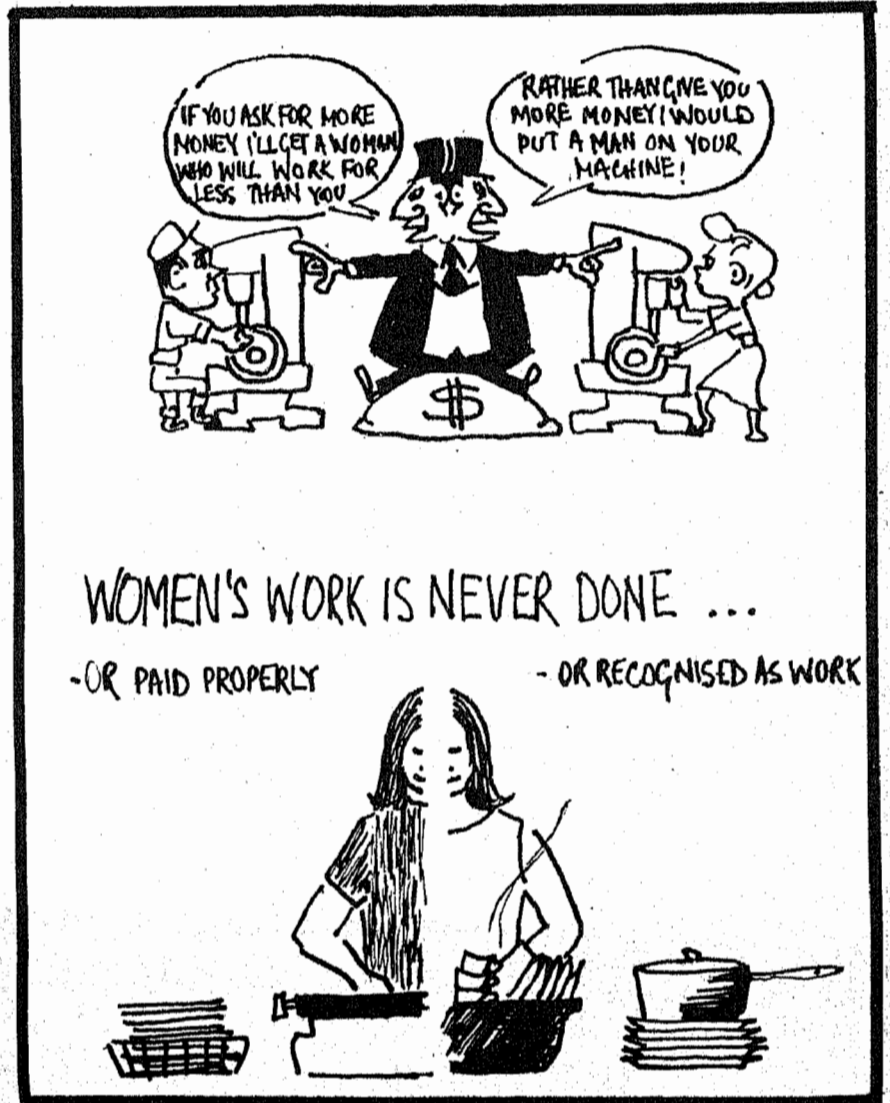


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Ads And a Lot More



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EDITORIAL

Except where he signs his name the views expressed in this journal are rarely those of the editor.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT DISCIPLINE

Two events that highlight the question of University discipline are the releasing of the report of the committee on Rights and Responsibilities and the current controversy at Latrobe University.

University discipline can be separated into two areas. There is the area dealing with individual actions and group actions of a non political nature, e.g. relating to such things as the use of the library, car parking and behavior which causes damage to property. This area can be handled very simply with such procedures as suggested in the report on Rights and Responsibilities.

Then there is the area which deals with political action, e.g. demonstrations and sit ins. Here University authorities can aggravate the situation if they are not careful. It is an area where most people have very strong feelings. It is also an area which gets the most publicity. All too often University authorities use hamfisted discipline measures which completely alienate the students concerned and sometimes alienate the students as a whole. An example of this is provided by the current strife at Latrobe University.

The authorities expelled the S.R.C. President, Brian Pola and because the S.R.C. supported him, they froze the S.R.C. funds, then to make matters worse the council supported a student from an opposite student faction in taking out an injunction against the S.R.C.

The confrontation could have been avoided if the matter was referred back to a mass meeting of students when the S.R.C. supported Pola. It would have been avoided in the first place if the Latrobe University council hadn't overreacted to the original sit in.

Peter Love.

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Classified Ads are free to students. Organisations associated with the University are allowed free advertisements up to one eighth of a page, though we prefer less because of the need to conserve space.

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REVIEWERS

There will be opportunities for people to review films, plays, other performances and books for ON DIT. Contact Jackie VENNING C/o ON DIT Office or S.A.U.A. Office if you are interested.

