

FOUR YEARS FOR WHAT?

SAY ← NO → TO ← OMEGA

Recently the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence has brought down a majority report favouring the establishment of the U.S. Omega navigations base in Australia. The Omega base is a serious threat to the lives and safety of the Australian people. The outcome of the report in favour of the Omega base indicates the present moves to the right by the Labour Government in the directions of further subservience to American domination of Australia.

It is also significant that within the Joint Committee there are seven Labour M.P.'s (including the chairman, Senator Wheeldon), who have issued a "dissenting report" alleging that the majority report is a white-washing of the undeniable military significance of Omega.

DECEPTION.

The majority report, recently tabled in Parliament, is based on the claim that Omega will be of great value to Australia for civilian coastal shipping navigations. This can easily be shown to be a false claim. The siting of the Omega base in the South-East of Australia (which is where the Americans require it) would seriously reduce any benefit to Australian shipping because of the "near-zone" effect (Omega signals cannot be used within a radius of 600 miles around the transmitter). As most of Australia's shipping and major ports are situated on the South-East Coast of Australia, what would be the point in establishing an Omega base in this part of Australia?

Another point not in favour of Omega as a suitable navigation aid to Australian coastal shipping is the cost of the receivers. Most small shipown-

ers could not afford them. More importantly, however, is the fact that there are other cheaper and more accurate navigation systems than Omega available.



THE REAL PURPOSE OF OMEGA.

Why then is Omega being pushed as such a valuable navigational system? The answer is to be found by looking into the real purpose of Omega.

Omega was specifically developed by the U.S. Navy so that submerged submarines, using Omega signals, could accurately fix their position without surfacing and thus rendering themselves vulnerable to attack. Omega signals are the only known signals which can penetrate the ocean deep enough for this purpose.

Another essential feature of the Omega system is that U.S. nuclear missile submarines can use it in combinations with other U.S. navigation systems (such as the TRANSIT satellite system) to pin-point their positions with extreme accuracy. Such accuracy is only necessary for the location and destruction of targets. The true nature of the Omega

system is a military one and this is precisely what the Report has tried to hide.

WILLING SERVANT.

The eagerness of the Americans to install Omega in Australia has recently been confirmed by numerous public statements by the fascist and pro-American premier of Queensland, Bjelke-Petersen. Petersen has welcomed Omega and offered up Queensland (although it seems that Queensland is too far north for the American's liking). Petersen openly claims that Omega is vital to Australia's defence.

NUCLEAR TARGET.

The Report of the Joint Committee has attempted to gloss over the fact that an Omega base in Australia will be a prime nuclear target. Not only do the Americans themselves admit this but the Russians have repeatedly declared that the Omega base is part of a world-wide U.S. military system and as such it will be considered as a vulnerable and necessary base to attack in the event of a nuclear war. The "dissenting report" has strongly attacked the majority report on this very question. The establishment of an Omega base in Australia will subject the most populated port of this country to certain nuclear attack in the event of even a limited nuclear conflict. The immediate destruction and consequent radiation fall-out would cause serious devastation to human life and environment.

WHO CONTROLS OMEGA?

The Report of the Joint Committee claims that the Federal Government could control every aspect of Omega's operation even to the point of closing it down in the event of nuclear

war. This claim is part of the Government's attempt to sell the base to the people under the guise of Australian - American joint control. This is deliberate deception because even if only Australians operated the base the use made of Omega signals is totally under the control of the U.S. This fact is indirectly admitted to when the majority of committee members have said that they accepted explicit statements by the U.S. that it would not install Omega receivers in its ballistic-missile submarines. What is the use of such statements when it is common knowledge that U.S. submarines are already fitted out with Omega receivers?

The claim that the Omega base could be closed down by the Australian Government in the case of a nuclear war is the height of absurdity. What sort of Australian control is this when Omega is specifically used for first-strike attacks, i.e., to start a nuclear war.

These feeble attempts by the Government to cover up the real purpose of the Omega system in fact exposes it!

AUSTRALIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

An Omega base in Australia would mean that we would have no choice but to be involved in any nuclear war that the U.S. might decide to wage. In fact, during the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, U.S. bases in Australia were placed on full military alert without the Australian Government's knowledge and despite our stated neutrality in this conflict. An Omega base in Australia will involve in further in the nuclear rivalry of the super-powers, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Australia's independence can only be

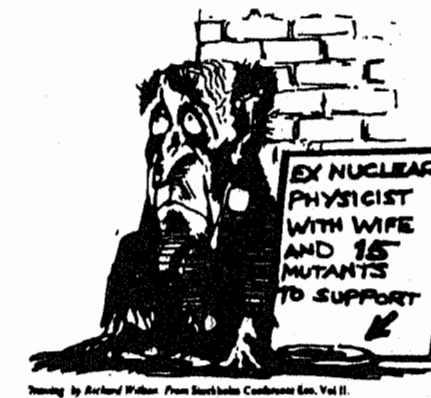
guaranteed by a refusal to have any foreign bases on our soil (whether these be American or Russian).

STOP OMEGA.

There is mounting opposition to the building of Omega in Australia. The New Zealand people made it impossible for the U.S. to build Omega there, even though New Zealand was their first preference. The people of Australia can also successfully refuse Omega. The opposition to Omega is wide and growing. Besides the public opposition of authors of the "dissenting report", many unions are opposed to Omega. The Builders Labourers and the Waterwise Workers have already stated that they will not co-operate in the construction of the base. People from all walks of life are uniting to prevent the establishment of Omega.

WE MUST ACT NOW.

Only prompt action by the people can prevent Omega. People should sign the anti-Omega petition, write letters to M.P.'s demanding a firm refusal of Omega, tell other people about Omega and what it means, participate in mass action against Omega, support the Campaign Against Foreign Military Bases, which is fighting against the establishment of Omega.



Peter Carey has been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and Greg Adey to 2 years hard labour for daring to bring to the notice of the populous the need for reform in the law with regard to Indian Hemp. This is one of the heaviest sentences for drug offences handed out in an Adelaide Criminal Court.

If you believe the laws relating to the use of marijuana need to be changed then support people such as Peter who are willing to do something about what they believe and not just sit around waiting for others to do something.

ON DIT IO JUNE 1975
Those who helped,
Rose-Marie, Kay,
Bill the
office staff, Frank
Ralph and Blafari-
Smith (that well-
known performer
around town...



LETTERS

Dear Sir,

Whose lack of foresight was it to give us exams on a public holiday, but not open the library or refectory for us?

- P.J. McGregor.
- H. Jeushu.
- M. Dickeson.
- D. Kelly.
- K. Alexander.
- R. Walker. (or toilets!)
- C. Bruno.
- G. Wilson.
- C. Grey.
- A. Milne.
- P. Speck.
- G. Miller.
- M. Fisher.

There were 34 signatures to this letter - as to what faculty they belong to is a good question - but the complaint is very valid - for one the Psychology Dept. needs its head read for putting an exam on such a day, but then that's the type of foresight those ratto morphs show in their courses.

Dear Sir,

What is all this CRAP about 'Made In Japan'. Geez doesn't the idiot who wrote that bullshit (June 2, 'On Dit') know that revues are supposed to be good fun variety shows. I've seen some of the rehearsals and they have even got lots of Flinders Heavy drama students in it, and well yes its good theatre, but God no-one is going to watch it because it's not a revue but a play of dissociated ideas with a Common bond - anyway Revues are for the people - not the dramatic elite. We've had too much bullshit about America already.

Yours sincerely,
E.P. GLOTIS.



Dear Sir,

I would like to voice my objection to the noise and general level of discussion that is at the moment disturbing my study in the Barr Smith Library. If we as students are to fulfil our duty to society, then surely it is not much to ask that we do have somewhere quiet where we can spend our time studying fruitfully instead of being continually disturbed by those ill-mannered, inconsiderate people who seem to think the Library is there for discussion sessions. The Bar is where they belong and not within the confines of the Library - leave those who want to study to do so and don't interfere with them.

I also object to the disgusting writings on the toilet walls, it is surely a sign of respect that we should leave them clean and do not deface these walls with the internal ramblings of sick minds. If these people want to write such trash, then they don't deserve to be at University - Adelaide University in particular, and should not be allowed to continue, but let others in who are more deserving.

J.P. Smithers.

Dear Sir,

Does 'On Dit' select its material or does it print whatever it's given. That Bit about 'Made in Japan' was pretty sickening and I'm not the only one who thinks that.

E.R.

EXTREMIST DOGMA

I would like to correct several misstatements of Mr Wise, of the Australian Union of Jewish Students, on television.

It is not true to say that every Jew who lives outside of the Middle East and practises his religion is a Zionist. Zionism, which is as racist as the concept of white rule in South Africa, has not been accepted until quite recent times, and then only after the spectacular success of the Israeli forces in the 1967 war. Zionism along with South African apartheid, has been consistently condemned by the United Nations in recent years as well as by many Jews because of its inherent extremist dogma, that is as unbending in its attitude as are the extremist Arabs.

It is not historic fact to say that the Jews have lived in Palestine for thousands of years. If the truth be known the Jewish people as an entity were forced to flee Palestine in the face of the Roman sword in the second century, and did not return in any number until after the start of the Russian pogroms in the late 19th century. Their numbers in Palestine at the close of the First World War were less than 10% of the population. For the Zionist to argue that they have a historic right to Israel, is like the Scandinavian descendants of the Vikings saying they own half of Britain simply because their ancestors occupied the place in the 10th century.

Until the Israeli government recognises the fact that in 1948 the fact they took more land from the Arabs than was granted to them by the United Nations, and compensates the Palestinian Arab for such land, both in recognition of his status and his right to return then there will be bloodshed in the Middle East, since the only moral right for Israel to exist at present is by force of arms.

ALEX GRAEME-EVANS
Richmond.



MADE IN JAPAN - PART 3

This years revue by AUDES - 'Made In Japan'

The absurdities used in this revue are as stereotyped as the accents which the actors will be using e.g. The law system the comic strips, Kung Fu, Dubbed in movies and coke are some of the processes which attack or are attacked.

Hopefully the audience shall see Japan crippled culturally ever so slowly, laughing or at least smiling with those 'rasps' irritating them until the closing where the conclusion is drawn in black and white. It shall be a depressing closing, nothing like the crude enthusiastic opener but true to the Western Tradition - people will be entertained by the original music, the off beat scripts, which haven't been sold out to the idea that if people laugh it must be better than good. Of course some people will hate those stereotype of accents, all those sayings which have been said before not realizing that they themselves are part of that process which determines stereotypes and classifies the sayings which have all been said before.

In fact it can be said that America the King of the Western World will fight the King of the Oriental World. The ensuing battle (which is as real as the plague) determines the ultimate winner and of course destroyer of this little facade called 'Made in Japan'.

