

**LOTS WIFE**

Vol. XII, No. 13. Monash Newspaper, Monday, July 24, 1972

# NOW!



OSPAAL



## CRAP-HAPPY LITERATURE

"The next person who drops a paper gets a detention."

Such threats of corporal punishment would not be effective here. The institution takes up where the individual leaves off.

"The cleaners are here for a reason aren't they?"

This attitude is similar to that taken by mankind as a whole towards the earth — the industrialist who pours mercury salts into the local creek believes the water will carry it away and all will be well.

In each case the polluter stops thinking as soon as his line of sight passes the end of his nose. Beyond the extremes of his proboscis responsibility is suddenly delegated to the outside or an outsider. (Don't stop, the worst is yet to come!)

Rarely are we willing to assume complete responsibility for our actions (we are not paid by the D.L.P.).

E.R.I.C. suggests that as a New Semester's Resolution (?) you take responsibility for the litter that you produce.

You will have noticed that there are now two different kinds of bins in the Union, "Clean Paper" and "Bloody Rubbish". Clean paper goes to the Hospitals and Charities Commission, who sell it to paper mills for recycling as cardboard and other paper products. Consider that every two issues of "Lot's Wife" is equivalent to the pulp of a whole tree. All you must do is put clean paper in the bins labelled "Clean Paper".

Put the rest (food scraps, paper cups, plastics, etc.) into the bins marked "Bloody Rubbish". Note that Billy McMahon's left ear is normally in a difficult position for accurate placement of projectiles. Just keep in mind that every steel or plastic container that you buy is an ecological disaster. Be kind to plates and coffee cups. Don't leave them in no-parking zones.

In case you haven't gathered, E.R.I.C. is launching an anti-litter campaign. It is hoped that this will form part of a general plan to increase awareness of our ability to take a responsible attitude toward the environment, and to mobilise support for action to solve these problems. Success in this campaign will require your co-operation.

E.R.I.C.



## DRUG SURVEY AT MONASH — AUGUST 7-11

While the national press and the mass media generally have a great deal to say concerning the possible dangers of drug use and its consequences not only for this generation but also for the next, authoritative information relating to the prevalence of use of drugs in the community is sparse, as will have been abundantly clear to those of you who saw the recent Four Corners programme relating to Marijuana.

For this reason, the State Department of Health has invited us to conduct a survey relating to the use of drugs, in their broadest definition, among young people in the community and to gain information relating to opinions and attitudes towards them. At a later stage, it is hoped to investigate the drug taking of middle age.

Since we considered it necessary to contact as wide and as representative a sample as is possible and were anxious to preserve not only the confidentiality of information but also to guarantee anonymity of respondents, the use of a questionnaire approach would appear to be the inevitable choice although, as you will be aware, this method poses problems in relation to both reliability and validity of data. As far as is possible, we have attempted to meet some of these through careful pre-testing of the questionnaire.

To date, we have been involved with fifth form students in a selected sample of schools and we now wish to proceed to Universities and other tertiary institutions. We have approached the Vice-Chancellor and the Monash Association of Students in this regard and have gained their approval for the project.

The students selected will be drawn by computer. We are hoping to see approximately 10% of students within the faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Law, Medicine and Science. Students selected will be notified by letter, and will be invited to attend a group session which will take no longer than one hour and which will take place on the University campus and, if possible, at lunch time.

As has already been stated, the survey will be conducted on a strictly confidential basis. Names will not be recorded and such personal details as are requested may be omitted if, in the respondent's view they could, in any way, allow identification of him or her as an individual.

We are prepared to pay the nominal sum of one dollar to compensate you in some measure for your time.

We recognise that you will appreciate the importance, in a survey of this kind, of gaining as high a respondent rate as is possible and, therefore earnestly seek your co-operation in it. Institution of Mental Health Research.

"So much is already won when only one man stands up and says no." — Bertolt Brecht

## DOWNDRAFT

A Draft Resistance Manual published by the D.R.U.

Updated definitive 2nd Edition out now (50% new content), 72 pp.

Write: DRU (Downdraft), Box 50, Highett, Vic. 40c single copies, 30c bulk orders (over 10).

## CLUBS AND SOCIETIES COLUMN



If you've got a fad for organic foods, Paul Howson of the COMMUNAL LIVING SOCIETY says the garden is coming along "really great". So if you want something to do on Saturdays, come along and give a hand. Remember, anything that has lived can live again, so bring along all the vegetable scraps, garden clippings etc. for the compost. Many hands make light work, besides, it's a chance to get back to the earth right at your own doorstep. Watch the COMMUNAL LIVING noticeboard for what's happening where.

Peter Taylor, MONASH PLAYERS Scribe Extraordinaire intones: "Here these words lie in a small article in a small column. They (these words) feel a little annoyed that it is here that it is revealed to readers of obscurities that the MONASH PLAYERS are developing a really exciting production of a very exciting play — MOTHER COURAGE — by Brecht. Meanwhile while these words drift along here, pretentious and professional productions are astutely reviewed in more obvious places. But dying down, seeing that life is and we realize it, (being very intelligent and perceptive words you know) we would like to say that at the Alexander Theatre from August 8th till 12th MOTHER COURAGE is being performed by the MONASH PLAYERS. Bookings can very easily be negotiated — 544 0811 ext 3992. John Gregg, recently returned from a very successful overseas tour, is producer. Savas Christodolou has composed yet another brilliant musical score, this time for Brecht's famous songs. But nothing more can really

be said about Brecht and Mother Courage except trivial superficialities. Even these words were not really saying anything. I hope you are not alienated by this revelation because when you go to Mother Courage — you are going to Mother Courage — you will be superbly alienated but will be really stunned by the dramatic effect of Brecht.

"Asian Kaleidoscope" is a fun evening for everyone, says Mike Little of the MALAYSIAN STUDENTS UNION. There's songs, dances, music and fashions from Asia and the Pacific. Alexander Theatre, July 28th and 30th. Students 80c. Come and see how the Asians and Islanders do their own thing — you don't have to be an expert to enjoy yourself! Proceeds to COMMUNITY AID ABROAD and MALAYSIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND. Tickets: Sivamani Rasiyah and Michael Little, 544 8122, or at door. Also Monster Asian Handicrafts Display and Sale, "Fishbowl" (Union) July 26th - 28th, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Exotic baubles and beads at unexciting prices. Proceeds — COMMUNITY AID ABROAD.

Eric White of that mammoth organisation the MONASH FILM GROUP reveals the most amazing programme of all time to be presented at the next Film Weekend. The weekend is taking place from the evening of Friday 28th of July to Sunday the 30th. Films to be shown include "The Fixer" and "2001 A Space Odyssey". A total of around ten features will be shown. The venue is to be the Shoreham camp. About 55 miles from Melbourne. The cost will be

about \$4 per person. Further details from the Union Hall or Post Office before screenings.

"The MODERN DANCE CLUB is alive and thriving and looking forward to a successful second semester" exudes the lovely Gina McDermott. At present various members are rehearsing for a demonstration to be presented for the Clayton Arts Council this month, an invitation the MODERN DANCE CLUB is proud of. Don't forget, fellow-students, you can enjoy the Monash Modern Dance Annual Performance in October, a must for all cultural-minded individuals, a truly exciting and revolutionary experience.

Remember that fairy-floss stall during that day they called "re-orientation day"? Well the amalgamated FRENCH/SPANISH CLUB had a lot of fun running it, and the project helped improve the club's fund, and financed a little treat for our members — a champagne breakfast. Crazy maybe, but we never had so much fun, and the tutorials afterwards were never so lively and bubbly. Next, we are organising a French weekend at the Shoreham camp, and this should turn out to be a weekend to remember. If you are doing French and/or Spanish, and have not joined the club, you have certainly missed something!

"That which the Lord hath ordained as the sovereign remedy and the mightiest instrument for the healing of all the world is the union of all its people in one universal cause, one common faith."

BAHA'U'U'AH

# ANTI-CONSCRIPTION CENTRE



## BEFORE.....

### BROADSHEETS ADDRESSED TO

### STUDENTS

SO YOU THINK THE EUREKA STOCKADE WAS GOOD?...

For forty-eight hours on Wednesday and Thursday, July 19th and 20th, an Underground Draft Resistance Centre will be set up in the Monash Union Building. Well-known wanted draft resisters will be given sanctuary in the centre, and it is expected that the Commonwealth Police will try to arrest them. A similar centre will be established at Sydney University simultaneously.

#### WHY?

This action is not being taken to provoke a violent clash with the police. Draft resisters, who like most people are a little touchy about spending 18 months in gaol, would not risk themselves merely for the sake of a hot-headed punch-up. The anti-draft siege will occur for deadly serious reasons:

- To publicise the National Mobilisation Against Conscription, which will start on Friday July 21st with marches in every major Australian city. The Mobilisation, aimed at the NS registration period starting July 24th, is intended to instigate the most massive number of refusals to register since conscription was introduced by Menzies.

- To demonstrate to the McMahon government the degree of public hostility towards conscription. The very fact that underground resisters can publicly eat, sleep and talk to people on two of the country's biggest campuses displays a large-scale opposition to an unjust law. Physical force might be used to crush this situation, but the government cannot wipe out the fact that thousands of people publicly participate in an act of concrete defiance towards its laws.

- To conduct a 'work-in' against the National Servitude Act. Wide-spread publicity and educational activity will be undertaken both on

and off the campus. A draft counselling service will operate. Falsies will be filled in. Students, staff, campus workers and the general public will be confronted with the whole issue of conscription. The siege will function as a campaign HQ, to which all school students and the public in general will be invited. Only the police will not be welcome...

### UNION STAFF

For the next 48 hours the Union Building will be under siege. Four draft resisters have been given sanctuary on campus by decision of an MAS meeting. The aim of the whole exercise is not mere bravado on the part of the students in defying the government and police. It is to express our solidarity with these and other draft resisters, and to activate people in opposition to this most unjust law.

Our concern is that Union staff understand what it is that we have accomplished here..

We have tried to keep inconvenience to union staff to an absolute minimum. We have no desire to increase the workload of present staff... it is already heavy enough.

However, we believe this issue to be extremely important, and one which requires sacrifices by all.

We ask you to look at any inconvenience caused to you in this light — it is for your sons and friends we struggle as well.

Draft resisters face 18 months gaol for obeying their consciences. Any sacrifice we make is a small price to pay in comparison.

The siege will continue through Thursday night and maybe beyond. If we can assist you in any way with any problems which arise, please drop around to Lot's Wife office any time. With mutual co-operation we are sure that worries can be lightened.

OUR THANKS



# DURING.....

## BEHIND THE BARRICADES

When the building of the first barricades began on Wednesday afternoon, a pall of seriousness fell on the union building sufficient to frighten off large numbers of Monash students. The slamming of the first chairs through the door handles left the waverers in no doubt that there were people here who were not taking the protection of the draft resisters lightly. As the piles of chairs and tables grew, the atmosphere inside the building gathered tension. Even though the barricades were flimsy, their very presence was disturbing to some, exciting to others. The act of building barricades is a strong emotional stimulus, and everyone who pushed a table against a door and piled chairs in the staircases became, by that act, physically bound to the defence of the building.

Outside, in the drizzle, a girl crouched under a tree on the corner of Wellington and Dandenong Roads, peering at the passing cars, watching for two-toned Holdens and Falcons packed with big men wearing hats. Against the trunk of the tree rested a walkie-talkie. She would stay there three hours. Elsewhere, at every point around the campus, people huddled in the bushes, sat stolidly in cars, peered around corners, waiting, watching for the police. Further out in the surrounding suburbs other people waited near telephone boxes, ready to ring into control at the first sign of any movement. Later, in the night bikies rode around and around, patrolling endlessly.



Loaves and loaves of home made bread appeared. There were boxes of apples and oranges. Coffee urns materialised. Joints went around. Couples, and probably threesomes, crept into the darker corners. Children ran about. Old friends met, particularly the sort of old friends who only meet at demos, marches and protests. It was a weekend in the middle of the week. The longer the siege went on, the more cheerful everyone became.

The police car pulled up next to the girl and the boy at checkpoint two. Their names were taken. It is illegal to operate a walkie-talkie without a permit. It is illegal to do anything without a permit. Police cars patrolled up and down Wellington Road. Commonwealth cars cruised around the university. Men sat in their lonely cars in the car parks, listening on their radios, trying to probe the security network. As the police drove around we drove around after them. We watched the police stations; we watched the roads; we watched from high and low, from east and west and north and south and all points in between. No definite move could have been made by the police without us knowing well in advance. We made a safe place for the draft resisters. If the police had come we could have got our people away easily. That they didn't come meant a total victory for us, for we succeeded in creating some liberated territory; we provided a refuge, which was what we said we'd do. And Greenwood could do nothing.

And then the radio came on. And it wasn't just a voice lost among the static. It was loud and clear. People rang in from all around Melbourne telling us they could hear it. Now we had something else to defend. We had a voice. It is a voice which could cost someone five years, which makes it a very valuable voice. So, even after the resisters had gone, the sentries stayed out, and the patrols went on, right through until Friday morning. Now we know that we can throw up a security screen like this, we can use it again, and again, and we can continue to use the radio, because we can protect it. Every skill is learned through practice, and the last few days have taught many hundreds of us skills which will be invaluable now and in the future. We learned that there are hundreds who can be relied on; hundreds who are prepared to work, and to take risks for the movement. And we also learned how good it is to be out there, on the offensive, making it happen. With the barricades, the sentries, the radio, we physically changed a small part of Australia in the last forty-eight hours.



The music kept going as more and more people streamed into the union with sleeping bags and other comforts. They passed through the reception committee at the only door remaining open and filed awkwardly up the narrow passage left in the barricaded staircase. Downstairs the coffee shop was busy but, like everywhere else, there were few chairs to sit on. The main caf became a desert: all the tables and chairs were piled into barriers ten feet high. Small groups of people went about purposefully finding the gaps in the defences and filling them. The tactics and design of barricades were discussed in urgent little groups as people learned, through practice, one of the oldest political skills of them all. As the barricades went up and down, in response to emergencies, false alarms, and because of the freeing of the union during the day, the expertise of the builders noticeably developed. Veterans of the Melbourne University siege of 1971 offered advice and criticism in a friendly but old-handish sort of way. People came from everywhere, drifting in to check out the scene, to lend a hand. Some just sat. But nearly everyone of the hundreds who passed through that building in these two days were actively involved in some part of the security organisation. Just to keep sentries and patrols out for forty-eight hours requires very many people, and there were enough.

In the corridor down near Lot's Wife conspiratorial twos and threes whispered urgently to one another. Inside the office, the telephone operators and co-ordinators were answering calls, making calls, making up rosters, swivelling around on their chairs, gossiping, laughing. There was a lot of laughing. There were also grim faces. Organisers seem to enjoy looking grim. Chains, locks, bolt-cutters and similar paraphernalia came in and out of the surrounding offices which had become impromptu Q-stores. A definite military atmosphere could be sensed, but always overlaid with a slight sense of play. It was an acting-out. Everyone was fully aware of the inherent absurdity of attempting to turn a glass building into a fortress, and yet it was not just a half-hearted gesture. It was as if everyone were being tried out; a dummy-run for the revolution.

