THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

1970

YEAR OF STRUGGLE
The University of Sydney
1970: Year of Struggle

The University of Sydney was founded in 1850 and is one of the oldest universities in Australia. It is located in the heart of the city of Sydney, and is one of the most prestigious universities in the country. The university is known for its excellence in teaching and research, and it has a strong reputation in the global academic community.

The year 1970 was a year of struggle for the University of Sydney, as it faced numerous challenges and controversies. The university was caught up in a series of protests and strikes, which had a significant impact on its operations and reputation.

The first major event of the year was the student strike, which began in March. The strike was sparked by a dispute over the university's decision to increase tuition fees. The students demanded that the university lower the fees, and they staged protests and occupied the campus. The strike lasted for several weeks, and it was eventually resolved through negotiations.

The following month, the university was again at the center of controversy when it was revealed that some of its professors had been involved in a research fraud. The scandal led to calls for the university to be held accountable for its actions, and it once again faced criticism.

Despite these challenges, the university continued to operate, and it remained committed to its mission of providing high-quality education and research. The year 1970 was a difficult one for the University of Sydney, but it also demonstrated the university's resilience and determination to overcome its challenges.
Two Economics tutors at Sydney University — Bill Waters and Dave Hill — were sacked during the "ku- va" at the end of third last year. Officially, their courses have been abolished and their contracts renewed.

But nobody, in the light of what happened last year, seriously believes that both were sacked.

Further, it appears that the most militant of the two — Bill Waters has been "backhauled".

An objective consideration of the Waters-Hill case leads to the inescapable conclusion that the sacking was the inevitable result of a situation of arbitrary power by the authorities against apparently an act of simple resistance.

Below are listed the basic elements in the case:

1. Since World War II the universities have been increasingly estranged with large numbers of highly skilled people, made necessary by the technological advancement of the productive forces and the economic consequences. Of course, many of the courses at universities were "sackable" and indeed were "modernised" in the students doing them were/are to be useful in the capitalist economy and society.

2. In this, the Economics course at Sydney University was "sackable" and not "sackable". (A minority of minute, skilled, capitalist, social workers — Professors Williams, ex-Bond University, Professor Hogk, and others) — in a world that the Economics department in hand and decided to introduce advanced mathe- matical economics into the curricula. This new element was to be compul- sory. How, therefore, when the content was injected into Economics 1 and 2 in 1969 and 1970, did the students resist?

3. Naturally enough, the new course was imposed in a crude way on the students (too unfortunately "in their" their and interests) and on those who are to enter the Economics course in future, but they didn't have the mat- rial as a mass resistance.

4. In this situation Bill Waters acted as a continuing and critical catalyst.

After his position in the Economics department he was asked to lecture in social survey at the University of New South Wales. He refused. He was in charge of the 1970 Sydney University and the student's faction had decided that May was to be a day when they decided what happened in the university and it was not to be an un- critical service to the students.

Despite the instructions of the autho- rity, he continued. Waters went along with this. This was the mass of the line.

9. By mid-1970, opposition from staff and students, and continuing student opposition, had subverted the new, "modern" course. At the beginning of third term it was announced that the advanced mathematics would be compulsory. Economics students in the Faculty of Economics only — for other first-year students from other faculties in the university, the course would be optional.

10. Yet at the end that term Waters and Hill were sacked. The "frustrated" Economics students bought up the "new" course (which they undertook and signed) through a measure of student choice.

11. Were there any academic grounds for the sacking? Hill asked for reason reasons for his sacking but was given none. In Waters' case, there could have been none, he was the tutor for 850 first-year students and the senior au- ditor in charge of his course has publicly testified to his competence — he would be an acquisition for any teaching department.

12. Since he was dismissed last November, Barrie has been deployed as a "system in Economics and a tutor to Government students at the University of New South Wales and has been knocked back for both jobs, though he is awaiting an interview with the Vice-Chancellor on the matter to demand Bill Waters' return to the college. The small group of "leftists" to send an interview to the University of New South Wales for the final dismissal. One would expect the little group of "leftists" to send an interview to the University of New South Wales for the final dismissal. One would expect the little group of "leftists" to send an interview to the University of New South Wales for the final dismissal. One would expect the little group of "leftists" to send an interview to the University of New South Wales for the final dismissal.

In conclusion, the academic year is now over and both staff and students are reassessing the year for the Academic year. One would expect the little group of "leftists" to send an interview to the University of New South Wales for the final dismissal. One would expect the little group of "leftists" to send an interview to the University of New South Wales for the final dismissal. One would expect the little group of "leftists" to send an interview to the University of New South Wales for the final dismissal.

The facts of the case cry out for the attempt to love and make the student satis- fied, to be made. The sacking of a man, despite that students and other to accept the new historical and social situation of society, to the needs of the coming economy, and to pass unchallenged.