On Monday, June 9, at about 8 o'clock AUDES will hold what is hopefully the first of a series of play reading workshops in the Green Room, Union Hall Foyer. The first workshop will involve a reading of Spike Milligan's 'The Bedsitting Rooms'. For further information contact Peter M archant, C/o AUDES room.

PRESS RELEASE
TO TERTIARY ESTABLISHMENT
MEDIA

23 JUN 1975

TRAVELODGE introduces discount Scheme for Students.

Travelodge, Australia's largest and best known accommodation company, is introducing a discount plan for tertiary students.

It is valid at more than 60 locations in Australia.

From June 1, 1975, any holder of a valid Australian Student Card will be eligible for a 25% discount on the room rate at any Travelodge, Parkroyal or Caravilla motel in Australia, when more than one person shares the room.

For example: - 3 students sharing a room at Nowra Travelodge will pay \$4.88 each, or at Top of the Cross Travelodge in Sydney \$6.13 each.

At least one occupant must produce a valid student card when checking in, an associated members club card does not count in this instance.

Single rooms will not be discounted.

Students staying Travelodge on the discount scheme will be able to use all available facilities and services of the motel concerned and will enjoy full confirmed status when booking ahead. Free forward reservations can be made through any Travelodge reservations office or motel.

things

THEOLOGY NOT ECONOMICS

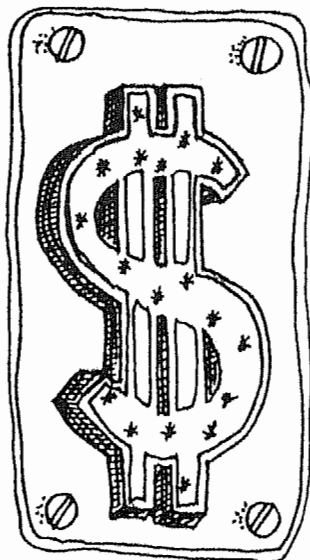
(ANS/Lots Wife) - Joan Robinson, Professor Emeritus of Economics at Cambridge, is at present visiting Australia. Our economics courses barely recognise the existence of her work, which challenges the assumptions and conclusions of bourgeois economic theory. This article, prepared after an interview with Professor Robinson by Lots Wife, looks at the irrationality of that theory and the ideological role of economics and economists.

I'm very much distressed by the state of academic economic teaching. It seems to me that most of the students who are attracted to economics come because they are interested in economic problems and want to know something about what's going on in the world. There are some who just want to get a ticket for a job - but anyone who is seriously interested is extremely disappointed because what they're taught seems to be just a lot of mental tricks without any bearing whatever on the actual problems in the world...they're ground down by it - they're forced to write a certain type of answer in the examination... a great deal of talent, interest and mental capacity is being wasted by being put through this sausage machine...

Academic teaching for the last hundred years has been concerned much more with the formation of ideology than with understanding the world that we are living in...it has done more to distract attention from the actual operations of the capitalist economy than to illumine them...

A method that the professors use to keep their pupils from learning anything from Marx is to present superficial errors...as being the essence of the whole argument.

Logic-chopping disputes over these points are very useful to the academics. They help to confine the argument to the 'strictly economic' field and so prevent any intrusion of politics. Otherwise their pupils might want to ask awkward questions. Why is it, for instance, that the great rise of real-wage rates that 'proves Marx wrong', has not yet eliminated poverty - even hunger - in the most



successful of all nations? How does it come about that the devotion of the American authorities to democracy and freedom leads them to impose or support harsh military dictatorship all over the under-developed world?

Might there be some political influences behind economic phenomena, or some economic motivation behind policy? It would be most unprofessional to ask such questions as these.

The old defence of laissez-faire was badly knocked about by the great slump. The new one is being still worse knocked about by the arms race, inflation, pollution, the persistence of poverty in the rich nations and growing misery in the Third World.

The object of a professor's regmarole is to prevent students from thinking that economics has anything to do with the problems of the economy that they are living in...

The concept of social harmony, of the competitive system producing the maximum benefit to society as a whole from given resources, is still the central core of academic teaching... At this very time, when the great concentrations of power in the multinational corporations are bringing the age of national employment policy to an end, the text books are still illustrated by U-shaped curves showing the limitation on the size of firms in a perfectly competitive market.

The classical school, for instance Ricardo, were genuinely interested in the industrialised economy...they were thinking in terms of an historical process, they were thinking about the class structure of society. Ricardo said that the principal problem of political economy is the distribution of the produce of the earth between the classes in the community. Marx took up this problem and he derived from it ideas which were not at all pleasing to the establishment...

In one sense, it's a question of the manner of looking at the operations of an economy - capital in one sense is something which arises in capitalism. It is a particular way of organising society. It arises when you've got a lot of people who have no access to the means of production and they are forced to sell their labour power to live...this situation gave an opportunity to anybody owning property to employ workers by paying wages and to sell the product for a higher price than the costs of production, and this is the origin of profit...This is how you have to look at it - as an economic system and as an historical process of development.

One has to admit that this way of organising production (capitalism) has been fantastically successful from a technical point of view...though of course there are evils and drawbacks which we know very well.

Japan has been the most 'successful' of all capitalist countries. They've had 10% growth p.a. for year after year - terrifically high ratio of savings - of investment - and rising real wages - and they've just made the country uninhabitable...People live mainly on fish but they've poisoned the sea. There's such an amount of smog in the industrial area that there's a warn-

ing notice put up when the smog has reached a dangerous stage so that elderly people are advised to keep indoors...they've made the place uninhabitable and this is precisely the result of successful capitalism.

It is a shame to the profession of economics that it was the natural scientists who raised the alarm about depletion of resources and pollution. The economists were going on talking about growth and growth and growth and it was the others who started alerting the public to the dangers of the situation, and the economists

have not played a helpful part in educating the public about capitalism... They've always tried to spread a fog of ideology over it to reconcile people to capitalism...

You have now a great profession - these prestigious characters like Samuelson... (justifying the system) and so young people coming into the profession find they have to follow along with this stream otherwise they won't be able to get a good grade, won't be able to get tenure - it's like theology, you have to say the right thing or you're a heretic. It's not a science, it's a branch of theology.



MICHAEL GOODWINN

IN ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL

BACH HAYDN

WACHET AUF NELSON MASS

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY CHORAL SOCIETY

DAPHNE HARRIS ALAN CROOKS
SANDRA DEVENISH DOUGLAS GIBBS

Orchestra led by Wendy Thompson

8 P.M. FRIDAY 13th. JUNE

ADULTS \$2.50, \$1.50

STUDENTS & PENSIONERS \$2.00, \$1.00

TICKETS AVAILABLE - ALLANS, FLINDERS UNIVERSITY CLUBS & SOCIETIES

One-in-a-Trillion Nuclear Accident

A single small-time candle set off an accident at the Browns Ferry nuclear plants in Decatur, Alabama that was called by *Nucleonics Week* the most serious commercial nuclear power incident to date

Just after lunch on the afternoon of March 22, an electrician for Tennessee Valley Authority checked the insulation under the control room of the two reactors with a candle. The flame from the candle was being used to test the flow of air from this room - the cable spreading room - into the secondary containment of unit 3 - which is still under construction. The cable spreading room is pressurized to prevent any radioactive particles from floating into the control room. While the worker checked this air flow, the flame from the candle was drawn into "flame retardant" polyurethane foam, igniting the foam, electrical cables, and the cable spreading room beneath the control room. The fire destroyed in a single stroke most of the emergency core cooling system, the reactor core isolation cooling system, and remote control for several vital valves and diesel generators. It burned for seven hours. The two reactors were manually "scrammed" from full power without the use of the ECCS, which is quite a feat.

This is called a common mode failure and is considered by the Rasmussen Report to occur once every trillion reactor years. So much for the Rasmussen report. A simultaneous loss of coolant accident would have lead to an uncontrollable accident.

The Browns Ferry plants (and almost all other US nuclear plants) fail to meet criteria set in 1972 by the IEEE (an international group of electric and electronic engineers) and adopted by the AEC for electric safety. The IEEE criteria state that there be barriers between sets of cables so that a fire in one set cannot spread to other sets

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY

Rugby

CLUB

TRAINING Tuesday & Thursday
start 6pm Waite Oval Fullarton Road
1st 2nd & 4th grade teams
also Social members welcome

For further details PH 352 3583

BOAR BACKLASH

BOY, AM I EVER A CHAUVINIST! AS FAR AS I AM CONCERNED, SOME WOMEN ARE (IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES) GOOD ONLY FOR SCREWING, CLEANING AND COOKING, IN THAT ORDER. WOMENS LIBBERS ARE, AS FAR AS I CAN SEE, MOSTLY UGLY AS ALL HELL, AND WHEN THEY MAKE A LOT OF NOISE ABOUT "EXPLOITATION", THEY SURE AS COOKIES ARE NOT TALKING ABOUT THEMSELVES.

THEY RECKON "STRIPPERS ARE OUR SISTERS" - WELL, THEY'RE NOT MY SISTERS, SO I DON'T MIND WATCHING THEM; WE HAVE TO PAY THEM ABOUT \$80 JUST TO GET THEIR GEAR OFF AND HIDE A FEW COKE BOTTLES, THE COMPLETE ACT TAKING APPROXIMATELY HALF AN HOUR: THAT IS \$160 PER HOUR, IE, MORE THAN WHITLAM GETS, SO WHO IS EXPLOITING WHOM? THE WAY THE LIBBERS CARRY ON, YOU WOULD THINK THAT WE DRAGGED THE POOR INNOCENT LITTLE GIRL FROM THE ORPHANAGE, AND TOLD HER TO STRIP "OR ELSE", ALL FOR FREE. FACT: ALL STRIPPERS WHO HIDE COKE BOTTLES ARE PROSTITUTES, WHO WILL HIDE ANYTHING IF THE PRICE IS RIGHT, (I KNOW ONE WHO WILL RAFFLE HERSELF OFF FOR \$40 EXTRA!) THEY EARN ON THE AVERAGE OVER \$300 PER WEEK, MOSTLY TAX FREE, WHILE THEIR "LESS EXPLOITED" COUSINS PULL IN \$90 PER WEEK AT THE FACTORY.

A WORD TO YOUR RAMPANT ROVING ROOTING REPORTER - WHY DON'T YOU ASK SOME OF US ENGINEERS FOR A SCREW? IF YOU ARE AS UGLY AS I SUSPECT, ONLY A SEX-STARVED CHIMPANZEE WOULD ACCOMMODATE YOU, BUT IF NOT, WELL, I DON'T KNOCK MANY BACK.

BY THE WAY, IF WOMENS LIB WOULD STAND ONLY FOR WOMEN HAVING THE RIGHT TO ASK BLOKES FOR A GRIND, YOU GOT MY VOTE!