But it wasn't a dummy-run for the draft resisters. They stood to lose eighteen months of their lives. When they appeared among the crowds they were a slightly haunted looking bunch, wary, alert, and by no means sure that the cops mightn't suddenly spring out of the woodwork. We were all glad to see them and it was good that they just appeared and disappeared from time to time, always giving the impression that they were around somewhere even if very few people knew exactly where. Their presence was a gesture of faith in their defenders, even if their ultimate security was to depend on cunning rather than strength.



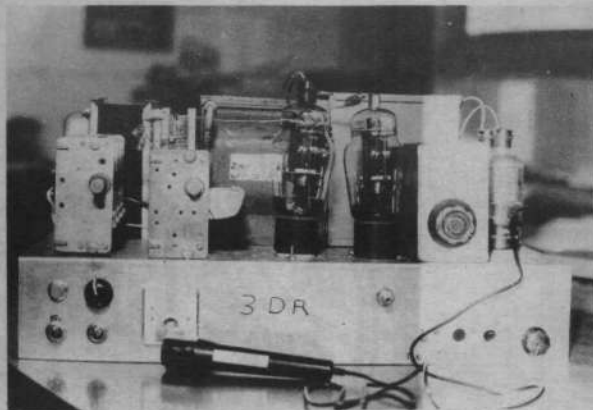


#### OVERNIGHT BLOCKADE UNBROKEN

Four hundred anti-draft activists last night successfully maintained the Monash Resistance Commune in a state of siege. The defences were sufficiently tight to discourage a raid by the Commonwealth Police. The Draft Resisters have been able to eat, sleep, walk and talk openly in the Monash Union Building without the harassment to which they have been accustomed whilst underground. A couple of false alarms were successfully dealt with. Barricades were installed in every conceivable approach to the upstairs foyer area. Morale of the defenders is generally high, if somewhat bleary-eyed. There is still a need however for more defenders.

#### THE SIEGE GOES ON

The siege will continue tonight as a continuing provocation to Senator Ivor and his bonny boys in blue. Organisational meetings of the whole body of defenders, occurring as needed, will decide strategy and tactics. Given the duration of the siege and the huge number of defensive tasks to be carried out, an increasing number of defenders is vital. Please come along to the siege and give your practical support.



#### TONY GETS THE COLD SHOULDER

Yesterday our staunch defender of truth, justice and the American Way, Senator Greenwood issued a challenge to the ALP to debate the National Servitude Act. Since the ALP appeared reluctant to accept the challenge, Tony Dalton decided that such a witty conversationalist as the Senator should not be left without a talking partner. Accordingly Tony last night decided to give Ivor a ring. His Glen Iris home number answered by Mrs. Greenwood revealed that the Senator was burning the midnight candle in Canberra. A person to person call to the Attorney General at Parliament House there was greeted by a rather flustered long distance operator who, after having ascertained that the caller was a Mr. Anthony Dalton took several minutes to discover that Greenwood was in conference until the early hours of the morning. Tony, who was rather surprised that the Senator's keystone cops had even managed to discover an anti-draft action which would keep Greenwood up, asked if he could ring back (after all he didn't want to disturb both the Senator and the cops who together could do a far better job of bungling than on their own). Tony was told he could ring back this morning at 9 a.m. We suspect that Ivor will be "asleep after being in conference till the early hours of the morning".



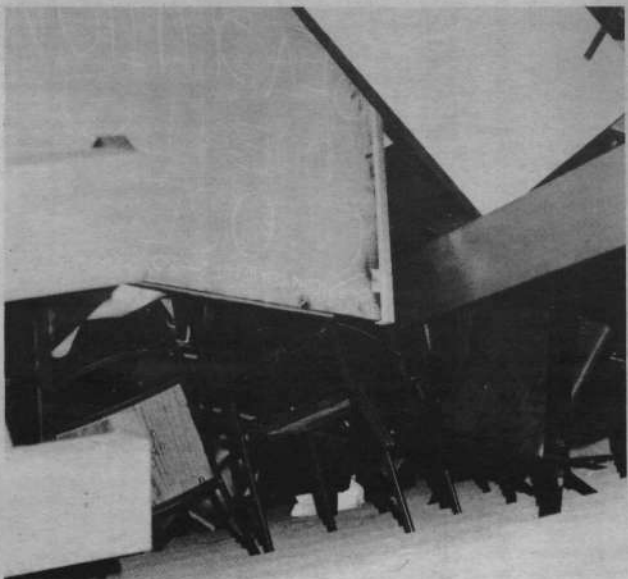
#### STOP PRESS 8.39 a.m.

Tony in fact did get through to Greenwood and issued the challenge personally to him to debate the conscription issue. Greenwood replied that he would be busy in Canberra for a few days and unfortunately could not. Just as Tony was asking Ivor if a replacement could be provided to accept the challenge, the Senator had an elbow seizure, and hung up. Tony's faith in rational discussion has been severely shaken as a result.

#### COMMONWEALTH COPS GET A COLD NIGHT

The Commonwealth Police have closely watched all the university entrances throughout the night. A Commonwealth Cop car was parked at the main entrance, the bus entrance, the science-north entrance, the roundabout near the halls and the outlet road near Engineering. Several cop cars cruising through the grounds were reported at various times and a police car made a nuisance of itself to the inhabitants of the Halls of Residence. A suggestion to supply them with Monash caf coffee was dropped on the grounds that one would not do that even to one's worst enemy.

—Authorised by PAC







# AN ISLAND OF CAR PARKS BILL GARNER

Monash University is an island in a sea of car parks. No, the car parks are more like a moat, forming the outer defences of this fortress of learning. To penetrate to the university proper you must pass through barriers, checkpoints, a maze of directives, a forest of signs, an army of uniformed men; you have to show identity cards, display authorization on your car, and abide by a set of regulations which makes it virtually impossible to do anything for which you have not paid, signed, registered, and generally been listed, tabulated, computed and slotted.

Then, if you put a wheel wrong, if, in the multifarious confusion of colourful signs, the reds, greens, yellows and whites, the stripes and lines, the ins and outs, the do's and don'ts, you park out of place, you are subjected to a parody of legal process whereby you are stickered, reported, fined and generally harassed.

The terrifying thing is that this exercise in bureaucratic lunacy is taken with more seriousness, by the university authorities, than are the intellectual activities which are supposedly their main concern. Thus, when a student either deliberately or out of despair simply parks her car in a vacant spot, wherever it may be, and then ignores or forgets about the fines which are imposed, the whole wrath of the university descends on her head. Unless she pays, she is refused re-enrolment, and refused her degree. Staff members can lose their jobs. And for what? A few parking fines. And what are the fines for? For offending the sense of status which the uni-

versity insists is basic to the activity being pursued here.

What is the crime and what is the penalty? The crime is parking in a place which is reserved for someone of higher status. I have never heard of someone being fined for parking in a yellow area when she had a green sticker. It only works the other way. The penalty, which is grossly out of proportion to the crime is to refuse to allow students to continue their studies and to refuse them their degrees. This is ludicrous.

The zoning of the car parks, which is the cause of most offences, is simply an extension of hierarchical authority into an area of life where there is not even the shadow of an excuse for it. What has car parking to do with intellectual excellence? Why should a professor, who arrives at half past ten, have a special place reserved for him near the buildings while the student who arrives at nine o'clock has to walk a quarter of a mile?

The solution is quite simple. Remove the zoning. This removes the bulk of offences against the car parking system, and relieves the

sense of total regulation which permeates the university. There should be a common parking system.

## BARRIERS

The strange thing is that while, to any reasonable person, car parking would seem to be one of the trivialities of life, at Monash it has come to occupy a position of such importance in the minds of some of the administrators that there is a real danger that it, and other similar regulatory activities, has come to pervert the whole nature of the university. The car parking system serves as a barrier between the university and the outside world, and as such it is directly antithetical to the idea of a more open university. Visitors are not welcome at Monash University, and they first encounter this attitude at the gates. The gates are designed primarily to keep them out. There is also a most offensive sign telling them that this is a private and not a public place. The small amount of parking space allotted to visitors is an indication of the small number of them the university expects to come here.

The gates were put up on the basis of the excuse that there were outsiders who were driving through the university at such speeds as to endanger people here. Now this might be true, and the installation of the gates might have lessened the incidence of this dreadful crime, but it is only one consideration among many on the question of whether the gates should have been put up at all. The other effects of the gates are much more significant and the university authorities are either blind to them, in which case they are stupid, or they wish to encourage these effects, in which case they are

malign. The effects are to create an exclusive enclave, a privileged place into which only those who are authorised by the Monash municipality may enter. It is a form of police action which affects not only the tiny group of offensive drivers, but also everyone else who comes to Monash. That the university is encouraging this sense of total control is further shown by the regulation demanding that all cars must have stickers. The white sticker is in some ways the most pernicious of all, for there is not even a financial justification for it, and such justification in the other cases is hollow enough. The white sticker was introduced simply so that every car would be registered with the Monash authorities, so that it could be introduced into the system of regulation. There is an obsession at Monash with the regulation of every detail of life. Segregation is pursued at every level and is backed up by coercive force. Even eating and drinking tea are segregated activities.

## SEGREGATION

The form of segregation, and the coercive enforcement of the hierarchical structure of authority in areas which are quite remote from the main teaching and learning activities of the university, can be overcome by the removal of physical and bureaucratic barriers. The gates should be removed. The restrictions against students eating in the Faculty Club should be removed. The prohibitions against students drinking tea in the staff common rooms should be removed. One is amused to hear academics who profess to be interested in students, even to like them, at the

same time refusing to eat and drink with them. But in so far as there are many, perhaps most, academics at this university who will defend their privileges in parking, getting drunk at lunch, and quaffing tea, it must be realised that they do not think that these privileges are trivial at all. For them, this is the stuff of living. Status depends on separation for them, for they need institutional reinforcement for their supposed superiority. In open competition many of them might not fare so well. I am not interested in merely expending energy in a diatribe against the car parking system. The regula-

growing sentimental affection for the fifties, let Monash stand as a warning to them as to what was the vision of the men of the fifties. We are living and working in it. Progress was conceived as being a matter of increased efficiency, better administration, clear definition of roles, a completely bureaucratically structured life. Unfortunately, these are still the men who control the destiny of the university. They are in the grip of ideas which have turned sour but they have taken them so far that now they are reluctant to change them. Thus, they are going to add yet another wing to that disaster of

They tore down the signs. Later generations became accustomed to them. It is also interesting that, in a time when there has been little student unrest at Monash, the Administration, far from easing up on restrictions, has taken the opportunity to screw things down even tighter. The number of regulations increase every year. Examinations, instead of decreasing in numbers, have increased in numbers. And yet this is at the very time when more and more staff and students are beginning to wonder whether education can be pursued at all under conditions of total institutionaliza-

difficult for a centralized authority to achieve major victories, for there are no major battles. Subtlety and cunning are more apparent now. This should not surprise us, for university students are selected for their intelligence, not their physical strength, and institutions, as has been clearly shown elsewhere, are highly susceptible to action which turns their strengths into weaknesses.

Much as I would like to think that changes can be brought about through the present structure of university government — and I think that some can be — it is the



tion of car parking is only the most blatant and most absurd manifestation of a spirit which increasingly informs every aspect of university life. The very activities of teaching and learning are themselves becoming increasingly bureaucratized, so that what many of us now do resembles very closely what any other office workers do. Thus Monash will be very reluctant to abandon examinations because it is committed to the standardization of thought just as it is interested in the standardization of every other form of activity here. If there is, among some people, a

bureaucratic architecture, the Menzies Building, because for them, that is progress. That building is their shrine. Another shrine is the Administration building. Many students probably do not realise that universities did not always have administration buildings and centralised control. These are quite recent innovations. These developments are not inevitable, much as their defenders would like to give the impression that they are.

Strangely enough, when the car parking system was originally introduced, the students understood intuitively that it was their enemy.

The lines are being drawn for a major battle in education, and it is the universities, which are the bastions of educational conservatism, which will resist the anti-institutional forces most strongly. The extent to which they will go has already been shown at La Trobe University.

Perhaps the battle has already begun. In turning away from mass direct action within the universities, the students may have found more effective means for achieving their aims. If pressure is exerted by individuals and small groups at every point of university life then it is very

common experience of anyone who has ever tried to bring about changes here that it is no less a straightforward political exercise than is bringing about change elsewhere. In this sense, the university has always been a political institution, and always will be. If there is a move from direct action to what might be euphemistically called "indirect" action, then this is simply an attempt to find more effective means for changing the nature of the university. The least that Monash can do, if it is to force us to live the institutional life is to give us some training in institutional politics.

## WHAT IS YOUR NATIONAL UNION UP TO?

### A.U.S. urges scholarships over-haul.

The Australian Union of Students has called for a wholesale review of the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.

It has described as "patently stupid" the Government's attempts to simply "patch up a scheme which meets neither the needs of students or its own stated objectives".

In a 60-page submission to the Commonwealth Scholarships Board, the 145,000-member Union of Students has called on the Federal Government to appoint a working group to investigate setting up a National Tertiary Scholarships Scheme.

This scheme would mean that every student at a university, college of advanced education or teachers' college would receive a scholarship. This scholarship would cover fees and living costs, with the whole of this being needs tested.

"The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme is defeating its own objective of promoting equality of educational opportunity", the submission says. "In allocating scholarships on the sole basis of academic ability, it is denying assistance to many students with a real need and providing it to many who have no need of it. The system often gives most help to those who need at least."

The introduction of such a National Tertiary Scholarships Scheme has been recommended by a recent Senate report and by several

inquiries into education. It is seen as possibly the only way to satisfactorily end the bonding of teacher trainees.

The A.U.S. Education vice-president, Mr. Andrew Bain, described the proposed scheme as "absolutely essential to meet the real needs of students".

"There are thousands of students who are in near poverty and whom the present scholarships scheme does not cater for", he said. "The Commonwealth knows that there are also hundreds of students every year who reject offers of scholarships since they cannot afford to take them up, because the benefits are too low".

"Instead of catering for the elite, the Commonwealth should provide scholarships for all those students in need".

The major change which the A.U.S. is asking for within the present scheme is for a change in the basis of determining living allowances. It wants the level at which a scholar gets a full living allowance increased by \$300, so that his father would need to have an income of \$3,400 or less.

It has also asked for an increase in living allowances; more liberal provisions for obtaining independent scholar status; earlier payments; increased dependents' allowances; greatly reduced penalties for failure in a course; payment for social work students during placements; and an increased number of scholarships. An A.U.S. delegation met the

Commonwealth Scholarships Board in Canberra on June 2. The Board was generally sympathetic to the Union's proposals, and indicated that it would advise the Minister to accept a large number of them.

There exists a reasonable chance that the AUS proposal for a national tertiary scholarships scheme may be implemented.

The Federal Minister for Education and Science (Malcolm Fraser) is reported to be "interested" in the proposal. It is also being seriously considered by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee.

### AUS cuts overseas fares in half

Students and former students of Australian Universities and Tertiary Colleges can now fly Qantas jets to Europe, Asia and America for less than half the normal economy-class rate.

The Travel Manager for the Australian Union of Students, (AUS) Mr. Gregor Macaulay, announced in Melbourne today that Qantas had agreed to provide 5000 seats at fares that have been reduced by an average of ten per cent from last year's AUS prices.

Examples of the cheaper fares: Singapore return, \$273 (formerly \$310); Jakarta, \$240 (\$334); London, \$618 (\$724); San Francisco, \$507 (\$534); Calcutta, \$480 (\$590); Auckland, \$127 (\$136).