Jazz, Rock and Blues Records are reviewed by arrangement with the Jazz, Rock and Blues Club. Contact Fred BLOCH C/o Commerce Dept. Ex. 2534.

If you are interested in reviewing other recorded music, contact Jackie Venning.

CONTRIBUTORS WANTED to report and comment on campus events and current affairs. Contact Peter Love, C/o ON DIT Office.

publication dates

New Moon, 15th		MAR.					Full Moon, 30th
Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	
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	6	7	8	9	10		
	13	14	15	16	17		
	20	21	22	23	24		
	27	28	29	30			

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

We avid cricket followers have cause to complain. How can any of us retain our sanity when the Union's antique, delapidated set is performing even worse than last year?

The sound, reception, picture and aerial are frankly f... d. Shouldn't cricket fans and other T.V. addicts be given a fair go? i.e. another set - one that works.

Yours in distress,
Pete, Mike, Ian, John, Lyn,
Pete and Ronnie & The Don.

Dear Sir,

As wide-blue-eyed Freshers, we were physically stunned in the Lady Symon loos by the appalling lack of lockers.

We have analysed the facilities available for stacking gear and we have come to the conclusion that the locker situation is an example of blatant discrimination.

1. As women, we suspect that we have less lockers available to us than to the men. (Women's Lib, should storm the George Murray and investigate.)

2. The only other places available for stashing goods are the rooms of the clubs and societies i.e. if you don't happen to be an executive member of one of the secular societies, or a member of a religious society, you are not catered for. Why not? Where are innocent, female, small-fish, atheist, Freshers meant to leave their gear?

Love and kisses,
Noble and Deej.
1st Year Arts.

P.S. Rhys says that the men have no lockers either. Why for Gods-bloody-sake not?

UTOPIA COLUMN

Utopia aims to be a fortnightly column of ideas, books, people & events. Since these do not fit easily into a paper, they are written about.

* * *

It's Festival time, so far the uninitiated Utopia highly recommends 2 cheap poetry books. Penguin Modern Poets 5, containing the work of Ginsberg & Ferlinghetti, both festival performers, and No. 10 of the same series, containing the related works of the Mersey Poets - Hugh McGough, Adrian Henri & Brian Patten.

In the second-hand book field, the Boomerang Bookshop, Norwood Parade, has some good education texts at reasonable prices, and also a wide range of paperbacks, although these are sometimes a little dear.

A checklist of Adelaide's second-hand bookshops will appear in my next column - you too can buy cheap ideas.

* * *

'Nothing can be taught, though everything may be learned.'

Reality is everywhere but it is nowhere. It is what we want to see as much as it is what we perceive without effort. The art of being sensitive to experience and to our environment is not a difficult one to learn, if only the need to learn it is perceived.

Too many of us exist with our senses working at quarter-power and further, are too timid to open ourselves to the immense range of experience waiting for us. Yet, once begun, the sensual journey that results from a cultivated sensitivity to everyday experiences (food, buildings, people...) is never-ending. The individual has the power to create his own reality. (a reality apart from fantasy.)

The university has about 600 academic staff. They variously support or fail to support their Staff Association. At the moment very little is heard either from the Staff Association or from the faceless 600, although the usual unreliable sources have it that much is going on. It would seem to be high time that staff generally took it upon themselves to organize (for example) some lunch-time lectures, or a couple of seminars on educational issues. It shouldn't always fall on students to organize such events.

* * *

Utopia now chooses to be daring and to predict the year's events:

1. The campus will run from the dead. - The possibility that 1972 will be a creative and exciting year both culturally (On Dit of course) and in the radical sphere is very real. The need for a minimum of organisation/bureaucracy has at last been admitted, although we have yet to find enough benevolent bureaucrats to make 'the system' work really efficiently.

2. The Adelaide Revolutionary Movement (ARM) will die of intellectual masturbation. (They'll go blind first of course.)

3. The Worker-Student Alliance (WSA) will continue with its fist clenched and its head in the past, and will consequently be lost to view. (Clenched fists do not make for successful united fronts either.)

4. Although our resources are relatively small, a Nader-like group of staff and students will be formed.

5. More wishful thinking - The assessment syndrome will be critically examined and will fail miserably. Since failure in one exam is an infallible guide to worth, an attempt will be made to find a new balance between total freedom and rigid end of year exams. Whatismore, the Department of Education will lead the way. It will abolish all exams for the Dip Ed (quite appropriate for a post-graduate course) and make the Dip Ed year an exciting, stimulating and mind-blowing explosive to and discussion of ideas.



CAMPUS CAPERS

A MANIFESTO

For several years now there has been a trend at this University characterised by an increasing awareness of the REAL dynamics of its activity. In contrast, the evergreen motion of the University as an Ivory tower frequented by a community of disinterested scholars still encrusts the minds of the power-holders like a scab on their lips - the Report on Rights and Responsibilities provides substantial evidence for this. Fortunately the denizens of the Mitchell Building constitute only a minority (numerically) of the University community.

