Rapoport in his "Environment" column occasionally produces valuable insights, but again fails to confront the problem with a total opposition to a total system.

"THE AUSTRALIAN" predictably accepts advertisements from major corporations which claim their aim to fight pollution (particularly noticeable are the responses of car manufacturers, and the petrol companies). It also ran a "Use your car to beat Pollution" campaign together with Shell to promote conservation, (i.e. car stickers!)

That pollution control as conceived by the pollution control industry can be seen as merely an extension of the same pattern of profit seeking exploitation and market economics which is at the root of the environmental crisis, is continually clear. "The fight against pollution was big business because of the millions of dollars being spent on equipment to reduce pollution," says Dr. W. Gibson (14). "The Australian" reports Mr. D. J. McGarry, chairman of the Australian Petroleum Exploration Association, requesting tolerance and consideration from conservationists, the community and government towards the search for oil. "If oil search was hindered by the community the public must be prepared to pay the resulting costs... the thing we can least afford is to lose the incentive to search, the incentive to find and the incentive to produce more energy" (15). Every state government has announced proposed legislation on pollution control. The so-called "shock" Barton report to the N.S.W. Government on pollution control which "The Australian" headlined "Report Hits at Industries", attacked the "unco-ordinated government approach to the

problem and said that heavy responsibility for pollution control rests with industrial managements"

(16). Mr. Barton stressed the need for specialists, and "The Australian" editorial (17) emphasised the need for government "thinking about waste disposal in a co-ordinated fashion... the central authorities main difficulty will not be in fixing standards and devising systems to make them attainable, but in enforcement. Waste disposal is an extra cost which no industry can be expected to bear willingly if others are able to avoid it." The trends mentioned in America can be clearly seen here in Australia. Liberal reforms, regulations, government co-ordination are no answer. They will produce more profit and more control for the corporate rich. The consumer will pay for the cleaning up of the environment, while a growing pollution-industrial complex reaps more profit. (18) The prevailing capitalist ideology is maintained and reinforced by "The Australian" and other mass media. Peter Samuel's "The Cost of Clean Living", (19) in the Bulletin reinforces notions of "economic progress", "economic growth", "the need for technological expertise" and "the use of government controlled legislation for incentives for reform."

LET'S BURN SOME BANKS...

Environmental activists and reformers will have to realise that the decay of the environment is directly tied to the decay of the existing social structure. It is not simply certain malpractices or a given spectrum of poisonous agents that is at stake, but rather the very structure of modern agriculture, industry and the city. Consequently, environmental decay and ecological catastrophe cannot be averted merely by increased programmes like "pollution control" which deal with sources rather than systems. To be commensurable to the problem, the solution must entail far reaching revolutionary changes in society and in man's relation to nature. The tone of the Ramparts editorial must surely be appreciated. They end by saying:

"... the week after the Conspiracy defendants were sentenced in Chicago, angry students razed the local branch of the Bank of America in Santa Barbara, California. The only bank in the Isla Vista youth ghetto, B of A had long treated young people as a class apart. It had opposed the grape strikers centered in Delano. It had supported, with branches in Saigon and Bangkok and with its leadership of the investment build-up in the Pacific, the American occupation of South-east Asia. Two of its directors sit on the board of Union Oil, which had for so many months desecrated the once beautiful beaches of Santa Barbara and destroyed their wildlife. Most important, as the branch manager explained to the press, it had been the major local symbol of capitalism and the business system.

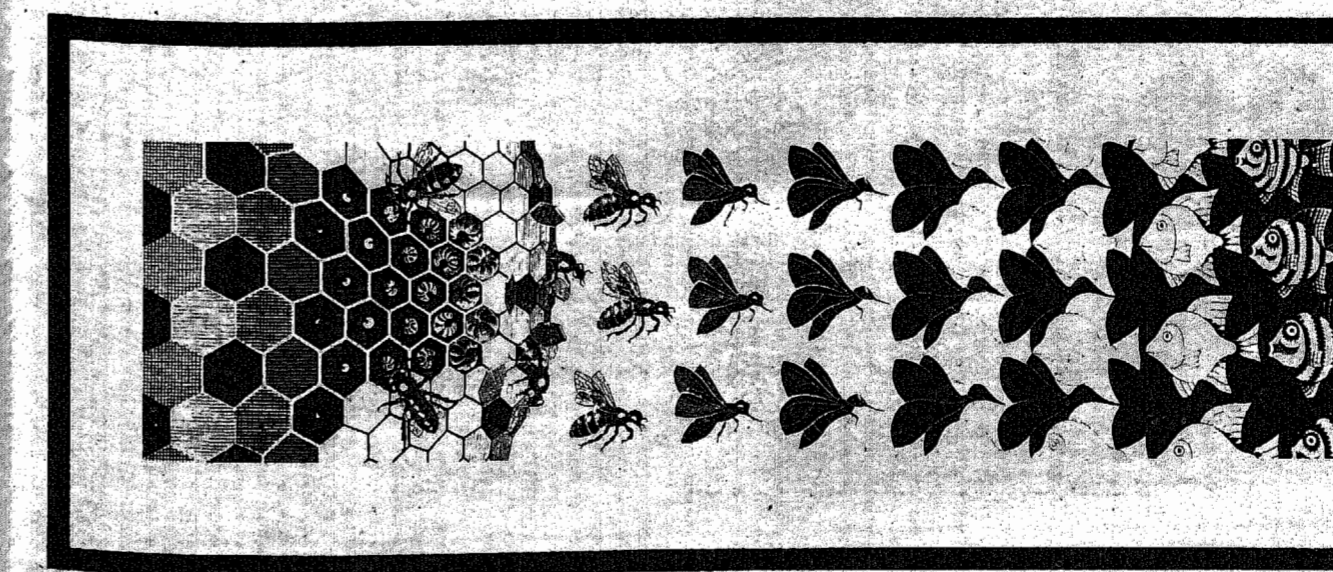
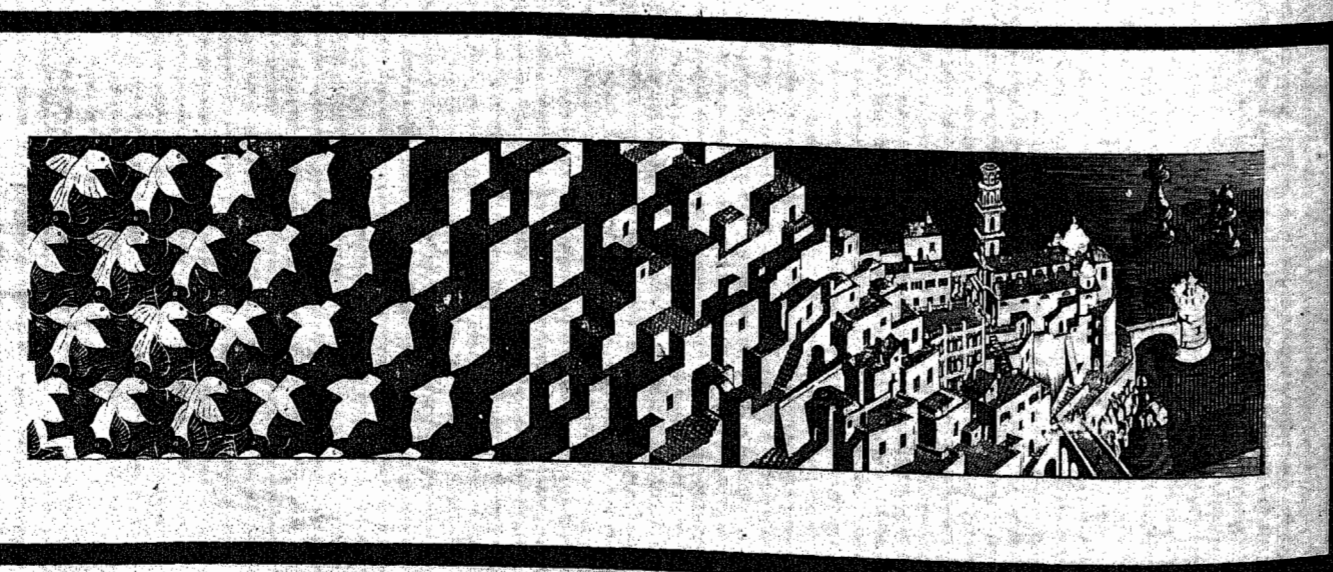
"Burning a bank is not the same as putting the banks and their system out of business. To do that millions of people in this country will first have to

wake up to the real source of their misery. The action in Santa Barbara, a community which has seen its environment destroyed by corporate greed, might spark that awakening. If it does, the students who burned the Bank of America in Santa Barbara will have done more to save the environment than all the Survival Forces and "Earth Day Teach-ins" put together."

Chris White

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) Outlook Vol. 13 No. 3 1969 "The Battle of the Biosphere"
- (2) Quadrant Jan-Feb 1968 "Conservation as a Concept"
- (3) Outlook Vol. 13 No. 3
- (4) Lynn White "The Historical Roots of our Ecological Crisis" in "The Environmental Handbook" prepared for the First National Environmental Teach-In edited by Garrett de Bell.
- (5) Amos Rapoport interestingly mentions in his column on "environment" in "The Australian" the threatened destruction of sacred religious, and cultural sites of aboriginals by mineral exploration. The aboriginal attitude toward land is not an exploitative one, treating land as a commodity, but personal, in a balance, to be worked with mankind. "The aboriginal world view may hold out much more hope for the survival of the human race in its increasingly ravaged environment."
- (6) Ramparts, Ecology Special May 1970, p.22
- (7) "AUSTRALIAN" February 28th, 1970. Dr. Morlatt was warning of the world "greenhouse" earth. Asked if the body world became adjusted to breathing polluted air, Dr. Morlatt replied: "We've done some studies on this with college students. When you take a kid who's been used to living in a polluted city and move him to live in a clean atmosphere, he suffers withdrawal symptoms comparable to drug-addiction withdrawal. So the body has already become adjusted!" Dr. Morlatt stated he was glad that students had cooled on Vietnam and were all fighting pollution.
- (8) "Australian" May 27th 1970.
- (9) "Australian" April 2nd, 1970. Professor Jordan also said "motor cars are the single most serious pollution problem in the world today. There may come a time when their use will have to be restricted," and on industrial pollution "there would have to be an inevitable increase in the price of commodities produced by industry if producers were to cope effectively with pollution."
- (10) "Australian" April 23rd, 1970. Professor Stapp emphasized the need for environmental education at elementary and secondary schools. The framework for solving the problems was in "committees on natural resources, new citizens organisations, planning groups on environment, an advocate planner on a centralised basis and effective citizen action." "Age" April 27th, 1970.
- (11) "Australian" July 29th, 1970. Professor May also said "people should work for change within the present political system. There is no time to work for a complete political and social change."
- (12) "Australian" July 16th, 1970. Note that Dr. Boyden of ANU, criticized science education. "It failed to give any inkling of the nature of the threats to human well being and survival. It also failed in that it often implied that all the answers to problems lay in intensification of scientific and technological effort." Also July 30th, Dr. Boyden is quoted as saying "Mankind will have to reject the growth and production gospel and accept a social system that does not involve a continually thrusting technology and industry, perpetual economic growth and an ever-increasing population."
- (13) "Australian" October 9th, 1970
- (14) "Australian" May 13th, 1970
- (15) "Australian" March 14th. As Garnett de Bell in "The Environmental Handbook" criticises the perpetually accelerating expansion of power output and calls for a reduction in total energy use.
- (16) "The Australian" August 7th, 1970.
- (17) "The Australian" August 10th, 1970.
- (18) See also Michael Harrington "The Politics of Pollution" Nation (U.S.) April 1970. Also note the announcement by Western Mining Corporation that they will finance an "Environmental Study Department" in a new W.A. University.
- (19) The Bulletin May 30th, 1970.
- (20) See "Towards an Ecological Solution" by Murray Bookchin, Ramparts May 1970.





This article makes no attempt to influence your views about sexual behaviour and sexual morality one way or the other. It is merely intended to provide you with the factual information necessary to approach sex in an intelligent manner, and to avoid the traps for young players. If you intend to indulge in "Saturday night sport", know the rules of the game!

The article is also addressed primarily to women — you suffer from the mistakes. You cannot afford to become pregnant, but if you haven't begun a sex life yet, it is highly likely that you will while you are at University. You will probably be unmarried, and because of your age you will have a high fertility level. If you do become pregnant, you will be faced with three alternatives: — firstly, you can try to find a "friendly" doctor and have an abortion — this used to be very costly and very difficult, and although things are improving in this State, they are not perfect. Also, it is still likely to be a very worrying, if not traumatic experience. Secondly, you can go through the whole business, certainly a bigger trauma; have the child, have it adopted, and then suffer the hang-ups and censure of being an unmarried mum. Thirdly, you can accept the situation of "having to get married", (almost certainly too young and too quickly) and join the ranks of those with high divorce potential.

Although sex is supposed to be a pleasurable activity, a God-given gift, these alternatives don't seem too pleasant. Hence, they are best to be avoided — and the first step is to become highly informed

about the topic. You are at Uni to learn, and a failure here will affect your life more than one in any other subject. Your first lesson is that the worry and responsibility for preventing pregnancy must rest with the woman. Firstly man simply cannot be trusted to be sufficiently careful about contraception, and his mistakes are your problem. Secondly, the most reliable and convenient methods of contraception can only be carried out by you.

Above all, be very practical! Love may be wonderful — if so enjoy it — but remember that very few people feel romantic in a labour ward. If you are going to sleep together, then you will be placing yourself in a very intimate relationship so when you have read these pages carefully, talk things over with your friend. It won't ruin your relationship — it may draw you closer together.

This article is intended primarily to inform. You must make your own ethical decisions about virginity, contraception, abortion and promiscuity. They are big decisions, so become informed about the issues and make them in a responsible way.

This feature was prepared by Peter Kellett and was based upon a similar article in On Dit 1968, Dr. Gaye Tucker's articles on V.D. in On Dit 1969, Life Magazine's booklet, "Birth Control" and S.A. Department of Health publications. Thanks is also due to Dr. Heddle and to C.L. for assistance with research.

CONCEPTION

Pregnancy begins when a human being is conceived through the union of the nuclei contained in the egg of a woman and the sperm of a man. This union usually comes about as a result of sexual intercourse which is the end process in a long chain of physiological events which have taken place in both the man and the woman.

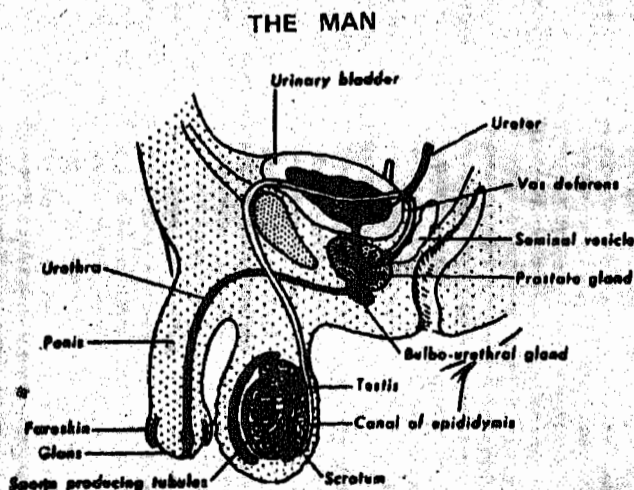
This first section aims to tell you what happens

during intercourse; not how to go about it. If that is what you want to know then you should read a book like "The Marriage Art". As well as providing a step by step guide of what to do, and suggesting a few variations, this particular book also provides a valuable insight into your partner's sexual nature and will enable you to understand and consider his or her needs and responses.

THE MAN

The male organs are shown in Fig. 1. Sperm are produced in microscopic tubes in the two testicles contained within the scrotum. From these tubes the young sperm move, along channels into a single coiled canal called the epididymis, where they mature and are stored until ejaculation occurs.

Sperm are first produced at puberty and production continues into old age so that there is no definite end to the reproductive life of the male. Production of sperm continues



whether or not ejaculation occurs, and sperm not ejaculated are reabsorbed. The sperm tube (vas deferens) connects the epididymis to the main tube (urethra) which passes from the bladder along the length of the penis. Near the junction of these tubes (i.e. vas deferens and urethra) are ducts leading from other glands. These glands which include the seminal vesicles, the prostate and the bulbo-urethral glands provide the basic seminal fluid in which the sperm are ejaculated. The seminal vesicles, which contribute 60 per cent of this fluid, are muscular sacs which produce a liquid that nourishes and protects the sperm after ejaculation.

Each sperm, less than 1/500 of an inch long, consists of a head containing the nucleus, a neck, and a long hair-like tail (flagellum). The movement of the tail gives the sperm mobility. Movement of the sperm in the direction required for fertilisation largely occurs by chance, although chemical stimuli (chemotaxis) may be responsible for the overall direction of movement.

When sexual excitation occurs some sperm move from the epididymis along the vas deferens and enter the ejaculatory ducts near the junction with the urethra. Before and during coitus the penis is enlarged and at climax the muscles of the glands, the ducts, and the urethra undergo a series of rhythmic contractions (ejaculation or orgasm) which eject the semen from the end of the penis. Each ejaculation produces 2-4 millilitres (about a teaspoonful) of semen containing up to 500 million sperm.

During pre-intercourse love-play and before ejaculation, some sperm may reach the urethra together with a few drops of fluid from some of the adjacent glands, and then be forced along the urethra and out of the penis. If these drops of fluid, which normally do not contain enough sperm to cause pregnancy, are placed near the cervix or rest in the vagina, they may reach the womb and cause pregnancy.