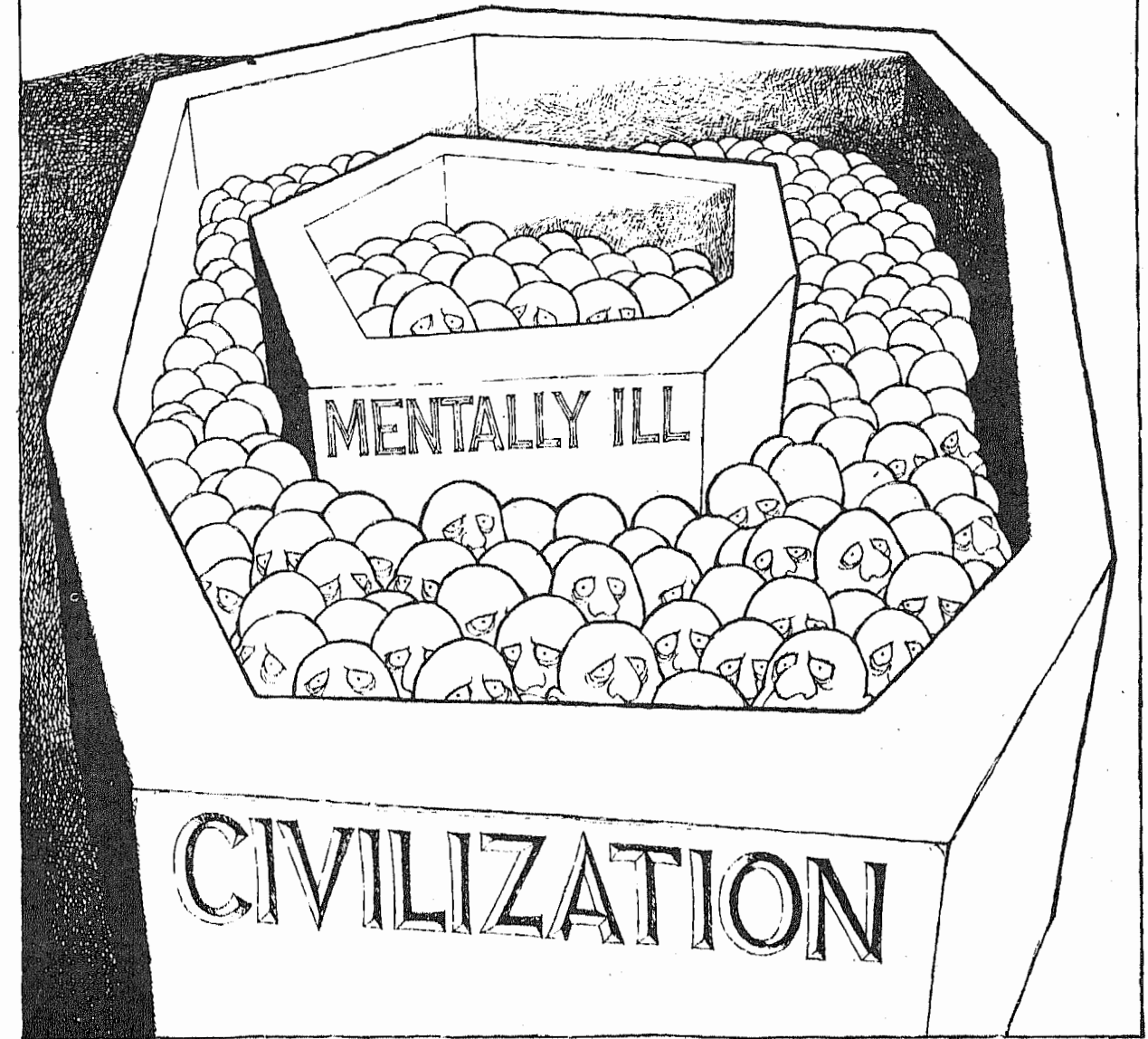
P.S. AND REMEMBER, GIRLIES, LADIES WHO INDULGE, BULGE - SO LET'S NOT FORGET TO TAKE OUR PILLIES!

SINCE I LIKE MY BALLS CONNECTED TO MY TORSO, I WILL NOT SIGN THIS!

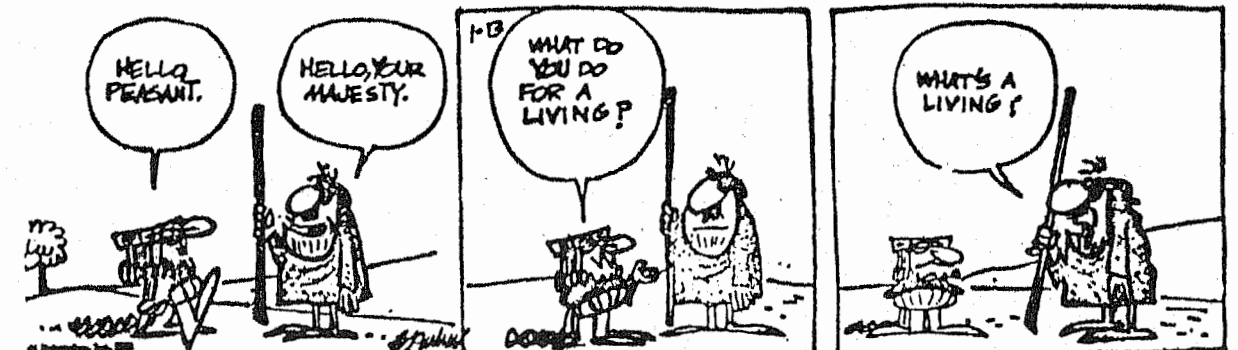
He Did'nt Have To Tell Us — We Knew!

— only engineering students are illiterate.

ROBB



there is no beckett



ELECTIONS

UNION COUNCIL.

If you are prepared to work on all aspects of Union affairs ie. go to Council Meetings from 5.30 p.m.-11.30 p.m. once a month plus a couple of lunchtimes, plus general researching etc., stand for election to Council. It is, let me assure you, extremely important for students, but not everyone's idea of a good time.

If you are more interested in only a specific area, ie. Theatres, Planning, Finance, Catering, House, Arts and Crafts, Non-Collegiate Housing, apply to Council to become Council rep. on one of these, or to the S.A.U.A./C.S.C. to be their reps. This too is an extremely important role, because it is important that the Union has other than Council members on its Committees.

If you are interested, stand for Council or apply for Committee membership. It can be interesting.

Jim Hyde.



STUDENTS ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS.

The elections this year are probably the most important for years. This year, students will elect for the first time a full time paid President, paid incidentally from your Union Fee. The one thing students cannot afford to do is to elect as President a person who is inexperienced or just in it for the money. The President must have the experience to deal with the University and at times the Union bureaucracy, and to be an effective spokesman for both the student body in general and the Association and its elected committees.

Personally, I feel that a candidate for election should have had experience in S.A.U.A., Union and/or University affairs, and to be backed by some people of experience. But I do not believe experience should be the only criteria, for it is necessary that previously uninvolved students be elected. It is necessary for the Executive to be safeguarded from "heaviness" etc. Last year the Executive was safeguarded because of its enlargement from five to twelve. This year though the safeguard can only be in the election.

This is an important election - both candidates and electors must be responsible.

Jim Hyde,
President.

S.A.U.A. - 1ST TERM EXPENDITURE	
PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (Budget \$1,500)	
Grants: Young Socialist Club	\$60.00
Labour Action (for NSW Builders Labourers Federation)	40.00
AUS - support for Palestinian Student Speakers	100.00
Vietnam Aid Appeal (AB voted)	125.00
Australian Council for Overseas Aid (G.S.M.)	125.00
Contributions to Fares -	
Student to Radio Conference Canberra	35.00
Michelle Birchelotte	50.00
Marijuana Legalisation Movement	31.91
Interstate phone calls to arrange speakers	5.50
Alterations to P.S. system (approved '74)	110.00
Collections/Vietnam Aid Appeal \$101.43	
G.U.P.S.	22.00
	<u>\$702.41</u>

CULTURAL AFFAIRS FUND (Budget \$750; 1974 Balance)	
A.U. Theatre Guild - underwrite of Easter Tour of "Evolution" to Lorne Vic.	75.00
Yellow Brick Road Show (expenses shared with Social Activities Committee)	60.00
	<u>\$135.00</u>

(Sale of SAUA Truck (bought from Cultural Affairs Fund for Nimbin - \$150).

EDUCATION & WELFARE COMMITTEE (Budget \$6,000)	
Contingencies (225)	\$ 97.00
Bowden/Brompton Group (\$1075)	429.00
Migrant Counselling (\$ 300)	22.00
F.O.E. (\$ 650)	241.00
Freshers' Camps (\$ 600)	
* Buses \$463	
* The Ranch 153	
Food 1176	
Entertainment 515	
Craft 194	
Cook's wagon 323	
Sundries 66	
Less fees 2402	408.00
(* also spent in 1974	
Buses \$220	
The Ranch 350	
Director 180, \$750)	

Greek Social Action (\$675)	63.00
Education Action (\$900)	10.00
Race Relations (ABSCHOL) (\$600)	71.00
	<u>\$1421.00</u>

MEDIA COMMITTEE (\$22,500)	
ON DIT (\$16,750)	
Paper	\$1120
Ink & Chemicals	327
Plates	602
Collating	140
Printer	417
Editor	480
Lay-out	352
Sundries	238
Phone	100
Darkroom	22
	<u>\$3006</u>
Less ads.	360
	<u>\$3446</u>

Bread & Circuses (\$750)	350
* Student Guide (\$1500)	1526
Video (\$1000)	60
Radio (\$2500)	1745
	<u>\$7147</u>

* (also \$300 paid in advance 1974).
14750

A.U.E. Fees (\$13,630)	\$4550.00
Travel 1,500	555.00
Sundries 50	12.20
I'nat.	10.50
Affairs 175	23.00
O.S.S. 120	37.40
Incoming	
D'gations 150	<u>\$5,198.10</u>

Exec. Committee (\$300)	
Entertainment Expenses	55.65

Contingencies	
CAFE Campaign	184.00

Admin. (\$7,000)	
Election (\$1000)	N11
Stationery (\$4,400)	\$2,032.00
Phone (\$600)	331.00
(Maintenance on machines)	201.00
(Capital - Elec. Staples)	195.00
(Sundries, Petty Cash,)	
(Postage (\$1,000))	607.00

Total Budget \$57,250)	<u>\$1,446.00</u>
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Total spent: \$18,279.16

WHERE HAS MY CASH GONE?

It is Council that levies Union Fees and if you feel you want to know more about your \$87.00 handout don't be mystified any longer, but examine your role as a Union Member of Adelaide University by standing for Union Council.

The Committees that deal with Council matters are:-

Finance: (where funds are coming from and who or what are to use them e.g. Union Fees - Building Fund)

Planning & Development: (building structure, viability and development of Union facilities).

House: (detailing of furniture e.g. T.V.'s carpet etc.)