On a planet which is systematically being poisoned, carved-up, choked, irradiated and charred by munitions no longer can the people who provide the expertise for this juggernaut pretend that they are impartial, do not contribute to it, that the accelerating ecocide will resolve itself, nor that sanity and reason will triumph over the phychic chaos that distinguishes contemporary mass consciousness.

Society as we know it is plummeting headlong into an abyss, an epoch of disaster from which reconstruction will be impossible. The question must be confronted either before or after Man burns all the bridges on the road back to survival, 'who and what is responsible?'; then a viable means of stemming the tide must be implemented.

What can be said of the University in relation to this impending catastrophe?

The purpose of CAMPUSCAPERS will be to counter the myth of the University's 'OBJECTIVITY' by demonstrating its role as an agent of political conservatism and perpetuation of static power bases.

THE UNIVERSITY WHO PROFITS WHO PAYS

Not only do Tertiary 'Educated' institutions furnish the material hardware and the ideological concepts for the exploration of Nature and Man himself, but on an individual level it affords persons who have vested interests in the Military - Industrial Complex which dominates our working life and subtly dictates our attitudes and prejudices, the opportunity to feather their own nests.

At the University Council meeting last Friday 3rd March full use of this opportunity was made in the interests of one member of the Administration and his father.

These people have affiliations with the Bank of Adelaide amongst other corporations between them these two have nearly two thousand shares in this Bank.

The Council ratified a decision made by the Finance Committee whereby the ANZ Bank was denied permission to offer Staff Members home-purchase loans of up to 95% of valuation. The maximum allowed was 90% which is ironically the maximum offered by ANZ's on Campus competitor, the Bank of Adelaide. The Finance Committee justified this move on a number of special grounds:

1. It was argued that it was 'desirable' for the staff member to have 'significant equity in the property'. Desirable for whom?
2. The University will be more 'vulnerable' if the 95% loan system is implemented.

On both these points the difference of 5% is negligible. Moreover, the University has never before been guarantor for a bad-risk loan, and given the income of academic staff this case is no exception.

The only other reason worthy of comment mentioned some motion of the University transacting its business with staff always in a 'manner above criticism'.

How many of Adelaide's working people could procure a loan for their house approaching a figure anywhere near 90%?

The purpose in bringing this move by the Administration to the notice of the student body, is not to win sympathy for the ANZ Bank, but morely to illustrate how easy it is for someone who had climbed up, into a top post in the organisation hierarchy of the University to secure favours with outside concerns which further private interests rather than those of the often landed trinity

- a) University
- b) Other students
- c) The public

Incidentally, it is these three parties whose interests are supposed to be protected by the standing Exclusion Policy which has already been involved this year to deny admission to this University of Barry York, suspended from La Trobe University last year for non-academic activity.

It may only be a coincidence, but here is a situation which substantiates claims made by class-conscious students and their working-class allies that the University is not value-free, does allow its administrators to use their positions to further their own ends and those of their family and indeed class, and WILL REPRESENT those who challenge its abused authority.

When, as in the case of Sir A. Glenn who was Vice-Chancellor of La Trobe until the end of last year when his registration was demanded forcibly by staff and students, administrators have affiliations with companies that profit from genocide, racism, and pollution, perhaps direct action by those who are more responsive to the interests of man as a species rather than man as a privileged class (for which the U. Council substitutes 'the public') should be welcomed.

The question remains, 'Are students and staff at Adelaide as responsible as those who liberated themselves their University and Man in a small but significant way, at La Trobe last year?'

DARBY & JON.

TROUBLE WITH STUDENT FUNDS AT LA TROBE

Peter Love

La Trobe University has taken the unprecedented step of freezing funds to the S.R.C.

The strife began last year when students blockaded the administration building while a council meeting was in session. As a result, the S.R.C. President, Brian Pola was expelled for twelve months. This meant he was technically not a student at La Trobe University. However, the S.R.C. still recognised him as the S.R.C. President.

What also upset the University was that the S.R.C. had a bail and legal defence fund which was being used as bail for demonstrators, university fines and as payment of court costs and legal fees resulting from campus disturbances such as last year's blockade.

The Vice Chancellor, David Myers, stressed that the University Act specifies that S.R.C. Funds can only be used for the purposes of the University.

But the big blue came when the S.R.C. announced that Brian Pola would continue as S.R.C. President.

The University Council decided at its meeting on Monday, 21st February, not to recognise any purported decision of the S.R.C. in which a non University student (Pola) voted.

Furthermore, it withheld the funds to the S.R.C. and decided to financially support another member of the S.R.C. Miss Jan Sullivan (DLP buff) in an injunction to be brought against Brian Pola, to determine whether he is legally entitled to be the S.R.C. President.

For a while, it looked like the Orientation Week events would have to be cancelled but apparently sufficient money was freed to enable them to be run.

So it looks like a pitch battle for a while between La Trobe S.R.C. and the La Trobe Council.