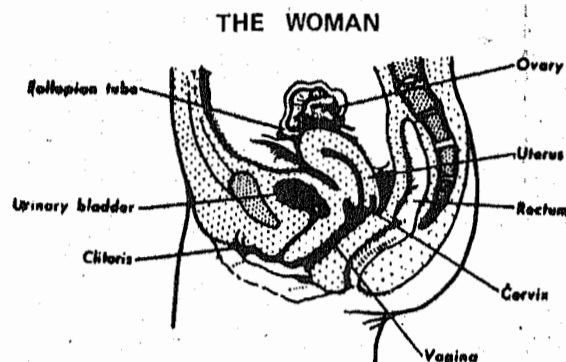
THE WOMAN

As the preceding description shows, the man's contribution to the reproductive process is comparatively simple and straightforward because a man is able to ejaculate virtually at any time and sperm are produced continuously. The woman, however, is markedly different and complex since her contribution to the reproductive process is governed by a cycle of about 28 days duration, during which usually only one egg is produced and this egg can only be fertilised over a twelve hour period. This menstrual cycle begins when the female becomes sexually mature (12 to 15 years) and continues until menopause which usually occurs between the ages of forty and fifty.

The female reproductive organs are shown in fig. 2. The vagina is the tubular organ into which the penis is inserted during intercourse and in which the semen is deposited. The uterus or womb lies above and its opening, the cervix,

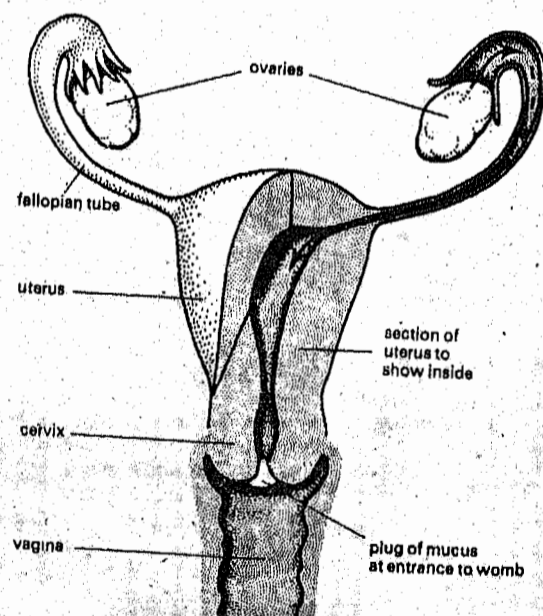
After sexual maturity is attained the ovaries usually produce one mature egg each cycle.

Every cycle, within one ovary or the other, one egg containing follicle matures under the influence of gonadotrophins, which are hormones released by the pituitary gland, an endocrine gland located at the base of the brain. By about the ninth day after the start of menstruation this follicle (the Graafian follicle) has accumulated fluid and resembles a small blister on the surface of the ovary. After about four days' growth the follicle ruptures (ovulation) and liberates the egg into the abdominal cavity where it is caught by the fimbriae on the edge of the funnel of the Fallopian tube. The egg travels along the Fallopian tube towards the womb until it reaches a part of the tube where fertilisation can occur. The egg moves very slowly, taking about three days to travel two inches. During this period the lining of the womb has thickened in preparation for the nourishment of an embryo. This preparation results from the action of the hormone progesterone secreted by a structure, the corpus luteum, which has formed in the cavity left by the ruptured Graafian follicle. Progesterone is also essential for the maintenance of pregnancy, and in addition, prevents the release of further eggs during that pregnancy, by inhibiting pituitary gonadotrophins.



If fertilisation does not occur, the egg dies and disintegrates, thickening of the uterine wall ceases, and twelve to fourteen days after ovulation the lining breaks down, resulting in bleeding from the uterus, commonly known as menstrual flow. The bleeding generally lasts from three to five days.

Those sperm which are ejaculated deep within the vagina are able to make their way rapidly into the womb by way of the cervix. This opening, which, for the greater part of the menstrual cycle is filled with thick impenetrable mucus, undergoes a change at the time of ovulation and for four or five days the mucus becomes thinner, more watery and readily penetrable by sperm. If sperm are deposited in the vagina at or about the time of ovulation, within minutes they may have moved well into the cervix. Many sperm are lost in the journey from the vagina to the Fallopian tube that contains the mature egg, and many sperm enter the wrong Fallopian tube. Although the egg can only remain in a fertilisable state for twelve hours, sperm can remain active in the Fallopian tube for "— up to four days". Hence sperm placed in the vagina up to four days before the release of an egg can cause fertilisation.



CONCEPTION

On reaching the egg, the sperm rapidly penetrates its wall. The wall of the egg then changes so that rarely can another sperm penetrate. The head of the sperm soon undergoes changes and then moves towards the nucleus of the egg. The genetic material contained in the head of the sperm then fuses with the nucleus of the egg and in this way the inherited characteristics of both parents become represented in the embryo.

The fertilised egg travels down the Fallopian tube, developing first into two cells, then four cells and so on until, when it reaches the uterus about five days later, it consists of some two hundred cells enclosed in a membrane. This membrane is shed and the embryo becomes embedded into the prepared lining of the uterus, a process called implantation.

projects down into the vagina. It is through the canal of the cervix that the sperm must first pass to enter the uterus. Within the abdominal cavity and situated one on each side of the womb, are two ovaries. These are the glands that produce the ova or eggs, and the hormones which are responsible for female sex characteristics. Every ovary is connected to the womb by a narrow Fallopian tube, which starts as an umbrella-shaped funnel (infundibulum) lying close to the adjacent ovary. The other end of each tube passes directly into the womb. The edge of the funnel is fringed with small projections (fimbriae).

The ovaries are oval bodies 3 cm. by 1.5 cm. by 1 cm. It is thought that at the time of birth the ovaries already contain all of the eggs to be released by the woman from puberty to menopause, but in an undeveloped state in primary follicles.

CONTRACEPTION

Any woman who has sexual intercourse for a period of 12 months, without taking any contraceptive precautions whatsoever, has nearly a 70% chance of becoming pregnant. This is a higher probability than any unmarried women should be prepared to accept.

There are a number of contraceptive methods which vary in convenience, complexity and above all, in effectiveness. This section deals with the normal contraceptive techniques in rising order of effectiveness. It begins with the least effective, and certainly one of the least convenient, the douche.



douche

Flooding the vagina with water or a solution of a spermicide is a method that has been used for centuries to wash away the semen after intercourse. Various devices are made for this purpose. Some of them have a large rubber bulb which can be filled with water which is squirted into the vagina via a rubber spout. Others rely on the force of gravity to introduce water into the body from a sort of hot-water bottle held above the head. Some women believe that hot water makes the most effective douche, others believe in cold water or in various kinds of chemical solutions.

It is true that a douche, used as soon after intercourse as possible has some value in preventing pregnancy. The water

does wash away some of the semen and therefore reduces the chance that sperm will find their way to the egg. The effectiveness of the douche is very low, however. It scores lowest on any contraceptive effectiveness rating. The man's ejaculation often discharges semen directly into the opening of the vagina and even sperm not deposited in this way often reaches the womb in a matter of minutes. Once in the womb the sperm cannot be washed away. Thus the douche, no matter how quickly it is used, is often too late to serve any purpose. Of 100 women who rely on the douche alone for a year, 31 are likely to become pregnant.

The type of solution used for a douche makes little

difference. Water alone is about as good as anything else and water at body temperature, which is the most comfortable is as effective as hot or cold water. No chemical sold for this purpose is any better than two tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice dissolved in a quart of water.

About the best that can be said for the douche is that it is better than nothing at all but not much. Its only value would be for a couple practising withdrawal who have reason to suspect that semen has got into the vagina. But it should be remembered that these are two of the least effective methods, and a combination of them is still far from safe.

rhythm

This is the only form of birth control approved by the Catholic Church. It is a difficult method to use and, because of this, is one of the least effective methods. Its ineffectuality is reflected by the soaring and thoroughly damaging birthrates of Catholic countries like the Philippines and countries in South America.

The rhythm method is based on the fact that, ordinarily, only once a month does a woman produce a ripe egg which can be fertilised by the male sperm and then develop into a baby. There is a period of no more than 24 hours during which the ripe egg remains alive and can be fertilised. If fertilisation does not occur in the 24-hour period, the egg breaks apart and disappears. The rhythm system also must take into account the fact that the sperm can remain active in the uterus and Fallopian tubes for about four days after intercourse and still be able to fertilise an egg. So there are about five days in each cycle when intercourse may result in pregnancy.

Ordinarily a woman produces a ripe egg about 14 days before the start of menstruation. However, even in a woman whose menstrual periods are always completely regular, invariably occurring 28 days apart, the ripe egg may be released anywhere from the 9th to the 14th day after menstruation begins. There is no way of predicting, in any given month, whether this will occur on the 14th day, the 9th day or one of the days in between. A very few women experience some pain or minor bleeding at the time the egg is released, but most have no sign at all. To be on the safe side, the woman with completely regular periods should not have intercourse from the end of menstruation — for sperm deposited on that day will still be alive four days later, which may be when the egg is released. Nor should she resume having intercourse until the 16th day after menstruation for the egg may not have been released until late on the preceding day and may therefore still be in a position to be fertilised. So, for women with an invariably regular cycle, there is a period of eleven days out of each month during which they must not have intercourse (a period lasting from the end of menstruation to the 16th day after the menstrual cycle began.)

Most women, of course, do not have completely regular cycles. The menstrual cycle can be more irregular than most women realise. Sickness, anxiety and fatigue can all contribute to this irregularity. It is not especially unusual for menstruation to occur at intervals as short as 21 days or as long as 38 days. For women whose cycles are irregular, there is a great deal more uncertainty as to when the ripe egg will be released.

To use the rhythm method effectively a woman must keep a record of her menstrual periods for one full year. Therefore in fact you will probably end up taking a risk with incomplete figures at a 4 to 5 months. Counting the day menstruation begins as Day 1, she must note the length of the shortest period before menstruation starts again and also the longest period. If her cycle always takes the same number of days, she can simply use the chart below. However, be warned!

The chart below is an old one and new information on the period that sperms can live in the vagina means that at least 3 more days before ovulation are unsafe. Dr. Heddle considers it unsafe for any girl with perfectly regular 28 day cycles to have intercourse between days 5 and 17.

For obvious reasons, you may also wish to avoid days 1 to 5, but intercourse during menstruation is often practised.

If a woman's cycle varies then she can use the chart below to figure out her safe and unsafe days. But don't forget to take off at least 3 days before ovulation. From the chart a woman whose shortest period has been 24 days and whose longest period has been 32 days, during the past 12 months, is unsafe from the 6th to 21st day, by taking off the 3 days at the beginning she is unsafe from the 3rd day. There in a short month she has only 2 safe, non menstruation days.

Some women have such irregular menstrual cycles that they cannot use the rhythm chart at all. Perhaps 15 women out of every 100 are in this category. The system cannot be used by any woman immediately after childbirth, for the first few menstrual cycles are usually extremely irregular, and the appearance of the egg cannot be predicted with any accuracy at all.

A large disadvantage of the rhythm method is that it requires abstinence from intercourse over an extended number of days each month. There is also the psychological problem, for some of "programmed sex" of deciding in advance the days on which intercourse can or cannot be practised. But the main disadvantage is that the rhythm method is by no means 100% effective. It is estimated that out of every 100 women who have used the rhythm method for a full year, 24 will become pregnant anyway. This is a higher failure rate than any method except the douche.

This high failure rate doubtlessly includes many pregnancies which resulted because of carelessness; a woman can count wrongly or neglect to avoid some unsafe days. But the method has some built-in inaccuracies because of the vagaries of the menstrual cycle. As mentioned above, sickness etc., can throw the cycle out. Also, the cycle may change as the woman gets older. It may be extremely regular for years,

then suddenly shift. Another reason probably lies in recent findings which indicate that sperm may occasionally live much longer in the female genital tract than has been assumed. In some rare instances, it now appears, sperm cells may actually remain active and capable of fertilising the egg for as much as five days.

A number of gadgets are sold as aids to practising the rhythm method. Two of these are the C.D. Indicator and the Ogino Cyclograph. The C.D. Indicator always shows a fertile period which is three days shorter than that calculated by the method given above. The Cyclograph does not give a clear reading when there is a difference of more than eight days between the longest and shortest cycle.

The one available device which does add value to the rhythm method — for women who are willing to undergo the considerable trouble of using it — is a special fever thermometer. The release of the ripe egg noticeably changes a woman's temperature, though only by small amounts. At about the time the egg is released, the body temperature may drop slightly. A day or two later it rises to above normal by about 0.3 degrees C. (about 0.6 degree F.) It stays at this higher level until just before the start of the next menstruation, when it again drops to the normal level. The temperature rise can be noted carefully with a thermometer. Once the rise has occurred, and the higher temperature level has been recorded for three days, the woman can be sure that the egg has broken apart and that the unsafe period is now over.

Some women combine the use of the chart with the temperature readings, a safer method than use of the chart alone but only involving many practical difficulties. The temperature must be taken every morning upon awakening and before getting out of bed, for any kind of activity, illness or distress, may throw off the reading. It is best taken rectally rather than by mouth and with a special thermometer — a "basal body temperature thermometer" — which is especially sensitive to small changes. Thus an additional unpleasant task is imposed upon the woman.

This is the standard chart for the rhythm method. To use this chart, a woman should keep a record of her menstrual cycle for a year, counting the day on which menstruation begins as the first day of each period. Knowing the number of days in her shortest and longest cycles, she can find her first and last unsafe days from the chart. For example, a woman whose shortest period in the past year has been 24 days is safe until the sixth day of each new period. If her longest period in the past year has been 28 days, she becomes safe once again just after the 17th day of each new period.

Note the amendment suggested by Dr. Heddle.



RHYTHM METHOD			
HOW TO FIGURE THE "SAFE" AND "UNSAFE" DAYS			
LENGTH OF SHORTEST PERIOD	FIRST "UNSAFE" DAY AFTER START OF ANY PERIOD	LENGTH OF LONGEST PERIOD	LAST "UNSAFE" DAY AFTER START OF ANY PERIOD
21 DAYS	3RD DAY	21 DAYS	10TH DAY
22 DAYS	4TH DAY	22 DAYS	11TH DAY
23 DAYS	5TH DAY	23 DAYS	12TH DAY
24 DAYS	6TH DAY	24 DAYS	13TH DAY
25 DAYS	7TH DAY	25 DAYS	14TH DAY
26 DAYS	8TH DAY	26 DAYS	15TH DAY
27 DAYS	9TH DAY	27 DAYS	16TH DAY
28 DAYS	10TH DAY	28 DAYS	17TH DAY
29 DAYS	11TH DAY	29 DAYS	18TH DAY
30 DAYS	12TH DAY	30 DAYS	19TH DAY
31 DAYS	13TH DAY	31 DAYS	20TH DAY
32 DAYS	14TH DAY	32 DAYS	21ST DAY
33 DAYS	15TH DAY	33 DAYS	22ND DAY
34 DAYS	16TH DAY	34 DAYS	23RD DAY
35 DAYS	17TH DAY	35 DAYS	24TH DAY
36 DAYS	18TH DAY	36 DAYS	25TH DAY
37 DAYS	19TH DAY	37 DAYS	26TH DAY
38 DAYS	20TH DAY	38 DAYS	27TH DAY

chemical spermicides

There are several chemical compounds which in low concentrations can quickly immobilise sperm beyond recovery yet do not cause irritation of the vagina or other structures. Preparations made from these compounds are placed in the vagina before intercourse and should prevent the sperm from entering the cervix and fertilising the egg.

A safe and effective spermicide should be non-irritant to either partner. It should be used with a mechanical barrier, e.g., diaphragm, cap or condom.

Chemical spermicides will probably continue to be widely used in spite of the recent popularity increase of oral contraceptives. They provide an acceptable alternative to women who are not yet convinced of the safety of oral contraceptives, who are susceptible to their side-effects or who do not like the routine of oral contraception. They may also be used while breast feeding without fear of inhibiting lactation or affecting the child through the milk.

There are three types of spermicidal contraceptives available in Australia:

- (i) jellies, pastes and creams in tubes
- (ii) foaming tablets
- (iii) soluble pessaries.

Pastes, jellies and creams in tubes incorporate a spermicide and are packed in a container similar to a toothpaste tube. They may be applied to the surfaces and rims of diaphragms or used to lubricate condoms. Manufacturers recommend some for use without mechanical barriers. For these an applicator may be purchased which is attached to the screw thread of the nozzle and filled by squeezing the tube. The applicator may also be used to place a second dose in the upper vagina if intercourse is to be repeated and a diaphragm is already in place. The spermicide should be placed around the cervix. To achieve this, the applicator should be inserted into the vagina as far as it will comfortably go and withdrawn for about half an inch. Then the plunger is depressed and the jelly expelled and the applicator withdrawn with the plunger still depressed.

Tests have shown that of 11 such spermicides sold in Australia, only five are considered satisfactory — Delfen, Koromex Jelly, Ortho-gynol, Preceptin and Volpar Paste. Those considered unsatisfactory are Nocturne, Ortho creme, Pax, Promalthus, Proveen, Q.T.

In foaming tablets a spermicide is incorporated in a tablet which when moistened produces a foam. The tablets are intended to be moistened if necessary and placed in the vagina just before intercourse. The volume of foam should consist of small persistent bubbles. These penetrate into the

folds of the vagina and carry the spermicide along with them, at the same time acting as a barrier. Many people complain of irritation or mess with this type of contraceptive. Most tablets are only 0.5 to one gram in weight, which is considerably less than the five grams of jelly or cream deposited by an applicator. Of ten brands of foaming tablets tested by Canberra Consumers not one was considered satisfactory.

Soluble pessaries (suppositories, vagitories) have a spermicide incorporated in a gelatine or waxy base and are inserted manually deep into the vagina a few minutes before intercourse where they should quickly melt and liberate the spermicide. They are simple to use, easy to carry and do not require a visit to the doctor. A second pessary should be used if intercourse is delayed 30 minutes or if it is repeated. They should be used in conjunction with a condom or diaphragm.