One way tickets are also available. The cheaper fares were possible owing to the international airlines' price-war and economies of scale, Mr. Macaulay said. In the

past many different carriers have handled AUS flights. 1972 is the first year all flights out of Australia will be on Qantas.

Timetables and prices are available from today at campus AUS Travel Offices or from Student Councils.

AUS passengers flying to South-East Asia may connect in Singapore with any scheduled Thai International flight for 40 per cent of the normal economy fare.

"With jet travel this cheap, who can afford to stay home?" Mr. Macaulay asked.

"Our theme for '72 is 'GET LOST — Let AUS point the way', he said. "We want to encourage students to chuck off old habits, make themselves vulnerable to new experiences — in short, 'Get Lost'. We are the opposite of pre-packaged, plastic tours that programme out the unexpected. We fly you there cheap, from then on you're on your own".

The number of students and ex-students flying AUS has risen from 500 in 1968 to 2800 last year. This year AUS expects to fill 5000 seats.

"The new fares mean that the rest of the world is only half as far from Australia as it used to be," Mr. Macaulay said.

"Australians are realising they are neither British colonials nor Asians — but fellow-passengers on spaceship Earth", he added.

Any students or former student at a tertiary institution is eligible to fly with AUS. Former students must first become Life Members of AUS, which costs ten dollars fifty cents.

### STUDENT SURVEY

A survey of student employment over the summer vacation was sent this week to over 700 Monash students.

The survey is being conducted by the Australian Union of Students and the Monash Careers and Appointments Office.

It has been sent to a one in ten sample of full-time students enrolled last year. The same survey has been sent to students on twelve other university and college campuses in Victoria.

The A.U.S. education vice-president, Andrew Bain, said that the aim of the survey is to find out whether there were many students who were unable to obtain employment over the Christmas vacation, and the consequences of this on their academic program in 1972.

In addition, the survey will ascertain how important summer vacation employment is to students, and how and when employment was sought. It will also look for any relation between student characteristics and success in obtaining vacation employment.

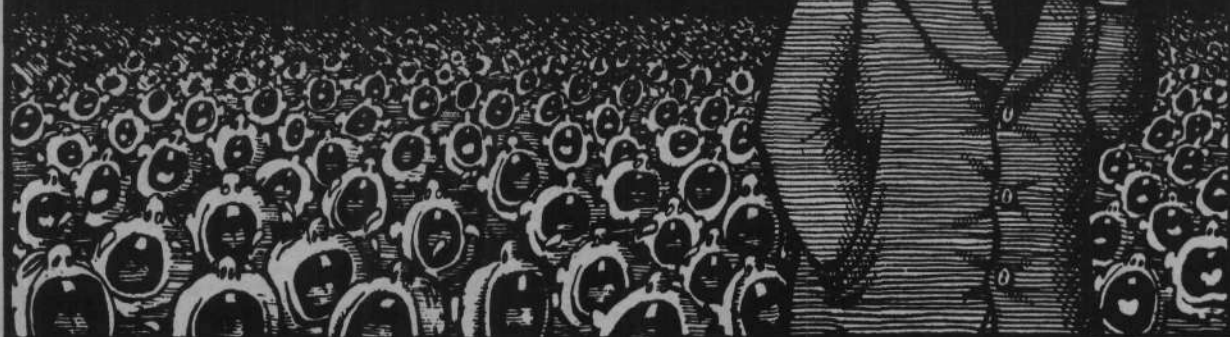
"We hope that this information will be useful in assisting students get employment next Christmas," said Mr. Bain.

As the survey is being sent to only a sample of students, it relies on everyone who receives a form sending it in.

So if you were one of the lucky ones, please fill in your questionnaire now and return it in the reply-paid envelope supplied.



# C.O.R. REPORTS MAY 1972



## UNION BOARD

The Union Board has continued to function in its inimitable style — a politically divided body removed from the students. Some progress has been made on the provision of certain services and the relaxation of regulations regarding individual usage of the Union. But the Board remains unable or unwilling to seriously question its own functions, composition or perspectives. Developments are regarded piecemeal. Progress is measured in quantitative terms not qualitatively. Overall the Union has been 100% better under Doug Ellis than the past six years.

Specific developments have been:

1. The Gynaecological Service — now operating and running to full capacity. An increase in hours is needed.
2. The introduction of a 24-hour Contact Service is well off the planning stages and will commence in the second semester.
3. The 24-hour rock concert was a new innovation with some considerable success. Individual initiatives were made — an encouraging feature.
4. John Medley Library — developing well. A new sub-committee has been formed so that those people most interested in the Library will be encouraged to run for election.
5. Catering — always a source of conflict has again been raised. A dietitian has been commissioned and Lot's Wife has run a survey.
6. The Union Constitution and repositioning of the Board has been the major source of conflict. After two Union general meetings and considerable agitation by three members of the Board a postal referendum was held. The exercise has been criticized for its expense, yet it served two very important functions. It provided the only real link between the Board and Union Members on a major policy decision for years and thus involved members in debate on the future of the Union and priorities. Secondly, it strengthened the Board's position vis-a-vis Council and Professorial Board, both of whom have expressed unofficial disquiet at the proposed constitutional changes. Well, that's all for the moment. Free the Union. Involve its members. Control our own lives. Debunk the Union Board.

PHILIP HERINGTON

As this University has developed the administrative offices and the bureaucratized senior academics have come to realize that the students and the lower staff (both academic and non-academic) ought to have a say. Hopefully 1971/2 will be remembered as the period when this realization came to fruition in the Union. The Union is ideally a place where all members of the University congregate and mix freely, and where the extra curricular needs of all members of the University are, in part at least, satisfied. Consequently it is important that all members of the University be represented on the Union's Board of management.

In the last two terms, the Union Board has been involved in considering its own repositioning. I believe that the repositioning decided upon satisfies most fully the conflicting demands of the members' functions — expertise and continuity placed against responsiveness and a changing membership. One hopes now that those invested with the legalistic authority within the University will see their way clear to accept this well considered proposal and will not allow either conservatism or paternalism to cloud their deliberations. It is my fervent hope that this long and serious discussion will not be brushed aside, by those with the statutory authority because of their own prejudices. In this hope, I see a more dynamic and creative Union.

Apart from this most fundamental step, the Board has in its managerial capacity made several changes and one hopes improvements within the Union. The full activities of the Board and its sub-committees will be found in the minutes available for perusal in the M.A.S. office and from the Union offices. But, there are also a few items of note. The Family Planning Service is now operative supported by Union funds. A new hamburger bar is on the drawing board for this year. The John Medley Library is an ever-extending concern. The Board is still considering possible forms of a contact-Ombudsman service. Notwithstanding crackpot allegations of the Board's subjugation to the left-wing domination of such raucous revolutionary personalities as the M.A.S. Chairmen,

## A.P.I.C.

The Academic Progress Investigatory Committee was included in the M.A.S. structure in 1970, to investigate any allegations of unfair treatment of students in regard to assessing students' academic progress, or of non-admission of students to courses, due to political or other non-academic grounds. When such an allegation had been made in 1970 by Mr. Albert Langer, an investigation was carried out by the Public Affairs Committee. It was felt at that time by many students, (including myself), that P.A.C. had been unable or unwilling to investigate this case objectively because of the inherently political nature of P.A.C. For this reason A.P.I.C. came into existence.

In the past twelve months, during which I have been the sole member of A.P.I.C., no complaints of discrimination have been received by the committee. Hence the committee's activities for the year have been nil. My two years' experience on A.P.I.C. have led me to the conclusion that there is no longer any role to play, and hence that it need not exist.

A. C. KANE

## SPORTS AND RECREATION

I am happy to report that the Shoreham camp project has been an unqualified success. The site is a real asset for Monash and must be developed still further to cater for future student needs.

Three new squash courts will be built by the end of the year, whilst three others are planned for. Despite the recent increase in squash charges, the demand for courts has not fallen — in fact it has increased!

The field house complex is in the final stages and a definite starting date will be announced shortly. The "intra-mural" sports and rec. program has begun on a rather shaky start — however the idea is worth encouraging. I urge my successor to help in this area.

MURRAY G. MOON

immediate, past and present, the Board struggles on. Its meetings are open. Its records are available and its members are approachable (with certain exceptions). So if you have a beef, make it heard.

BRIAN J. CANDLER

## EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

We are adopting the name Education Action, as it more accurately reflects our perspectives, aims and approach.

**Perspectives** — Education is a life-long process, not to be regarded as the sole property of Schools. Thoughtful, critical Action is educational. Therefore we hope to involve more Monash students in a two-way education process (alias "mutual consciousness raising") between students and for example the "general public" (alias... workers).

**Aim and Approach:** By working together students and workers can develop more self reliance as together they unveil the nature of the society that frustrates them both.

**An Example** of such an activity is the "WORKOUT" idea — 25 people from Monash joined a working bee at a Richmond School. (Ref. Lot's Wife May 1, 1972). Attendance at parents/teachers meetings increased from six to 160 (over half of the parents) within 10 days after the Monash students showed interest in the school. This is seen as a successful first step in mobilising the community for a struggle with the Education Department over a particular radical staffing demand. The now strong Greek migrant involvement is leading to more concern for Greek culture in the School. Many other issues are now emerging from that community.

**Other distinct areas of Education Action are —**

- helping local secondary students organise themselves around their grievances;
  - offering help to H.S.C. students through lectures and tutorials on their various subjects;
  - encouraging discussion and action around radical educational alternatives to schools.
- Relatively autonomous groups are organising these various activities with continual informal contact between them as well as occasional General Meetings. Thus one group can get ideas and contacts from work done by another group. For example throughout the H.S.C. "tutorials" secondary students spontaneously raise their grievances against "The System". Such personal accounts provide invaluable leads for further work by the other Education Action groups. Also all groups benefit by

the resources provided by the radical educational alternative group.

We consider it essential that potential teachers at Monash begin to think educationally before they get shoved through the crash course called Dip. Ed. Therefore we are trying to encourage continual contact between Dip. Eds. and students of all years. Student-ship holders in particular should develop some educational perspectives now whilst taking an ongoing interest in the problems of the young teacher. Dip. Ed. students should share openly their experiences in schools with non-Dip. Ed. students as well as uniting amongst themselves.

Education Action is a flexible conglomerate of active groups of people who have one thing in common, despite some variety of ideological positions. They all want to DO something now, rather than be "armchair revolutionaries". If you are interested in any of the mentioned areas, or if you have any ideas of your own, contact us through our Box or pop in some time to see what is happening.

**REMEMBER: "THE BEST AND PERHAPS ONLY EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL CHANGE IS ACTION TO BRING ABOUT THAT CHANGE."** (Ref. John Holt, Lot's Wife, May 8.)

— JOHN VAN DALFSEN

## ART ADVISORY

The Art Advisory Committee had not met formally yet this year but plans to do so on the 16th of May. Since I made my last report the committee has purchased an unimpressive (my adjective) Arch Cuthbertson entitled "Chance Arrangement" for \$100 and also two valuable (valuable to the collection) prints — a silk screen by Jan Senbergs called "Incoming Ministers", and "Banquet for No Eating" by George Baldessin — both bought at a cost of \$60 each plus framing, from the Crossley Street Gallery.

A further private effort was to make available, on request, copies of catalogues of the University's collection — artists, title of work and current location. These will continue to be sent to any interested people who leave their names and addresses in the Art Advisory Representatives' letterbox at the M.A.S. office.

YOLAND WADSWORTH



## GENERAL AND MAIN LIBRARY COMMITTEE

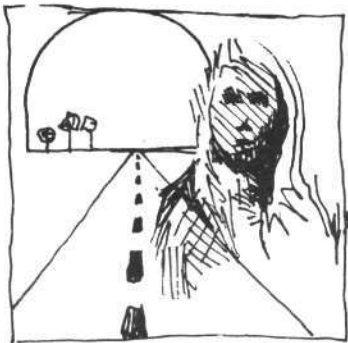
It seems pretty pointless to make Jan or Rosemary run off two sheets of paper for committees which deal with similar subjects. So, here goes with a twin-set library report.

The General Library Committee deals with the high finance side of things, along with staffing police and so on. All a student rep. can do in committee is keep an intelligent look on his face, and make sure he knows enough of the reasons behind police decisions before they are made to ensure that these are in the "student interest".

So far there is little cause for complaint. Given a restricted budget which cramps its style a bit, the management side of the library is giving us a pretty good deal. Further improvements will mainly

Users' Committee? Well, students seem to be making good use of the Main Library's Graffiti Board. Usually, I am only contacted after requests on the board have been turned down. One of the few requests which has not been met was that for provision of coin-in-slot lockers. These cost \$510 per set of four, there is no warranty or service, and broken locks cost \$90 to replace. I guess you could say that the library isn't being unreasonable in spending their money elsewhere.

The next few weeks will find me trying to sound out student opinion on library fines. It has been suggested that these may be raised to \$1 per night for overdue overnight books. I asked for, and was given, some statistics on loans



come from action 'outside' — e.g. the A.U.C. or the Professional Board. Library money has been set aside to buy material "in areas not the accepted responsibility of any existing Department". \$15,000 is in the pipeline from the American Council of Learned Societies to buy books in the relevant areas of Economics, English, History and Politics. Also, the system of staff fines seems to be running smoothly. However, a few hassles are likely sometime soon. The Biomed, will be even more crowded than usual this year, with a 17% increase in enrolment of students in disciplines catered for in that building. About half those in Biomed, at the time of a quick survey in April this year were using non-library material (anything from assignments to Lot's Wife) so some peer social pressure may come in handy here.

The Library and Audio-Visual have gotten together to plan the provision of services for blind students. There will be a call (fairly soon) for volunteers to do such things as read material onto tapes. And what of the Main Library

etc., as a guide to any recommendations which might be made. At the time of writing, I am still trying to decide what meaning to put on the results. Anyway, we'll see what happens.

## ROSS HOWELL BIO-MEDICAL LIBRARY

The main problem confronting this library this year is one of space. There has been quite a large swing in enrolments from physical to biological sciences and conditions in the library at the beginning of the semester were similar to last year's third term. No money is available for immediate extensions until the next triennium (1975). Suggestions have been made for moving part of the collection to one of the other libraries, the Hargreave or Law. Also, a separate study area for first-year students who do not rely on reference books very heavily has been suggested. The crowding situation is not extreme at the moment, but is likely to get worse as the exams approach.

ANN WESTFORD

## LAW LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The first meeting of this Committee for 1972 was held on Wednesday, 19th April. As both the Chairman, Mr. P. Kilbride and Mr. J. Fajenbaum are on sabbatical leave this year, the committee comprised Mr. H. Finlay (Deputy Chairman in the Chair), Mr. T. Southwell (Main Library Librarian), Mr. E. Glasston (Law Librarian), Dr. M. Pryles, and Richard Cockburn and myself as student representatives. The Law Library has successfully applied for a grant from the Victorian Law Foundation and shall receive \$60,000 payable to the University in three annual instalments for the purpose of the Law Library. In particular, the grant is for the purchase of volumes to fill in gaps in the serial publications to which the Law Library already subscribes, of reprinted editions of legal treatises and monographs which were formerly unobtainable and of additional multiple copies of those series of law reports and digests which are used most frequently.

At the committee meeting it was decided that the subject sets, Legal Administration, and Crime and Punishment, of the Irish University Press series British Parliamentary Papers should be held in the Law Library.