BANGLADESH BENEFIT ?

According to the UPS News Service the following is a breakdown of the selling cost of the Bangladesh album in US Dollars.

Now get this! The album is selling for \$17.00 in Australia, so where is the extra \$4.00 or so going?

In addition the royalties are reported to be going to the artists. It sounds like a benefit for all concerned.

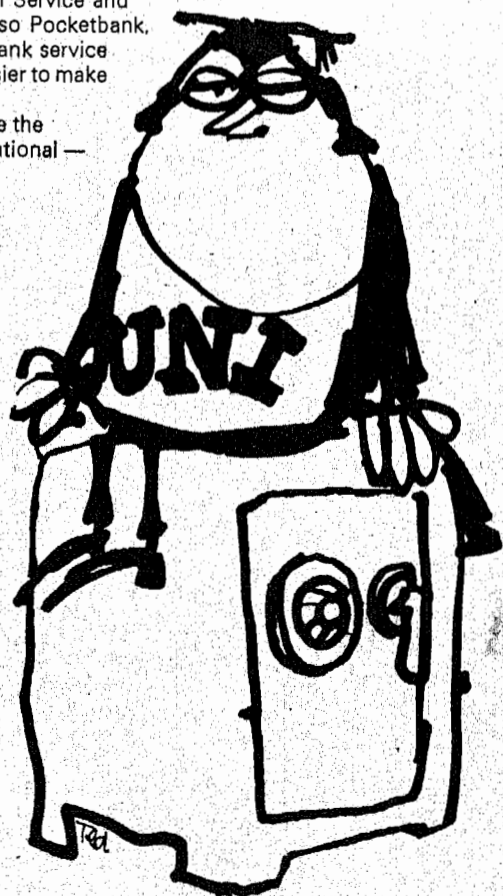
P.J.L.

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 National Bank

4000/00/00

Actual Record Costs (Capitol)	\$ 0.86.5
Distribution expense, Overhead (Capitol)	1.61.5
'Use Royalty' (Columbia)	0.25
Box & Booklet (ABKCO-Allenklein)	0.50
American Federation of Musicians	0.13
Retailer Markup	2.98
Bangladesh Fund	5.00
Unaccounted for (ABKCO)	1.14
Royalties to songwriters and Publishers (various)	0.50
Cost of Album	\$12.98

SAUA OPENS ORIENTATION WEEK

The Heavies open on a dull note

The Welcome closes with several lighter ones.

Students gathered on the Barr Smith Lawns on Monday. At 12.30 got an amplified earful from the heavies on who's who and what's what in the toy student game, otherwise known as S.A.U.A./Union activities.

Law student and Vice-President Roy Green, introduced Union President Fred Bloch, who spent a few minutes explaining financial matters in the Union. He then put out a general plea for students to participate at grass roots level — on the S.A.U.A. Committees! Ah well. The newbies gotta be in it and don't be afraid just 'cos you're young. And if you don't then S.A.U.A. won't work just like the old unimproved S.R.C. last year. And things like that, which was okay.

Then Roy Green introduced Baden Teague, who takes office in the newly-created position of Student Welfare Officer. Teague vaguely explained that he was part of a group of people who were here to help us in our hours of student need.

These were Ralph Middenway as Warden, Dr. Heddle as the Student Health Service Doctor and, completing the Wholly Sane and Sensible Trinity, Mr. Little, the Student Counsellor. Baden told us that he hoped to be able to show those of us who wanted to know that there was more to University than faculties and departments (with the after-effects of the New Matric, he will have a battle there). Which was okay.

Lynden Owen, S.A.U.A. President, was unfortunately not present to tell us about himself and his merry band, so Roy reiterated what Fred had said, which was okay, too.

Ralph Middenway was introduced to the assembly by Paul Paech, the magical mystery leader of the Instant Karma Club. Middenway unveiled some German Garden Gnomes which, he claimed, epitomized the indigenous Australian culture.

After that, another piece of indigenous culture, the Moonshine Jug Band, sang some American and British songs and a few people clapped, mostly out of time (a truly indigenous trait of the Australian Sub Culture if ever there was one).

People kept to the shady areas of the lawn, which left a big gap between the electromagnetically magnified Manipulators and the Masses, which one assumes is normal, and the whole thing was over pretty quick.

Adrian Hann.

Education for what?

"Why do we have schooling?" asks the writer of last week's ON DIT article on education.

The standard answer that can be expected from people who haven't thought much about it is likely to include the word 'democracy'. For democracy to work, it is suggested, what is needed is an informed electorate, able to understand and decide the issues that arise.

This sort of answer begs all the questions. For a start, what is this democracy that is being brought into the discussion? — a direct translation concept of self-rule by people? Or the present regime?

If 'democracy' is our present regime — perhaps conceived of as working even better one day when everyone is even more educated — then we can forget about 'education for making wise decisions'. The only decisions on offer to Demos are marginal, and his choices depend on what he fancies rather than what he knows. He can choose between brands of car and politicians' images. He has no way of affecting the elaborate mechanisms of the state business technocracy.