The major drawback with these products in Australia is that the shade temperature frequently exceeds the temperature at which they are required to melt (96°F.). Unless they are stored in a cool place they may not be usable after melting. Only one of these products, Rendell's Wife's Friend soluble pessary, has passed spermicidal tests.

withdrawal

One way of preventing the sperm from entering the woman, even without the use of a condom, is for the man to withdraw his penis from the vagina just before he ejaculates. A survey once showed that 44% of couples interviewed in Britain had practised withdrawal (or coitus interruptus) at times and that for somewhere around a fifth to a third of these it was still the only method ever used. In the United States it has been less popular — used at times by only 18% of couples and, as the only method, by fewer than five couples in a hundred. "On Dit" was unable to find any comparable statistics for Australia.

"Withdrawal is not a particularly effective technique." One reason is that fluid from the glands lining the male's genital tract may contain sperm and deposit them in the woman, even before orgasm. Another is that the slightest mistake in timing permits a certain amount of semen to be deposited before withdrawal. Even a drop is sufficient to cause pregnancy, especially since the first drops of semen expelled by the man contains unusually high concentrations of sperm. Among every 100 couples who practise withdrawal for a full year, one survey has shown, 18 women are likely to become pregnant. Withdrawal is useful only as an emergency measure which can be taken when no better method is available.

Withdrawal is highly unsatisfactory from the point of view of sexual pleasure. The man has to withdraw in the middle of his orgasm and the sensation is partially spoiled for him. The woman has to have her orgasm before the man has his and when young men are involved this is not an easy situation to reproduce. Thus, the woman usually misses out.

condoms

The condom (also called French letter, sheath, prophylactic, frog) is probably second to the pill as the most commonly used contraceptive device in Australia. Condoms are made of very thin rubber latex. They cover the penis to stop sperm from entering the vagina. They are meant to be used only once. The condom is about eight inches long and about two inches wide when laid flat. They are cylindrical in shape with one end closed and generally have a teat or pocket at the end to hold the sperm after it has been ejaculated.

The condom is almost always sold rolled up but, if flat, it must be rolled up before it can be put on to the penis. The penis must be stiff before the condom can be unrolled upon it since the condom should be a tight fit so that it cannot come off accidentally. To be effective the condom must obviously not have any holes. Even the best brands are not altogether free from holes, so, to guard against small leaks, it is wise for the woman to use a chemical contraceptive in the vagina as well. This has the advantage of also acting as a lubricant.

With a condom, some form of lubrication is necessary. Both penis and vagina secrete natural lubricating fluids when intercourse appears imminent but the condom reduces their effect. If the vagina is dry, there will be great difficulty in getting the penis in, and the condom could become torn. A chemical contraceptive, which offers added protection, would be a better lubricant than greasy substances such as Vaseline. This can be smeared on the end of the condom. In Australia, two brands of condom, Wet-check and Durex Gossamer, are sold already lubricated, but tests have shown that these two have a higher leakage rate than other brands.

To reduce the risk of bursting, care should be taken with the teat-end type to see that the teat is empty of air or with

the plain-end type to leave a good half-inch at the end (empty of air) after the condom has been rolled on to the penis. The thrusting during intercourse will then be less likely to stretch the condom unduly.

When the sperm is ejected, most of it goes into the pocket at the tip but some is forced back along the shaft of the penis. As soon as the man's orgasm is over, his penis begins to get smaller, leaving the condom a loose fit that may easily slip off. Even if it does not, sperm is squeezed back along the shaft of the penis and a little may escape at the entrance of the vagina. It is most important, therefore, that immediately his orgasm is over, the man should withdraw his penis, holding on to the condom securely as he does so.

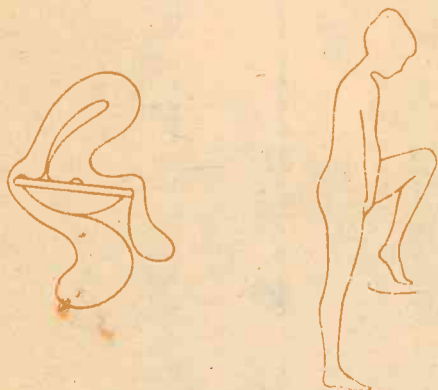
However much care is taken, condoms do occasionally burst and this is another reason for using a chemical contraceptive in the vagina.

The condom is safer than most types of contraceptives but it leaves a lot to be desired. Most brands sold in Australia have a significant failure rate "through leakage" — about 3% to 9% in Durex, Silvertex and Superchecker, while Durex Gossamer rates 10% and Wet-check 28.7%. Checker is the only brand to show 0% in consumer society leakage tests. "These figures do not take into account those condoms which burst during intercourse." The use of a condom requires thought and control at a time when these may be difficult. The condom inevitably reduces sensation for both partners. However, this reduction in sensation may produce some advantage for men who would otherwise ejaculate prematurely — before the woman has reached her orgasm. If either partner has, or may have, venereal disease a condom should be used.

diaphragms

Several types of mechanical barriers are available to place in the vagina to prevent sperm from entering the uterus. Discussed here are diaphragms, cervical caps, vault caps and sponges.

A diaphragm consists of a soft rubber dome with a circular metal spring enclosed in its rim. It is inserted by squeezing it sideways and sliding it along the back wall of the vagina until it rests behind the neck of the uterus. The front is then pushed up behind the pelvic bone and the expanded ring keeps it in place. A check that the cervix is covered can be made by feeling this structure through the dome with the index finger. Some women, particularly those who cannot reach the cervix with their fingers, will prefer to use a plastic applicator for insertion.



caps

Diaphragms may be purchased without a prescription but because the size and shape of female structures vary widely, it is essential that the type and size of diaphragm should be selected in the first place by a doctor or nurse with the relevant knowledge. The doctor or nurse will normally fit the diaphragm, instruct the woman in its insertion and removal, check that she can do this efficiently, and instruct her in its care. The fitting should be rechecked each year, and after any marked change in weight (say ten pounds) or after any pregnancy or abdominal operation.

A contraceptive jelly or cream which kills sperm on contact is always used with the diaphragm. A small amount of the jelly is rubbed around the edge of the diaphragm and about a teaspoonful is placed inside the cup. The diaphragm is then put in place. For added protection, an additional small amount of jelly is then squeezed up against the diaphragm through a plastic tube. The diaphragm must always be inserted before every act of sexual intercourse and must remain in place for at least six hours after intercourse. It can then be removed and a douche can be used, if desired, to remove the jelly that remains in the vagina. But the douche is not necessary — and must not be used under any circumstances for at least six hours. Many women routinely insert the diaphragm each night. Once it has been properly inserted, it can stay in place safely for 24 hours without causing any discomfort.

When a properly fitted diaphragm is in place, neither partner should be aware of its presence. However, some women may find it distasteful to use and privacy is required for insertion. The combination of a well-fitting diaphragm and an effective spermicide will give a high degree of protection if used consistently and intelligently. There may

sponges

be a slight risk of displacement during intercourse because the upper vagina relaxes in some women during orgasm and the penis may be accidentally placed in front of the diaphragm. Displacement appears to be less likely in a woman lying on her back with legs extended.

However, the failure rate of the diaphragm remains reasonably high. Out of every 100 women who rely on it for a full year, about 12 are likely to become pregnant. Many of these pregnancies probably result from carelessness in use of the diaphragm but tests have not yet shown whether this is so or whether there is some inherent weakness in the diaphragm. There are two brands listed in Australian pharmaceutical catalogues — Ortho and Koromex.

Cervical and vault caps are much smaller than diaphragms and fit over the neck of the uterus. They are more difficult to fit correctly but should be effective when used with a spermicidal preparation. As with a diaphragm, it is essential to have a doctor decide whether this method is suitable and take the necessary measurements.

Once in place it can be left undisturbed from the end of one menstruation to just before the start of the next. But it is difficult to insert properly and some women find the task impossible. The element of failure is therefore introduced.

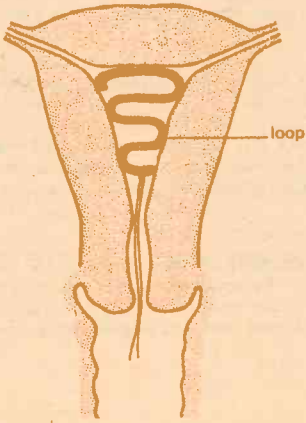
Sponges have been used for centuries. A small piece of sea sponge or foam plastic can be impregnated with a spermicide and placed in the upper vagina to cover the entrance to the womb and prevent sperm from entering. Sometimes the sponge is enclosed in a net with a thread attached to make it easy to remove.

The sponge is bulky and messy to use. It is difficult to clean thoroughly after use and has only fair effectiveness.

intrauterine devices

Intrauterine Devices (or IUD's) are inserted into the uterus or womb to prevent conception. They come in many shapes and materials but plastic today is the most desirable material. They measure about one inch in diameter but are compressible. Any of the plastic devices can be compressed and pushed through a small tube inserted in the cervix. Once inside they spring back into their original shape. The process is simple and ordinarily painless. Only with a metal ring must anaesthetic be used. A doctor experienced in their use should insert or remove them and test them annually. Once in position, a plastic IUD can remain for many years or can be removed at any time the woman wants a baby. There appears to be no effect on future pregnancies after the removal of an IUD. Insertion of an IUD is easier for women who have already had one baby and is easy just after menstruation. It is possible, however, for all women at all times.

The IUD is not satisfactory for all women. An American survey showed that only two out of three women could use it successfully. Some 5-15% of women expel the device from the womb, particularly at menstruation time. Others complain of cramps or excess bleeding. Occasionally, more serious complications develop.



These devices are effective in preventing conception but how they do it is not understood. One theory is that they set up muscular movements which force the egg into the womb before it is ready to be implanted there. Or, the devices may somehow prevent the walls of the womb from accepting the egg. Thus, even if fertilisation has occurred, the egg cannot develop in the womb.

The effectiveness of these devices varies by shape and size but never reaches 100%. The best available statistics show that, of women fitted with a spiral, 1.8 in 100 have become pregnant by the end of the year; with a loop, about 2.4 in 100, with a bow, 5.7 in 100 and, with a ring 7.5 in 100. Some of the pregnancies occurred because the device had been expelled without the woman's knowledge. But other occurred while the device was still in place in the womb. When this happens, the device does not interfere with the normal growth of the unborn child or with delivery. It is usually expelled, harmlessly, at the time of birth.

To reduce the number of accidental pregnancies due to undetected loss of the devices, some of them are made with tails that are left extending through the cervix into the vagina. A woman wearing this type of device can tell, by feeling with her finger, whether it is still in place. If the device is made of metal, an X-ray will show whether it is in place and many of the plastic devices, which cannot themselves be seen by X-ray, are made with a core of metallic salts.

The great advantage of intrauterine devices is that they are easy and cheap to acquire and that once in place they require no further attention (although a yearly check-up is advisable).

Research is continually being made into the side-effects and the potential for accidental loss of IUD's and at present the loop seems the most satisfactory.

sterilisation

Surgical Sterilisation is virtually permanent and is only for people who are dissatisfied with other methods of contraception and are fully convinced that they will have no future desire for children.

Sterilisation may be performed on either man or woman. It does not reduce desire as neither the testes nor the ovaries are removed and so the physiological processes are not altered. In the man, the only difference is that the semen no longer contains sperm. In the woman, menstruation continues but no eggs pass down the Fallopian tubes.

There is no physiological reason why sterilisation should increase desire, but freedom from the risk of pregnancy may possibly remove any previous reluctance for intercourse.

For a man, sterilisation involves only a minor operation. A small incision is made on either side of the scrotum to expose the vas deferens. These ducts are either tied or more commonly tied and cut. The whole operation takes only a few minutes and does not call for entry into a hospital. As it takes about 60 days for the ejaculate to become free of sperm, some other method of contraception has to be used during this time.

Sterilisation for a woman is more involved as it is necessary to open the abdomen. Each Fallopian tube is tied and cut. This needs only a few days in hospital.

The effectiveness for either sex is high — 99% or better. The few failures are due to the cut ends of the tubes growing together again. About half of the attempts to restore fertility in either sex by an operation known as "recanalisation" are successful.

Sterilisation as a means of birth control has been publicised when programs have been undertaken in poverty-stricken areas, particularly India. But it is more common in other areas than is generally supposed. About 1.5 million men and women in the U.S.A. have undergone sterilisation operations and about 10,000 a year are sterilised in Britain.

METHOD	EFFECTIVENESS (No. of likely pregnancies among 100 women using this method for one year)	POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS	DOCTOR'S VISIT REQUIRED	COST
STERILISATION	0.003	None (except possible psychological effects)	Operation performed by a physician	Cost of operation
THE PILL	0.3	Weight gain, nausea, usually ending after several months.	Must be prescribed by a doctor	\$2 a month
INTRAUTERINE DEVICES	5	Irregular bleeding, discomfort in beginning	Must be inserted by doctor or nurse; yearly check-up advised	\$3-\$4
DIAPHRAGM OR CAP (with jelly)	12	Jelly may cause minor irritation	Fitted by doctor	\$1.50-\$2
CONDOM	14 (increased effectiveness with chemical contraceptive)	None	No	9c-15c each
WITHDRAWAL	18	Psychological effect	No	None
CHEMICAL SPERMICIDES	20	Minor irritation	No	70c-\$1.50
RHYTHM	24 (use of thermometer greatly increases effectiveness)	None	Doctor could assist in determining safe days	None
DOUCHE	31	None	No	\$3



the pill

Oral contraceptives have some side-effects. These vary greatly from one woman to another. The most common seems to be nausea during the first few days. Other side-effects which sometimes occur are slight bleeding in the middle of the cycle, increase or decrease in weight, headaches and, rarely, breast tenderness, depression and irritability. However, if these symptoms occur, most of them disappear during later cycles. Subsequently, many women experience a sense of well-being, reduced pre-menstrual tension, decreased menstrual flow, and freedom from anxiety. There have been reports, too, of improved fertility after stopping the treatment among women whose fertility was previously low, although there is sometimes a temporary reduction in fertility in other cases.

Once a woman becomes pregnant, conception cannot occur again until the pregnancy has run its course. How this happens is still not known in all its details, but it has been known for many years that the pituitary gland controls the release of eggs from the ovary and that the ovary in turn regulates the pituitary by a delicate feed-back mechanism. It is known too that the action of the pituitary can be restrained by injections of progesterone or oestrogens, two hormones which can be extracted from the ovaries.

Since 1953 it has been possible to make synthetic progestogens (similar to the natural hormone progesterone) and oestrogens, which have the same effect as the natural hormones even when taken by mouth. Soon after this discovery tablets were compounded containing the synthetic hormones. These are oral contraceptives ("the pill"). If one of these tablets is taken daily for 20 or 21 days out of the 28 days of a menstrual cycle, they will prevent conception.

Recently a variation, known as sequential therapy, has been evolved. It consists of taking the oestrogen alone for 15 or 16 days, followed by a combination of progestogen and oestrogen for five days. This is claimed to resemble more closely the natural cycle. Preparations based on the sequential theory are now common in Australia.

The exact mechanism of these treatments is still subject to controversy but oral contraception has been shown to be the most effective but reversible method available. The only known failures are the result of omission to take these preparations regularly or of taking an inadequate dose. Much of the effectiveness of the method appears to be because it is simple and readily accepted by many women.

It is necessary to be sure that a woman is not already pregnant when oral contraceptives are prescribed. This is important because some oral progestogens may cause female foetuses to develop masculine characteristics if taken during the first 13 weeks of pregnancy. Normally, this presents no risk, since the treatment does not begin until after five days of menstrual flow. However, after the birth of a child, there may be some months with menstruation. At this time particular care should be taken that the woman is not pregnant. It may be necessary to wait until the first cycle or to carry out tests.

The newer tablets, which contain a smaller dose of progestogen, do not appear to reduce the flow of milk if taken during lactation.

Because there are several unsolved problems, the pill should not be taken by some young women until it is certain that they are physically mature. If taken by middle-aged women they may mask the onset of menopause, although they may be beneficial by relieving some of the symptoms associated with that change. It has been said that these preparations should not be used if there is a family history of breast or genital cancer nor if the woman has uterine fibroids. Warnings have also been given that women with liver or vascular disease should not take oral contraceptives. Certainly, where pregnancy would be a serious hazard to health, oral contraception is the method to be preferred because of its reliability.

In the U.S.A., the Food and Drug Administration still recommends that the method should not be used for more than four consecutive years. This is probably a wise precaution until more is known about the long-term effects.

It is also recommended that use of the pill be limited for 9 cycles (9 months) followed by a break of 2 months to ensure the resumption of normal menstrual cycles. It is also advised that a medical examination and a smear test be performed during the break.

Much publicity has been given to the occasional deaths, (usually by blood clotting) which have been attributed to the pill. However Dr. G. W. Tucker advised in the Flinders Orientation Handbook that the "chances of death resulting from the pill must be kept in perspective with other daily or intermittent risks. There is ten times the likelihood of a death in the family, if father buys an outboard motor, than if mother takes the pill . . ."

Deaths/million women aged 15-24
England and Wales 1966

All Causes	427
Accidents, poisoning, violence	148
(a) Road accidents	87
(b) Accidental poisoning and drowning	10
(c) Suicide	30
Oral Contraceptives	13

Therefore a woman has over twice the likelihood of ending her own life as she has of taking the pill.