Catering: (type of food in refectory prices etc.)

Theatre: (handling of problems e.g. bookings, etc.)

Arts/Crafts.

Non/Collegiate Housing: (obvious?)

SO WHAT?

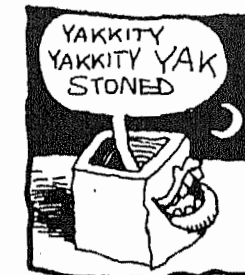
Union Council plays a very important role in student life as it determines your recreational existence at University by not only providing a place to eat and piss but a Welfare Officer, Student Housing, Child Care on campus (pending) and a host of other relevant amenities.

Now is the time for greater student representation on such a vital executive. Positions are not exclusive and there is sufficient room for any vocal Union Member to plead a case. Don't be intimidated by what you would like to change around your Union but don't know how.

Come and investigate a Council Meeting now and rub shoulders with classic bureaucrats such as Chris Marlin. For any more information search for me in the S.A.U.A. after 4.00 p.m. or leave a note.

Love & kisses,

Janet Spooner.



AS A MEMBER OF UNION COUNCIL.

With regard to the impending Union Council elections, it was thought that, as a member of Union Council, I might be able to indicate what it is like being a student a student member of Union Council. This is not intended to paint a pretty picture and hence to encourage you to nominate; it is merely to present my view of what it's all about.

The Union Council, like all councils, receives reports from its various committees (House, Planning, Theatre, Finance) and makes decisions on the basis of these. It is the Council's place to make the final decision on matters of policy and approve the everyday-working decisions made by its committees. Members of the Council often act as instigators with respect to new policies; such suggestions are usually passed to a committee for consideration before a charge is made.

Being a member of the Union Council means one meeting a month plus about one meeting a month for each of the committees that you are on. Most members of the Council are on at least one

committee (I am on one only - the Planning Committee).

It is rewarding to be on the Union Council if you have been involved in student activities for a while. You finally feel as if you are finally a part of the decision making process; matters are seldom passed any further up the line - this is where the decisions are made! If one is in close contact with the views of Union members, the position is all the more rewarding, since it is very fulfilling to act as agent to ensure that the Union does the sorts of things that its members want it to.

Chris Marlin.



UNION COUNCIL PARTY PLATFORM.

- a students guide to representation.

If you stand for Union Council be prepared for an onslaught of bureaucracy, charmingly prepared light buffet teas and the mellow cunning of Harry Medlin.

Council is dominated by slightly aging gentlemen who have a wealth of experience in the intricacies of the somewhat blundering Union, a strange association that caters for students who are often unaware of this fact.

Union Council determines what happens to facilities such as refectories, bar and theatres and as such influences University non-academic life exclusively.

Nominations will be accepted from Monday 23rd June to 5.00 p.m. Friday 4th July, 1975.

Nomination Forms available at S.A.U.A. Office.

All nominations shall be in writing, proposed and seconded by persons eligible to vote in the election and shall be signed by the candidate.

Each candidate shall submit to the Returning Officer a small photograph of himself or herself and a brief resume of his/her University activities and a brief policy statement of not more than 100 words, if desired.

Only members of the Association (all students currently enrolled) shall be eligible to vote or stand for election except that any person shall not be a member of the Executive and any other Committee at the same time.

If a person nominates for the Executive and another Committee and gains election contravening the above he shall resign from the Executive or the other Committee and the vacancy created filled by the unsuccessful nominee with the highest number of votes.

Voting shall be "first past the post". Voters shall insert crosses in any number of squares not exceeding the number of positions to be filled for each Committee.

THE EXECUTIVE:

The functions of the Executive shall be:

- (a) To carry out the day-to-day administration of the facilities of the Students' Association.
- (b) To co-ordinate the activities of all Committees (minutes to be received from each committee).
- (c) To call General Student Meetings and organize the running of such meetings.
- (d) To appoint a Returning Officer, who shall not be a candidate in the relevant election, and to conduct all elections and referenda as provided for in the Constitution.
- (e) To act in the name of the Undergraduate Association where the situation demands such action and time is not sufficient to call a General Student Meeting.
- (f) To have the power of veto over decisions made by other committees by a 2/3 majority of the Executive present.
- (g) To have the power of arbitration between and within committees on request of any committee member.
- (h) The Executive shall have the power to appoint members to any committee on request of that committee.
- (i) Any individual or groups can appeal to the Executive from a decision of any S.A.U.A. committee. A committee member can also appeal from a decision of a committee of which he is a member if he considers the decision is outside the aegis of that committee, unreasonable or unjust. All persons must give the committee of first instance 3 academic days notice of their intention to appeal.

The Executive must consider all appeals mindful of the functions and autonomy of all committees comprising the S.A.U.A.

The composition of the Executive shall be:

- (a) The President.
- (b) The Vice-President.
- (c) The Co-ordinating Treasurer.
- (d) The General Secretary of the Association.
- (e) Chairman Social Activities Committee.
- (f) Chairman Education & Welfare Committee.
- (g) Chairman Media Committee.
- (h) Chairman Public Affairs Committee.
- (i) Chairman Australian Union of Students.
- (j) Appointee from Clubs & Societies Council.
- (k) 2 elected members of the Students' Association.

A quorum of the Executive shall be 6.

The functions of the President shall include:

- (a) To act as spokesman for the Association.
- (b) To act as spokesman for Committees to mass media and other bodies outside bodies as requested by the Committees.
- (c) To act as Chairman of G.S.M.'s.
- (d) To actively further student welfare in such directions.
- (e) Chairman of the Executive.

The functions of the Vice-President shall include:

- (a) The performance of the functions of President, when necessary.
- (b) Chairman of the S.A.R.C.

The functions of the Co-ordinating Treasurer shall include:

- (a) The preparation, in conjunction with other Committee Treasurers of the Association, annual submission to the Union.
- (b) The co-ordination of the requests for finance from all Committees which are to be resolved as provided in Clause 17 (c).
- (c) The administration of the Annual Reserve Fund in conjunction with Clause 20 (f).

The functions of the Secretary shall include:

- (a) Dealing with all correspondence of the Executive.
- (b) Reporting decisions of the Executive in student publications for students to be aware of the Committees major decisions.
- (c) Ensure adequate publicity for elections and referenda.
- (d) In consultation with the chairman of the committees of the S.A.U.A., produce an annual report of the S.A.U.A.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.

The function of this committee will be to:

- (a) Report to the Executive on University and Union matters.
- (b) Suggest appropriate policy to be taken by the S.A.U.A.
- (c) To present student policy and opinion to the University and Union.

The composition of the S.A.R.C. will be the Vice President (Chairman) and all those representatives of the S.A.U.A. who are appointed on to University and Union committees.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE.

The function of the Public Affairs Co-ordinating Committee will be to co-ordinate the activities of the P.A.C. and A.U.S. in political and social issues.

The composition of the P.A.C.C. will be the Chairman of the P.A.C. and A.U.S. and two other members, one from the P.A.C. and one from A.U.S.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

The functions of the P.A.C. shall be to create and maintain student awareness concerning social and political issues and to provide a vehicle for the propagation of student views on these views as expressed at G.S.M.'s.

The composition of the P.A.C. will be 5 members from whom will be elected a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

The P.A.C. will co-operate with and assist the activities of the A.U.S. portfolio holders dealing with social and political issues.

A.U.S. COMMITTEE.

The functions of the A.U.S. Committee shall be to publicize and implement A.U.S. policies and interests in carrying out their functions as A.U.S. office holders.

The composition of the A.U.S. Committee shall be all those people elected or appointed as A.U.S. office holders. Elections shall be held annually for the following positions.

- (a) Local A.U.S. Secretary (Chairman).
- (b) Incoming Delegations Officer.
- (c) Local Travel Service Officer.
- (d) Local International Officer.
- (e) Local National Officer.
- (f) Local Overseas Students Service Director.

The following positions will be appointed to the Education and Welfare Committee.

- (a) Local Education/Welfare Officers.
- (b) Local Race Relations Officer.
- (c) Local Social Action Environment Officer.

Within this Committee and Local A.U.S. Secretary shall be Chairman, and Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE COMMITTEE.

The functions of the Education and Welfare Committee shall be to promote and co-ordinate student interests in the fields of education and welfare both on and off campus and to organise Freshers Camps.

The composition of the Education and Welfare Committee will be three annually elected members who will hold the office of Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary.

There will be elected a Local Education and Local Welfare Officer, Local Race Relations Officer, Local Social Action Officer and Local Environment Officer, which are annually elected to the A.U.S. Committee.

MEDIA COMMITTEE.

The functions of the Media Committee will be to exercise control and co-ordinate all media matters. These include student publications, video and radio. On Dit will be financially independent of the Media Committee. All officers will have autonomy over their budget allocation in normal running costs.

The Media Committee will have the power to co-opt.

NOMINATIONS FOR S.A.U.A. APPOINTMENTS AS STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE FOLLOWING UNION AND UNIVERSITY COMMITTEES ARE ALSO CALLED.

UNION
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
HOUSE

THEATRE
THEATRE ADVISORY
ARTS & CRAFTS
CATERING MANAGEMENT
BOOKSHOP BOARD
NON-COLLEGIATE HOUSING.

UNIVERSITY
PLANNING COMMITTEE
SITES & GROUND
COMPUTING CENTRE
LIBRARY
OUTSIDE GRANTS
PUBLIC RELATIONS
A.C.U.E.
ADULT REDUCATION
THEATRE GUILD
4C
CAREERS ADVISORY.

what do you think?

For the past ten or so years the Union has been planning and constructing the Union Buildings to be used by members. The day of completion of the building and its facilities has about arrived (at last!) The Union has tried to cater for the diverse interests and activities of its members by providing such facilities as theatres, cinemas, squash courts, bars, a bistro, a craft studio, a gallery with facilities for reading, playing chess and cards, listening to music, a shopping arcade with a pharmacy, AUS Travel Office and Union Shop. If you are not yet acquainted with these facilities then, hopefully, you soon will be.

At this stage there has been little feedback to members of Union Council, as to what YOU think of the place. This building does not belong to the University or the Union Council but to you - the poor bastard who pays eighty-seven bucks in Union

fees. The question then arises as to what you want in your building. The success of the building and, I believe, the Union as a whole is dependent upon the provision of facilities and the environment which you would like to have.

There are possibly many changes and innovations which you would like. You may, for example, want the TV taken out of the bars and a separate area for TV set up, music in the bistro, or a cake-stand in the squash courts. In order for the building and its facilities to be a place that you enjoy, and USE.

I ask you to think and talk about the following questions.

What do you think of the facilities and services provided in the building?

Are there any which you consider to be unnecessary?

Are there any additional facilities and services you would like to see?

What changes in existing facilities do you think would be beneficial?

Are there any rules pertaining to certain areas which you think are unwarranted or rules which you think should apply?