A Labor Government stresses its superficial ameliorative tinkering, but no changes of any importance are open to it. Even if individual politicians have egalitarian leanings, the requirements of the international financial and commodity market preclude deviations. Labor Governments break strikes and freeze wages with some regret, perhaps, but they do it nonetheless. The system must be kept on the road, whoever happens to be driving.

When the present system of mass education was being developed, the ruling class was less mealy-mouthed about what it was all about than their present-day successors. Here is Macaulay speaking in a debate on one of the 19th Century U.K. Acts of Parliament, that eventually made schooling compulsory for all:

"It is the duty of government," he said, "to protect our persons and property from danger. The gross ignorance of the common people is a principal cause of danger to our persons and property. Therefore, it is the duty of the government to take care that the common people shall not be grossly ignorant."

"And what is the alternative?" . . . (Lengthy word-picture of crime and riot) . . . "The barbarian inhabitants of this region rise in an insane rebellion against the government. We put them down of course. We punish them. Order must be maintained; property must be protected; and, since we had omitted to take the best way of keeping these people quiet, we were under the necessity of keeping them quiet by the dread of the sword and the halter. I say, therefore, that the education of the people is not only a means, but the best means, of attaining that which all allow to be a chief end of government."

No doubt these prudential motives rationalised the growing requirements of industrial society that people should be standardised, partially literate, and accessible to the reality principle. Seeing that labor by masses of people in repressive conditions was a direct source of profit to those who controlled the government, this labor-force must be inculcated with suitable moves, inured to accepting discipline, and opened to influence through the press.

The very fact that education was made, and remains, compulsory for all, sets the scene as one of domination. Consider the pressure on a child to go to school. If he refuses or truants he will find himself brought before psychiatrists ("child guidance") and magistrates and then in a prison-like reformatory. His parents are also under legal constraint to send him to school. Carrots in front supplement the whips behind; he must get on, he must pass his exams, he must get a good job. To be sure, there are devious back lanes to the really privileged positions in society, but the main road, the approved path, is the meritocracy obstacle race.

People sometimes talk as if all that has to be done to rid schools of their authoritarian aspects is for teachers to make appropriate acts of will. But authoritarianism is inseparable from compulsory education. A teacher has a class of 30 or 40 and he has a syllabus to get through. If some of his pupils are not docile, not willing to do the work he sets or to keep quiet while he talks, he has got to exercise what power he has. He and they are there to do work, to transmit and receive knowledge, skills, values, accepted ways of behaviour. The teacher would rather be going something else, and so would the children. But they are not allowed to.

Children are at the very bottom of the power hierarchy. Demos may not be a foreman, but at home, at any rate, he has someone he can boss. Children have no way of escape from dependence, from being at someone else's mercy. In a society where economic viability depends on having a job or pension, the law denies them both employment and unemployment pay. I am not suggesting that children should go out to work unless they want to, but it seems reasonable that children who co-operate with government to the extent of submitting to education, should have at least a subsistence allowance to themselves. This is not so utopian as it may sound. In an age of increasing automation, of over-production and over-consumption, it is becoming less and less realistic to relate incomes to levels of production. Society is already having to find ways of distributing spending power among people for whom it can provide no work — social welfare pay of various kinds, redundancy payments being a significant new category.



BOY AND THE MOON

Universal literacy is of course two-faced. We can look at it one way and see liberation, and another way and see repression. To be sure it facilitates administration and domination, both in the taming learning-situation itself and in the inescapable exposure to newspapers, advertisements, propaganda. But without literacy and education there can be no effective challenge to administration and repression; there are only Macaulay's barbarian inhabitants menaced by the halter.

Nobody can want a return to the jungle. But education for democracy, while it may suit the governments, should not be good enough for teachers and parents, and certainly not good enough for children. Education for liberation is what we ought to be aiming at.

So far as the content of education is concerned, it is probably more important to avoid blueprints than try to forecast, let alone recommend. But it seems that any changes would be in approach and method rather than in content, for the great bodies of knowledge and thought and even technology are not to be jettisoned along with the oppressive mode of existence that they are now linked with.

Curriculums will adjust themselves almost without planning once people find they can learn, if they like, when they are interested, the sorts of things they want to find out, at their own level and in their own time, towards the sort of work and life they want. Some may not have academic interests at all, but there are few people who are content to achieve nothing in any field at any time of their life. The big change that is needed is to make education optional and paid and not tied to particular age-levels.

I don't see this coming about without a struggle, and the struggle will have to be one of strike action. But it seems to me that the chances are not hopeless. It is not as if the children are totally on their own, for the other people chiefly concerned are teachers, and teachers have a most vital interest in liberating education. One has only to imagine the change in the teacher/pupil relationship, and the gratifying and productive effect on both. It is much harder to imagine the transformation in society when irrational coercion and unnecessary repression will not be part of the long-impressed character of every one of its members.