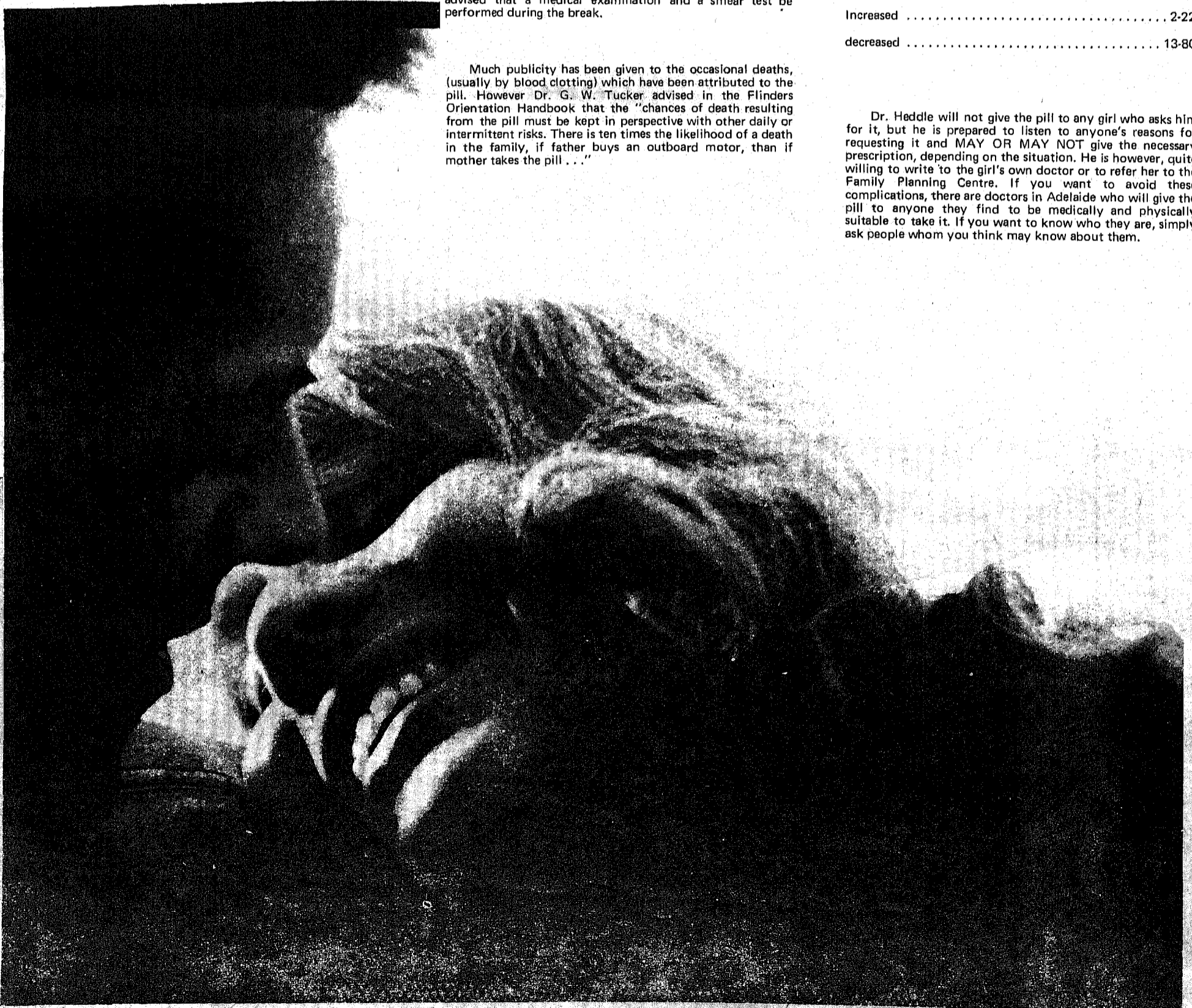
The danger from childbirth itself is also greater. Dr. Tucker claims that "the woman who begins taking oral contraceptives has a greater likelihood of being alive one year later, than her sister who chooses to have a baby."

Thirty-one oral contraceptives are available in Australia and all are obtainable only on prescription. This means that in addition to the cost of the contraceptives, it is necessary to pay the doctor's fee for an examination before starting the course. However, this is a wise precaution. It prevents some women from taking the pill when they cannot safely tolerate it.

A month's supply of the pill costs, for nearly all brands, \$1.97. This can be reduced to \$1.39 a month by buying a pack containing six months' supply. Australia, with 600,000 women on the pill, has the highest acceptance rate in the world.

Side-effects	% Affected
Nausea (especially first cycle)	7-35
Breast discomfort	1-20
Weight change of at least 3 lbs.	4-8
Cycles of "spotting" of break-through bleeding	4-10
Missed periods	1-4
Menstrual change in flow:	
Increased	2-22
decreased	13-80

Dr. Heddle will not give the pill to any girl who asks him for it, but he is prepared to listen to anyone's reasons for requesting it and MAY OR MAY NOT give the necessary prescription, depending on the situation. He is however, quite willing to write to the girl's own doctor or to refer her to the Family Planning Centre. If you want to avoid these complications, there are doctors in Adelaide who will give the pill to anyone they find to be medically and physically suitable to take it. If you want to know who they are, simply ask people whom you think may know about them.



Medical authorities define abortion as the removal of a growing embryo or foetus from the wall of the womb to which it has become attached. Today this is usually a surgical procedure, but crude methods of getting rid of the embryo have been practised for thousands of years in most civilizations. Today the surgical processes have been refined to such an extent that the operation is quick, simple and less dangerous than the removal of people's tonsils. Most of the horror tales about women being killed or butchered by abortionists are based on information from the nineteenth century or from the activities of the back-yard abortionists.

Despite the simplicity and safety of the operation, most countries except for Japan and much of the Communist bloc forbid doctors to carry out the operation except in very limited circumstances. However even in the strictest countries, a heavy demand for abortions exists, leading to millions of illegal abortions being performed each year. Some of these are done by competent doctors who ignore the law and thereby risk being struck off the register and prohibited from practicing -- but most of them are carried out by amateurs who often still use the most primitive, painful and dangerous methods. In some nations, the after effects of illegal abortion are among the leading causes of admission to hospitals and in some countries they are actually a leading cause of death among women of child-bearing age.

When the Soviet Union first legalised abortion in 1920, the operation was still dangerous even when performed under ideal hospital conditions. About one patient in every hundred died and about 30 in 100 were unable to have children afterwards. Today however, the danger has been eliminated.

The last available figures from the Communist bloc, compiled between 1962-4, reported 67,000 abortions without one death in Bulgaria, 140,000 without a death in Czechoslovakia and two deaths in 358,000 abortions in Hungary. The number of women who are unable to have children afterwards has been brought down to between two and five in 100.

In 1965 the United Nations conference on world population placed the total number of abortions in the world per year, legal and illegal, at 30 million. In Japan in 1965 there were 843,000 abortions, or 46 in every 100 pregnancies that ended in childbirth. In Hungary in 1965 there were 180,000 abortions compared to 133,000 live births. In Belgium, a nation of 9.5 million and 200,000 live births a year, police estimates put the rate of abortions at 400,000 a year, twice the number of actual births. Studies in South America show that of women of child-bearing age, one out of four in Chile admitted having had at least one abortion; three out of ten in Mexico admitted having had abortions.

In the early stages of pregnancy, there are only two ways that the operation can be performed properly. The standard method is to gradually enlarge the cervix with surgical instruments called dilators, the first being no larger in diameter than a drink straw, the next somewhat larger and so on until the opening is wide enough to admit a small surgical tool called a curette. With this instrument the wall of the womb is gently scraped to dislodge the embryo, which is then pulled out with a tweezer-like instrument. The operation is performed under anaesthetic and requires considerable surgical skill. A newer method developed in the Soviet Union employs a small suction tube that gently pulls the embryo away from the wall of the womb. This operation can be performed quickly, usually in two minutes, and involves even

less danger of injury than the old. In both methods, the patient must be treated with antibiotics afterwards to prevent infection of the womb.

It is most important to have an abortion performed within the first three months of pregnancy. After this it is a much more difficult procedure. It may require an operation similar to a Caesarean delivery; or injection of a concentrated salt solution that induces premature labour. So if a woman suspects she is pregnant and knows that if she was she would have an abortion, then she should see a doctor about a pregnancy test immediately.

Apart from the above types of operation, which require a trained surgeon, equipment and sanitary precautions equal to those of the best hospitals and effective medication to prevent after-effects, there are no safe or sure methods of abortion. All the old wives' tales about drugs that produce abortion, still believed by millions of women throughout the world, are false; there is no known chemical that can be taken by mouth to produce an abortion. The methods used by midwives, nurses and other amateur abortionists, as well as those which women often attempt to use on themselves, are mostly sickeningly painful, often gruesome, and most of them are designed simply to introduce infections into the womb, these infections may kill the embryo but they may kill the woman as well.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

In Australia, the abortion laws have been very strict in the past and it was illegal to terminate a pregnancy unless at least 2 doctors agreed that the woman's life was endangered by that pregnancy. The law regarding the legality of ending any pregnancy which may have affected the mental health of the woman, was vague. Despite this, past estimates of the abortion rate in Australia have been as high as 100,000. Most people, including the police, have been aware of Melbourne's flourishing abortion business for years, and many are the Adelaide girls who have flown to Melbourne for a day and come back "fixed". The police are alleged to have closed their eyes and opened their hands, but it was not always easy to locate a "friendly" doctor and costs were usually in excess of \$200. Thousands of other abortions are still done by grizzled old crones on kitchen tables.

In South Australia however, the abortion law has been changed and clarified, and the new law, while not perfect, does constitute a major step forward. In South Australia, a woman's pregnancy may be terminated if two doctors examine the woman and agree --

"(i) that the continuance of the pregnancy would involve greater risk to the life of the pregnant woman or greater risk of injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman than if the pregnancy were terminated; or

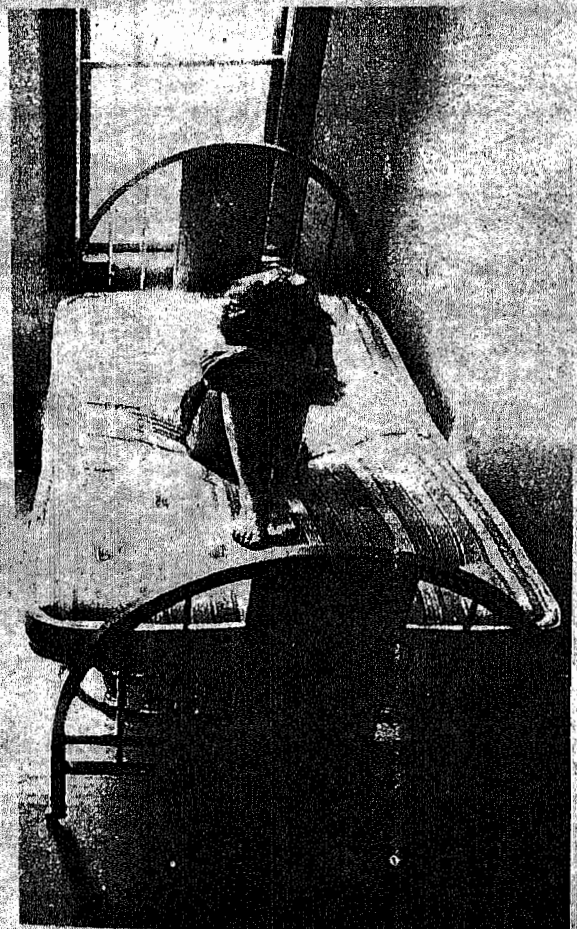
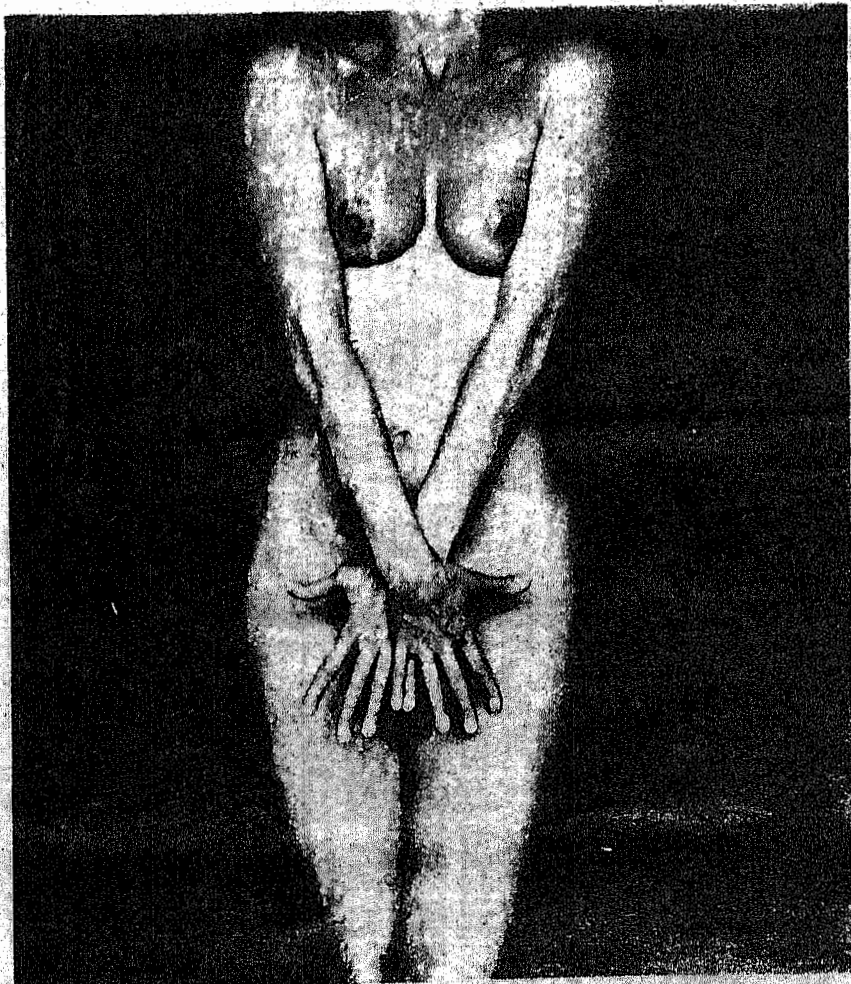
(ii) that there is a substantial risk that if the pregnancy were not terminated and the child were born to the pregnant woman, the child would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped."

Only women who have resided in this State for 2 months or more can benefit from this act and this reduces the likelihood of S.A. becoming an abortion centre as was feared by opponents of the reform.

Thus a pregnant woman seeking an abortion must convince two doctors that she is in mortal, mental or physical danger as a result of her pregnancy -- and as is to be expected, some doctors are more easily convinced than others. Therefore her problem is really the same as it was when she had to go to Melbourne -- i.e. how to find the broadminded doctors. All that can be said here is that they do exist in this state and any woman requiring an abortion should simply keep asking until she finds out how to contact one. Since the new medical scheme, she will also find that the operation can be very cheap.



ABORTION



V.D.

SYMPTOMS: THE MALE

The incubation period (i.e. the time it takes for symptoms to develop following contact) is from two to fourteen days. A gummy penile (from the penis) discharge sometimes precedes the usual complaint of severe scalding during urination, and progresses to a moderate to heavy white or yellow discharge. This discharge is highly infectious and is the source of the next infection. However, don't try to tell the doctor that you caught it from a toilet seat. These symptoms may also be accompanied by an increased desire to urinate.

If untreated, the infection tends to spread back along the urethra, producing a host of complications. Retention of the urine may occur if the prostate gland becomes involved, and both the Cowper's glands and the seminal vesicles may become severely infected. From here the infection commonly passes along the spermatic cord and may cause an acute epididymitis of the testicles. Urethral stricture (which means closure of the tube which allows you to urinate) is a common complication. This has very serious side-effects.

Later complications are uncommon, the commonest being arthritis, which in the pre-penicillin days affected about 3-5% of cases.

SYMPTOMS: THE FEMALE

The woman's symptoms are often so indistinct as to go unheeded in the early stages. Sometimes, no more than a mild stinging on urination and a heavier than normal vaginal discharge, they are dismissed as being simply due to intercourse.

However, severe scalding of the urine and a heavy vaginal discharge usually fairly rapidly followed by an infection of the Bartholin's glands which are situated on each side of the vaginal entrance, leading to large painful abscesses. The infection may also spread rapidly via the cervix, into the uterus and Fallopian Tubes, causing a tubal abscess, consequent blockage and possible sterility.

Gonorrhoea can be prevented by taking Penicillin orally, at the time of, or within a few hours of exposure. However, the biggest risk results from the fact that most victims do not know of their exposure and thus do not take this precaution. This is the danger resulting from intercourse with an unknown or known but promiscuous partner. Few therefore take penicillin until they realize that they are infected but by this time the infection is harder to treat, complications may have developed and a promiscuous partner may have spread it far and wide.

* As soon as possible after any possible exposure or after any suspected symptoms develop, report to your doctor for diagnosis and treatment.

* The treatment will be by injection probably before and after the diagnosis is confirmed, but a few jabs in the bot will not be as painful as the physical complications which will develop if the infection is untreated. They will also remove the danger of possible strictures and sterility.

* You will be doing your partner(s) a large favour by taking them along to the doctor for diagnosis and treatment. You will also be helping to prevent further cases — perhaps even your own re-infection.

* Remember that although it is not as common, syphilis can exist along with gonorrhoea and is spread in an identical manner. It is also far more serious.

Syphilis is caused by a spiral organism called *Treponema pallidum*. It is unique in that although for most of its existence it is relatively benign, the untreated infection eventually kills or cripples about 25% of those people afflicted. The organism cannot stand drying and therefore must be transmitted in a liquid form from person to person, usually in seminal fluid or saliva.