If you have any ideas along these lines I urge you to write them down and pass them on either to the Students Activities Office, or the Union Office (upstairs Lady Symon Building). We will endeavour to bring into effect all the changes we possibly can to make the Union building what you want it to be. I personally don't believe everyone is satisfied, so let's hear why not.

Ian Badman,
CHAIRMAN, UNION HOUSE
COMMITTEE

PROSH DIRECTOR NEEDED

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION

SQUASH COURTS

Union House - Level 5

The two Squash Courts situated on Level 5 (western end of Union House) will open for play on Monday, 5th May, 1975.

Advance bookings in May can be made in the Union Office, Ground Floor, Lady Symon Building.

Members may book in the Union Shop (Arcade, Level 4). from the beginning of second term.

Conditions of Hire.

1. Half-hour bookings only.
2. Booking Fee 50¢ per court per half-hour payable at time of booking.
3. There will be no refund of Booking Fees.
4. Bookings can only be made up to one week in advance.
5. Squash balls cost \$1.00 each.
6. Squash racquets can be hired at 40¢ each. If the racquet is accidentally broken an additional charge will be made.
7. Barefeet and black soled shoes are not permitted on the Court.

GOJU - RYN SEISHIKAN KARATE CLUB, A.U.

The desire to learn some form of martial arts is increasing among the people of Australia today for various reasons. It might be because the craze was initiated by the Bruce Lee type of films; maybe it was because one needed the exercise and wanted to try something different; or maybe because one had nothing else to do, and wanted to fill in the time. Whatever your time-honoured reason maybe, it is however important that you learn the right thing, develop the right frame of mind and above all, be able to distinguish (and respect) the authentic art from those

who are only interested in making a fast buck.

It is for the reasons above that Sensei Tsujinomoto Kyushi was sent by the All Japan Karate-do Association to Adelaide to teach, promote and control the development of Karate in South Australia. Sensei Tsujinomoto practises the Goju-Ryn Seishikan type of Karate. He comes from Osaka, Japan and started his education of Karate at the age of 15. Today, with more than 17 years of experience, he holds the rank of the 5th Dan (Black Belt). Although Sensei Tsujinomoto's main style is Karate, he is however also competent in Judo and has a working knowledge of Kendo.

Details of the A.U. Goju-Ryn Karate Club:

There will be a demonstration on: Wednesday, 11th June, 1975.

Time: 1.00 p.m.

Place: Barr Smith Lawns.

Training sessions will start on the week beginning 16th June, 1975.

Place: Upper Gym.

Times: Monday 4 - 6 p.m.

Wednesday 4 - 6 p.m.

Saturday 10a.m.-12.30p.m.

Fees: Membership - \$10 (This is a once-and-for-all payment, you don't have to pay another \$10 later on).

Training Fees: \$6 per month.

For further details, please contact: Either T.P. Lim of Lincoln College, Telephone - 267 3432 Or C.C. Chooi, Telephone - 356 0414.

WHAT IS "QUILAPAYUN"?

Quilapayun is Chile's most famous folk song and music group which was formed in July, 1965.

The group, seven singers and musicians, perform songs from all over the

world but with a distinctive Latin American style. They use a variety of instruments including the Charango (made from the shell of the Armadillo) and the Quena (pan-pipes).

The first L/P recording of "Quilapayun" was produced in 1966 under the "Odeon-EMI" label. Since then eleven more L/P records have been made and numerous singles. The record "Pour Vietnam" received a gold disc in 1968 and in 1973 "Quilapayun" received the prize for the best foreign recording of the year from the Charles Cross Academy, Paris.

"Quilapayun" made its first European tour in 1967. In the years 1970-1973 it toured in Europe and Latin America under the auspices of the Chilean Government's cultural program. In such widely diverse countries as Uruguay, Argentina, Sweden, Romania, Algeria and England it has attracted large audiences. In Argentina one concert attracted an audience of 20,000.

When the Allende Government was deposed in September, 1973 the members of "Quilapayun" were in France. They were granted political asylum and now live permanently in France. Their recent tour of England drew audiences of 6,000 in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London and 2,000 at a student concert in Cambridge.

"Quilapayun" has appeared in numerous television programs and films and its recordings are sold widely throughout Europe, particularly France and in Latin America and the United States.

"Quilapayun" will tour in Australia, for the first time, in July 1975.

COMING TO ADELAIDE.....TUES. 15TH JULY.

Further details, including price of tickets and where to purchase them will be advertised in due course. But for all those interested keep the date in mind.

ENERGY AND SOCIAL DISRUPTION

(ANS/IPCW) - It has recently become fashionable to talk of the energy crisis. This euphemistic term conceals a contradiction and consecrates an illusion. It masks the contradiction implicit in the joint pursuit of equity and industrial growth. It safeguards the illusion that machine power can indefinitely take the place of manpower (sic). To face this contradiction and betray this illusion, it is urgent to clarify the reality that the language of crisis obscures: high quanta of energy degrade social relations just as inevitably as they destroy the physical milieu.

The proponents of an energy crisis confirm and continue to propagate a peculiar vision of humanity. According to this notion, people are born into prolonged dependence on slaves which they must painfully learn to master. If they do not employ prisoners, then they need motors to do most of their work. According to this doctrine, the well being of a society can be measured by the number of years its members have been to school and by the number of energy slaves they have thereby learned to command. This belief is common to the conflicting economic ideologies now in vogue. It is threatened by the obvious inequity, hamperedness and impotence that appear everywhere once the voracious hordes of energy slaves outnumber people by a certain proportion. The energy crisis focuses concern on the scarcity of fodder for these slaves. I prefer to ask whether free people need them.

The energy policies adopted during the current decade will determine the range of social relationships a society will be able to enjoy by the year 2000. A low energy policy allows for a wider choice of lifestyles and cultures. If, on the other hand, a society opts for high energy consumption, its social relations must be dictated by technocracy and will be equally distasteful whether labelled capitalist or socialist.

At this moment, most societies - especially the poor ones - are still free to set their energy policies by any of three guidelines. Well-being can be identified with high amounts of per capita energy use, with high efficiency of energy transformation, or with the least possible use of mechanical energy by the most powerful member of society. The first approach would stress tight management of scarce and destructive fuels on behalf of industry, whereas the second would emphasise the retooling of industry in the interest of thermodynamic thrift. Both attitudes necessarily imply huge public expenditures and increased social control; both rationalise the emergence of a computerised Leviathan, and both are at present widely discussed.



"Any technology gradually creates a totally new human environment." -- Marshall McLuhan

The possibility of a third option is barely noticed. While people have begun to accept ecological limits on maximum per capita energy use as a condition for physical survival, they do not yet think about the use of minimum feasible power as the foundation of any of various social orders that would be both modern and desirable. Yet only a ceiling on energy use can lead to social relat-

ions that are characterised by high levels of equity. The one option that is presently neglected is the only choice within the reach of all nations. It is also the only strategy by which a political process can be used to set limits on the power of even the most motorised bureaucrat. Participatory democracy postulates low energy technology. Only participatory democracy creates the conditions for rational technology.

What is generally overlooked is that equity and energy can grow concurrently only to a point. Below a threshold of per capita wattage, motors improve the conditions for social progress. Above this threshold, energy grows at the expense of equity. Further energy affluence then means decreased distribution of control over that energy.

The widespread belief that clean and abundant energy is the panacea for social ills is due to a political fallacy, according to which equity and energy consumption can be indefinitely correlated, at least under some ideal political conditions. Labouring under this illusion, we tend to discount any social limit on the growth of energy consumption. But if ecologists are right to assert that non-metabolic power pollutes, it is in fact just as inevitable that, beyond a certain threshold, mechanical power corrupts. The threshold of social disintegration by high energy quanta is independent from the threshold at which energy conversion produces physical destruction. Expressed in horsepower, it is undoubtedly lower. This is the fact that must be theoretically recognised before a political issue can be made of the per capita wattage to which a society will limit its members.

Even if non-polluting power were feasible and abundant, the use of energy on a massive scale acts on society like a drug that is physically harmless but psychically enslaving. A community can choose between Methadone and "cold turkey" - between maintaining its addiction to alien energy and kick-

ing it in painful cramps - but no society can have a population that is at once autonomously active and hooked on progressively larger numbers of energy slaves.

In previous discussions I have shown that, beyond a certain level of GNP, the cost of social control must rise faster than total output and become the major institutional activity within an economy. Therapy administered by educators, psychiatrists and social workers must converge with the designs of planners, managers and salesmen, and complement the services of security agencies, the military and the police. I now want to indicate one reason why increased affluence requires increased control over personnel. I argue that beyond a certain median per capita energy level, the political system and cultural context of any society must decay. Once the critical quantum of per capita energy is surpassed, education for the abstract goals of a bureaucracy must supplant the legal guarantees of personal and concrete initiative. This quantum is the limit of social order.

I will argue here that technocracy must prevail as soon as the ratio of mechanical power and metabolic energy oversteps a definite, identifiable threshold. The order of magnitude within which this threshold lies is largely independent from the level of technology applied, yet its very existence has slipped into the blind spot of social imagination in both rich and medium rich countries. Both the United States and Mexico have passed the critical divide. In both countries, further energy inputs increase inequality, inefficiency and personal impotence. Although one country has a per capita income of \$500 and the other of nearly \$5,000, huge vested interest in an industrial infrastructure prods both of them to further escalate the use of energy. As a result, both North American and Mexican ideologues put the label of "energy crisis" on their frustration, and both countries are blinded to the fact that the threat

of social breakdown is due neither to a shortage of fuel, nor to the wasteful, polluting and irrational use of available wattage, but to the attempt of industries to gorge society with energy quanta that inevitably degrade, deprive and frustrate more power.

A people can be just as dangerously overpowered by the wattage of its tools as by the caloric content of its foods, but it is much harder to confess to a national over indulgence in wattage than to a sickening diet. The percapita wattage that is critical for social well-being lies within the order of magnitude which is far above the horsepower known to four fifths of humanity and far below the power commanded by any Volkswagen driver. It eludes the underconsumer and the overconsumer alike. Neither is willing to face the facts. For the primitive, the elimination of slavery and drudgery depends on the introduction of appropriate modern technology, and for the rich, the avoidance of an even more horrible degradation depends on the effective recognition of a threshold in energy consumption beyond which technical processes begin to dictate social relations.

Calories are both biologically and socially healthy only as long as they stay within the narrow range that separates enough from too much.

The so called energy crisis is, then, a politically ambiguous issue. Public interest in the quantity of power and in the distribution of controls over the use of energy can lead in two opposite directions. On the one hand, questions can be posed that would open the way to political reconstruction by unblocking the search for a post-industrial, labour intensive, low energy and high equity economy. On the other hand, hysterical concern with machine fodder can reinforce the present escalation of capital intensive institutional growth, and carry us past the last turnoff from a hyper-industrial Armageddon. Political reconstruction presupposes the recognition of the fact that there exist critical per capita quanta beyond which energy can no longer be controlled by political process. Social breakdown will be the inevitable outcome of ecological restraints on total energy use imposed by industrially-minded planners bent on keeping industrial production at some hypothetical maximum.