Sally Trevaskis

REPORT ON RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This is the first of the measures to be drawn up by the administration of this University to try and strengthen the defences of schooling against the lack of staff student representation in campus administration in 1968, the regulations of the University were found wanting in repressing this dissent. Actually the University was only saved by the inexperience of the students, the inability of large numbers of students to transcend their socialization and oppose schooling and the use of the most effective strategy against dissent, time!

This document takes for its analysis, that the University has the primary purpose of —

"the advancement of learning;
the intellectual development of each individual within the University community; and
the welfare of the society in which the University exists"

with functions of learning, teaching and research. These words can be taken to mean a lot of things but within the context of this document, they must be taken within the utopian sense that this University as a community of scholars divorced from society struggling for truth, striving for intellectual development and responsibly criticizing the outside world.

From this analysis comes an account of the rights and responsibilities facing members of the community. These include free expression, free association, participation, right to learn, right to teach and rights of free enquiry and protection against improper disclosure. As argued previously in our society, the right to learn seems to be contradicted by the right to teach.

This leads on to Misconduct and Penalties which mainly have to deal with penalties for destruction and disruption and failing to comply with reasonable requests.

The report is even a poor liberal report. It is considered not to be good law, and although the Board of Discipline and Rules Committees are democratically composed, the major discipline will be meted out by the Dean's of Faculties and all business to the Board of Discipline will have to pass through a scrutinising committee composed of the Deputy Vice Chancellor, the President of the Students Association and a member of the staff with legal training. Therefore, in most cases it will be the power wielders in this Uni trying you with no representation and no jury of peers.

Therefore, in a bad way, the rules and regulations follow from the analysis. But this is beside the point. As has been pointed out, previously pointed out, the role of the University is not independent from society and in actuality is a necessary part of the mind control to reproduce that society.

Concluding Tom Cooper's

radical examination of the effects of our education system

Therefore, what will be the result of this liquidation?

Simply this. It is there to control your and my sections — to suppress real and meaningful dissent on campus. It is a protection for the present system.

As such, it has two purposes:—

1. The tightening of individual control.
2. The destruction of mass movements by the building of discipline statues in which students take part and which, in terms of our already warped critical judgement seem fair.

It is using the more subtle forms of oppression such as debate, liberalism and "open and rational" enquiry. We are not living in a vacuum, and to maintain that all sides be heard is not to be neutral but rather to support the status quo.

By allowing students to be on the board, the University is using the best form of control and that is through indigenous institutions. If we can be made to discipline ourselves under their rules, then any movement will split between those wishing to be direct action and those who because they are part of it, believe that the system will judge impartially and correctly and therefore wish to go through it. Our energies can be made to turn inward.

This was exemplified last year at the lawn meeting on the trial of Professor Manwell where a well meaning student agreed that although the charges were incorrect, since it was a properly constituted trial with jury and intended to go into all sides, then we should allow the trial to go ahead because it would obviously come to the right conclusion.

The point is that this University is not neutral. It is taking a side. And any regulations to preserve its structure back up that side. There is no middle way and no neutrality. We have to decide which side we take and support that.

This document must be completely rejected and we must all begin to work for a new University through action against schooling which will reflect the ideas of justice, humanity and equality we see.

TOM COOPER.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

THE REPORT

Peter Love examines its implications

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This report was released at the end of last year with the intention that it should be circulated widely within the university for discussion and comment before being acted upon. Shortly afterwards, the Public Affairs Committee stated in its broadsheet that it was inopportune for students to consider the report so late in the year and the matter would be considered again in the new year.

Last Wednesday, the P.A.C. held a lawn meeting to discuss the report and introduced the motions condemning it.

In some ways this was a mistake because not many students, especially freshers, would have read the report thoroughly enough to understand its implications. Because of this it was not surprising that the meeting did not support the motions put forward.

The intention of this article is to highlight the main features of the report so that people will have a better understanding of what it contains.

THE BACKGROUND

The present Board of Discipline Statutes date back to when the university first started.

The Board has the power to investigate alleged breaches of certain By Laws, Statutes and Rules.

Prior to 1969, a matriculating student promised that "I will properly demean myself and respectfully submit to and obey the constituted authorities" of the university.

This gave the Board wide powers to investigate the behaviour of students both on and off campus but in January 1969, the promise was changed to read, "I will undertake to obey the Statutes and Regulations of the University of Adelaide and to comply with such rules as may from time to time lawfully have been made by or with the authority of the Council of the University".

Thus the Board's jurisdiction was limited to alleged breaches of University Statutes and Regulations.

1968-1969 saw the rise of student action on campus in order to reinforce their demands for students to have a greater say in the running of the University. (See John Hawke's article "THE RADICAL LEFT" in the 1972 Student Guide.) In April 1969, a group of students sat in and disrupted a University Council meeting.