SYMPTOMS:

* Primary syphilis is characterized by the development of a superficial ulcer, called the primary "chancre", usually on the skin or mucous membranes of the genitals, the peri-anal region, (the bot), the lips, or within the mouth, and appears 1-8 weeks after contact. The ulcer is painless and heals slowly within a few weeks. At this stage the nearby glands usually become enlarged but not painful, and these take longer to return to normal.

* Secondary syphilis is characterized by various skin eruptions, slightly raised lumps around the anus (bot) or the labia (vaginal mouth), and by small ulcers or split blisters in the mouth or in the corners of the lips. All these early eruptions are teaming with *Treponema* and are most dangerous because they may be unseen and painless.

* Latent syphilis is the period in which the disease appears to have disappeared and the diagnosis can only be made by blood tests. This stage may last for months or even for years.

* Tertiary syphilis may develop late in ANY organ and leads to the crippling or death of 1 in every 4 victims because the brain, the spinal cord, the great blood vessels, the skin and bones are often slowly destroyed.

It cannot be emphasized enough that gonorrhoea and syphilis can and do co-exist. Therefore if you have any suspicion that you have contracted any form of venereal disease, go at once to a doctor. There are FREE V.D. clinics run by the State Dept. of Public Health which will give you the appropriate treatment. Following a case of gonorrhoea it is absolutely essential to have blood tests for syphilis about three months later. DON'T FORGET TO GO BACK TO HAVE THESE TESTS. They are also free.

* Venereal disease is still surrounded by large misconceptions, ignorance and what are, on the whole, some very damaging social conventions. A fairly common view is that a woman with pox has scabby legs and is probably a prostitute. Thus any self-respecting person, either male or female is afraid of social stigma and tends to shut-up.

The disease was probably brought to Western Europe by Christopher Columbus and his crew after having some naughties with the natives, so we can thank him for more than just "The Land of the Free". Elizabethan literature, including the plays of Shakespeare, have many references to the cost of the joys of illicit love and even Samuel Pepys, a very respectable chap makes references to his own dose.

In recent years, medical and public health authorities have been becoming increasingly alarmed by the rising incidence of V.D., particularly among young people. In 1969 the Flinders University Medical Service was treating almost the whole of a small social grouping because the members had rapidly infected each other.

One simple reason for the increase is that the condom or french letter virtually prevents the partners' sexual organs from coming into contact and thus the use of the condom gave a secondary protection against V.D. Since many girls have started taking the pill instead of using condoms, this incidental protection has disappeared. I don't suggest that they revert; especially in view of the pill's greater protection, but in any event where lovers suspect that either one or the other is infected, a french letter should be used.

The main reason for the increase however, has been the ease with which young people of this generation slip into a casual sexual relationship with people they know only slightly. Thus they have no opportunity of knowing whether their partners of one night are likely to be infected.

The uninfected couple who are faithful to each other are in no danger of contracting V.D. It is not generated spontaneously — but it is when the male picks up a bit of slack skirt while at Football I.V. or the female plays up while he is away that the trouble can start.

There are two quite distinct venereal diseases: Gonorrhoea and the much more serious syphilis. They are two separate complaints, not degrees or varieties of one, but they can and often do co-exist. The South Australian Department of Public Health provides leaflets on V.D. (you can get them from Dr. Heddle if you wish) which are informative but espouse near Victorian naivete in their suggestions of how to avoid the diseases. Sample: "Chastity before marriage and loyalty afterwards. If these two virtues were practised by all, the venereal diseases would rapidly disappear from the face of the earth." This moral campaign is a bit Utopian and apparently isn't working and if you've bothered to read the last 6 or 7 pages you probably aren't too interested in chastity either. Therefore you should know what it is and how to spot it.

GONORRHOEA

This disease is world-wide and is diagnosed by the identification of specific bacteria found in the genital discharge. These bacteria have a great affinity for mucous membranes, especially those found in the genital tract of both male and female.

It is difficult to find accurate figures on the incidence in this community, but indications show that it is rapidly increasing.

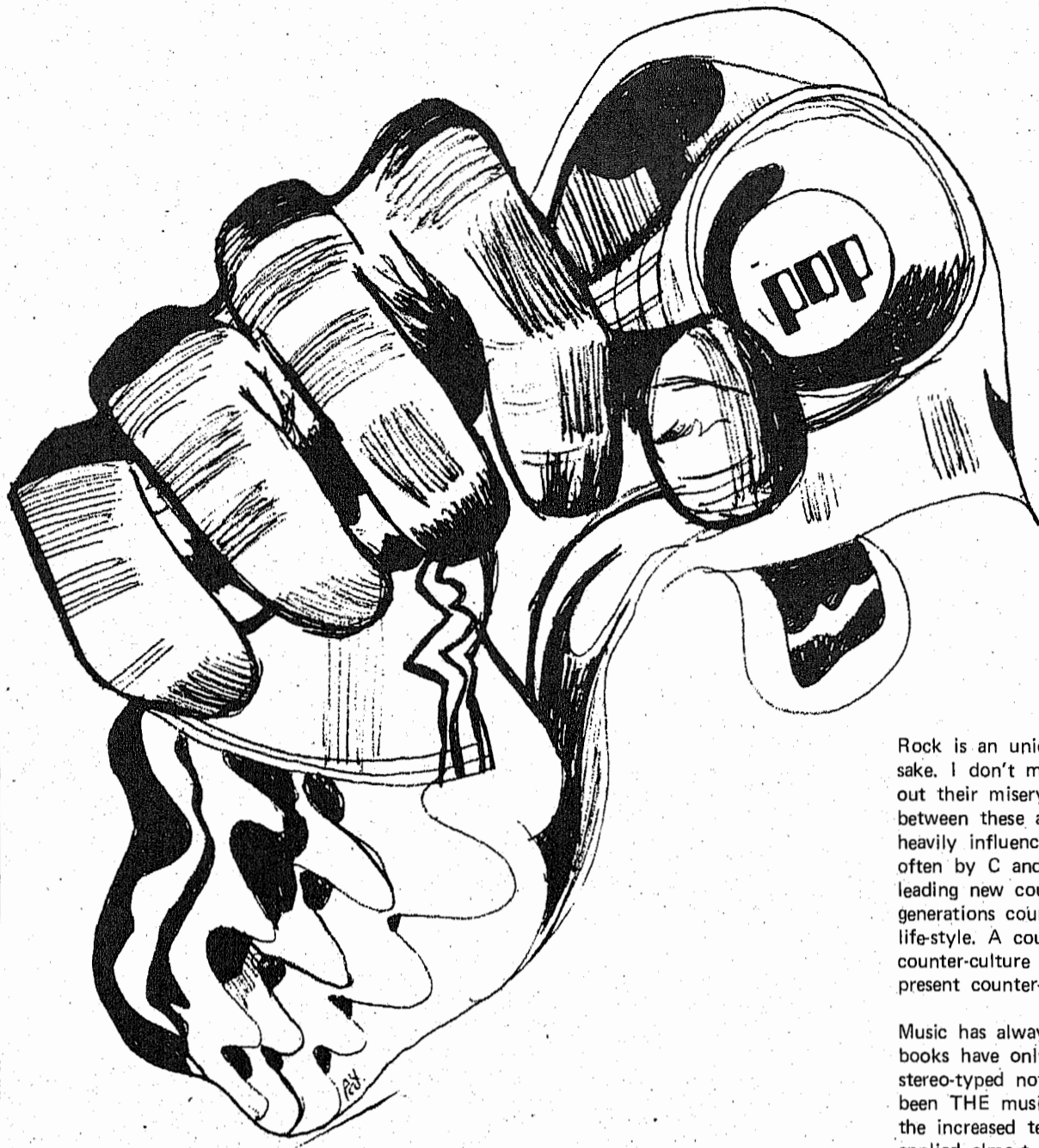
Most infections occur in the adult, following sexual contact but in either sex blindness may be caused by accidental infection of the eyes. Babies can also sometimes lose their sight through having their eyes infected during birth.



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fill your head with rock but who will pay?

Rock is an unique art form in that it has never existed as art for art's sake. I don't mean the black blues singers/shouters who have been pouring out their misery for decades; there is though a reasonably clear demarcation between these and the rock and roll stars of the fifties, who although often heavily influenced by basic blues guitar lines and rhythms (and just as often by C and W), were basically sellers of an image and a cult. They were leading new counter-culture that was sufficiently different from the previous generations counter-culture (Goodman, Sinatra) to exist as a separate life-style. A counter-culture that to us enmeshed in the newest counter-culture now seems camp and quaint. The problem of what happens to the present counter-culture should be clear when you finish reading.

Music has always been the focal point for Western cultures; films and books have only augmented a particular culture's desired values and stereo-typed notes for people to play. And in the past two decades rock has been THE music of the new culture. Whether this is a natural consequence of the increased technological inroads into music, or whether rock is a term applied almost universally to music played with electronic instruments is another philosophical problem.

Because of the sophisticated nature of Western capitalism rock never had a chance to develop as an unexploited underground trend. It was created, packaged, advertised, consumed and made obsolete with newer trends that were facelifts of the old. The business created a whole new breed of people devoted to its progress: musicians, managers, A&R men, PR men, promoters, agents, road managers. It had a huge market donated free by World War II — half the population under 21, and the market was the wealthiest generation in history.

If you know your market well, the profits match anything in manufacturing except General Motors. A single record costs a few hundred dollars to record and manufacture, and if it sells a million copies, the return on the original outlay is astronomical. The artist, who is the lowest paid in the chain of manufacture and distribution, receives about \$40,000 alone. (i.e. 5% of 90%), so the man who presses the record, packages and distributes it, takes home most of the rest. Albums now constitute 60% of the market and the profits here are even bigger, except for the artists who get the same percentage. If the promotor is quick he also markets peripheral consumer goods with the artist's name on them. (Remember, Beatlemania was the first time this process was named, not used).

The records then go out as free samples to djs and reviewers to get the royal nod or not. These nods are important to the success of the record, especially in radio where the present royalties embargo has clearly affected singles sales. The retailer accepts records on the basis of what is getting airplay, what is selling overseas (he reads Cashbox every Wednesday) and what he can afford to gamble on selling. He makes a few cents on the singles and about \$1.50 — \$2.00 on the albums. Heavy pressure from the Paul Hamlyn records has forced the established record companies to reconsider the cheap album market, and as Hamlyn manages to get more recent hits out in cheap album form, it appears likely that the companies will have a general price-cutting all round. At the moment, the Trade Practices Act is too weak to control record monopolies, leaving the companies free to dictate retail prices. Compare the situation in the U.S. where the Woodstock album (\$17.00 here) is offered at discount stores for \$7.99.

Pop groups in Australia range their fees from almost nothing (especially blues groups) to around \$1,000 per performance. The usual top price in the U.S. is \$50,000. (Airplane, Simon & Garfunkel). Hendrix asked \$20,000, Joe Cocker \$25,000. Led Zeppelin grossed \$1 million for a month long tour. The Stones grossed \$1.7 million for another month long tour. They took home \$50,000 each which leaves \$1.45 million in middlemen's pockets before tax. After all somebody has to pay for our counter-culture.

A lot of this money goes to the manufacturing companies who have cornered the technology that is rock. Amplifiers, microphones, tape recorders, film techniques, speaker systems, lighting systems. These necessary goods in rock emphasize the total dependence of the counter-culture on a capitalist society. So what exactly is counter about this culture? The Woodstock Nation has been securely pinned to the future America that will be little different from the present one.

The very existence of rock is proof that few people want to change present values for more human ones. Fill your head with rock, Sam, but stand ready to take your place in society.

Jules Lewicki

traffic

The first Traffic album in almost two years cannot be ignored even if they are now only three (Dave Mason prefers California). It's so long since I've heard the original Traffic that the inevitable comparison was difficult to make.

Winwood, of course, is timeless, his distinctive voice one of the good things about rock. Overall the group is less cluttered than before but the characteristic Traffic feeling remains, developed further by the player's experiences with other groups.



free

The third album (the first was not released here) by Free and now they are being hailed in England as the new Stones. A misnomer perhaps for they are not as creative nor as particularly fiery and exultant. But what you get here is very good: heavy, rolling base lines, cool and controlled guitar sketches with strong vocals from Paul Rodgers. Includes their No. 1 single 'All Right Now'. One of the best British groups now in existence.

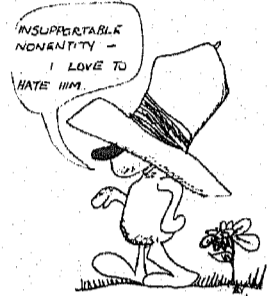
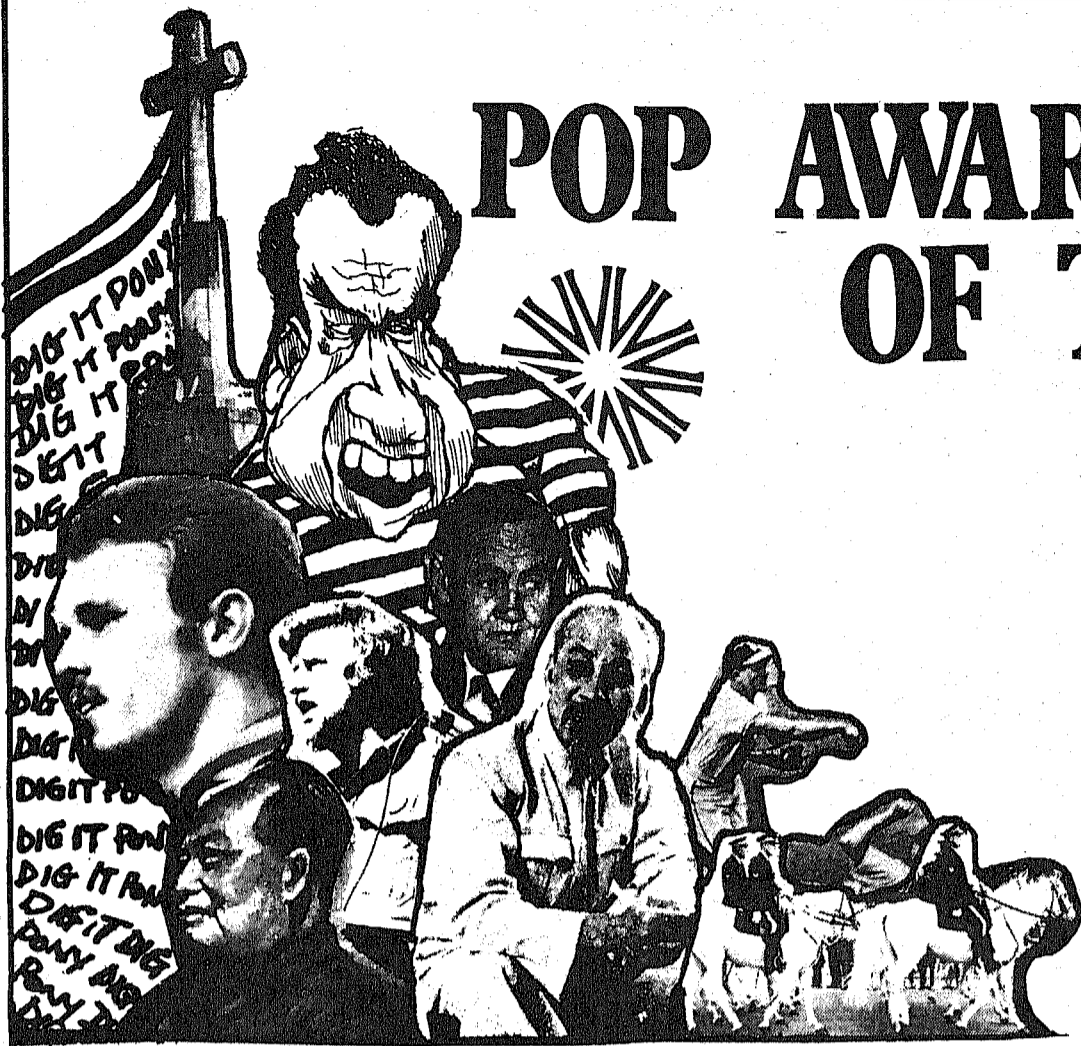


three dog night

Ignored here by radio in the past, the Three Dog Night have been a top pop group in the U.S. for three years. Not unlike the Guess Who in style, they combine raucous harmonies with a funky rhythm. Their slower tracks fail for the most part, but for top 40 groups, their careers governed by the singles charts, an album is a luxury that should not contain too many potential chart-toppers.



POP AWARDS OF THE YEAR



the Up Against The Wall Mother Smedley Award
to ON DIT

the Herbert Marcuse New Dimensions in Critical Theory Award
to Alan Patience.

the Max Harris Wet Dream Award
to the Prosh Rag Editors.

the Adrian Hann Doing Your Own Thing, Telling It Like It Is Award
to Adrian Hann

the Don't Bring Ideology into Politics Award
to Peter Balan.

the Plastic Amco Sermon on The Mount Award
to Brian Medlin.

the Mao Tse Tung Save the People Award
to the Refectories.

the Alice Out of Wonderland Award
to Anna Yeatman.

*the All You Need Dear Is A Cup Of Tea, a Bex, 15 Panadeine,
3 Codis And a Six Month Barbiturate Course To Get Over Your
Drug Problem Award*
to Dr. Heddle.

the Disher and Lynch Who Are They Award
to the new SRC.

the Sure We'll Abolish Ourselves... Someday Award
also to the new SRC.

the Rock Is Dead Award
to the Jazz Club (for proving it).

the Revolutionary Who Wants A Job Award
Rob Durbridge

the A-Side Revolutionary, B-Side Capitalist Award
to Jules Lewicki.

*the Upholding of Democracy Despite the People's
Opposition Award*
to J. G. Gorton.

the Master of Ceremonies Award
to Supt. Calder.

the Hell's Angels Adelaide Chapter Award
to the S.A. Police Force.