Rich countries like the United States, Japan or France might never reach the point of choking in their own waste, but only because their societies will have already collapsed into a socio-cultural energy coma. Countries like India, Burma and, for another short while at least China, are in the inverse position of being still muscle-power-



ed enough to stop short of an energy stroke. They could choose, right now, to stay within those limits to which the rich will be forced back at an enormous loss of their vested interests.

The choice of a minimum energy economy compels the poor to abandon distant expectations and the rich to recognise their vested interest as a ghastly liability. Both must reject the fatal image of man the slaveholder currently promoted by an ideologically stimulated hunger for more energy. In countries that were made affluent by industrial development, the energy crisis serves as a whip to raise the taxes which will be needed to substitute new, more sober and socially more deadly industrial processes for those that have been rendered obsolete by inefficient overexpansion. For the leaders of people who have been disowned by the same process of industrialisation, the energy crisis serves as an alibi to centralise production, pollution and its control in a last-ditch effort to catch up with the more highly powered. By exporting their crisis and by preaching the new gospel of Puritan energy worship, the rich do even more damage to the

poor than they did by selling them the products of the now outdated factories. As soon as a poor country accepts the doctrine that more energy more carefully managed will always yield more goods for more people, that country is hooked into the race for enslavement to maximum industrial outputs. Inevitably, the poor abandon the option for rational technology when they choose to modernise their poverty by increasing their dependency on energy. Inevitably the poor reject the possibility of liberating technology and participatory politics when, together with maximum feasible energy use, they accept maximum feasible social control.

The model American male spends more than 1,500 hours per year on his car; driving or sitting in it, parking or searching for it; earning enough to pay for the vehicle, the tolls, the tyres, the insurance or the highway taxes. These four hours per day or gathering his resources for it do not include his transport-related dallying in hospitals, traffic courts and garages, his sitting time before the TV to be sold a new model, or the time needed to earn or enjoy the travelling on his vacation. In terms of life time invest-

ed, the average American attains four miles an hour. In countries without any transport industry, people walk at this rate wherever they want to go....

People unaided by any tools, are quite efficient when they move. They carry one gram of their weight over a kilometer in ten minutes by expending 0.75 calories, which makes them thermodynamically more efficient than any motorised vehicle and most animals, such as rats or oxen. They are still less efficient than horses or sturgeon ...

A century ago, however, the bicycle appeared. It lifted people's self-powered mobility into a new order. ... On flat ground people can travel three to four times faster than on foot and do so using only one fifth of the calories they would expend walking. They can now carry one gram of their weight over one kilometer, expending only 0.15 calories. Equipped with a bicycle, people do better not only than any machine but also better than any animal.

Ivan Illich

ROSA LUXEMBURG

In his shallow but at times interesting causerie entitled *Die soziale Bewegung in Frankreich und Belgien* (The Socialist Movement in France and Belgium), Karl Gruen remarks, aptly enough, that Fourier's and Saint-Simon's theories had very different effects upon their respective adherents. Saint-Simon was the spiritual ancestor of a whole generation of brilliant investigators and writers in various fields of intellectual activity; but Fourier's followers were, with few exceptions, persons who blindly parroted their master's words, and were incapable of making any advance upon his teaching. Gruen's explanation of this difference is that Fourier presented the

world with a finished system, elaborated in all its details; whereas Saint-Simon merely tossed his disciples a loose bundle of great thoughts. Although it seems to me that Gruen pays too little attention to the inner, the essential, difference between the theories of these two classical authorities in the domain of utopian socialism, I feel that on the whole his observation is sound. Beyond question, a system of ideas which is merely sketched in broad outline proves far more stimulating than a finished and symmetrical structure which leaves nothing to be added and offers no scope for the independent efforts of an active mind.

"STAGNATION AND PROGRESS OF MARXISM"

Does this account for the stagnation in Marxist doctrine which has been noticeable for a good many years? The actual fact is that - apart from one or two independent contributions which mark a certain theoretical advance - since the publication of the last volume of *Capital* and of the last of Engels's writings there have appeared nothing more than a few excellent popularizations and expositions of Marxist theory. The substance of that theory remains just where the two founders of scientific socialism left it.

Is this because the Marxist system has imposed too rigid a framework upon the independent activities of the mind? It is undeniable that Marx

has had a somewhat restrictive influence upon the free development of theory in the case of many of his pupils. Both Marx and Engels found it necessary to disclaim responsibility for the utterances of many who chose to call themselves Marxists! The scrupulous endeavor to keep "within the bounds of Marxism" may at times have been just as disastrous to the integrity of the thought process as has been the other extreme - the complete repudiation of the Marxist outlook, and the determination to manifest "independence of thought" at all hazards.

Still, it is only where economic matters are concerned that we are entitled to speak of a more or less completely elaborated body of doctrines bequeathed us by Marx. The most valuable of all his teachings, the materialist-dialectical conception of history, presents itself to us as nothing more than a method of investigation, as a few inspired leading thoughts, which offer us glimpses into an entirely new world, which open to us endless perspectives of independent activity, which wing our spirits for bold flights into unexplored regions.

Nevertheless, even in his domain, with few exceptions the Marxist heritage lies fallow. The splendid new weapon rusts unused; and the theory of historical materialism remains as unelaborated and sketchy as it was when first formulated by its creators. It cannot be said, then, that the rigidity and completeness of the Marxist edifice are the explanation of the failure of Marx's successors to go on with the building. We are often told that our movement lacks the persons of talent who might be capable of further elaborating Marx's theories. Such a lack is, indeed, of long standing; but the lack itself demands an explanation, and cannot be put forward to answer the primary question. We must remember that each epoch forms its own human material; that if in any period there is a genuine need for theoretical exponents, the period will create the forces requisite for the satisfaction of that need.

But is there a genuine need, an effective demand, for a further development of Marxist theory?

In an article upon the controversy between the Marxist and the Jevonsian schools in England, Bernard Shaw, the talented exponent of Fabian semi-socialism, derides Hyndman for having said that the first volume of *Capital* had given him a complete understanding of Marx, and that there were no gaps in Marxist theory - although Friedrich Engels, in the preface to the second volume of *Capital*, subsequently declared that the first volume with its theory of value, had left unsolved a fundamental economic problem, whose solution would not be furnished until the third volume was published. Shaw certainly succeeded here in making Hyndman's position seem a trifle ridiculous, though Hyndman might well derive consolation from the fact that practically the whole socialist world was in the same boat!

The third volume of *Capital*, with its solution of the problem of the rate of profit (the basic problem of Marxist economics), did not appear till 1894. But in Germany, as in all other lands, agitation had been carried on with the aid of the unfinished material contained in the first volume; the Marxist doctrine had been popularized and had found acceptance upon the basis of this first volume alone; the success of the incomplete Marxist theory had been phenomenal; and no one had been aware that there was any gap in the teaching.

Furthermore, when the third volume finally saw the light, whilst to begin with it attracted some attention in the restricted circles of the experts, and aroused here a certain amount of comment - as far as the socialist movement as a whole was concerned, the new volume made practically no impression in the wide regions where the ideas expounded in the original book had become dominant. The theoretical conclusions of volume 3 have not hitherto evoked any attempt at popularization, nor have they secured wide diffusion. On the contrary, even among the social democrats we sometimes hear, nowadays, reechoes of the "disappointment" with the third

volume of *Capital* which is so frequently voiced by bourgeois economists - and thus these social democrats mere show how fully they had accepted the "incomplete" exposition of the theory of value presented in the first volume. How can we account for so remarkable a phenomenon?

Shaw, who (to quote his own expression) is fond of "sniggering" at others, may have good reason here, for making fun of the whole socialist movement, insofar as it is grounded upon Marx! But if he were to do this, he would be "sniggering" at a very serious manifestation of our social life. The strange fate of the second and third volumes of *Capital* is conclusive evidence as to the general destiny of theoretical research in our movement.

From the scientific standpoint, the third volume of *Capital* must, no doubt, be primarily regarded as the completion of Marx's critique of capitalism. Without this third volume, we cannot understand, either the actually dominant law of the rate of profit; or the splitting up of surplus value into profit, interest, and rent; or the working of the law of value within the field of competition. But, and this is the main point, all these problems, however important from the outlook of pure theory, are comparatively unimportant from the practical outlook of the class war. As far as the class war is concerned, the fundamental theoretical problem is the origin of surplus value, that is, the scientific explanation of exploitation; together with the elucidation of the tendency towards the socialization of the process of production, that is, the scientific explanation of the objective groundwork of the socialist revolution.

Both these problems are solved in the first volume of *Capital*, which deduces the "expropriation of the expropriators" as the inevitable and ultimate result of the production of surplus value and of the progressive concentration of capital. Therefore, as far as theory is concerned, the essential need of the labor movement is satisfied. The workers,

being actively engaged in the class war, have no direct interest in the question how surplus value is distributed among the respective groups of exploiters; or in the question how, in the course of this distribution, competition brings about rearrangements of production.

But, in our movement, what applies to Marx's economic doctrines applies to theoretical research in general. It is pure illusion to suppose that the working class, in its upward striving, can of its own accord become immeasurably creative in the theoretical domain. True that, as Engels said, the working class alone has today preserved an understanding of and interest in theory. The workers' craving for knowledge is one of the most noteworthy cultural manifestations of our day. Morally, too, the working-class struggle denotes the cultural renovation of society. But active participation of the workers in the march of science is subject to the fulfillment of very definite social conditions.

In every class society, intellectual culture (science and art) is created by the ruling class; and the aim of this culture is in part to ensure the direct satisfaction of the needs of the social process, and in part to satisfy the mental needs of the members of the governing class.

In the history of earlier class struggles, aspiring classes (like the Third Estate in recent days) could anticipate political dominion by establishing an intellectual dominance, inasmuch as, while they were still subjugated classes, they could set up a new science and a new art against obsolete culture of the decadent period.

The proletariat is in a very different position. As a nonpossessing class, it cannot in the course of its struggle upwards spontaneously create a mental culture of its own while it remains in the framework of bourgeois society. Within that society, and so long as its economic foundations persist, there can be no other culture than a bourgeois culture. Although certain "social-

ist" professors may acclaim the wearing of neckties, the use of visiting cards, and the riding of bicycles by proletarians as notable instances of participation in cultural progress, the working class as such remains outside contemporary culture. Notwithstanding the fact that the workers create with their own hands the whole social substratum of this culture, they are only admitted to its enjoyment insofar as such admission is requisite to the satisfactory performance of their functions in the economic and social process of capitalist society.