This and other student action together with the need to examine more closely the question of discipline within the university resulted in an existing committee of review on discipline being reformed into the committee on Rights and Responsibilities.

The new Committee consisted of the chairman, six academics and six students and began its investigation in February, 1970.

The Committee's terms of reference were "to revise the existing Statute and Rules relating to discipline and to draft proposals for the maintenance of good order, conduct and general discipline in the University, which, with legal assistance in drafting, could be translated into Statutory provisions".

The Committee based its recommendations on the following notions :-

- Rules governing student discipline should be based on recommendations made by a permanent representative body which has 50 p.c. student representation.

- The rules should be definite, precise and knowable and their scope should be limited to the protection of the University and its members.

- The conduct by members outside the University should in most cases be governed by the law of the land.

- Any overlapping between the ordinary law and the University rules should be kept to a minimum.

- The roles of the various disciplinary bodies should be defined and there should be right of appeal in most cases.

THE PRINCIPLES GOVERNING UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINE

The report first outlines the role of the University -

2.1 The purposes of the University have long been the subject of critical analysis and debate. One viewpoint would state the primary purposes as ;

- the advancement of learning;
- the intellectual development of each individual within the university community; and
- the welfare of the society in which the university exists.

These purposes are pursued through:

- the dissemination of knowledge;
- the search for new knowledge; and
- the conservation of existing knowledge.

When referring to the decision making processes, the report rejects the notion of one man one vote but says that a greater account should be taken of the judgements of established scholars. The problem is to devise proper weighting procedures.

Then the report considers the rights and responsibilities within the University.

Those considered were :-

- (1) The right of free expression.
- (2) The right to participate in the legislative processes.
- (3) The right to learn.
- (4) The right to teach.
- (5) The right of free enquiry.
- (6) The right of protection against improper disclosure.

It notes that 3, 4 and 5 are limited to some extent by available resources.

DISCIPLINE

The report then states that respect for the rights and responsibilities should lead to optimum promotion of the University's functions, and that the disciplinary measures should be designed to protect these rights and responsibilities.

Then the report considers the question of overlapping jurisdiction between the university and the state.

The Committee concludes, that "any misconduct by members of the university outside those premises should in our view be governed only by the ordinary law of the land. If conduct is criminal it should be dealt with by the criminal law which applies to everyone. Members of the university should have no special privileges and should be under no extra liabilities in respect of their behaviour outside the university."

And also states "it is, in our view, wrong that the university should be blamed for the conduct of its members outside its own premises. It has, in our view, the right to dissociate itself from the misconduct of its members or from their unauthorised activities, the more particularly as it may have neither the ability, nor in many cases, the desire to control them."

THE RULES COMMITTEE AND DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNALS

The Committee suggests two types of bodies concerned with discipline -

(1) The Rules Committee consisting of four undergraduate students, two postgraduate students and six staff members.

This committee would review rules regarding conduct within the university.

The meetings would be open and any member of the University would be able to make written submissions to this committee.

... (2) Disciplinary Committees 8 these include -

(a) The Board of Discipline which would consist of a chairman plus three students and three staff. The membership would be reconstituted from panels of students and staff for each case considered. This would be the highest disciplinary body and would also hear appeals arising from lower tribunals.

(b) The Scrutinising Committee consisting of the deputy vice chancellor, chairman of the Students Association and a staff member with legal training. Its function being sift through appeals arising from lower tribunals and in some cases, to reduce the penalties.

(c) Lower Tribunals concerned with discipline in the Faculties, the Library, the Waite Institute, the Computing Centre and the central administration. Each one of these, except for the Central Tribunal, consist of one person, the head of the particular area concerned. The Central Tribunal consists of three persons. In some cases matters may be heard by joint tribunals.

MISCONDUCT AND PENALTIES

It would be best to consult the original report for the details but the definition of misconduct is very comprehensive. It includes -

- Obstructing teaching, research, study, examinations, lawful meetings and other activities.

- Failure to obey the direction of an authorised person. (An authorised person is any academic and other people especially designated.)

- Divulging confidential information.

- Violence or threatened violence against other members of the University or any person on campus.

Penalties that may be applied by the Board of Discipline include:-

- (a) A caution.
- (b) A reprimand.
- (c) A fine of not more than \$50 for each offence.
- (d) Suspension as a student for not more than three years.
- (e) Expulsion from the University.

The penalties imposed by a lower tribunal are correspondingly less.

PROCEDURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The next section deals with procedures at hearings which will not be covered in this article and the final section deals with miscellaneous recommendations.

In the latter section the question of police action on campus is raised. The Committee makes the following remarks :-

(a) No one can stop a policeman who has the necessary authority from entering University premises.

(b) In some cases however, a policeman can only lawfully enter by invitation. The University Council should consider who should have the right to act on behalf of the university in issuing the invitation. The number of such persons should be small.

THE REPORT - AN ASSESSMENT

Having read the report, I tend to agree with the Public Affairs Committee that the report should be rejected.