*the Using The Weak One-Million-Dead Vietnamese
Excuse to Disrupt Traffic Award*
to the Moratorium.

the This Day Tonight In-Depth Analysis Award
to the Street Theatre

the Elitist of The Year Award
to David Johnson.

*the We'll Expose University Corruption, If We
are Paid Award*

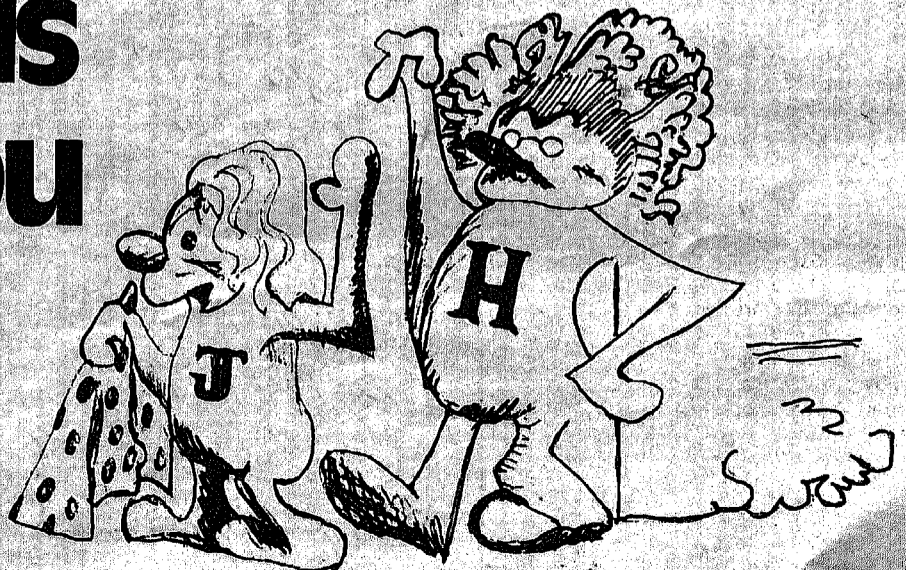
to the new ON DIT Editors.

the Member of Woodstock Nation Award
to Ralph Middenway.

the I Wandered Lonely As A Cloud Award
to Chris Pollnitz.

happy trails to you

POP TOLD IT LIKE IT WAS





the brainless left

The trouble with left wing intellectuals is they've got no brains. They're like children playing cowboys and indians. They're interested in causes only if they're melodramatic. Things like white people shooting black people, or white people dropping bombs on yellow people, or German people turning Jewish people into soap, or atomic bombs turning our unborn children into monsters. But if it's not melodramatic they don't give a damn. Suharto can murder three hundred thousand yellow people because they're Red, and so long as he does it stealthily, you won't hear a peep out of them. Mao Tse-tung can wipe out a million Tibetans because they're Tibetans, and so long as he does it stealthily, you won't hear a peep out of them. Brezhnev and Kosygin can stealthily dismember Dubcek, and everything Dubcek stood for, and you'll be lucky to raise a single solitary tut tut. The oil companies can go on stealthily obliterating life on this planet, and they'll hardly say boo. But they'll stand up and scream for hours on end about the right of Portnoy to say poop; and about any other bandwagon cause as long as it's noisy.

Left wing intellectuals are dumb. They're like the people who read the "Sunday Mirror". Things have to be fantastically theatrical or they're not interested. Three thousand people can be killed on the road, and they're not interested. But one little man can be hanged in Melbourne, and they're frantically aroused. Because they somehow believe that his one life is more valuable than three thousand others. And they somehow believe that the system under which three murderers can die violently every ten years is somehow more abominable than the system under which three thousand motorists can die violently every ten months. Left wing intellectuals have got their priorities backwards.

They'll hate you if you're a white man and you discriminate against black men because they're black. But they'll forgive you if you're a pretty girl and you discriminate against ugly men because they're ugly, which is exactly the same thing. And they'll also forgive you if you're an employer, and you discriminate against ugly girls because they're ugly, which is also exactly the same thing. They'll hate you if you don't give a pension to a spastic, because spastics can't help being spastics. But they'll forgive you if you don't give a pension to a stupid man, although stupid men can't help being stupid either: like spastics, they were born that way. They'll hate you if you refuse friendship to a Jew because he's a Jew, because people can't help being born Jews, but they'll applaud you if you refuse friendship to an oaf because he's an oaf, though people can't help being born oafs either. Left wing intellectuals never follow their logic through.

They'll boycott the South African cricket team because the South African government believes in Apartheid; but they'd never dream of boycotting American films because the American government believes in Vietnam; and they'd rather die than boycott the Russian ballet because the Russian government believes in squashing Czechoslovakia. And if you suggested to them that if they're going to boycott South African cricket because of the way Negroes are treated in South Africa, they may as well boycott Australian cricket because of the way Aborigines are treated in Australia, they'd think you were a loon. Left wing intellectuals lack consistency.

They believe it would be a good thing if Australia became a multi-racial society, because then everything would be so much better, when they've got the multi-racial society of America, where everything is so much worse, screaming at them from every headline; and they've also got the uni-racial societies of Sweden and Norway and Denmark, where everything is damn near perfect, shining at them from every bookshelf. Left wing intellectuals believe that people are the saints they ought to be rather than the slobs they are.

They believe it's a good thing for black people and white people to live together, though for many black people and for many more white people this seems to be an excellent reason for mowing one another down. Indeed, it seems fairly true to say that in general, white people don't like black people, and black people don't like white people, but most left wing intellectuals believe that this is somehow irrelevant, and black people and white people, no matter how dumb and stupid and violent they are, should be made to live together anyway. You could herd cats and dogs together on the same principle on the grounds that eventually they'd work out some compromise. Left wing intellectuals are pretty impractical.

They think the way to change society is by yellow slogans in the street or writing letters to the "Sydney Morning Herald". I'm here to tell them that they're wrong. The way to change society is by taking bombs and bullets and shells and shedding innocent blood and paralysing the

means of communication and overthrowing the rule of law and setting up a rule of law of your own. Or, if killing people is against your conscience (though I can't see why it would be, when killing foetuses isn't), the way to change society is to buy a radio station, or buy a television station, or buy a national newspaper, and use it to tell the voters how to think. But, of course, most left wing intellectuals are so dumb that they imagine that buying a radio station or television station or a national newspaper is beyond their means: when actually it is well within their means. I'll tell you how.

There are about three hundred thousand left wing intellectuals in Australia. If each of them put in ten dollars they would have three million dollars. With the three million dollars they could set up a national newspaper; and if each of them put in ten dollars (the next year, and each year after that, they could maintain it. If each of them put in twenty dollars they could set up a radio station. If each of them put in thirty dollars they could maybe set up a television station. And if each of them put in sixty dollars they could have the lot. But no, left wing intellectuals are stupid. To them changing society isn't worth sixty dollars a year. Go see if I'm right: ask them if it is and then try to get their money. Left wing intellectuals are not even intelligent enough to count heads.

In the end, I think, they suffer from a disease that most human beings have got, and that's the disease of orthodoxy, blind conforming orthodoxy. It's orthodox to kill your own children in abortion clinics and unorthodox to kill other people's children in Vietnam, so you passionately support the one and you passionately oppose the other. It's orthodox to live in Spain under one fascist dictator, but unorthodox to live in Greece under another fascist dictator, so you cheerily tolerate the one, and violently abhor the other. It's orthodox to deplore a police state if it's run by Nazis and to tolerate a police state if it's run by Communists, so you keep on drinking claret, and soon the double-think is easy. It's orthodox to think that Jim Cairns is a martyred idealist and Gough Whitlam is a slimy pragmatist, so soon you can forget that it was Whitlam who nearly got himself expelled from the Labor Party because he denounced it on a point of principle, and it was Cairns who knuckled under the Federal executive and sold his own Victorian executive down the Yarra like the slickest pragmatist of them all. But no: logic doesn't come into it. The orthodoxy is all, and the orthodoxy must be satisfied.

Because ultimately left wing intellectuals are not very interested in logic at all: they're only interested in razzamatazz and bloodshed, like the Romans who filled the Colosseum. If it appeals to their emotions and their sentimentality, they're interested; if it appeals to their disgust or their sense of nausea, they're enthralled. Logic never comes into it; while emotion never fails to come into it. You could point out to a left wing intellectual that hanging people who caused road deaths would bring down the road death toll by eighty per cent, and save the lives of twenty-five hundred people a year; but he wouldn't be interested. He'd only say that the idea of hanging people was abhorrent to him, which meant that it made him sick.

Ultimately all that matters to a left wing intellectual is what makes him physically sick. He'd prefer mongoloids to be taken away and gassed, not because he thinks they'd be happier dead, but because he doesn't like looking at them: they make him sick. He'd prefer the Americans to stop dropping flaming jelly on Cambodians because the idea of it makes him sick. If you suggested to him that killing mongoloids because they were fools was no more just than killing Cambodians because they were Reds, he'd tell you that you make him sick. Logic's dead and vivat rex, the pause gland is king.

Think of a left wing intellectual in terms of a thrill seeker and you've just about got him tabbed. Think of him in terms of a thrill seeker who's also a physical coward and you've got him spot on. For thrills he smokes pot, as long as it's illegal; for thrills he takes LSD, as long as it unlocks the unknown; for thrills he does small brave things like going to moratoriums and urging other people to avoid the draft. But in cowardice, he would never take heroin, on the grounds that it might be dangerous; in cowardice he would never become a guerilla, and fight for the Viet Cong, or become a spy, and fight for Dubcek. In cowardice, he would never resort to the simplicity of assassinating Gorton, or blowing up the Federal Cabinet, although those twenty-odd men are almost all that stands between our freedom and the total loss of our civil rights. Because in the end a left wing intellectual is someone who doesn't care, but who wants to think he cares.

Supposing he really cared, and really thought about how to get things done. He would do lots. He could use his enormous brain to think up jokes at the expense of the government, instead of organising disorders the government can use as reasons for passing repressive laws. He could ask Paul Newman to come to the Moratorium to replace Dick Gregory, and so put the Government in the position of having either to outlaw Butch Cassidy himself, or to admit they didn't like Dick Gregory because he was black. He could go and see the Transport Workers Union and tell them that next time they want money they shouldn't go on strike at all; but they should go to work as usual and drive the buses and trains as usual and just refuse to collect fares. Because that way they could injure the government without annoying the people; and the people would come out cheering for them. Or he could use his enormous courage to publicise the background of the Sekyi case, which could bring down the Gorton government faster than a million moratoriums. Supposing, in short, he not only cared, but he actually used his brains.

But no: I don't really think he's got any. I really think that what we call intellect is the neurotic by-product of a childhood trauma: you got scared by a bogymen at eight, so now you talk about Proust. What we call intellect is merely having an overactive mouth, the way other people have overactive glands. It's nothing to do with knowing what's what, or being consistent, or knowing how to use logic. An intellectual is so illogical he'll despise you for liking Doris Day, and despise you equally for disliking Tiny Tim.

Tell me if I'm wrong. I'll quite cheerily debate the subject any-where. Left wing intellectuals have got no brains.

By BOB ELLIS (NATION MAGAZINE)

ASK A SILLY QUESTION... (cont)

DAVID TONKIN - LCL-BRAGG

Dear Mr. Hann,

Thank you for your letter relating to the questionnaire sent out by 'On Dit.' I must apologise for not having answered your earlier letter, but apparently it was mislaid.

I am afraid I am a rather practical person and deal with issues as they arise. My membership of the Liberal Party speaks for itself for I believe very much in the rights of the individual over and above the rights of the State.

Yours sincerely,
David Tonkin,
Member for Bragg.

GAVIN KENEALLY (36), STUART - A.L.P.

1. My beliefs and attitudes to life plus my political beliefs have been moulded by my Christian education plus the undoubted influence of my father, whose respect for humanity is unsurpassed in my experience.

2. -

3. Best film(s) seen: Midnight Cowboy, Easy Rider, Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid.

Best book(s) read: Fear of China, G. Clark. The Land God Gave to Cain, Hammond Innis.

Best live theatre production(s) attended: The only live production attended was a school production at Port Augusta, "Call Me Madam" (excellently performed).

Best television programme(s) viewed: Channel 2 viewing only: Four Corners, The Lost Peace, Frost Report, Till Death Us Do Part.

Best radio programme(s) listened to: Do not listen to the radio - ABC News.

4. Jesus Christ

5. Intermediate, obtained Leaving at night school.

6. (1) Education.

I believe a fully educated populace would not accept the Vietnams that occur, would be concerned with environmental controls, the imbalance of wealth that exists. Education should be provided by Governments free to the people; the money to be provided by reduction in so called "defence expenditure." I point out that this policy should apply to all Governments.

(2) Racial, political and religious intolerance finds good breeding ground in ignorance. Such intolerance will still be found in educated societies, but I submit will occur at a considerably smaller ratio, and will not be accepted by the majority.

(3) Perhaps the three greatest problems are:

- (a) have versus the havenots.
- (b) racial, political and religious intolerance
- (c) environmental controls

All of which education will help to overcome.

dr heddle reports

Several years ago at a medical meeting, the comment was made "you must find the work of examining health students boring." I replied, "I have never found two similar students. All are different physically, emotionally and socially. The work of a Student Health Officer is never boring. It is very much the opposite - challenging, sometimes disappointing and at times rewarding."

At the beginning of the August Vacation, the Editor of "ON DIT" wrote me a letter asking me to write an article for publication in "ON DIT" in the following terms:-

"I would like the article to be in the form of a report on your observations of the problems, both physical and mental, with which students have as ed you to help them. Please consider questions such as the following:-

1. Do the majority of students come for minor ailments such as colds?
2. Have there been many V.D. cases?
3. Do many students come for help because of their study problems?
4. Do many students come for help because of their emotional (sex, homosexual, girl-boy, family etc.) problems?

Before answering these questions, it would be appropriate to give the short history and aims of the Student Health Service at this University.

HISTORY: During the 1939-45 War, Pulmonary Tuberculosis reached epidemic proportions in the student population. In the years 1941 and 42, Final Year Medical Students had a sickness rate from pulmonary tuberculosis of 33% and 25% respectively. The late Sir D'Arcy Cowan and the late Dr. F. S. Hone initiated moves within the University to reduce this problem. At that time, a student suffering from tuberculosis would be hospitalised for 1 to 2 years.

Eventually, the Health Service was started in October 1946, by Dr. Garton Hone and the late Dr. Ruth Heighway. The only other Health Service in Australasia at that time began at the University of Otago in July 1946. 13 years later the University of Sydney started a Student Health Service. Now all Universities have a Service with the exception of Cook University and the University of Newcastle. Recently Services have been projected and started at the Universities of Western Australia and Tasmania.

The Council of the University of Adelaide have seen fit to expand the facilities of this Service. In 1971, the Service will move to new quarters in the Library Complex Stage II. If you look out of the door at the western end of the corridor between the Horace Lamb Theatre and the Reading Room the Health Service area is immediately in front of you. In this new development, the Health Service will be 3 times the size of the present Service. Mr. R. Mutton, the Staff Architect, has assured me that part of the new area will be air-conditioned. In this expansion, a room and a group room will be allocated to Dr. T. Moreton, the Consulting Psychiatrist to the Health Service. With these new facilities the present overcrowding at times will be avoided.

AIMS: At the First Conference on Student Health at this University in 1960, guidelines were made for Health Service work. The emphasis at this conference was on the prevention of disease. In this context, five main areas of work were defined:-

i. Routine Medical Examination.

The physical, emotional and environmental situation of first year Full-time Students should be ascertained.

ii. Preventive Measures.

This includes Chest X-ray, Mantoux Tests, Poliomyelitis immunisation, Tetanus Prphylaxis, Small Pox Vaccination, and where indicated Cholera, Typhoid and Diphtheria immunisation.

iii. Casualty Services.

- a. Accidents in the University or in transit to the University.
- b. Sports injuries.
- c. Organic illness, occurring in the University.
- d. Emotional illness associated by stress at the University.

iv. Health Education.

(It is my opinion that this is best performed at the personal level or in small groups. Therefore, 30 minutes spent on discussing the physical, emotional and environmental factors of individual students is worth while.)

v. Research.

In practice, it is obviously impossible for 1 Full-time and 1 Part-time Medical Officer to manage all the illnesses of 8,500 University Students. Nor would the Australian Medical Association consent to such a situation. Therefore, if a student develops influenza on Saturday, it is my opinion (and that of the A.M.A.) that such an illness should be managed by that student's usual General Practitioner. Similarly, when a student has a fever with an acute Tonsillitis, this student should be treated by his local Medical Practitioner. It would be impossible (if it were allowed) to visit students in bed with such an illness at Elizabeth, Morphett Vale, Glenelg or Kensington.

Questions asked by the Editor of "ON DIT".

1. Do the majority of students come for minor ailments such as colds?

A statistical analysis has not yet been made for 1970, but it seems to me that there is an even number attending for -

a. Sports injuries

Sprained ankles present three times as often as other diverse injuries.

b. Accidents.

- i. Chemical burns - hands and eyes.
- ii. Heat burns - hands and face.
- iii. Lacerations from glass in laboratories.
- iv. Foreign Bodies of the eye - two separate types occur - metallic foreign bodies implanted by hot metal in workshops and dust created by the new buildings.
- v. Back injuries.
- vi. Vehicular accidents with minor bruising and abrasions to severe lacerations and concussion.

c. Organic illness.