The working class will not be in a position to create a science and an art of its own until it has been fully emancipated from its present class position.

The utmost it can do today is to safeguard bourgeois culture from the vandalism of the bourgeois reaction, and create the social conditions requisite for a free cultural development. Even along these lines, the workers, within the extant form of society, can only advance insofar as they can create for themselves the intellectual weapons needed in their struggle for liberation. But this reservation imposes upon the working class (that is to say, upon the workers' intellectual leaders) very narrow limits in the field of intellectual activity. The domain of their creative energy is confined to one specific department of science, namely social science. For, inasmuch as "thanks to the peculiar connection of the idea of the Fourth Estate with our historical epoch," enlightenment concerning the laws of social development has become essential to the workers in the class struggle, this connection has borne good fruit in social science, and the monument of the proletarian culture of our day is - Marxist doctrine.

But Marx's creation, which as a scientific achievement is a titanic whole, transcends the plain demands of the proletarian class struggle for whose purposes it was created. Both in his detailed and comprehensive analysis of capitalist economy, and in his method of historical research with its im-

has offered much more than was directly essential for the practical conduct of the class war.

Only in proportion as our movement progresses, and demands the solution of new practical problems do we dip once more into the treasury of Marx's thought, in order to extract therefrom and to utilize new fragments of his doctrine. But since our movement, like all the campaigns of practical life, inclines to go on working in old ruts of thought, and to cling to principles after they have ceased to be valid, the theoretical utilization of the Marxist system proceeds very slowly.

If, then, today we detect a stagnation in our movement as far as these theoretical matters are concerned, this is not because the Marxist theory upon which we are nourished is incapable of development or has become out-of-date. On the contrary, it is because we have not yet learned how to make an adequate use of the most important mental weapons which we had taken out of the Marxist arsenal on account of our urgent need for them in the earlier stages of our struggle. It is not true that, as far as the practical struggle is concerned, Marx is out-of-date, that we have superseded Marx. On the contrary, Marx, in his scientific creation, has outstripped us as a party of practical fighters. It is not true that Marx no longer suffices for our needs. On the contrary, our needs are not yet adequate for the utilization of Marx's ideas.

Thus do the social conditions of proletarian existence in contemporary society, conditions first elucidated by Marxist theory, take vengeance by the fate they impose upon Marxist theory itself. Though that theory is an incomparable instrument of intellectual culture, it remains unused because, while it is inapplicable to bourgeois class culture, it greatly transcends the needs of the working class in the matter of weapons for the daily struggle.

(1903, from Rosa Luxemburg Speaks, ed. Mary-Alice Waters)

I would not accept the responsibility...

QUESTION: Australia I suppose should be better geographically situated to develop solar energy. What do you think of that?

ANSWER: Well, I fully agree with those who advocate this potential. But it's a question of priorities. It's a question of getting your feet on the ground and I find that the many well-meaning persons who are enthused and who want immediately to have solar energy as the omnipotent source...it would be utterly impossible and impracticable to do so. But taking the longer term view, I see the situation this way. Firstly, it's the utilisation of hydro-carbons. And we're so well endowed with those in the aggregate, that they will predominate in the Australian energy picture. Later, and I stress, very much later, because I have my own reservations about nuclear technology at this stage, nuclear power will come in then, firstly as an auxiliary to coal and ultimately, and now we're well into the 21st century, replacing it. And in that period also, you get the phasing in of solar energy. ...questioner interrupts.... In the interim, one of the most interesting developments and one that is really the objective of all scientists is to replace atomic fusion by atomic fission (sic). And then of course you get a completely pollution free end product.

QUESTION: I suppose this leads into the next question: What are your proposals for the uranium enrichment?

ANSWER: Our proposals are quite simple: Firstly, we are well endowed with uranium oxide - uranium in a natural form that needs to be mined - and mined, I might stress, for our critics - under very safe conditions under a code that's been well developed, by open cut mining, for it then to be milled into what is known in the trade as 'yellow cake' - for that 'yellow cake' in turn to be processed and to be enriched so that we can quadruple its value, and export it overseas to other countries who are not as blessed as we are with alternative and more acceptable energy forms, and they in turn will be using nuclear reactors. Now, in respect of the countries that would receive the sales of our enriched uranium - and let me stress here, that the Commonwealth Government under the present

Atomic Energy Act would be the sole exporting agent on behalf of the producers both public and private. We would be clearly identifying the countries to whom we would sell it, they would be subject to the audit provisions of the International Atomic Energy Agency and also would be participants in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

QUESTION: What will it mean to Australia as an energy supplier? Would we be using this more and more...or...?

ANSWER: Which? Uranium?

QUESTIONER: Yes. Rather than, you know....(drowned out by Rex).

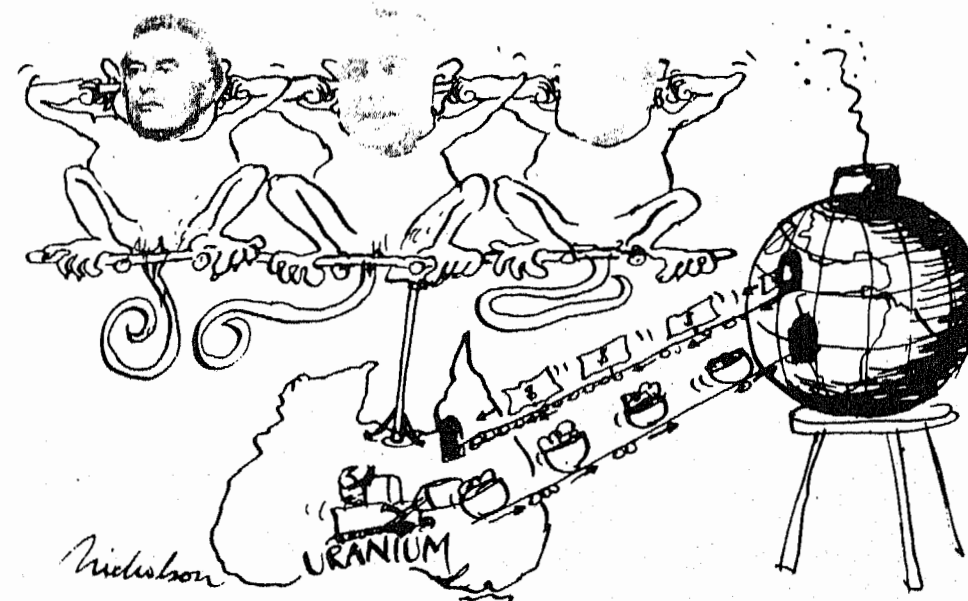
ANSWER: At this stage, I would not and I've said this ever since I took office. I would not accept the responsibility of the disposal of the radioactive wastes. They can be stored, but to date science has not provided a safe means of storage. Now we frankly in Australia have no need whatever for nuclear energy, we're so well endowed with coal-fired stations and hydro-electric power, that we frankly don't need it, and even if we were to attempt it, and we shouldn't, forgetting the moral and the technological side, financially, the power that's produced by even the most modern forms of nuclear reactor, is half as dear again as that which comes from the conventional coal-fired power station.

QUESTION: Finally, Mr....(drowned out again)

ANSWER Continues: There is no single reason technical, financial, or ethical, why Australia should have nuclear power stations.

That was the Minister for Minerals and Energy, Mr. Rex Connor.

Taken from "FOCUS" on Energy, ATVO on 30th April 1975.



REPORT ON TIMOR

The overwhelming desire of the East Timorese people for independence was the main impression gained by the Australian delegation of trade unionists, students and members of welfare organisations who have just completed a ten-day fact-finding tour of East Timor.

The delegation travelled extensively throughout East Timor and in each town and village were met by large crowds demanding unconditional independence. At a meeting of the central committees of U.D.T. and Fretilin, the two main political parties in East Timor, the delegation was told that the right to independence was not negotiable; it was a fundamental right of every nation. Four hundred years of Portuguese colonialism have developed a distinctive culture in East Timor that sets it apart from Indonesian West Timor. The Timorese leaders stressed that all the Portuguese African colonies had attained their independence without a referendum.

In a telegram sent to U.D.T. and Fretilin at the beginning of the delegation's visit, the Australian Prime Minister stated his support for a measured and deliberate process of decolonization in Portuguese Timor. In the current decolonization policy of the Portuguese authorities, there is no room for a referendum on the question of independence. A spokesperson told the delegation that such a referendum would not be properly understood by most Timorese. The Portuguese program of education for democracy is only in its pilot stage. It will take several years to take effect, according to official estimates.

The delegation formed the opinion that the Australian Government is not sufficiently well-informed about the details of decolonization and the for-

mation of political parties in East Timor. They strongly recommend that the Australian Government re-open its Consulate in Dili.

The delegation met with the Indonesian Consul in Dili and discussed with him intimidatory broadcasts beamed into East Timor by Radio Kupang. The Consul denied that Indonesia had any intention of invading East Timor.

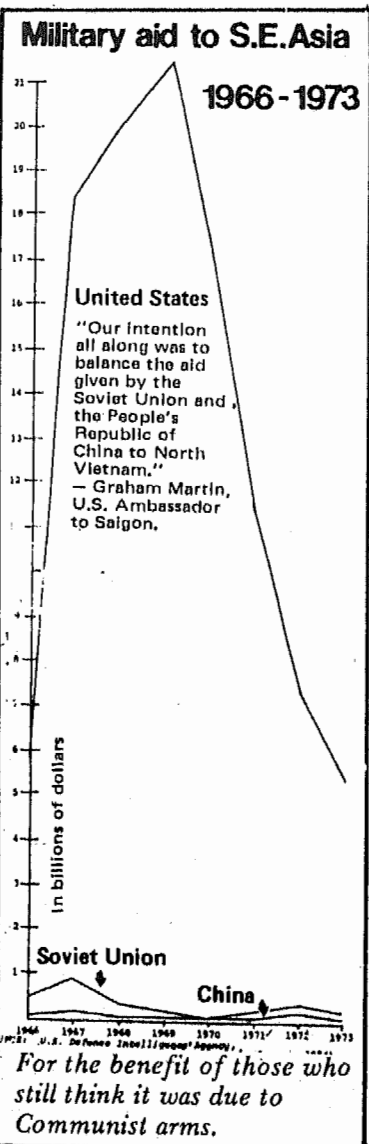
Late in February, a National Trade Union was formed, The National Union covers professional workers, teachers, skilled and unskilled workers. The trade union members of the delegation attended a large meeting of the rank and file members of the Union. They have pledged that they will take up with their affiliated unions in Australia the need for reciprocal visits and fraternal assistance.

The delegation believes that road building is a top priority. This will assist the movement of goods, the expansion of social welfare programs and the growth of a national identity. The delegation will be pressing the Australian Government to provide official assistance to accelerate the present road building program.