Resulting from the purchases under the grant, there is now less space on the shelves of the first floor of the Library, so extra wooden sorting shelves are to be erected, backing onto the display shelves.

The Library intends to subscribe to the current issues of Shepard's Citations (National Reporter System) and using the Victorian Law Foundation Grant to purchase the complete back set. Also the Irish Law Reports will be purchased immediately they are reprinted.

As a result of the successful trial period of the armchairs near the display shelves on the first floor, I have successfully requested that armchairs also be provided on the second floor of the library.

On behalf of the students I expressed student appreciation for the Library staff's helpful, friendly manner.

There have been some student requests to have the Law Library open until 11 p.m., similar to the Main Library. This request is especially relevant when one considers the reports, etc., which may not be removed from the Library. This request has so far been rejected on the basis of economics and the effect on "morale" of the Library staff. I intend, with the other newly appointed Law Library representative Cate McKenzie, to hold a survey to find out the opinion of Law students on this and related matters.

KEN HANLON

## ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

This year the Activities Committee has tried to put on a greater variety of entertainment than in previous years, and in doing so, has catered for many more student interests. The term started off with a highly successful orientation week. We had two Union Nights, lunchtime concerts every day, the freshers' breakfast, and a barbecue and rock concert. If the weather had been good this would have proved to have been the highlight of the week.

The next major function was the John Mayall concert, which in spite of certain criticism, was a great success. The Commencement Balls this year were as good as any we've had before. A major experiment we tried was not having a big band (like Johnny Hawker or Barry Veith) or a band like New Dream. Instead we put on S.C.R.A., Kush, Tammy Shud and Jerry's Joy Band. This had a certain amount of success but wasn't as popular as we had hoped.

A major development in the field of entertainment provided was the First Monash Festival of Australian Films. This was a tremendous success, and the films were of a high quality.

Union Nights this term have been another success with artists such as Jerry's Joy Band and Shepherd. Other developments in Union Nights have been the introduction of folksingers in the Caf. and the opening of the Billiards room and the John Medley Library Lunchtime concerts have seen bands like Country Radio, Hamilton County, Bluegrass Band, and Clockwork Strawberry.

The functions we have put on so far this year have been varied and interesting, and all had a great response from students.

MIKE EMERY

## ALPINE LODGE

The Alpine Lodge has continued existence throughout the year despite interference from the infamous committee. Ah ha! Some plants grow from the dunghill call bureaucracy. Unfortunately Buller has not yet been liberated — does W.S.A. have to take over the place as a mountain H.Q. against U.S. imperialism to shatter the prolonged cigarette commercial image — maybe!

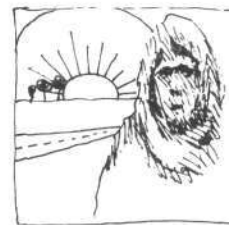
Historical progress will be made in style when the long awaited joins itself to the Lodge! And as membership to this Club is compulsory and non-gratuitous the long prayed-for extensions will come — later. So the Committee awaits; standing upon its record. But all problems aside, Monash's most comfortable campus corner remains congenial and indeed convivial. What with new dunnies, it will only need a stock of free beer(?) to make it seem like heaven.

PAUL BRADBURY

## CATERING COMMITTEE

Very few developments have occurred in the area of catering since my last report.

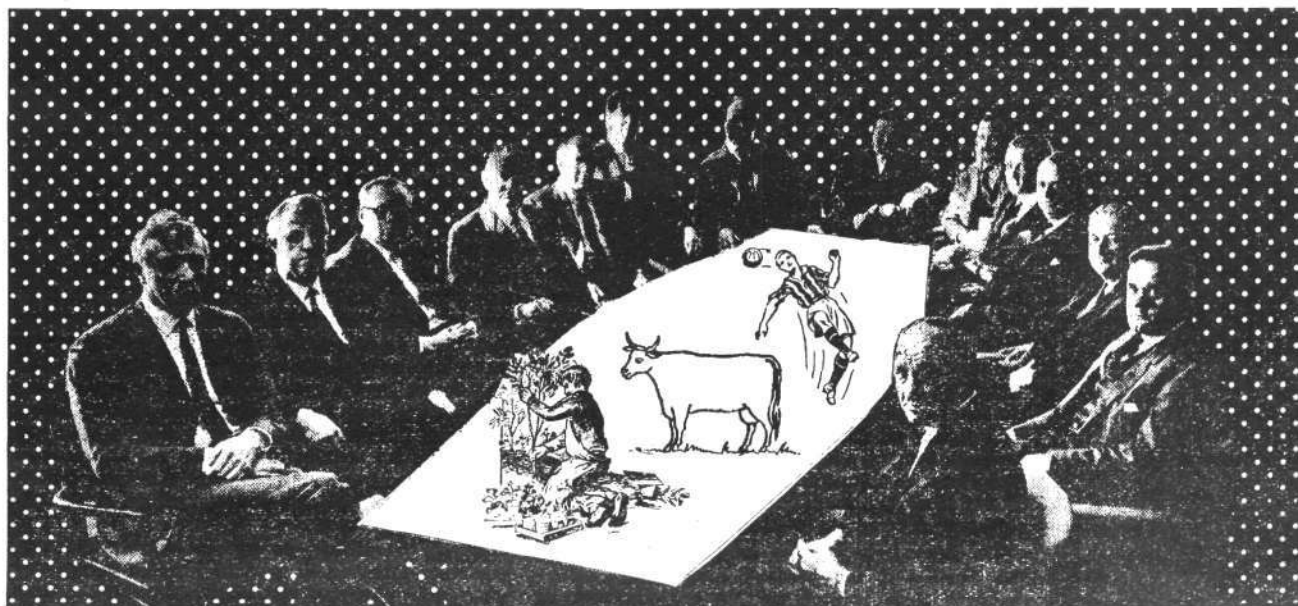
The proposed hamburger-bar will be built in the not-too-distant future and this new outlet should prove most popular with students. The prices of most items were increased at the commencement of the year and while this move has met with some resentment from the student body, it is unlikely that the old prices shall be reverted to, in view of the continued increase in prices of consumer goods outside campus.

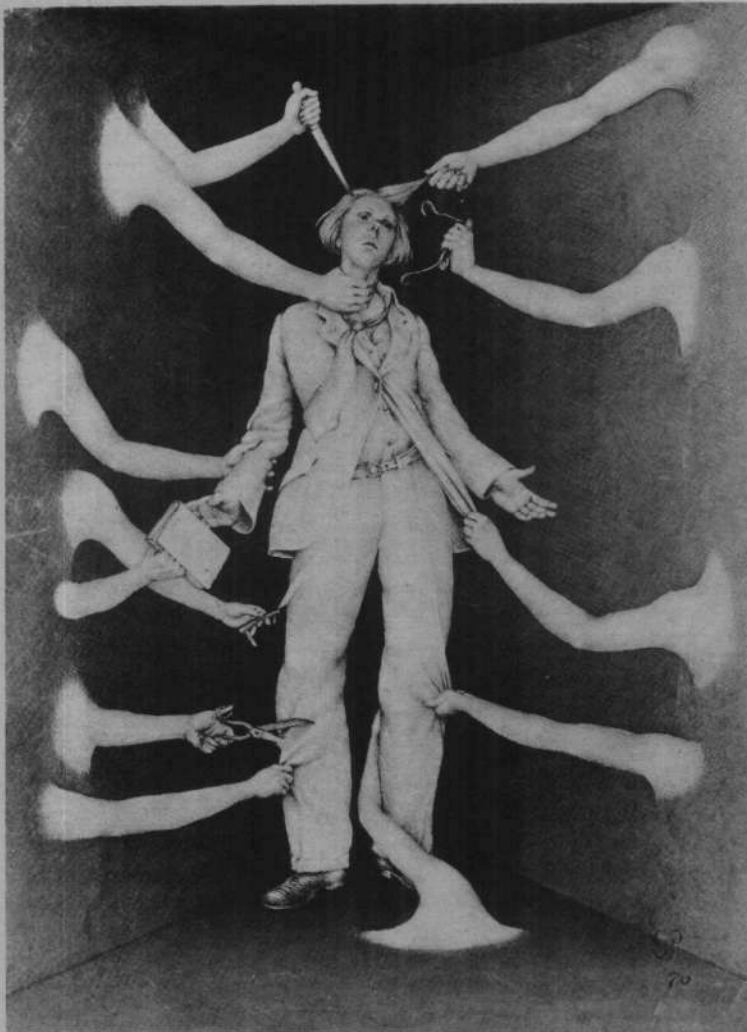


The likelihood of a bistro being established in the Union in the next few years now appears remote as extensions to the Union building may be delayed for some time. This fact is a disappointment to many students who have been strongly advocating the establishment of a bistro on campus.

As always, student complaints are discussed at the Catering Committee meetings and answered by the Warden where possible.

A. ROCHMAN





# THE PAST BELONGS

AN OPEN LETTER TO T

BY CHRIS EASTMAN-N

I have a fairly long-standing com-  
interpretation of Karl Popper. Ha-  
sional man" (with considerable ef-  
Open Society and its Enemies" I  
had to say would not rate a full s  
remarks I would like to offer.

Insofar as Popper is a voice raised against the more traditional (e.g. Stalinism and Fascism) totalitarianisms, I don't think anyone who has a modicum of respect for human dignity and freedom, could deny what he is saying. The period in which he was writing was notorious for tremendous advances by totalitarianism not only in the geopolitical sense but also in a cultural and intellectual sense in the freer areas that were still left. One cannot help but admire Popper for the comprehensiveness of his attack on totalitarianism. Further he does a considerable service in sorting out the Marxist system its totalitarian tendencies from its obvious virtues i.e. the liberty and freedom that had inspired Marx to take up his pen in the first place. Further, I think he successfully and rightly takes to pieces the debased language of 'Holism' that was so badly exploited by the Comintern in the 20s and 30s (i.e. the debased universal terms became jargonised propaganda and polemical terms which conformed with opportunistic foreign policy or other political policy objectives rather than intellectual ones — this is not actually Popper's argument but I take it that this is what he is responding to in his criticism albeit couched in different terms). And I confess he does a good job on debunking the scientific objectivity of the Marxist system. To me this is especially important as this aspect of leftist thinking has often made for criminal suspension of moral awareness.

This is all to the good of Popper but I think one asks where all of Popper's criticism is leading. Sure the poverty of traditional historicism is real enough but does that mean we must abandon universal categories altogether to the ministrations of parts? Must 'primary' qualities be allowed to be concealed under the secondary ones? Further could we not say that Popper is pushing down the edifices of the already fallen 'straw men'? What perspectives could Stalinism and Fascism give on democracy other than a flattering one? Hasn't Popper ignored the uncomfortable revaluations of the existentialists? Has he taken into account the reasons for the utter despair that the intellectuals of the 20s and 30s faced? Does Popper in the slightest degree follow up the cultural and social consequence of his theory of piecemeal reform; at least follow it up in terms beyond the alternative blandishments of the totalitarian world? Has Popper read Huxley's 'Brave New World' or (for-

gotten the author) 'Fahrenheit 451'? Does the failure of historicism in the Soviet Union or improvement of working conditions in the western world make capitalism any more acceptable? Isn't Popper taking the virtues of the consumer world a little for granted? Are not Popper's ideas on Freedom ignoring the cries of poets and other literati in and outside America who now despair and have despaired of its freedom and democracy? George Orwell in the late 30s talks of the decline of freedom in America. Have not historians of the great immigration documented this decline of freedom of the old frontier or near frontier America? Does Popper consider the development of Yankee Imperialism and its gunboat and marine diplomacy in Central and South America, The Philippines, Japan and China? Do not the blandishments of Imperialism invalidate the suppositions of democracy and freedom inside the metropolitan power?

One could go on and on, hardly even touching Marcuse. But one could not because what Marcuse has to say about people like Popper is utterly devastating. What he is saying is that Popper (and people like him) hardly examine the nature of their own society at all. And the fact that in using as a referent the crude totalitarian states in central and eastern Europe he utterly fails to see the possibility of a different form of totalitarianism at home. Marcuse points the finger at Popper and says you are an apologist for this new and more sophisticated and subtle form of totalitarianism. The intellectual "closure" that you and your friends try to impose is just as stifling and impoverishing as that of Stalinism.

Marcuse demonstrates the linguistic closures attempted by the Wittgensteinians which restrict conceptual thinking outside the possibilities of metaphysics. He shows how behaviourism (borrows a lot from Koestler's attack on behaviourism) tries to destroy the idea of mind and the validity of individual feelings. He demonstrates the systematic syntactical closures of meaning (c.f. Orwell's Newspeak) already widely used in the popular press (e.g. Time Magazine). He demonstrates the systematic destruction of abstract thought and its impoverishment into the banal observation of John Doeism and Richard Roeism. He notes the destruction of the subversive power of art and creative thought into an inte-

grated fun and consumer consciousness whereby production and destruction, War and Peace ("War is Peace", "Ignorance is Strength", "Freedom is Slavery") Eros and Thanatos are organised into non-contradictions within the overarching system. He notes how this fun and consumption consciousness involves a terrifying suspension of moral awareness whereby even the most insane calculations of war and peace are made to appear safe by eliminating mediating reflective cognition. (Have you seen or read Catch 22, MASH gives a damn, Noam Chomsky's American Power and the New Mandarins?). He demonstrates how the positivist universe of discourse and action restricts by systematically not looking at the factors/or assumptions behind the given order of facts. What exists is real and therefore rational (shades of Hegel). It eliminates the subversive power of thought by eliminating the need for mediated cognition. Only the existing facts matter (Be like a detective and find out the facts and somehow you will get wisdom). He notes how the 'scientific' study of politics becomes an analysis of what is (Popper is very obviously rationalising the existing trend of the immediate pre-war era of New Dealist interventionism and post-war reconstruction etc). He notes the rise of operationalism in the definition of meaning whereby the existing process is described at the expense of what the possibilities and alternatives to the existing facts could be (an implicit denial of what is not). Popper is extraordinarily bad in this as he only conceives of desirable change within the existing structure of New Deal and Post New Deal Capitalism. He completely fails to see as Marcuse does that the capitalist system very clearly promotes certain kinds of development and of more importance significantly blocks others.

This selective aspect of modern capitalism is primary. I think this is what Marcuse's message is. Marcuse maintains that the whole point of technological development, if there is one at all, is to eliminate toil and the repressive political, educational and cultural ramifications of toil. Marcuse maintains it is precisely this development that modern capitalism and its ramifying apparatus is successfully attempting to block. This apparatus is comprehensive, co-ordinated and extremely repressive. It conceals its repression by blocking perception of what is not (ignorance is strength).