- i. Serious cardio - vascular disease in the staff - coronary occlusion and stroke.
- ii. Glandular Fever - this illness starts as a sore throat with glands developing in the neck, armpit, and groin with swelling of the spleen and liver and alteration of the blood cell picture. This illness causes serious loss to the student of study efficiency.
- iii. Hay-fever - a common illness in students. Unfortunately it is prevalent in September, October and November which coincides with the pre-examination and examination periods.
- iv. Dysmenorrhoea. It is important that such students receive treatment for this condition. When painful periods arise, the female student develops an anxiety about the examinations and a painful period coinciding. She becomes over anxious and often the student faces a depression illness. Students with a severe dysmenorrhoea in my opinion should be ordered the "hormone" type pill. By this treatment, the menstrual period becomes painless, and confidence is restored.

v. Skin Disease. This may result from:-

- (i) Exposure to chemicals.
- (ii) Anxiety.
- (iii) Lack of proper hygiene. (Tinea of the toes will be seen in persons who do not attend to drying the toes after a shower.)
- vi. Throat infections. During the recent epidemic of influenza, many students reported with influenza and other mixed viral throat infections, and were referred bac to their Local Medical Practitioner.
- vii. Spontaneous pneumothorax - This condition is seen usually in tall males. The student has a sudden pain in either side of the chest with shortness of breath and extreme discomfort.

d. Emotional Illness.

1. Depressive illness. This illness is the most crippling disease of students at this time. As this illness causes a "work paralysis", it is important for the Medical Officer to find the basic personality conflicts or the current life stress problem causing it. This depression is aggravated by the student having the "work paralysis" syndrome. This causes anxiety which increases the depression and a vicious cycle develops.

The search for the conflict or problem causing this depression takes a lot of time. Even several 1 hour sessions may reveal only the superficial areas of conflict or guilt. When dealing with such a student, it is hard to estimate the time given for an appointment. To all those students who have been exasperated by a long wait, I apologise, but I can assure you that an attempt was being made to assist a depressed student.

2. Acute anxiety syndrome. It is interesting to note that there are two peaks of this syndrome which occur in July and October-November. This anxiety is usually related to study or examination stress. As well throughout the year, there is a continual run of crises resulting from family or career difficulties.

3. Schizophrenia. Fortunately these are few in numbers. When such a situation is discovered, the student must be guided to a psychiatrist as soon as possible.

4. Personality Conflicts. As young adults, all University students are attaining control and "working out" these personality conflicts, including their relationship with the family, career, communications, values and sexual identity. No adult has escaped these inner problems.

2. Have there been many V.C. cases? V.D.

There have been two cases of gonorrhoea. Considering the population of 8,500 it is my opinion that this is a small incidence of this disease. The treatment of this disease is straightforward. However, students who have suffered from this disease, develop a guilt complex and become depressed. This subsequent illness is hard to treat.

3. Do many students come for help because of their study problems?

Yes. This situation causes much anxiety and emotional illness. In this area the Counselling Service and Health Service have a close liaison. If a student reports with such a situation, he will be asked about his motivations for University work and his habits of relaxation and exercise.

Perhaps it is appropriate at this time of the year to remind students that it is important to attain a good balance between the time spent at academic work and the time spent at relaxation and exercise. Simply it can be said, "if you keep yourself fit, you will find that you will study in a more efficient manner."

4. Do many students come for help because of their emotional (sex, homosexual, girl-boy) problems?

My answer is yes. I find little "amoral" attitudes and behaviour in students in this university. This would be confirmed by the low number of cases of venereal disease. As in other universities in Western Europe and in the English speaking world, the "new morality" has been adopted here. Such a concept is based on the premise that "when a man and a woman have established a meaningful relationship, it is their decision only to decide whether they have or do not have sexual relationships."

In the turmoil of adjusting to the first year at university, students of the age of 17 or 18 years are discouraged by me to embark into this "new morality". It seems to me that, when students have reached the middle or senior years, they will have come to terms with most of their personality difficulties, and they will be able then to handle adequately the "new morality" if they so desire. For these latter students, I would advise them to seek help from either -

Their Family General Practitioner.

"Family Planning Clinic" at the Queen Victoria Hospital. This clinic is held on Friday evenings, and appointments are necessary. A fee of \$1 is made for each visit.

"Family Planning Association" at Mothers' and Babies' Health Association. Again appointments are necessary.

It has been found that pregnancy in unmarried students is associated with anxiety. In some of these students, I note that carelessness by misuse of contraceptives have been made when both partners have been under the influence of alcohol.

If you find yourself in such a predicament, I offer the Health Service facilities to determine whether you are or are not pregnant and to advise you concerning the "Abortion Act". I will then, if you are pregnant, refer you to your local general practitioner. If you have not a regular doctor, a referral will be made to a gynaecological department of a public hospital.

Many of the pregnancies, seen at the Health Service, result from a situation where a meaningful relationship has been established between the man and the woman, and in fact many are engaged to be married. Such pregnancies present little problem except arrangements for an earlier marriage, and anxiety problems which may jeopardise academic performances.

Often homosexuality is masked by a depression or guilt situation. Little need be said except to hope that our Laws will soon be equated with the new Laws on this topic in the United Kingdom.

ON DIT Sport

LAWN TENNIS



To the hedonic delight of utopian novices the AGM of the Adelaide University Lawn Tennis Club was held with Bacchanalism fervour in early September.

Undoubtedly the coalition of Men's and Women's clubs, still regarded rather as a fusion of the minds of crapulant racquet-swingers, was as much an attraction for recruits as was the promise of excesses of the earlier win that followed. Amid much renunciation and objection, Rob Fowler was elected Secretary, and Wendy Lipman Treasurer.

This year 15 teams have been entered into the Drive competition associations; Pennant (one men's, one woman's), Metropolitan (6 men's, 4 women's) and Saturday Morning (3 men's). Metro. teams begin matches on October 24th and Saturday mornings on November 14th. The lawn courts are at Park 9 (10 courts) and at Uni Oval (3) and will be available for practice from early October. Again this year, the courts will be opened for Sunday afternoon play and club members are invited to avail themselves and their friends of this opportunity. Membership fee remains at \$2.

Last season, two Uni teams reached the major round, but lost semi-finals, while two other teams finished 5th respectively.

It was heart-rending to see the Women's inter-varsity team in Sydney unsupported by an Adelaide Men's team, there having been insufficient players to fill it. Robyn Lewis, Sally Cowham, Estelle Ward, Penny Steele and Sue Lipman battled intrepidly only to be beaten into 3rd place by one set by a better supported Monash team (who finished 2nd to Melbourne). Although our girls were regarded among the more favourable of the dysmnestic dipsoniacs their ranks remained undefiled and the Chastity Belt prize was award to a Sydney bird.

Although usually held during the May vacation, next year's I.V. will be held in late February at Melbourne Uni, and the Club expects to send strong teams to contest the men's cup and try to regain the women's which it won in Brisbane the year before.

We invite all pot-vallant ball bashers to add their epithits to the list on the Sports Association notice board and join the enthusiastic corps. Members are reminded of the pre-season party to be held at Sally's on Saturday night, October 17th. This is a great opportunity for intending members, social and competitive alike, to show their style on the courts at Park 9 in the afternoon and with a glass of amber at night.

UNIVERSIADE

70

The Australian team has returned from the 1970 Universiade, held in Turin, Italy. As reported in an earlier issue, Adelaide had two representatives, top sprinters Alan Bradshaw and David Stokes, and they acquitted themselves well in a star-studded competition which included many of the world's top athletes.

The games themselves, which are held triennially, lasted from August 26 to September 6, with the track and field program covering the last five days. As both Adelaide's representatives were athletes, I shall look at this section in greater detail. A "Tartan" track was laid specially for the games, as was used for the Mexico Olympics, but it was unfortunate that this track was not correctly laid, and so the times for most of the events, particularly the shorter ones, were not as good as was expected, although a number of Mexico Olympic finalists were in the fields. A big disadvantage for the Australians was the fact that the games took place in our off-season, whereas the Europeans were at the peak of their form.

Nevertheless the Australians performed quite creditably, particularly Alan and David, who were affected most by the track, and despite the fact that Alan suffered a disappointing recurrence of a muscle injury which hampered his performance. Their efforts were as follows:

Wed. 2nd September, 100m. heats
heat 6 - Alan Bradshaw, 3rd in 10.7 secs.
heat 7 - David Stokes, 2nd in 10.5 secs.
Thursday, 3rd September, 100m. semi finals
1st semi - David Stokes, 5th in 10.5 secs.
Saturday, 5th September, 200m heats.
heat 1 - David Stokes, 2nd in 21.3 secs.
heat 3 - Alan Bradshaw, 1st in 21.8 secs.
Sunday, 6th September, 200m semi finals
1st Semi - David Stokes, 6th in 21.4 secs.
2nd Semi - Alan Bradshaw, 7th in 21.9 secs.
I might add that the finalists in the 100m. included 2 finalists and one semi-finalist from Mexico, the European Cup winner, a co-world 100 yards record holder and several other top Europeans, so David and Alan certainly deserve congratulations for their efforts - Adelaide University should be proud of them.

Performances of other Australian athletes may also be of interest, the most successful being Mal Baird in the 110m. Hurdles -
heat 1, 2nd in 14.3 secs.
final, 6th in 14.1 secs.

Other Australian performances were:
John Axsentieff - 1500m. heat 6th in 3 mins 54.4, 5000m. heat withdrew.

John Stanley - 10,000m. 14th in 31 mins 27.0, 3,000m. Steeple heat 8th in 9 mins 22.4,
Harry Giles - 400m. Hurdles - injured - not allowed to compete.

Laurie Walkley - Long Jump - qualifying round 14th 24ft. 5 3/4ins, final 12th 24ft. 6.1/8ins. Triple Jump - did not qualify.

Ian Moss - High Jump - did not qualify.

Peter Phillips - Shot Put - qualifying round 12th, 53ft. 3.3/8ins. final 11th, 54ft. 5 1/2ins.

Alec Gusbeth - Javelin - did not qualify.
Hammer - did not qualify.

In addition there was a 4 X 100m. Relay, consisting of Bradshaw, Stokes, Baird and Walkley and they came fourth in their heat in 41.1 secs.

The Universiade included representatives from 58 countries, with over 2,000 competitors in nine sports, and the standard of competition was very high, with Olympic finalists, or medal holders featuring in almost every event, and there were also several world record holders present, including the holders of two new world marks set during the games - Nordwig of East Germany, with 17ft. 11ins. in the pole vault and Rosendhal of West Germany with 22ft. 5.3/8" in the women's long jump. The Australian team was at a certain disadvantage due to the lack of government financial sponsorship, but they were helped with generous subsidies from various donors, and I feel sure that they had an experience they will never forget.

SKIING I.V.

Bunnies, bedwarmers, stayers, skullers, hotshots and hanger's-on.

This year was something of a landmark for Adelaide University. Adding to last year's triumph in winning the bedwarming trophy this year we astonished the beer drinking world by pulling off that coveted double - the beer slalom - an individual event for stayers won by Pete Tamblin - and the boat race - a team event for skullers coached with unstemmed single mindedness by Ron Sainsbury.

Not only this but incidently we also picked up fifth place in Men's Alpine Skiing out of 11 Universities and snowballed Flinders and Schuss Ski Club to win the first annual Karl Schranz Memorial South Australian Championships. As a general rule the Alpine courses were bitumen hard and on the slippery side of steep.

Most of us had at least one good run during the three races so that we were able to panic the opposition from the start especially when the story got around that we came up for the boat races and just decided at the last minute to try our hands at skiing while waiting for the next keg to arrive from Mansfield.

But seriously, the outstanding skier in the Alpine event was Frosty Gordon who windmilled his way down two runs of an icy slalom course to finish third in the event and fifth in the men's combined events.

In the Nordic events Jon Hardy and Clarence Klavinick puffed their way around a 3 kilometer course four times in Clarence's case running faster uphill than down.

The other Nordic event was reported to have two UFOs competing from Adelaide and those at the scene speak in hushed tones of limp falls from the point of no return.

But while we met with some success this year it is obvious that for all the pre-season training the only way to really crack the elite three or four Alpine Universities is to send the team interstate to train on the snow as often as financial assistance will allow.

In conclusion I would like to thank everyone in this year's team and wish next year's as much luck and fun as we had this year.

FENCING TRACK & I.V. FIELD

Drizzle began and ended the marathon (48 hr) shunt trip, 2nd class to Sydney and back. Some using heads and toothbrushes, kindly donated by the Dental school, decided to travel in style and were joined by skiing birds in 1st class.

A swift (12 hr) stay in Melbourne teamed us up with the agile women from M.U.Fe.C. who just could not stop... all I.V.

Staggering into a warm (70 degree Sydney on Sunday), we were so dazzled by the Bernly Hotel at the top of the Cross (without adjoining bathroom facilities) that most slept for the afternoon.

Demolition of Sydney Uni blazed away next day, with the start of the Men's foil in which we were foiled again, managing to make only 5th position out of the 8 teams competing. Women's foil on Tuesday, was a disaster due mainly to lack of experience and technique, although all tried their best.

Wednesday saw a jubilant Adelaide team beat some of the top Uni's in Epee to take fourth place on a countback from Queensland. This weapon of patience is one in which we can really hold our own and moves are afoot to permanently rest the Epee cup in Adelaide from next year on.

Thursday after much indecision, was declared a free day which some spent in having an all day, all night shunters ball around the cubicles of the Bernly.

Others decided to enjoy the scenery, local and interstate, a few in pyjamas. Baby Shunter received the bomb out prize but remained undaunted.

Friday saw us wiped in Sabre, mainly due to inadequate coaching and difficulty in handling this weapon.

The girls did a very good job considering their experience and next I.V. will really show what they can do.

The team comprised of: MEN - Taffy Horwood, Rod Ives (capt.), Jerry Karbownik, Greg Steen, Phil Templeton, Andy Toth.

WOMEN: Jill Boehme, Margy Cumming, Di Deane, Barbara Mills, Irene Petja.

Best for each weapon:
Foil - Jerry Karbownik; Women's Foil - Margy Cumming. Epee - Greg Steen. Sabre - Andy Toth.

Greg Steen deserves the heartiest congratulations on gaining a place in the Combined Australian Team for his brilliant display in Epee, losing only five points in the fierce interstate competition that was provided.

Jerry Karbownik was probably the best all rounder, using all weapons to advantage, he effortlessly did all the locals.

Our most encouraging scores were off the strip. Some had to spray bullshit repellent or roll in confetti to ward the agility off. Duelling and sunbathing occurred on the rooftops at odd hours with everyone acquiring new skills.

The orgy-nising by Sydney Uni left a bit to be desired, although women's sabre and presentation ceremony did provide some giggles. More than blue smoke could have been generated at the cellar had a few more people rolled or stayed but the Cross provided quite a bit of competition. The 535 Bourke St. affair was not well advertised, and some people probably still don't know of the mattress rolling that procured there. Nightly turns at the Bernly occurred without exception, but only a dry shunters union was amalgamated, nothing really stimulating being achieved.

Many had their ups and downs off as well as on the strip, but all agreed that it was an exciting and successful I.V.

Lookout Brisbane '71, here we come!

Adelaide University Athletics club will enter the 1970-1 Interclub season with 3 senior teams, in A,B and D grades and as A grade titleholders for the third successive time. The club has been reasonably active during the winter, with a best-ever performance by the Intersvarsity team in May, followed by some good individual performances, in the early part of the cross-country season, particularly from Dave Fitzsimons and Greg Crane. Adelaide was also the host to the Cross Country Intersvarsity in August, and to cap off the season our two star sprinters, Alan Bradshaw and Dave Stokes, represented the Australian Universities team in the 100m. and 200m. in the Universiade in Turin, Italy.

Although this all seems to point to a bumper season, however, things are not quite as rosy as they appear, and our teams may lack a little in strength and depth. Probably our biggest loss will be our club strong man, Bill Gould, who has been a consistent point winner in both the shot and discus, and although he will probably compete early in the season, it appears at the moment that he will be very difficult to replace. In other words, yes, any potential shot putters or discus throwers are very welcome to join the club! No doubt, there will be other losses from last year's teams, and these will be supplemented by a few injuries, which are already taking their toll.

On the other hand, we have been looking out for recruits, and we have gained a few from the late, lamented Pulteney Old Scholars' Club, as well as other sources. However we are still lacking depth and anyone interested in "Getting with the Strength" in the S.A. track and field scene is invited to join the Uni. club. We train at Park 9 and enquiries may be left in our pigeon hole in the Sports Association, from where they will receive prompt attention.

An interesting addition this year will be the appearance of a combined Adelaide-Flinders women's team which has been nursed through the winter by the energetic Robin Chester. We are not expecting overwhelming success in our first season, but it will definitely be a start. So any birds with some latent or developed athletic talent will be welcomed with open arms. Once again a note to Robin left in the pigeon hole is all that is needed to find out more about it.

Thus we look forward to the season despite our declining strength, and the probability of even more serious losses the year after, and we seek to prove that we are far from a spent force in South Australian athletics.

a.u. - flinders
united



Violence

Rock

in

Most of us grew up with the music of the Stones; the first of the "heavy" rock groups, they projected an entirely different image to that of any of the other groups around at the time of their emergence. The Rolling Stones were the first anti-establishment group, even though unwittingly.

I was like any other kid, which is why all the rest identified with me. I was just the same as they were, except that I'd jumped the tracks a bit more, that's all. All the stuff about my leading them and perverting them or whatever, it's a load of cock. We just sort of went along together, didn't we?

(Mick Jagger)

Hysteria for the Stones was always more deep-rooted than for their contemporaries; it was more obviously physical, more obviously sexual. Potentially, it was always more violent.

The reasons were several. (Perhaps I should say, "are several", for the events of the Rolling Stones American tour have shown that the group still generates more excitement, more real, personal tension than any other.) Mick Jagger is the focus for everything the Stones represent physically: stringy, a little camp and ragged like a beggar entering the banquet, he projects more sexuality than any other figure in rock has done. He has a great voice: not in range, or in tone, but in inflection and cynicism. He moves on stage like a depraved puppet, convulsive and compelling; every movement must have been many times over — Jagger used to (and presumably still does) practice in front of a mirror.