The delegation made contact with "UNETIM," the National Union of East Timorese Students, which was formed earlier this year in association with the national independence movement. UNETIM is deeply involved in the literacy campaign, organised by Fretilin, which attempts to foster a sense of dignity and cultural self respect by educating the populace in Tetum, the predominant dialect of East Timor.

UNETIM is also involved in the movement for the development and red-
discovery of Timorese culture and the

combating of colonialist attitudes in the schools. The education system is deeply impoverished and students at present have virtually no access to tertiary education, which they see as essential in attaining skills which they can bring back to the national reconstruction of East Timor. They look to Australia for such immediate access and for material aid in the long term building of their own education system.



THE ROY BURNS DRUM CLINIC

The Roy Burns drum clinic on May 22nd was a must, not only for all budding young drummers, but also for all sceptics who don't believe that the drums are a musical instrument. How often have you heard people talk of "nine musicians and a drummer", or say "you mean they have music for drums?" I thought you just beat them." or the classic I heard recently: "I think it would be easy to play the drums - you don't even have to be in tune." As well as giving invaluable hints about tuning etc., and pointing out mistakes which many young drummers make in both technique and attitude Roy told jokes and anecdotes about how to make aforementioned sacreligious people eat their senseless words, and especially about the eternal feud between drummers and trumpeters. He made the point that the drums are probably the most abused musical instrument there is, telling of his own experiences with clueless trumpeters who try to tell drummers how to play. But when you find these people, whose knowledge of drums is minimal, judging drumming competitions, and actually teaching drums, it gets beyond a joke. Roy punctuated his stories with demonstrations of his incredible style on a snare drum, making light work of such tricky intricacies as buzz rolls and flam paradiddles. (If you don't know what a flam paradiddle is, don't bother, it would take too long to explain. Just believe me, it's bloody difficult.)

Roy then moved to a complete kit and introducing three local musicians (bass, guitar, piano) they played a set of jazz blues numbers. The musicianship was good, but you could not take your eyes off that drummer, who ruled the stage and guided the music, as is a drummer's privilege - and those drum solos! They defied description. I can only say that it was the most breathtaking display of drumming I have ever witnessed.

Roy Burns proved that the drums ARE a musical instrument. (Egad! I sound like someone from drummers' Lib!)

ADL

DIRECTOR

If you want to direct the Footlights end of year Revue please contact the Secretary at: 9 Hackett Tce. Marryatville or on 31 1077 before mid-June.

REVUE

Elinor Atkinson
Footlights, Secretary.

FREE LECTURE on ECKANKAR, the path of Total Awareness - The Ancient Science of Soul Travel, at the T.S. Hall, 334 King William Street, on June 21st at 7.30 p.m. 'Open to ALL'. Learn how to become Totally Free, Wise, Loving, Detached, through Soul Travel!

ARCHITECT

Building own house at Aldinga Beach. Seeks Student Sunday help. \$8 per day plus beer plus 3 course counter lunch. Ring 42 3898.



WILD & WOOLLEY

The Cobb Book

112 pages, large format paperbound \$4.95 recommended price. Publication mid-February.

Ecology, racism, drugs, disasters, law 'n order, religion and outer space: eight years of cartoons from the underground press.

Out of the psychedelic acid underground of the late 1960s emerged the cartoons of R. Cobb, appearing in over 100 U.S.A. counter-culture and college papers, cartoons that were immediately ripped off by thousands of international plagiar-

ists for posters, book jackets, demonstration placards and magazines.

With this latest collection, Wild & Woolley have produced, with Cobb's assistance, the most up-to-date authorised edition of his famous cartoons. Cobb hadn't drawn a cartoon in two years, when he visited Australia on tour with singer Phil Ochs. The stimulating environment of God's own country inspired his creative spirit, and he produced twelve new cartoons for The Digger. Since then, Cobb has returned to California, and once again appears regularly in the Los Angeles Free Press.

O.S.S.

Dear Oversea Student,

This is your opportunity to participate in what O.S.S. is organizing. The O.S.S. has invited Oversea Students of Swinburne College, Melbourne to come to Adelaide to play the following games:-

- 1) Basketball (men).
- 2) Badminton (men).
- 3) Volleyball (men).
- 4) Ten Pin Bowling (men & women).
- 5) Soccer (combine with Flinders University).

These games will be played on 12th-13th July (Saturday-Sunday). A lot of help is required for the preparation of these events. There will be a WELCOME EVENING on Saturday night. Help and assistance from you are required in this respect too.

Please show your support and enthusiasm towards what the O.S.S. is doing. Therefore contact:

CHARLIE ONG,
C/- Students Association,
Adelaide University.

or

Phone me at home (79 4356) between 6.30 - 8.00 p.m.

CROSS CULTURAL ENDEAVOUR.

To bring the above PROJECT to the attention of all the OVERSEA STUDENTS, that the School Commission has awarded the O.S.S. a \$3,000 grant for it. I would like to take this opportunity to thank our ex-Resource Officer, N.O.S.S., Mr. Geoffrey Chow, for the initiation on the PROJECT. He has done a lot of work to make this possible. I hope that we, as the Oversea Students would make use of the opportunity to participate in this PROJECT.

Mr. Bruce Jordan of Ideas Centre in Sydney will notify all schools about this PROJECT.

All Oversea Students who participate in the PROJECT will receive in honorarium of \$5.00 per visit to cover the expenses incurred during the visit to a school. Further details can be obtained from your local O.S.S. Director,

CHARLIE ONG,
C/- Students Association,
Adelaide University.

or

8 Alma Road,
Fullarton, 5063

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON OVERSEAS STUDENTS' AID IN CANBERRA, MONDAY 19TH MAY, 1975.

Annual Renewal of Financial Guarantees.

After many years of explaining to the Departments concerned, the ill-effects of the financial guarantee scheme, they have moved one step forward in the right direction. A student is now no longer required to present annual renewal of his financial guarantee. We must keep working on them to abolish the system as is, as it is a discriminatory policy directed against the poorer masses of overseas students.

Part-time Studies.

Private overseas students are expected to do full-time studies, but in cases where sound reasons apply, part-time work studies may be allowed. In practice, full-time students do occasionally take on part-time work, for financial or other reasons, and this does not appear to create problems until such time as it affects the performance of the student concerned. The question of part-time studies is not under review, it must be remembered that any changes in this area are being related by Government to the general question of unemployment in the economy.

The situation with sponsored students is different in that their programme is financed by the respective governments and part-time study is usually disallowed.

Sponsored Students' Level of Allowance

It was felt that difficulties arose mainly from home government scholarships, in that the allowances provided are usually less than their Australian counterpart. The providers of these scholarships should find some means of quickly responding to the current financial dilemmas relating to inflation. Indexation was suggested.

Medi-Bank and Legal Aid.

As to whether the overseas students are covered by Medi-bank is still a question under review. It appears, however, that Medi-bank would be available for the overseas students in the new year. Legal aid is available.

Admission of Spouses of Students.

A.D.A.A.'s attitude to this problem makes it rather difficult for sponsored students. If such a student wishes to bring the spouse to Australia there seem to be very stringent safe-guards applied, particularly on the financial level. Further, home government approval is sought before a decision is made.

A reunion, once in two years, appears by their standards to be sufficient to keep the romance alive!

The private overseas student has a somewhat less difficult task, if intending to bring the spouse to Australia. Certain rules apply for entry and some checks are made on migration criteria. There appears to be no objection to the spouse working in Australia, but it is not meant to be seen as the financial support for the student.

Political Asylum - Permanent Residence.

Private overseas students who have successfully completed the course undertaken are now in a position to apply for permanent residence if he/she satisfies certain criteria, some of which are:-

- (a) Possess a qualification in demand in Australia which would enable employment; or
- (b) Be in full-time and continuing employment; or
- (c) Have an offer of full-time and continuing employment;
- (d) Is of good health; and
- (e) Has a good character record.

A student seeking political asylum as outlined by the Conference, should be a member of a group (party/organisation), and that group opposes the government in a particular country to a sufficient degree to endanger the liberty or life of that individual.

Other Business.

There was discussion about the feasibility of holding a National Overseas Cultural Event funded by the Government. Other matters discussed included accommodation, and orientation of newly arrived overseas students.

In conclusion, we should follow-up issues discussed at the Conference, particularly in relation to political asylum.

N.O.S.S.D.

SOME NORTH ADELAIDE HOTELS

BRITISH HOLEL, 58 Finmiss Street.
QUEENS HEAD HOTEL, 117 Kermode Street.
WELLINGTON HOTEL, 36 Wellington Square.

North Adelaide has for years now been renowned for its hotels, restaurants and wine bars. Places like the Old Lion Hotel, Bogart's Wine Bar and so on are famous throughout the city, and need no review. The emphasis in this review is on the less pretentious hotel in the good Oldker tradition, simply because these type of places provide the best value for money as far as eating out goes as any other type of eating house.

The Queen's Head has been long renowned for its excellent counter lunches, but a short walk from the Front Bar via the mens lavatory to the Dining Room presents better things. If you can cope with the

standard drab hotel decor, the jacking up of Front Bar drink prices, and the delightful middle-class struggling-executive patron, then it really is a good one. The menu is quite extensive by hotel standards, and seeing the place makes a large proportion of it's profit on the bar trade, they can afford to dish out cheap meals. A steak for instance rings in at \$2.80, which is amazing as the same steak in a "class" restaurant would exceed \$4.00. The steak I had was done to instructions, served on a very hot plate, accompanied by a fresh salad that did not display the usual hotel salad limpness. I am told that the goulash was not a goulash, but was quite pleasant all the same as a kind of red stew.

The British Hotel is a hole, but one of character nonetheless. It is a place to go and meet people, and is a place for all those who yearn for a pint of West End and a game

of darts occasionally. It is not a place to go and eat, for the menu extends little beyond a hastily prepared stale sandwich. I have not heard the Benny Bagel's Washboard Ensemble play at the British, but I have heard them elsewhere and would imagine their Thursday night spot at the British to be something very worthwhile seeing. By the way, a mad friend of mine informs me that this pub serves the cheapest full-strength Bowie Cocktail in town, and the publican will only throw you out if you start to bust up the furniture!

A quick lunchtime visit to the Wellington Hotel revealed a very good, if rather mundane, \$1.50 counter lunch. I don't know anything about this place apart from that and could be worth investigating further.

IAN CRAVEN.

FOR SALE

Carlton 10 speed cycle. New michilens, c.p. brakes, lights, Winter and Summer m. guards. Ex. cond. New price \$159. Offer around \$80 accepted.

WANTED TO RENT

2 or 3 Bedroom house or half house near city. Will pay \$30 - 35 weekly. Fairly Urgent.

For both the above contact: S. Plowman, Architecture Dept. (Above Barr Smith) 1st year studio. or leave note on board below Student Counselling Offices.

Typed and printed at the Students Association, Adelaide University.