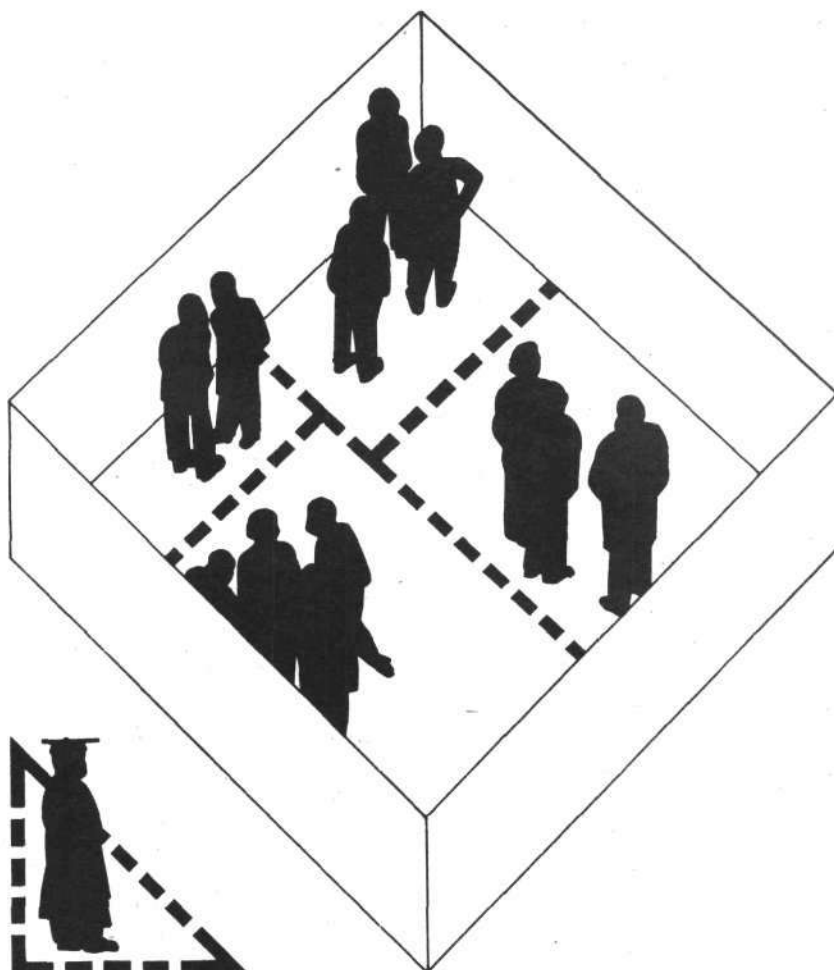


# TO THE ENEMY

THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT

GLE AN EX-HISTORY STUDENT

commitment to send you a Marcusean  
ing read Marcuse's "One dimension-  
ort) and re-read Karl Popper's "The  
decided sometime ago that what I  
ale essay. However there are some



of blocking ideas which could subvert the existing reality of the artificially perpetuated struggle for survival (freedom is slavery) and the artificially perpetuated international struggle and the eternal preparations for war (war is peace).

Marcuse blasts to pieces the Popperian notions that piecemeal technocratic reform and appeals to 'genuine' scientific reasoning are any more 'objective' (i.e. neutral ideologically or morally speaking) than the more primitive notions of 'scientific' reasoning that he so successfully overthrows. The kind of piecemeal reform that Popper advocates is a product of vested interest and what is important, vested interest which has no interest in genuine human advancement outside its own repressive apparatus (i.e. we will modify the condition of work and as far as possible, though necessarily in a limited sense, humanise the productive apparatus; but we will make sure that no one will even want to contemplate development of absence of work). Thus the manipulated and intensively propagandised "proles" will forever be doped victims of consumerised culture and bonded forever to efflorescing and involuting forms of production and waste.

This form of totalitarianism is to me far more terrifying than the Gestapo/G.P.U. tactics or the brainwashing techniques of traditional totalitarian states. In this state the victims are intensively propagandised objects which are above all unconscious purveyors of an extremely vicious and destructive system in which human beings are consumed by their own consumptive activity. The difference between the old and the new is this: the old one you could taste in the mouth whereas the new one is a capsule you swallow without taste. The totalitarian experience is mediated in apparent humanisation, increasingly sophisticated entertainment and restricted liberation of sensual life. The experience is necessarily impoverished by its purpose and the alienating depersonalising aspect structured into the capitalist system itself. Bach and Beatles become one as a background noise at parties; TV, a sugar and water surrogate which the masses live on outside working hours; film becomes an outlet for frustrated sexual fantasies (a trend perhaps, though not the whole thing). Sexual relations are manipulated into the 'liberated' meat rack variety (Do read one of half a dozen sexual gutter press publications already in

Australia — the personal columns remind one of property or car ads). Playboy magazine combines consumption, 'intellectual' entertainment, surrogate sexual satisfaction and a virulent message of it-ified impersonal and 'absorbed' sexuality (What sort of guy reads our mag? — the guys who heavily buy the products we advertise — sex, booze, cars and cosmetics — and who has brainless nymphs (female bodies) crawling all over him. Naturally the guy who reads Playboy is attractive to women — as a result of the sexual ideas, booze, cars and cosmetics we offer). In the same package you get the most corrupting forms of political absorption (who buys our booze? — a successful Wall Street broker who is handsome and wealthy and has a flashy car and women and who is socially 'involved' in helping niggers and the 'underprivileged').

The necessary distortion of human consciousness (working hard — successful — with good entertainment and sensual liberation) in my eyes and in Marcuse's represents a complete and 'systematic' violation of any decent concept of humanity I can think of. And I think any man of conscience and good will ought to fight what is happening. Popper is apologising for all this and in the face of this sort of critique he cannot possibly stand.

This brings me to the nature and structure of humanities in our existing university system. It is just as much an instrument of the modern capitalist system as the educational institutions of the Chinese Confucian empire were instruments of the Imperial China. The preponderantly 19th century Positivism (history department) the behaviorism (in the psych dept.) and scholasticism in general (especially the English department) have been coming in for a tremendous hammering since W.W. II and yet we barely see a ripple of it — why? I remember reading Marshall McLuhan's (not a heavy of the intellectual world, admittedly) 'War and Peace in the Global Village'. When I read it, it was like a revelation (and an immense relief). He put the most tremendous bomb under the pretensions of positivism in particular and the highly inhibited and arrested intellectual development of the traditional literati. (There is a long history of this going back 50 years if anyone cares to read — Orwell's 'Inside the Whale' puts it in very clear terms. Also, at McLuhan's suggestion I turned to

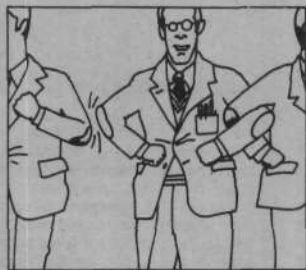
James Joyce. I'm reading 'Ulysses' now and I can see more immediately something of what McLuhan means). This applies not merely as to content but as to style of communication. The essay as we normally see it in university now appears like a similar thing to what Chinese students had to suffer. (The eight legged essay). Highly structured, formalistic in the extreme and immensely limited for expressing decent explorative creative thought. Its impoverishing aspect lies mostly in the fact that it never could be any more than 'retailing' of the facts, the pushing of existing information blobs to and fro and then adding a 'profit margin' of commentary to produce a boring unimaginative monologue. The mode of expression is in no way explorative; it is anti-explorative, anti-art and anti-creative. (Without exaggeration I can truly say that I never read an interesting essay in the whole of the time I was at university). When one tried to be creative with it one came out with a melange of ridiculous rococo, a hopelessly disorganised mess as one tried to abandon the form and yet not abandon it for fear of being failed altogether. (I compromised in the end by putting my 'ideas' in a forward and postscript and putting what was 'expected' in the middle).

But that is only a beginning: the humanities can only justify themselves beyond being a self-perpetuating hierarchy of mutual backscratches by positively encouraging creative and explorative (and therefore developmental) thought. That does not mean merely looking for new pickings for data but (in the case of history) it means a constantly advancing and plural historiography. Further, it implies a considerable breaking down of disciplinary barriers (which are heavily responsible in many cases for a degenerate intellectual incest) which often merely restrict the educational experience.

But the restriction of the educational experience is not primarily the essay or disciplinary barriers (symptoms not causes) but the extremely destructive (educationally speaking) assumption that by the age of 22 or so one has to be already a 'packageable' commodity on the intellectual (or, if not good enough, ordinary job) market. This means virtually, by the definition of the structure that the education you are providing dovetails into, that the promotion of genuinely creative and explorative thought is impossible. You must produce a pro-

duct who is methodologically repressed by the end of the course and four years is not really all that long. So, virtually, from the outset, genuine intellectual freedom has to be curtailed (Not that an 18-19 year old is exactly equipped to explore anything by himself — reference our uniformly lousy school system — but he is denied it not merely in the non-interference sense but also the enablement sense).

Perhaps this is couched too much in the vicious plot/conspiracy mould. This is not meant. I mean there is intellectual freedom of a kind. I mean there is, within the existing structure, a range and distance of explorative and creative possibilities. I remember in my second year especially being given a great deal of leeway. In fact right through the system I was allowed a tremendous amount of leeway. And such as I got, I am appreciative of. But to put it in perspective, it struck me as remarkably similar to the leeway that must have been given to young Chinese students in the 1890s, re western learning. But when the crunch came in 1898 with the great reform movement the mandarinate showed the real limits of its perception. They just weren't equipped for the total changes of perception that western learning and activity actually required. And I think you will admit that had the pupils of these mandarins even the faintest understanding that this was the real situation they could not help but be resentful of their teachers and potential rebels and revolutionaries to boot. Therefore, when I speak of repression and lack of freedom I mean it in the sense that one of these pupils would have meant it.



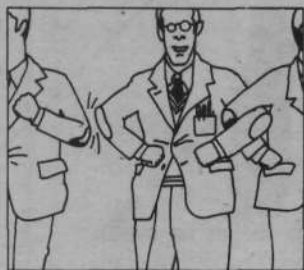
It may seem unfair but you cannot deny that whatever freedom you do give it is to an end. Just as the old mandarins would give their pupils leeway, but not beyond the point of allowing them to be anything but eventually mandarins themselves, so it is with you. They still had to accept the 8 legged essay (perhaps a little modified) and would still owe the basic structure of their thought to the Confucian classics. And insofar as you had in mind a certain kind of product in me you have succeeded. I am not only a confirmed bourgeois (my parents 'fault', not yours) but will inevitably be a mandarin in my turn (albeit a somewhat cantankerous and rebellious one). My perceptions are so tied up with the history department which had a formative grip on my youthful mind that it is unlikely I shall ever escape. I resent that because I am sufficiently aware to know what that means.

And what does it mean to the 'average' student? For those who go out of the university it means an end to education. They have been given the vicious (educationally speaking) illusion that somehow they are complete; that they have a total fairly finished package of abilities to offer their future employer. This of course is the most abominable lie. They have barely scratched the surface. In reality university is only the end of the beginning. And yet for purposes of capitalism it cannot be that. They require methodologically competent people who can easily adapt this competence to bureaucratic and business operations. They don't want mature, developed and individuated human beings. They only want a certain competence. Besides, intellectual explorers are a disaster in a bureaucratic (corporate or government) structure. They are not settled or committed. Their thinking is vague and generalised. They have touched many things but have not had time or the will to master anything.

Genuine education can only be administered to a class of people who are leisured to some extent, i.e. capable of prolonging their education throughout a lifetime (or at least for significant periods beyond the existing ones). Up till now, only the aristocratic class has been able (or had the will) to do this. Further, the growth of a leisured class will not occur under the existing order, although by

rights we have the technical means now at our disposal to create a vast unemployed non work force without returning to barbarism. (A great many questions are raised here which are far too big to be dealt with here. It is sufficient to say that terms such as 'standard of living' 'gross national product' 'wealth' or 'cost structure' are prejudiced as measuring standards of the given order. They are its minions and our guides to the maintenance of existing intellectual and material resource allocations; therefore the decline registered by these indicators, were there to be massive unemployment, would, in my opinion, only serve to conceal the massive wastage of intellectual effort and material resources that existing occupations and resource allocations already now perpetrate.)

The courses that universities offer do not cater for liberation from toil (of the non creative and non liberating kind). They provide the necessary final reinforcement for the 16 hour-a-day worker. This is (almost by definition) not a reflective toiler but a slogger; a chap who can process vast amounts of information quickly. This person cannot afford to be reflective because it would spoil his productive efficiency. He is an operationalist, an intellectual process worker, a prole. And if he is bright or brilliant that will make him an Alpha class prole. He is a prole and if he tries to be anything else he is going to have a hard time because that is not what is wanted (looking at the course as a whole concept of education). The catch cry is work the little



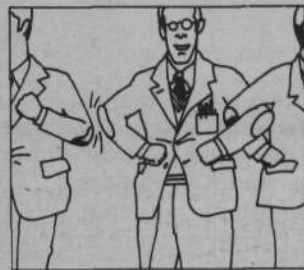
tyke because it doesn't do to think too much. I have been told obliquely and directly quite often this little thought; and it is interesting when one does try and really think because in terms of what one is ostensibly doing (becoming a completed package) one is thinking too much. And thinking too much means contemplating as far as one's youthfulness and limitations of experience will allow, the frightening, the overwhelming and devastating questions that beset mankind; for they are surely very grave and profound and any man who has even a pretence, a modicum of awareness must at least ask them and do the best he can to answer them. And if the initial phase of education renders this kind of thinking as 'thinking too much' then it forfeits its claims to being genuine or honest. It is a nasty cheap surrogate of the real thing which almost inevitably creates controversies and debate that can only be archaic irrelevant or pure humbug.

The history department is particularly guilty in this aspect. Not altogether, because like all things it is a bit of a mixed bag. What I am speaking of is the emphasis on the actual material of history at the expense of a mature and developed viewpoint towards it. It is a truism that each generation reinterprets its own history. And why? Because each 'generation' perceives more or less differently as the world and its problems change (which it is doing remarkably quickly of late). And how do those of each generation perceive? They do so through cognitive guidance from the generation before. They work upon this guidance with their own experience to develop beyond it. But where is this guidance now? It virtually isn't. What is, is a nasty mechanical attitude which says that we don't really care very much whether your attitude reflects a more or less profound level of awareness but whether it is a 'nice', neat, correctly stylised package. In other words its not what you say so much as how you say it that matters. This is the value that is put on the cognitive as opposed to the operational mind and it is very accurately reflected in the relatively minor role played by historiography not merely vis a vis the 'data processing' subjects but vis a vis method; i.e. Philosophy as reflective cognition, even in that area formally

allotted to it gives way to method, the operational technique of approach, selecting and organising data material.

Perhaps you still think I am being unfair? But I am not impugning your motives or sincerity. I am simply trying to point out what an effect you are promoting. I am saying you are not providing a humanities education but providing a much narrower professional training. Within those limits there is a certain freedom and leeway but it no way changes the final result (except that those like myself to whom 'too much' leeway has been given will not be as good 'professionally' speaking as those who have trod the straight and narrow). I am saying that the effects of this are extremely impoverishing on the students you teach. They come to university from school in dire need of stimulation of the phagocytes. Their already existing education is appalling, lopsided and impoverished of everything but vast amounts of data. Most of them come to university ridiculously immature for people of 18 and 19. In short most of the necessary emotional stunting to make them fit in easily with our way of life has been done to them. University could reverse this process, but it doesn't. It just gives them more of the same old junk!

There is a great deal more I would like to say on this facet but time does not permit but I will say this. For a long time I have had the very strong suspicion that had I not mentally developed at all between the ages of 17 and 22 my passage



through university would have been much smoother. I would never have been disturbed from the central task of producing vast numbers of technically more proficient essays than the ones I was writing during my matric year. The difference between matric and fourth year university was a greater surface sophistication in the handling of my subject. What maturation there would have been, would have been picked up by the by. And for the average pupil this would not amount to much because the necessary motivation for anything but mental force feeding was not provided at school (schools do not motivate their students beyond passing exams) or at home (where the influence of the parent has rapidly declined after their children's emergence from puberty). University is one of the few places left where there is the potential for an enlightenment that could go some of the way to undoing the damage that has been done by the growth of capitalism on our humanising institution. The 'humanities' at least have this potential to humanise, to speak out about the plight of our culture and to help people adequately face it and the consequences of its failure.