The music itself was important. The Stones were heavily derivative of the blues, which has never been outstanding for its subtlety of double entendre.

Squeeze my lemon, 'til the juice runs down my leg. (Robert Johnson's "Travelling Riverside Blues", written around 1930)

while the Beatles were "happy just to dance with you", the Stones were singing "I'm a King Bee" — "I can make honey, baby/let me come inside." Mick Jagger strutted around, gloating, "I'm the little red rooster", while John Lennon sang "I'm A Loser". The Beatles proclaimed that they'd taken drugs; the Rolling Stones got arrested for it. The severity of the sentences (later quashed) made it apparent that Mick Jagger and Keith Richard were acting as scapegoats: an example was being made of these two "leaders" of Britain's nascent rock culture.

The Stones always took a more worldly stance than the Beatles; their music reflected the working class in its environment. The Beatles may have been the boys from the back street, but the Stones were cynics from the gutter. They never became involved in meditation — and they never bothered to renounce drugs or condemn religion; the first two would have been out of character, and the last superfluous.

The music of the Rolling Stones progressed and developed more impressively than that of the Beatles. The album, *Beggars Banquet* was a masterpiece, a brilliant, spare recording of superb songs. It contained every feature of all the Stones' better work: it was musically uplifting and lyrically magnificent. "Salt of the Earth" was a socialist hymn; "Factory Girl" was the best picture of the working class situation that Mick Jagger had produced.

But there were certain themes emergent that had always been latent in the group: the themes of violence and revolution. "Street Fighting Man" shouted both in a cry of rage.

But what can a poor boy do, Capt' sing in a rock 'n roll band? Cause in sleepin' London town, there's just no place for a Street fightin' man!

The song goes on, "The time is right for a palace revolution!" This is not really insurrectionary stuff, but its implications are serious. As never before, Jagger became the central figure on *Beggars Banquet*, and each role he played was geared to one thing: violence, real or imagined.

I was around St. Petersburg, When I saw it was the time for a change.

Killed the Czar and his ministers — Anastasia screamed revenge!
(*"Sympathy For the Devil"*)

One song on *Let It Bleed* sums up the album's theme — the swaggering, mock-brutal "Midnight Rambler". This song is in sharp contrast to "Street Fighting Man".



Did you hear about the midnight rambler? Well, honey, it's no rock 'n roll show...

This is where Mick Jagger has contradicted himself: violence has become part of the "rock 'n roll show". The Rolling Stones can not be held responsible, of course, because the whole movement of which rock music is a part has become more directly political; parts of it have become more violent.

But the Stones' music, which has gone from bawdy to brutal in a few short years, is representative of the sickness which has grown out of technological America (and can be said to have produced both the Hippies and the Hells Angels). In order to make *Let It Bleed* a frightening entity, the Stones had to abandon all musical depth and insight of *Beggars Banquet*. The parallel between their present stance and that of Jean-Luc Godard, and more recently, Michaelangelo Antonioni, is obvious. They have reduced their music, as Godard and

Antonioni have reduced their films, to a level of shallowness which reflects the shallowness of their society. The Rolling Stones have not succeeded in realising or understanding this society any more than Godard and Antonioni have; they have used the images of modern society, but they have remained comfortably outside the realities of it. Abbie Hoffman met Mick Jagger in Chicago; Jagger's response shows his real indifference:

Hoffman: "Could you lend us some money for our trial? It's expensive making the revolution."
Jagger: "We got our own trials."

Altamont was a terrible, chilling orgy, if ever the life of a single being, one person, seemed worthless it must have been in those desperate minutes when Meredith Hunter, an 18-year-old Negro, was stabbed to death in front of the stage by several of the Hell's Angels present.

The Angels had "looked after" the Stones in London; at the free concert

in Hyde Park, they had kept order. But what a mistake the Stones made in expecting the Hell's Angels to do the same at Altamont! The London Angels were weekenders, tough boys with jobs on weekdays which keep them in chrome fittings and grease. The American brand is another thing.

Rolling Stone carried an extensive article on the concert (it was a free concert to end the tour) which was numbing; its account of the stabbing, from an eye-witness, was graphic:

"They hit him . . . I couldn't tell whether it was a knife or not . . . but on the side of the head. And then . . . he came running towards me, and then fell down on his knees, and then the Hell's Angel, the same one I was talking about, grabbed onto both of his shoulders and started kicking him in the face about five times or so, and then he fell down on his face, you know . . . And then one of them kicked him in the side and he rolled over . . . We rubbed his back up and

down to get the blood off so we could see, and there was a big hole on his spine and a big hole on the side and there was a big hole on his temple. A big open slice. You could see all the way in. You could see inside. You could see at least an inch down and stuff, you know . . . All of us were drenched in blood."

The stabbing and brutal killing of Meredith Hunter had its effect on Mick Jagger, who was deeply depressed when he was told, afterwards, of what had happened. The Angels, having mutilated their victim, to such an extent that his death was inevitable, blocked the path of the doctor who tried to reach him. They didn't want to be identified in the faint chance of his survival.

At the time, the Stones didn't know what was going on, even though it all took place in front of the stage. In the sea of heads, in the darkness in which identities were lost for those terrifying minutes, not much could be made out from the stage. The Stones were aware of some disturbance, but they played on; perhaps it was just as well.

The crowd at Altamont (300,000 according to Michael Lydon) was such that it's instinctive reaction to think, "How could it have happened where there were that many there?" The rest (and there must have been a couple of hundred who saw what was going on in front of the stage) stayed out of it, though; the Angels moved as they liked. They prowled around on the stage, and they moved freely through the crowd, beating at random, when they felt like it. It was their day.

Why wasn't it like Woodstock? The *Rolling Stone* sums it up succinctly.

Some call us Woodstock West, but we are not. Woodstock was a three-day encampment at which co-operation was necessary for survival; it was an event only because it became an event. The Altamont crowd is *demanding* that an event come to pass, be delivered, in a single day; should it go bad — well, it'll be over by evening.

So, the crowd came to watch; they came to see the Stones, the satanic majesties of rock, and they were treated to a sideshow that rivals any part of "Desolation Row". Each person who saw it was, I have no doubt, shocked and terrified by it. The expressions on the faces in photographs of Altamont graphically register the horror, though there are a few bland expressions.

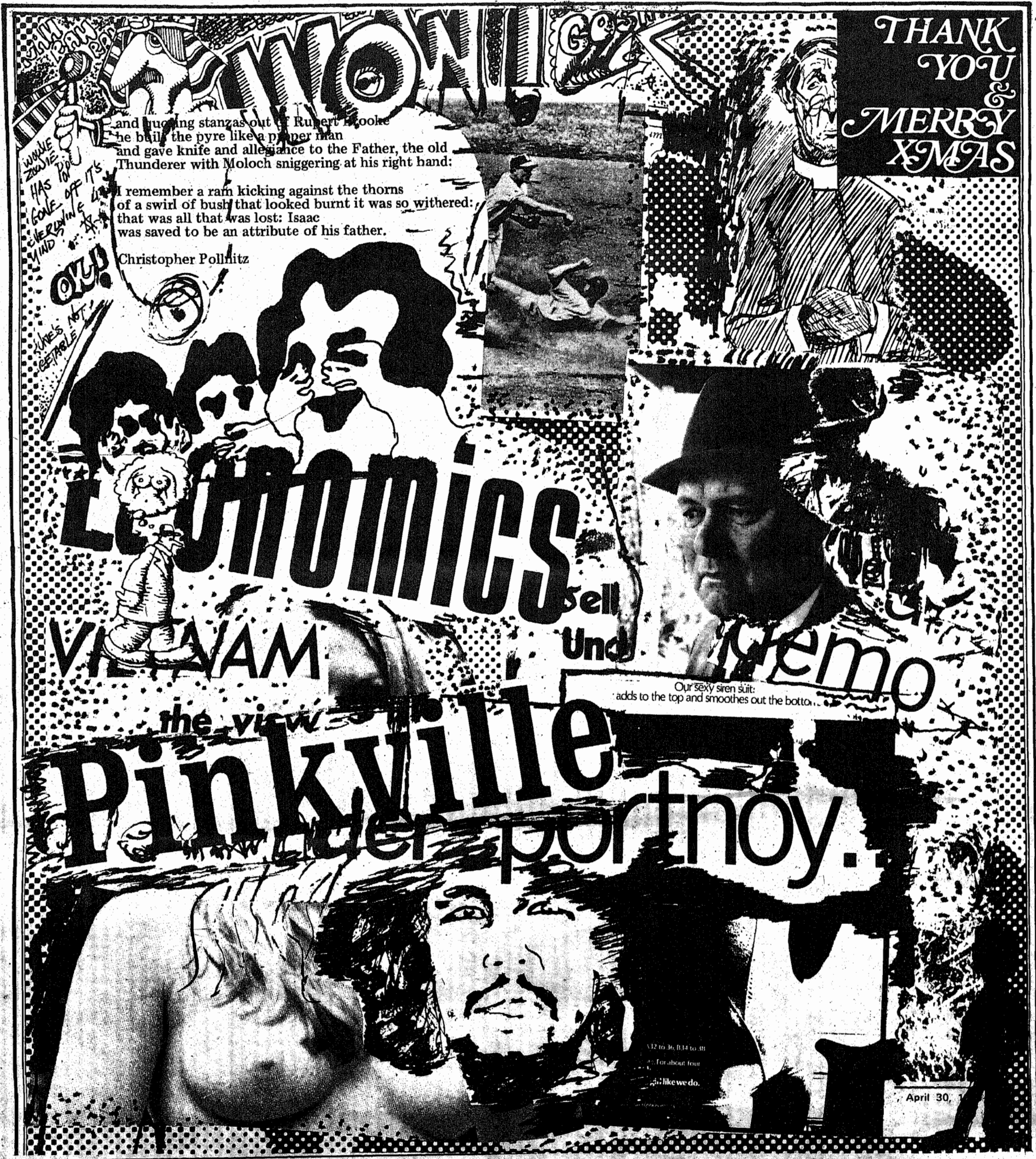
But it was a sideshow none-the-less; a sideshow which has arisen from the violence of a void, an empty space in an American life-style. The Angels killed from boredom as much as from anything else; and the crowd could only look on or look away.

When there's too much of nothing, Nobody should look.
(Bob Dylan's "Too Much of Nothing")

This might sound a little far fetched, but it's not. It's a logical, and reasonable, extension of every bored moment any mid-Western rambler ever experienced. It can end in violence or it can end in the quiet of a motel room, broken only by the passing of a truck on the highway. The blind kicking of the Hell's Angels, the most isolated figures in American society, is a response to boredom; they were unconsciously prophesied by Nathaniel West more than 30 years ago. The Stones have, at times, felt a little of this isolation, perhaps. But they have been in a different position, in a different environment. Their social stance was stated years ago in their song, "I'm Free" (which they played constantly in America this time).
I'm free to sing my song, though it gets out of time . . .

The Stones are as free as they ever were; Altamont passes, and is forgotten because there's no point in remembering it. There are no lessons to be gained from it, and there's no blame that can be laid anywhere for it. That crowd of 300,000 was the "Salt of the Earth" the Stones sang about, as faceless as it should have been. Though I revolt at the thought, there is no moral right or wrong in the crowd; something died at Altamont that may precede the death of more dreams than the incurably diseased, anachronistic American dream.
I hear that death sound, baby, like an echo in my brain.
There's a part of us dyin'; you know things'll never be the same.
(Country Joe MacDonald's "Death Sound Blues")

(Adapted from an article in "Lot's Wife")



5 ON U.S.A. FIELD TRIP



The badge, left, was designed by Jacques Moncrieff for the five Aboriginal delegates to the Conference of African Peoples in Atlanta, Georgia, this month. Mr. Moncrieff hopes that the badge will be adopted by an Aboriginal organisation and produced for sale and distribution.

On September 1 five Aborigines left Victoria to attend the Congress of African Peoples in Atlanta, Georgia, USA, from September 3-7.

They are Bob Maza, (representing the Tribal Council), Bruce B. McGuinness (Aborigines Advancement League, Victoria), Jack Davis (Council for Aboriginal Advancement, WA), Sol Blair, of Sydney (Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders), and Patsy Kruger.

The party will be overseas for about one month.

The Atlanta conference discussed social organisations, community development, technology,

history, education, religion, culture and creativity.

Prominent people who took part were Father Bob Hunter, Rev. Jesse Jackson, Rev. Ralph

Abernethy, Congresswoman Shirley Jackson, the Mayor of Newark, Kenneth Gibson, and Adam Clayton Powell.

People attending the conference were

entertained during breaks by such artists as Ray Charles, Marion Makeeba, Nina Simone, Stevie Wonder and the Supremes.

The Australians have now begun a lecture and study tour of American universities, Negro and Indian communities, etc.

They will also visit numerous American foundations seeking finance for research into Aboriginal cultural and community development.

It is hoped that they will also be able to organise a deputation to the United Nations.

Negotiations are being made for the delegation to come back via London, Paris and Geneva with a view to lobbying for support for the Aboriginal land rights campaign.

Mr. McGuinness said that the knowledge the five delegates gained

would enable Aboriginal progress to be accelerated on their return.

"Another important aspect is the image we will give to overseas countries of the Australian Aborigines," he said.

"On behalf of the five Koories, I hope that Australian Aborigines and sympathisers will wish us God speed and a safe return."

BARBITOS This selection of all the poems sent to BARBITOS is not designed to be an honours list. Rather these are the poems I've most enjoyed publishing this year. Had I pursued this criterion with ruthless logic, it would have meant publishing all my own poems:



Blind Girl - at the Concert

Her eyeless ears - sounds pearled with threaded brevity.

Only she sounds - the burning blackness.

Cupped in the absence - of welled orbs.

Freed of mortal acquisition - her sight may have a fragrance unknown.

So still she sits - yet not mute.

You are not alone blind girl - man has long lost his sight.

We the fragrance gatherers - but only she shall harvest the mellowed corn.

Stored in darkened silos - gathered of her strong but tethered memory.

Jacques Moncrieff

Elegy

Some funny things have happened to us all. We gape & count the shadows as they fall into the box of tricks; & laugh; & call on some unshaking finger to depress the button & so doing, unrepress our crampings; but our voice cracks under stress.

Some funny things have happened to us all. We sigh & count each other as we fall to our perpetual fix; & weep; & call on some unshaky rhythm to express what we should feel under this great duress: the last of poets oozes from the press.

Some funny things have happened to us all. We chirp about the blossoms as they fall into the warm-cold mix; & sing; recall how in strange mode of moaning self-address the gardener would complain about the mess: we all become nostalgic, more or less.

Richard Madelaine

What is now?

"What is now? What is now? What is now?" The bird at dusk calls to time, Ending its day of happenings, And breaks its heart against the unanswerable why of its rejection.

Meanwhile, the vortex of fear Waits on silence And the shifts of reason chasing its echo, Close its mouth.

Finding it has no place in now, The bird, falling from the bough, Like death delivering the outsider to the instant, Breaks the confines of its love.

And, leaving to now, the sufficiency of is, Discovers the freedom to fly past hope of morning, And the sleep of night, To break awake the rapture of inclusion.

Here, words cannot delineate Its all-inclusive state, And speech, redundant, stops, When each with each in heart communes, For speech and thought come afterwards, And this is now. This is now. This is now.

James Bald

Before You Rise

Before you rise swallows and larks in your eyes, let the streaming grey of night gone fade sleeping through the fingers of your outstretched arm - and before you nestle once more snugly into your cosy bed pausing to blink blink and frame the instance of tenuous gold, turn on your side soft warm vesper of love and whisper in my ear - my morning my morning

I. L. Twining.

"Kiss the sky and commit adultery with the clouds"

Neglige-d women walking pretty in the slumbering streets, of sleeping cars, travelling beds, yawning trams, neon-invitations, drowsing milkmen, bicycles making love, pornographic dogs.

The uncovered bodies of young girls, in love, in need, in trouble, in hospital, in a car, in bed, in a jam, in a flat, in a mess, in time, in the last resort, in a jar, in a poem.

Uncovered bodies of young girls see their negligee-d mothers, walking pretty, sleeping, travelling, yawning, inviting, drowsing, making love. (How can you make love? 2 of sand, 3 of metal, 1 of cement and 1 1/4 buckets of water)

They see, the smoke ooze from the train just after it leaves the tunnel, the birds kiss the sky and commit adultery with the clouds, the sun come central over their bedrooms, their mothers feeding the dogs with 'girlie' magazines.

But their daughters are their daughters for the rest of their lives.

A. D. Flavell

Noah a Go Go

For fives after the ark had grounded Noah wouldn't step outside. Said he didn't want to get his feet wet. Well, most people just left him alone. Forgot about him almost - until, one day billposters started appearing all over the public's walls. They said: "Watch out for your old Big Daddy Babies, I'll be coming soon." And sure enough, high on the rarefied atmosphere of Ararat, old Noah came charging down that mountain like a randy yak shouting out

"Here I am, yeh, now NOW! YEH! and I'm groovey groovey groovey groovey groovey!"

John Jenkins

RAVEN DREAM

The raven in the wrought cage wants to come out But I won't let him Someone has to stoke the fire Otherwise the boat won't go

I re-light the jet The raven steals the coke Why doesn't he do his job?!

The boat grates over the road.

The boy comes and tells me it's 11.30 already and I should go to bed But how can I? The raven is proving troublesome and will not co-operate

John Healey

"Tut Tut" said the teacher

My Very Own Poem

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that you can write poetry too Use this space for your own poem

YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE DONE THAT

I always enjoy seeing them in print. But modesty forbade that pleasure. Considerations of space also spoil my fun in some cases. As a departing gesture I've included a nostalgic poem sent me by Richard Madelaine, - Christopher Pollnitz