Finally I would like to end up what I wanted to say to you by asking you a question. How many people in your department would you go to if you were suffering as a result of growing intellectual maturing and awareness? The sort of criteria by which people are promoted just don't make for that sort of person do they? You might say that there is no need for such people and on strictly professional terms you are right. But I have tried to show that there is a very real need for a university to be much more than that; and when it is not, that it is failing. I am saying that if a person does not have that sort of problem which I am talking about then that person has had his experience of education and growing up expurgated and stunted. Growing up in an age like ours (I mean the 20th century) is difficult and painful and when it is not it is not genuine or full. If there is no confusion or extreme perplexity in the imponderables about us, what sort of awareness can that person boast of other than the most narrow and limited variety.



# POWER AND MONEY



**C.P. KINDLEBERGER (MACMILLAN)**

**REVIEWED BY GRAHAM DUNKLEY**

Somewhat pretentiously subtitled "the politics of international economics and the economists of international politics," this book is an attempt by the author of a standard text book on international economics to bring some political realities into the study of international financial problems, without the usual diagrams, equations, graphs and models ad nauseum which are the stock in trade of the orthodox economist. To this extent he succeeds, but it cannot be considered to have accomplished anything like the sub-title's claim.

economic activity.

Most of the general aspects of these specific problems are dealt with in the second section of the book, the specific problems are in the third section. The general aspects involve sovereignty, power, imperialism, war, and peacekeeping. These are complex international political problems of which he studies the economic aspects. His conclusions are realistically considered, but essentially orthodox and therefore he would be open to attack by the Left. For example on the issue of imperialism he goes into the Marx-Lenin Hobson thesis of economic imperialism as the highest stage of

national politics' in such a limited work.

He goes on to show policy differences between capitalists, over tariff issues, export of capital and such problems which prevent the cohesion of a dominant ruling power elite. Again this would not endear him to the Left, but it is by no means a naive apologism for the establishment and he goes in some detail into the various lurks that some corporations have to evade taxation or get tax concessions from the government, etc.

He also goes into the issue of sovereignty in the international realm, particularly with reference to



The politics of international economics is the main theme, involving consideration of both the practical and the more subjective political aspects of trade, foreign aid, migration, multi-national corporations, international liquidity, etc. This involves an examination of institutions such as the IMF (International Monetary Fund) in the context of the gold standards, its decline in the 1930's, the development of the gold-exchange system and the role of international political issues such as French policy of return to the international gold standard.

However, in a book of this size none of these issues can be considered in great depth and the main

accomplishment has to be an outline of the differing opinions on the various subjects. In this way the book is a handy guide to the issues rather than any kind of general theory. To this end he considers the various possible interpretations of the motivations of France in pushing for the gold system and French financiers in developing what has become known as the Euro-dollar bond market, and comes to the conclusion that it is primarily nationalism, an attempt to eliminate reserve currencies which do not include the franc. He gives brief consideration to other alternatives to the problem such as the concept, originally put forward by Keynes at Bretton Woods, for a world currency and an international central bank with power to change the money supply. He gives only brief consideration to the Soviet bloc, its role in the world economy or the economics and politics of intra-bloc

capitalism, and dismisses it as inadequate, although concedes that there is some truth in it. Basically he sees that foreign investment has not been produced through necessity by falling profit rates at home, though he concedes that usually it is more profitable than home investment, but through some subjective decision of the investor.

He has no illusions about the political motivations of his country, and says that the main imperial pre-occupation of the US today is keeping anti-communist governments in power at any price, but it is not considered in any greater detail. It is only raised to show that imperialism is not the orthodox left view of capitalist government intervention at the behest of a capitalist class which controls the state machinery. With this I agree, but it shows that he is not able to consider the 'economics of inter-

the United Nations and international bodies like the IMF. The political barriers to such unity are well demonstrated. With all this one can then see the relevance of the theorising of the first section where parallels were drawn between economics and political science. In this section he drew analogies between the concept of trade-offs between political interests and the 'Phillips curve' trade-off between inflation and unemployment which is a standard concept among economists. He hints that he is going to try to integrate the two disciplines, and one suspects there and then that he is not going to succeed in 200-odd pages. Once finished one feels that the suspicions have been confirmed, but that some extremely useful ideas have been presented and that the complexity of world problems are shown by this failure.

# LACUNA

## THEATRE

**CLAREMONT THEATRE:** Commencing Thurs. Aug. 3rd at 8.30 p.m. Thurs. - Sunday **DRIFTWOOD**, by Michael Fitzgerald: Bookings at theatre, or phone 24 6405.

**MELBOURNE UNI:** Mon. 24th at 1.15: Concert — Schubert series: Piano Trio — at 8.30 Chinese film — tickets at door.

Tues. 25th at 1.15: Concert at 8.00 films from the Film Makers Co-Op. Tickets \$1.00 at door.

Wed. 26th at 1.30: MUFs — "SAMMY GOING SOUTH" (Mackerrick).

Fri. 28th at 11.30: MUFs — "CASTLE KEEP" (Pollack)

Wed.-Sat. at 8.15 p.m.: MODERN DANCE ENSEMBLE.

Sun. 30th at 8.00 p.m.: EXTERMINATING ANGEL (Burnell). Students \$1.00.

**GUILD THEATRE:** Mon.-Sat.: Festival of famous films, every night at 8.00 p.m.; Mon.-Wed.: each night features parts of the "Wadja Trilogy": three films from the Polish director Andrej Wadja.

Part 1: "A GENERATION" — set in Poland in 1942, depicting the fight of the Polish youth against the Nazis; also: **SO CLOSE TO LIFE** (Bergman).

Part 2: **KANAL** — depiction of the armed struggle of the underground partisans; also: **BOUDU SAVED FROM DROWNING** (Renoir).

Part 3: **ASHES AND DIAMONDS** — the end of the war, and three Polish men contest the Russian sponsored takeover.

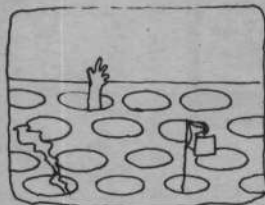
Thurs.-Sat: **THE SEVEN SAMURAI** (Kurosawa).

All screenings \$1.00 for students, and \$1.50 for others. Bookings: 347 4186.

Wed. & Thurs.: Lunchtime Theatre at 1.10 p.m. Play: **THE CHRONICLES OF HELL**.

Thurs. & Fri. at 2.30 p.m.: films: Thurs. **POLLUTION AND FRANCE** (Free).

Fri.: **LES COUSINS** (Chabrol).



## ODDS AND SODS

**GAY LIBERATION.** Every Fri. 7.30 p.m. Union, Melbourne Uni. Open to all.

**SOCIETY 5.** Box 1801 GPO, Melb. 3001, or Tel. 347 7537. Thurs. to Sun. nights. Counselling, legal, law reform, social, public speakers; write in confidence, if interested.

**VICTORIAN FABIAN SOCIETY.** Box 2707X GPO, Melbourne, 3001 for books, pamphlets, lectures, newsletters etc.

**BUOYANCY,** the ring-help organisation, at 236 Drummond St., Carlton. Tel. 347 5166, 347 5323.

**COMMUNAL LIVING INFORMATION CENTRE.** 271 Rathdowne St., Carlton. Tel. 347 6726.

**EXISTENTIALIST SOCIETY DISCUSSION GROUP** meets every Thurs. at 8.00 p.m. in the Graduates Lounge, 2nd Floor, Melbourne Uni. Union. Enquiries 42 6726.

**BOOKS, TEXTS AND NOVELS.** Cheapest in Melbourne, orders taken from students at **Returned Servicemen's Secondhand and Exchange Bookshop, CAULFIELD MARKET.**

Hand-made **SANDALS, BELTS, BAGS** and leather goods. **COUNTRY LEATHER,** 1200 High Street, Armadale.



## FILMS

**CLOCKWORK ORANGE** and **SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS ARE,** both still on the "no free list" over-pricing, so find yourselves a sugar-daddy, or sugar-mummy and go along.

**ULYSSES,** a rather flat, episodic, unimaginative rendering of the book, but with some really brilliant touches, and sex from the female point of view that gives eroticism a new dimension.

**THE LAST PICTURE SHOW,** recreation down to the finest detail of small town, fifties America and close your eyes as you go in and come out, it clashes with the theatre, just a little.

**KLUTE,** shouldn't need any incentive to go and see Jane Fonda, but the film is a compelling non-event.

**ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH,** with Tom Courtenay.

**THE DEVILS** and **JOE,** both still showing, a reflection of someone's taste, anyway; so's **BEDROOM MAZURKA** (Plastic mac and wellington boots are optional extras, although trenchcoat — with or without epaulets — is mandatory. Also, the STAR theatre with the Australian premiers release of **SECRETS OF SEX!**

**THE REVOLUTIONARY,** a re-statement, and somewhat out of touch, it seems, yet well worth seeing; Jim Voight hasn't changed much since **Midnight Cowboy.**

**MURMUR OF THE HEART** at the Dendy, Brighton.

**THE MELBOURNE FILM MAKERS CO-OP.** Weeks 3 and 4:

**THURS. 20th - SUN. 23rd July, and THURS. 27th - SUN. 30th July. 8 NIGHTS AT 8.15.**

By popular demand, Kit Guyatt's sensational **PHALLIC FOREST.** If you haven't seen this naughty clutcher yet you should be ashamed of yourself. Hurry on down.

161 Spring St. (Next to Princess Theatre).

**Admission \$1.00.** Free Coffee. All films screened at the theatre and others are available for hire through the Film Makers Co-Op. Phone Manager John Matthews on 24 8495 for catalogue and information.

**SWINBURNE ART SCHOOL REVUE:** July 27th - August 5th at 8.00 p.m. Bookings 81 8444 and 81 0301 ext. 251. \$1.60; students \$1.20 (Wed. and Thurs. only).

## RESTAURANTS & PUBS

**STATION HOTEL,** Greville St., Prahran, live music Sat. afternoons.

**JOHNNY'S GREEN ROOM,** 24 hour coffee, food and pool tables. Faraday St., Carlton.

**LE MONDE,** 24 hour coffee and snack bar, top end of Bourke St., and next door, late night pizza place **THE HOLE IN THE WALL.**

**BELLA NAPOLI;** beach end of Fitzroy St., St. Kilda, for juicy pizzas, and art extraordinaire.

**IT,** Take-away pizzas and Italian food in Burwood Rd., Hawthorn, near corner of Power St.

And, for hamburger connoisseurs, **MA'S** provides an all night service outside Flinders St. station, in one of those bus-caravans they use at the football. Try the hamburgers with real pineapple.

**Hamburgers** — corner of High St. and Chapel St., Prahran; and Fitzroy St., St. Kilda, for late night hungers.

**MANRESA,** 35 Burwood Rd., Hawthorn (near Glenferrie); coffee, crafts and music.

**CLAREMONT THEATRE:** South Yarra; coffee and folk singing Sat.

days per week, 11.30 a.m. to 9.45 p.m. BYO. Tel. 663 1285.

**JAMAICA HOUSE,** 127 Lygon Street, Carlton. Tel.: 347 4471. Lunch Wednesday to Saturday. Dinner Tuesday to Sunday. Genuine Jamaican food. BYO.

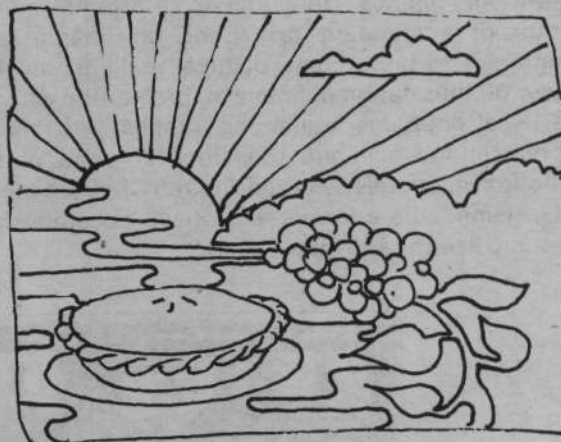
**SMACKA'S PLACE,** 55 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne. Tel.: 39 1788. Good food and jazz. Lunch Monday to Friday. Dinner Wednesday to Saturday. Licensed.

**TAMANI CARLTON,** 303 Lygon Street, Carlton. Tel.: 347 5759. Open 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. for coffee, snacks, meals. Pleasant Italian bistro atmosphere. BYO.

**THE TOASTHOUSE,** 55 Cardigan Street, Carlton. Gourmet toast and coffee every day and into the night.

**UNIVERSITY COFFEE LOUNGE,** 257 Lygon Street, Carlton. Open for lunch and dinner seven days a week. Excellent Italian cooking. BYO.

**CLARE CASTLE HOTEL,** 421 Rathdowne Street, Carlton. Dining room with Australian and Continental menu. Open for lunch 12-3 and for dinner 6-10 from Monday to Saturday.



nights from 10.30. Margaret Road-knight and others. Admission \$1.00. For the more discerning wallet, there's:

**SHAKAHAN'S,** Lygon St., a meal costs about \$2.00.

**FOOD FOR THOUGHT,** 541 Chapel St., about the same.

**KING HIRAM'S,** Lebanese restaurant, Lygon St., Carlton. About \$4.00 for a meal.

**BORBLES,** 183 Elgin St., Carlton. Tel.: 347 1972. Lunch 12-2 Monday to Friday. Dinner 6-11 p.m. every night. Good, cheap fare. BYO.

**LES CREPES,** 74 Toorak Road, South Yarra. Authentic French pancakes Sun.-Tues. 11 a.m. to midnight. Wed.-Sat. 11 a.m. - 1 a.m.

**GENEVIEVE,** 233 Faraday Street, Carlton. Tel.: 347 4202. Open 8 a.m. until midnight for coffee, meals and snacks. Ice creams too.

**GENOA BISTRO,** 71 Nicholson Street, Carlton. Tel.: 347 2992. Lunch Monday to Friday. Dinner Monday to Saturday. Genuine Italian home cooking. Private parties catered for. Licensed.

**THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN BITE,** 18 Molesworth St., North Melbourne. Tel.: 329 9068. Lunch, Tuesday to Friday. Dinner, Tuesday to Saturday. BYO.

**COMMERCIAL CLUB HOTEL.** Extensive menu for very good counter lunch especially the char grill. Good wine selection. 344 Nicholson Street, Fitzroy. Tel.: 419 1857.

**DAN O'CONNELL HOTEL,** Corner Princes and Canning Streets, Carlton. Snacks, good cheer and folk singing on Saturday afternoon.

**KENT HOTEL,** 370 Rathdowne Street, North Carlton. Tel.: 347 1084. BISTRO open for lunch Monday to Saturday. Dinner dance Friday and Saturday nights.

**NAUGHTON'S HOTEL,** 43 Royal Parade, Parkville. Leading University Hotel.

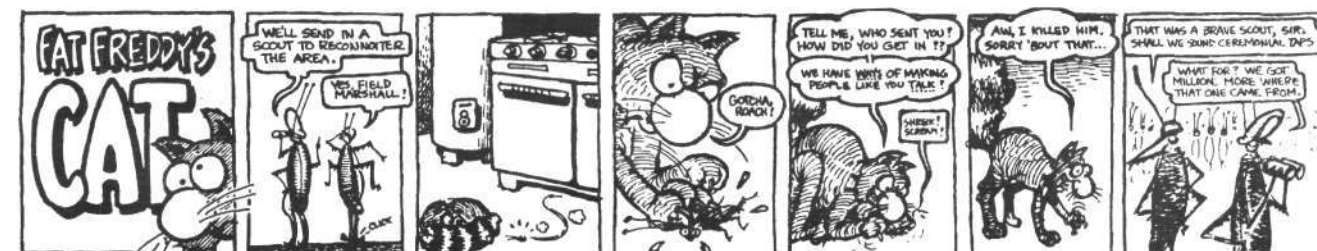
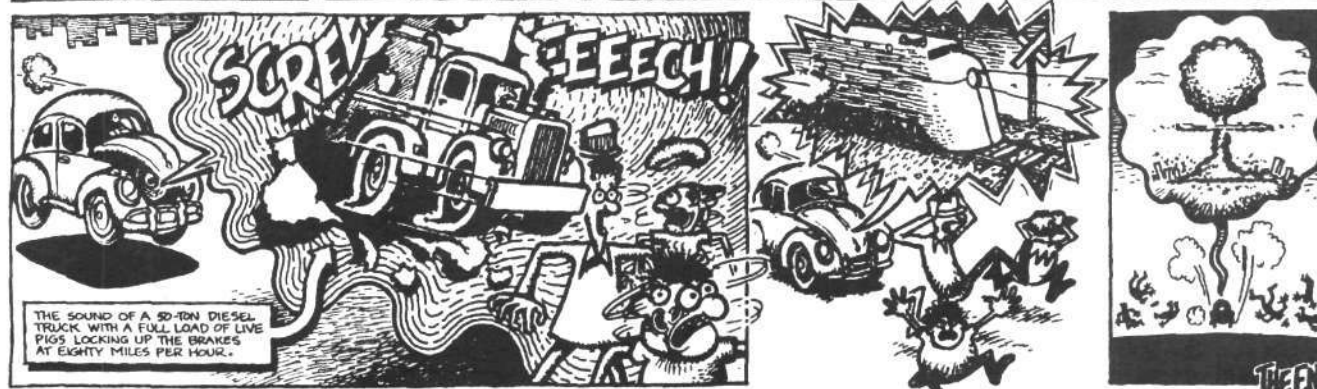
**POLARIS INN HOTEL,** 551 Nicholson Street, North Carlton. Counter lunches 12-2 p.m. Monday to Saturday. Supper Friday and Saturday nights. Folk music Friday, jazz Saturday.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL.** Cnr. Osborne and Commercial Roads, South Yarra. Tel.: 26 5161. ZED BISTRO and TAVERN BAR. Open Monday to Saturday. Lunch 12-3 p.m. Dinner 6-10 p.m.

**SYDENHAM HOTEL.** Elizabeth Street, Richmond. Tel.: 41 2220. Australian and Chinese counter lunches, teas and take-aways. Late licence Friday and Saturday. Top entertainers.



# THOSE FABULOUS FREAK BROTHERS





# PHIL OCHS AND RON COBB INTERVIEW PART TWO

EDITED BY PETE WALMSLEY

*Phil Ochs stumbled onto the stage, dragging his guitar behind him, looking as though he'd be more at home in a dockside bar than a concert hall. His music reflected this.*

Most of his songs were drawn from the early and mid sixties period — rousing, political choruses — *I'm Going To Say It Now, The Ringing Of Revolution, White Boots In A Yellow Land, There But For Fortune*. I don't know who coined the expression *the People's Troubadour*, but he seemed to live the role. Returning for three encores, each departure heralded by waving aloft his guitar.

He was pissed; and enjoying himself. Singing direct political songs with a curiously light, musical voice that seemed to belie the subject matter. Until he sang a strangely hypnotic, melodious rendition of *Changes* (again, a very early song); the mood, rhythm, endless and mellow, yet the lyrics strangely lacking depth — images of leaves, tears, fire — although put across with a feel and sensitivity that captured the audience, made his political songs seem almost banal.

It brought to mind a comment made somewhere, sometime, and as meaningless as any, that Dylan had made about Ochs, that he should be sued for defamation of character for calling himself a songwriter. Ochs sang as though he was aware of this comment, almost playing upon it... almost as though he derived a malicious sense of pleasure from abusing his role as performer. This feeling persisted as, later that night, still drinking, tired, but with the malicious glint in his eye, somebody mentioned that, did he think that maybe some members of the audience were more radical than he was himself?

My songs defined America in the early sixties, and they still hold. They held before I supported the candidate. They held in '68 at the Democratic Convention. And they hold now. They ring true. For whatever reason, and, whatever I do — if I pick up a gun tomorrow and get shot down in a fusillade of police bullets that doesn't put any more radical value on the songs, than being for McGovern or anything else. On the night of the McGovern victory at Los Angeles at the Palladium I was singing outside for 5,000 people that were McGovern workers and I got two encores, and at the end of the second encore I said 'Victory for the NLF' — in the middle of the McGovern campaign, and that's what's important. So where is that compared to the radicals in the audience? What is the meaning of saying that — and getting cheered for it? In the middle of a presidential campaign in a capitalistic country, I think it's fantastic.

**Q. What part do you see yourself playing as regards the really radical left?**

A. I don't know. I'm in a funny position because I helped build it... the radical militant left... I was, you know, the radical militant left before they existed, and I've been around for a long time, and I don't know. I always follow what I think is the life force, you know... I've been dry for two years. I haven't written a song until this song, and I'm basically trying to write working class music, if I can — this is my main impulse now. Because I think that the most important thing is to get to the working class.

That's what has to be done, and also, I think that the working class has a life of its own, and you can go way back to folk songs whatever, you know, I don't like... drugs... acid rock... and all that kind of stuff. I like the kind of earthy Southern American country rock. I like to be able to do it, and do it politically. But do it on a different level from how I'm saying it now... you know, 'My Kingdom For A Car' is like a model example of... you know, writing songs defining the American technological condition and then trying to... I'd like to get people to dig those kinds of songs, with a message inherent in them... My hope is to make a kind of Elvis Presley political album.

**Q. Still got your gold lame suit?**

A. Still got it, sitting in my closet. Waiting. This roller derby song is a start... if I write about ten songs like that, I'll take out the gold suit and put it on.

**Q. What do the radical groups think of McGovern?**

A. They're mostly against him. No... at this point, they are moving out for him. When he started out they were against him. It will always be critical support. The guy's no god or anything. He's just a capitalist reformist. But he's good, you know. And he'll buy time for a lot of people. Buy time for the world as a matter of fact. That's what it boils down to. That's why he's got to get in. And because he's got to get in, I think he will get in. It's a matter of fate. If they kill him, then Kennedy will get in. If they kill Kennedy then everybody's going to get a gun and kill everybody.

I think if they're smart, they could use Wallace in the Democratic Convention to change the platform — give in to Wallace, give him the busing thing, and that takes away Nixon's prime issue.

Maybe that's what Larry O'Brien went to visit him for. And then put him in the cabinet — you know, minister of the south, or something. It's very logical.

**Q. Will McGovern survive a campaign against Nixon?**

A. I think it will destroy Nixon. I think it will fucking destroy him.

**Q. You don't think Nixon will try to angle for a solution...**

That's what I'm afraid of. When McGovern gets the nomination, Nixon is totally political animal, and I wouldn't be surprised if he did a sudden pull out of Vietnam and legalised pot — two weeks before the election.

**Q. Can't understand how the people who vote for Wallace would vote for McGovern — it's frightening...**

A. No it's not. Wallace is not that bad a guy. I mean, Wallace represents 'The People', in fact, more than anybody else.

**Q. Probably says more about the people, than Wallace...**

A. No. I mean he's a natural... he's not far out, far ahead of anybody... he's a very natural person... he's fairly racist and he's playing on prejudices. But he's the guy you'll meet in the bar down the street, that's for sure... and that's very important.

**Q. What of your support for McGovern?**

A. I give critical support to McGovern. I'm not a fan of the democratic party. I'm a socialist. The Democratic Party is a capitalist party, and McGovern's a reformist capitalist, but at certain points in history I think that you've got to... I think McGovern is basically a good guy. He's gone a lot farther than any Democrat this century, with some detailed programmes of some basic changes.

I mean it's not that McGovern's that good, it's just that he's pretty honest, and there's such a political vacuum that he fills that he becomes the focal point for a whole lot of energy that was going nowhere before; now it's got a place to go. I think it's very important to support him and at the same time not to delude people, not to get people behind him or the party, but understand what it is and give it temporary support.

**Q. What long-term view have you of the direction of change?**

A. I don't really know. I want America to go socialist. I want America to drop their ownership, drop their imperialism, and I think there's going to be a lot of thought put in after McGovern gets in. Because when he gets in he'll be a reformist — he'll go so far in the first couple of years, then everybody's got to re-evaluate and they'll probably be attached to the government at that point. But America is so sick, so powerful, and so dangerous, that, you know, it's like being in a plane that's out of control, you might as well just get a good pilot before you crash. There's a possibility of stopping it crashing, but I don't think that's likely anyway, it's so fucked up now.

**Q. What about the alternative of baling out?**

A. Baling out where? I don't think there is any baling out. There are certain forces at work that are going to kill anything. Capitalism, imperialism and technology, and the way that they control the world, and the way they control the natural resources of the world, the knowledge of the world, are on a course that can only destroy everybody, so therefore there is no baling out. There



have been many times in history before when you could bale out, but I don't think there is now. It's too late.

**Q. You talked of socialism and also of how the recording industry, and creative industry as a whole should be entirely separate.**

**A.** Not entirely separate. I mean they should have some independence, and the economics of the artistic thing shouldn't be independent, but that the creative aspect should be totally independent. Right. There always has to be pockets of individuality in the socialist state. Has to be built in and guaranteed, or else it will become stagnant... it applies to everything. I think economic exploitation on a mass level, like basic industries, shouldn't be allowed, but I don't know what art exploitation is... but I think mind fucking and art exploitation should be allowed. Definitely. Sure. Sure. It can be campaigned against by better art — but it should never be outlawed. Andy Warhol — he's mind fucking isn't he? Should he be outlawed?

**Q. You've just been to South America. What were you doing there — whoring and drinking?**

**A.** Very little whoring. A lot of drinking. Lot of politics. Lot of talking... I went there with Jerry Rubin, who went there looking for drugs in Chile... Rubin came in and politicised the drug thing, made it Marxist... he goes way back. The point is that when most people got into dope, they were very naive and unsophisticated, and if they had any politics at all they just lost it; and Rubin was a marxist before he went through it, and still believes in it, even now, but kept his marxism along with it, and that's where the Yippies came from.

I found a sophisticated left in South America. They're incredible. Because they are in a much more primary struggle. Of course, the best group is the Tupamaros, and they have a similar group in Chile called the MIR, which is like... The young left in South America is fully organised. They know how to use



weapons. They infiltrate the police department, they have their own intelligence network.

You know, in Chile, when they elected Allende, who was a sort of bourgeois marxist, the MIR, as an armed young left group, as soon as Allende was elected the head of the entire armed forces was assassinated; nobody knew who did it; through the intelligence of the Tupamaros and the MIR they found out who did it. It was the CIA and certain hired assassins of Chile. They pointed it out, they blew the story, everybody found out, a lot of guys got away, they caught about three or four of them, and, after that, the MIR, became the bodyguards of the premier. Because they were the guys he could trust the most.

And as Allende gets his bourgeois socialism moving slowly, the MIR takes part in working with the peasantry and the Indians, and they seize land, you know, which the government overlooks; or the government wants to get somebody, like a landowner, so the MIR go ahead and get him, they take his land, you know, fuck him up, and they'll do that kind of stuff and work parallel; and sometimes Allende has to slow them down or try to pull them back, but they are there, and they're a separate organisation.

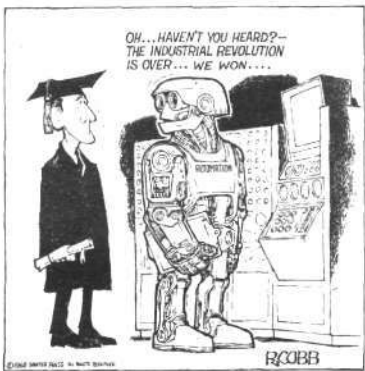
There was a military coup in Chile tomorrow they'd have to face an armed youth. Not a demonstrating youth, not people who know how to throw stones at horses, but people who know how to use howitzers, and people that are inside the army, and inside the police. It is a much more real thing, because it is so much more desperate there.

**Q. Do you think there's a need for such an organisation in America?**

**A.** Absolutely. Around the world.

**Q. Most of the attempts to do this in America seem to have failed.**

**A.** Right. Too much wealth, and too much of an easy life, too much media, but it's not total, it's always there — they couldn't catch the Weathermen who went underground. It was a very big step — and the power structure in America is... on one hand they have these incredible technical facilities — like tonight this incredible stupidity of sending the head of their Republican security in, with surgical gloves, to tap the main headquarters of the Democratic Party, and get caught by regular police. Do you realise how stupid it is. That's symptomatic of the kind of organisation they have — they are actually that stupid. They have the weaponry, but they just don't have... they're just not... together.



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**STUDENT CONCESSIONS AT DOOR**

THE EDITORS would like to thank all the boys and girls at Waverley Offset who rearranged their printing schedules so that news of the anti-conscription activity at Monash could be featured.

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# PAC FORUM

## "THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT — INDONESIA"

MONDAY, JULY 24 at 1 p.m. R1

Rex Mortimer (Sydney Uni.)

"Indonesia's Underdevelopment and some alternatives — North Vietnam, China, Tanzania"

7 p.m. R3/6

### Group Discussion

Jamie Mackie (Centre of South-East Asian Studies, Monash)

Alan Smith and Geoff Currie

Marian May and Nick Hughes (recently returned from I.D.A. sponsored study tour of Indonesia)

TUESDAY, JULY 24 at 7 p.m.

"The Elections of 1971"

Ken Ward (Sydney Uni.)

"The Military Rulers of Indonesia"  
Peter Britton

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Katherine Brisbane, The Australian

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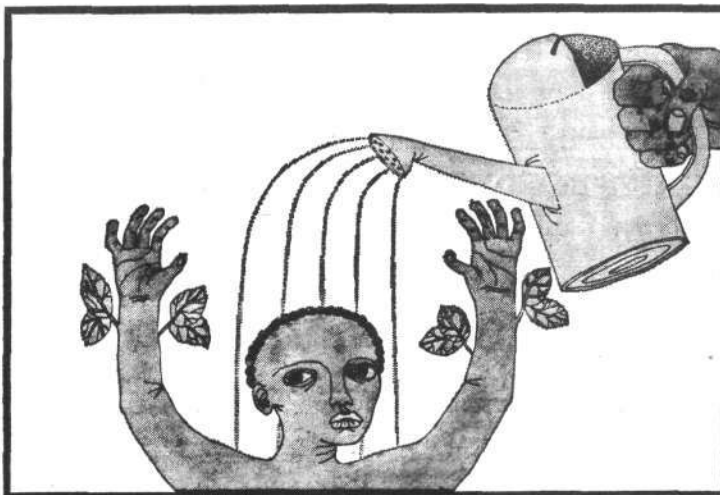
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# LETTERS



## CAF COMPLAINTS

Dear Sir,

On Thursday, June the 15th, I had the great misfortune to partake (for lack of a better word) of what I thought was food in the Grill Room. This "food" supposedly consisted of "hot-dog" (or at least that's what they called it — it was neither hot nor even suitable for a dog. In fact, the dog I offered the remains to, appeared quite uninterested in it) and a bag of chips (which were about as dry and hard as wood).

After attempting to digest this disgusting excuse for nutrition, suddenly several conclusions dawned (or yawned) on me:

1. The meat was so tasteless, I'd been spending more time trying to discern whether or not it was "meat" I was eating, than I'd spent attempting to eat it.
2. Coloured water was being substituted by manufacturers for sauce (or was it?).
3. The chips were inedible (if only because there were so hard).
4. The food was too expensive for the quantity, or lack of it (not to mention the lack of quality) provided.
5. I was sick.

Yours sincerely,  
John Togni  
Med. 1.

Dear Sir,

Re the recent survey on the little caf. Although this is a movement in the right direction (a movement in any direction couldn't be bad) I believe that the main concern of students should not be in merely revising menus, or trying to compete with the current catering arrangements, but to propose a completely new structure of catering and food supply at this university. In the light of subsidies advanced to catering, and the complete monopoly available on campus, it should not be difficult for a radically amended organization to proceed with ease. Items that could be taken into consideration may include the following:

- \* Dismissal of current catering manager, who is openly (to those who know him) anti-student and business-minded.
- \* Re-structuring catering organizations so that it can be directly responsible to students.
- \* Investigation of hygiene (cases of food poisoning are becoming far too common.)
- \* Providing a type of food acceptable to all styles of eating, preference, e.g. ranging from organic, vegetarian type food, to the shit served now.

\* Prices of food and the allocation of profits made therefrom. And no doubt with minimal thought others could think of a few more ideas to these few that come to mind at the moment. It is my contention that food available in the union should be cheaper than food obtainable outside and comparable to what momma used to make. **John West.**

## CONCERT BLUES

Dear LW,

Last Monday at 10 past one lunch-time, there was a fan-bloody-tastic viola soloist (yes a viola soloist!) and a fan-bloody-tastic dancer chick in a ¾ black and ¼ white flowing long dress. There also was a piano-player accompanist. The Bob Blackwood Hall was there in all his splendour and a good time was had by one and all. Thanks Mum.

Anyway — like I afore-said-mentioned, Bobbie Blackwood Hall came too and on his right arm was this flat wooden thing — her name is Stage (or Platform to her friends). They brought along some rather stark and plain (if I may be so rude to mention) friends, called lights. Not once did they show one sign of emotion or friendliness. They just glared on. Not one fade away or spotlight or darkness. Just glare, glare, glare. The viola wept and mellowed and sighed and droned — the dancer

wept and mellowed, sighed and droned — the lights glared on. Bob Blackwood Hall and his Monash scene never once faded from the picture no matter how hard everybody tried. In the finish Bob Blackwood Hall and Monash friends triumphed — the violinist and dancer slowly disappeared just before the saddened audience faded out back to Monash once again. Isn't there a lightsman in the house?

Yours despairingly,

RUTH, Arts I.

## SMOKERS RELIEF

Dear Sir,

If you don't care about the financial gains of not smoking and you can't see that a couple of dollars a week on smoking, when multiplied by 52 adds up to quite a big of your budget going up in smoke: If you don't mind having bad smokers breath, that is you don't mind making love with your non-smoking bird holding her nose: If you don't mind running out of breath before you reach the top of the Basser steps because your lungs are clogged up with tar (who ever heard of Herb Elliot smoking?); If you don't care that smoking has been proven to increase the chances of lung and throat cancer to such an extent that even our slow-moving government has decided to make warnings compulsory;

If you like to have a psychological crutch to lean on because you can't stand on your own two feet and besides smoking is the thing to do and besides if you reckon you can kick the habit anytime you want (but you never want to do just that);

Then you'd better not come to R3 at 1.00 p.m. between Monday July 31 and Friday August 4, because if you do you just might change your mind and kick the habit by following the scientifically developed 5-day Plan to stop smoking. This programme has helped the large majority of those who have attended similar programmes held around Australia in the last couple of years to kick the habit without great pain and hardship. Four Corners gave the plan a rave review when it gave a 40-minute report on it, shown on March 4. (The film editor even gave up smoking after viewing the film brought back to the office each day.)

Of course there are a couple of catches. Firstly you've got to be willing to spend five consecutive lunchtimes in R3 with your fellow students and staff also trying to kick the habit. The other is, when you get there on Monday you need to have \$2 ready in your hot little hand. That's less than the cost of one week's smoking — (think of the money you'll save). You do want to kick the habit? Well, it's up to you. The costs are small but the gains are great.

J. Beatty

## CONCERT

Popular Monash piano teacher and campus personality Kathleen Brady on Thursday night 15th June gave the first full length piano recital heard in the Blackwood Hall. The recital was encouragingly well-attended.

Kathleen Brady studied piano at the Melbourne Conservatorium before leaving Australia for Canada where she broadened her scope by studying harpsichord with Donald Thompson as well as piano with Guy Bourassa at the Quebec Conservatoire de Musique. Since returning to Melbourne in 1967 she has demonstrated in a number of recitals an astonishingly versatile command of styles from Byrd to Boulez.

At her June recital she presented a programme of, for the most part, well-known works from an uncommon interpretative viewpoint — an early Romantic, mid-nineteenth, century point of view in which the poetic meaning of the music was paramount, bringing back some of the originality and freshness of "recital" as first used of a programme of piano music by the very literature-conscious master of the keyboard, Franz Liszt. The programme opened with the Prelude and Fugue in B flat from Book 1 of J. S. Bach's Well-tempered Clavier. The swiftly moving Prelude was rather headlong in its flight but the Fugue, one of the more concise and all too often mechanis-

tically played of the "48", was one of the several heart-meltingly expressive highlights of the programme.

In early piano the pianist is faced with the problem of how to treat the many echo-like repetitions characteristic of the rococo style which on the two manuals of a harpsichord can be so readily contrasted with different tone colours. In Haydn's early Sonata in C No. 6, Miss Brady achieved this kind of contrast in a pianistic way by using dry tone with crisp finger-work against fairly smooth, full pedalled tone.

The main work in the first half of the programme was an early work of Beethoven, the Sonata in C Minor, Op. 10, No. 1. The first movement with its premonitions of the later passionate Beethoven was well handled but the climax of this half of the programme was Miss Brady's sensitive, lyrical treatment of the serene and urbane slow movement (one of Beethoven's many farewells to the eighteenth century) and the heart-felt conviction that she imparted to the thought-provoking combination of wit and deadly seriousness of the fleeting prestissimo finale.

After Beethoven's dexterous mastery of the musical epee, the gradual cumulation of resonant tone over the undulating Venetian boat-song rhythm of Chopin's Barcar-

olle, Op. 60, was something of an anticlimax. Probably the poetry of this exquisitely phrased performance would have been heard more clearly if it had been played after Interval but perhaps it was just that our jaded appetites, used to more showy interpretations of Chopin by pianists such as Horowitz, Sviatoslav, Richter and Cortot, were disappointed by such rigorous subordination of the opportunities for pianistic display, that this work most certainly provides, to Miss Brady's idea of its poetic meaning.

The main work in the second half of the programme was prefaced by a transcription by Balakirew of a song by Glinka, "L'alouette". In this piece, the Russian melancholy of the melody of the song is filled out with fastidiously pianistic descriptions of the lark — an interesting forerunner for piano of the better known work for solo violin and orchestra by Vaughan Williams, Lark Ascending.

The work for which Miss Brady must have been holding something in reserve the whole evening was Schumann's great Phantasie in C, Op. 17. Here Miss Brady may have surprised but could hardly have disappointed her audience by eschewing mere display in favour of inner meaning, so well did she identify with this grand monument of early Romanticism.

Pre-eminently this was a poetic performance but to say no more would leave out of account the carefully controlled climaxes — surges of brilliance in the first two movements and of tenderly whispered love in the third; the clarity of the counterpoint ever present in Schumann's filigree-like figurations and complex syncopations and the carefully considered way in which Miss Brady felt for the individual notes of chords so as to bring out their full harmonic significance. The mind and the heart strode easily together in the harness of true artistic discipline.

It was interesting to observe that it was found best for a piano performance to have the acoustic blinds in the Blackwood Hall fully lowered, producing a very short reverberation time. This short reverberation time was however not short enough to prevent some occasional unpleasant resonances resulting from Miss Brady's rather daringly authentic use of the sustaining pedal for the quite long periods directed by nineteenth century scores. Since pianos have become increasingly resonant, such effects are interesting and often surprisingly beautiful but rather risky on a modern grand piano. It would be interesting to hear Miss Brady perform works of this period on a contemporary instrument.

Paul Maloney.

# PARKING FOLLIES - MONASH STYLE

NO!... OF COURSE THIS ISN'T THE DRIVE-IN ENTRANCE

...OH... THEN I'LL HAVE 2 CHEESEBURGERS WITH CHIPS THANKS



MEANWHILE... HOGGING THE ROAD SOMEWHERE NEAR MONASH...



THINK I'LL DROP IN AND SAY HALLO TO J.A. FINISH OFF THAT BOTTLE OF SCOTCH

YESIR

FATARIE

AND ON TOP OF THE MING WING...

YOU CAN'T PARK A SOPHISTICATED CAMEL HERE WITHOUT A RED STICKER

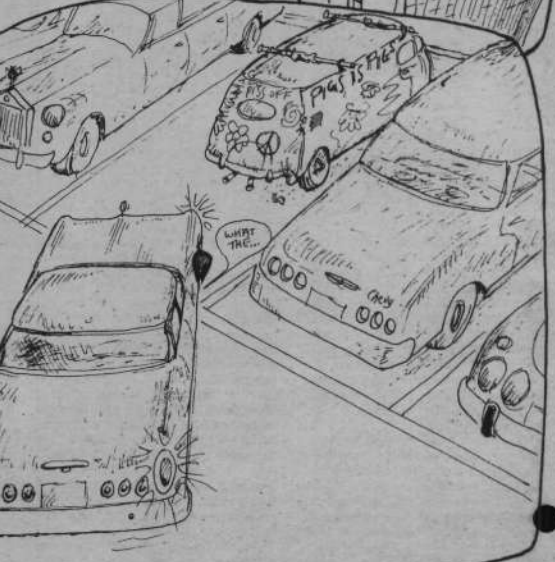
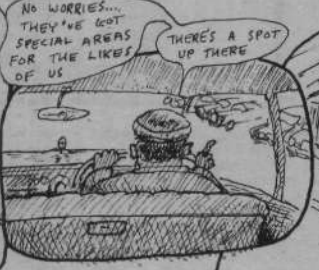
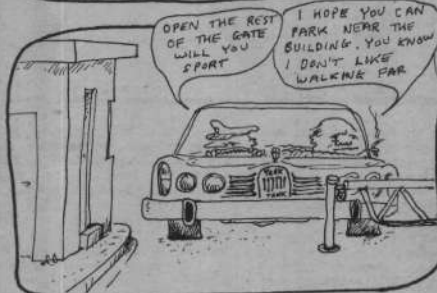


OPEN THE REST OF THE GATE WILL YOU SPORT

I HOPE YOU CAN PARK NEAR THE BUILDING. YOU KNOW I DON'T LIKE WALKING FAR

NO WORRIES... THEY'VE GOT SPECIAL AREAS FOR THE LIKES OF US

THERE'S A SPOT UP THERE



LATER... FRED KLUNTZ... KOMBI DRIVER OF SOME NOTE, APPROACHES BLISSFULLY IGNORANT OF A TRAP SET BY 322 GREY-MEN



AAARGH!! WHATS THE WORLD COMING TOO

SOME KIND PERSON IS ALWAYS LEAVING ME SOME PAPER TO Wipe THE WINDSCREEN WITH



AND SO A BEHUSED FRED GOES BEFORE THE DISCIPLINE BOARD... A BUREAUCRAT EXPLAINS...

YOU SEE FRED, WE ENVIAGE A NICE TIDY MONASH. ARES OF BITUMEN, LOTS OF GATES. NO RAKED COPS, EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE - A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING

WE HAVE A MONOPOLY ON THIS LITTLE PLAT SO WE FEEL WE MUST CHARGE. PAY UP OR NO CAN PARK (BEAUTIFUL)

BUT MONASH WAS PLANNED SO AS TO HAVE PLENTY OF FREE PARKING

SAD ABOUT THAT, ISN'T IT



AND NO PROTESTS FRED OR WE'LL SIMPLY SEAL THE CAR PARKS DURING THE VACATION WHEN YOU'RE TOO BUSY TRYING TO EARN ENOUGH FOR OUR SKY-HIGH PEES



WELL WHY NOT LEAVE SOME UNSEALED AREAS FOR THOSE WHO DON'T MIND PARKING THERE

SORRY... WE'RE GOING TO BITUMENIZE THE LIKES OF YOU OUT OF EXISTENCE



\$222?



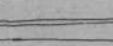
DO YOU WANT IT NOW, OR LATER!



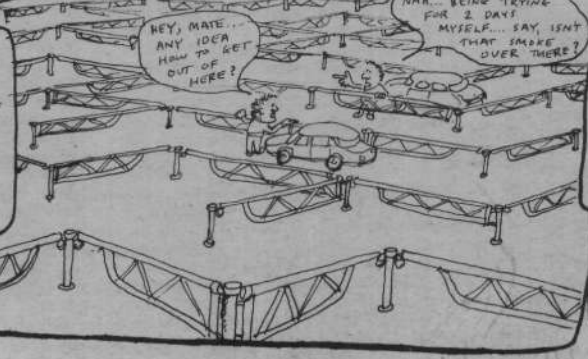
SO FRED GETS THE ARSE... AND HIS FILE GOES IN THE WASTE PAPER BASKET



MEANWHILE FRED IS BEING PURSUED BY 322 GREY MEN AFTER INCITING PEOPLE TO PARK IN THE WRONG AREAS



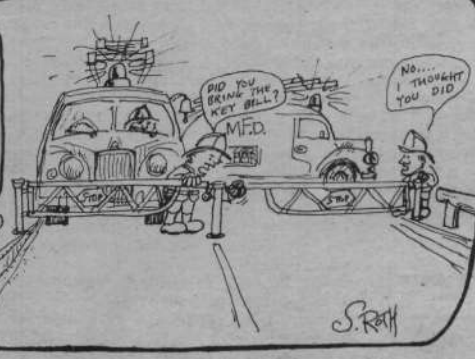
EARLY THAT EVENING, SOMEWHERE IN THE EXpanse THAT IS MONASH...



HEY, MATE... ANY IDEA HOW TO GET OUT OF HERE?

NAH... BEING TRYING FOR 2 DAYS MYSELF... SAY, ISN'T THAT SMOKE OVER THERE?

AND AROUND THE BACK ENTRANCE TO MONASH...



DID YOU BRING THE KEY BILL?

NO... I THOUGHT YOU DID

S. RAY