The definitions of misconduct in the draft statute are far too sweeping and could easily cover quite trivial actions. It seems that parts of the draft statute have been specifically framed to prevent student action like sit-ins. Yet sometimes student action has long term beneficial effects to students. I doubt whether we would have students on the University Council or open council meetings if it wasn't for the student action that took place in 1968 and 1969.

The report also makes a strong personal distinction between staff members and students (staff members being authorised persons and therefore the elite). It means that any staff member can order any student around.

And I don't like the idea of one man tribunals which have power to suspend students even if it is only for 28 days.

It seems that the draft statute would encourage heavy handed disciplinary measures in response to student dissent. When this happens there is usually a long drawn out confrontation as experience at other universities shows.

THE P.A.C. MEETING

Lawn meetings can embody the worst aspects of the revolutionary left, its elitism, arrogance, egoism, stalinism and authoritarianism. The lawn meeting last Wednesday was an example of one which did embody these aspects. In it a few people tried to lead the rest, experts harangued the masses on the correct line and the result was an attempt to mold everyone present into a yes-no position. Real revolutionary action presupposes and includes real interaction and criticism between all types and sections. It is a continuing dialect of give and take between all experiences.

And yet, as so often happens, on Wednesday this spiralled down to a stalinist caricature of isolated experts producing the correct theory to disseminate to the masses for them to act on. The Socialist revolution to be meaningful implies a change in all of us, a complete change to a new type of man, conscious of his environment and understanding in totality himself, history and science. This is a man not contained by an illogically perverse rationality imposed on him by another class (as we are) and not shackled by schooling limited imagination or a poverty of ideas, concepts and creativity. It is a process in which all of us take part and in which we transcend and suppress our roles and class.

But too often in our actions we ensure that the majority of people remain as sheep.

The lawn meeting is a situation where not often many can participate. It is not just that you have to have knowledge and be articulate but also that the knowledge and articulation required are of a special type. This allied with the large measure of self confidence required to even dare to speak means that all but a few are prevented from speaking, as surely as if there was a man with a machine gun present. This is doubly worse if, as was the case for many on Wednesday, you do not have a good idea of what is going on.

Lawn meetings can only be excused if they are connected to a larger program in which we all can take part and in which the lawn meeting disseminates information or plays a gathering/confronting/rallying role.

This is what we intended at Wednesday's lawn meeting. It was planned to be the beginning of a wide University discussion of rights and responsibilities, which it was hoped, would terminate in student awareness of and action on the position of the University in this capitalist society - one which I outlined in the "Schools, University and Society" article in last week's ON DIT. But through overestimating student interest and concentrating too much on processes and not on people, we failed to give that impression, even in the end to ourselves.

Because of this, it was good to see the reaction of people against being harangued and being forced to accept someone else's descriptions and analysis. The meeting too much resembled a classroom. We will not overthrow schooling by schooling processes.

But it must be remembered that revulsion against the alienating shackling processing structure of Wednesday's meeting does not mean that the solution will be found in more leisurely rational debate after we have academically analysed the 'arguments' of both sides. We must all participate, discuss and make up our own minds but knowing that our years of socialization in this society are forcing us in a certain direction. We are not in a vacuum and it is all too easy to rationalize agreement with the status quo. The report on Rights and Responsibilities is based on an incorrect and misleading premise which we can all too easily accept when we discuss it. To trust to debate etc. is to accept the incorrect premise of the report that we live in a community of scholars divorced from society where scholarship will supply the answer. (Do not even accept a so called revolutionary's argument on the weight of its eruditeness and 'scholarship'.) We will then be trying to discuss a report while accepting its premise which can only mean accepting the report. We must transcend our shackled minds.

The only motion put on Wednesday was:

"That students at this meeting take the motion proposed today to every department and faculty to ensure genuine grass roots participation and dialogue."

It was passed.

The motions tabled are:

(1) "That this G.S.M. rejects the Report of the Committee on Rights and Responsibilities for the reasons that it is both legally unsound, and deliberately repressive in all possible cases of student initiated action."

(2) "That this G.S.M. demands the University Council reject the Report of the Committee on Rights and Responsibilities for the same reasons as given above."

(3) "That this G.S.M. demands that any future report of this kind has as its basic premise that this University is NOT a disinterested institution and has very fundamental connections with the economic and ideological base of the status quo."

(4) "That this G.S.M. resolves to actively oppose any further moves to implement this Report, and any future reports of similar type, because it is based on a cynically opportunist attempt at 'law and order', an attempt to contain and destroy any possibility of revolutionary change towards a socialist society."

We who put these motions up believe that they are correct and will put them at a later meeting.

But to facilitate discussion we give notice of

TEACH IN ON THE UNI AND RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10

1 p.m. - 4 p.m.

LADY SYMON HALL

Call by everybody under the auspices of P.A.C.

So leave your lectures, tuts and books for an afternoon. Read the report on rights and responsibilities. Prepare your own views. Practice them. There will be an attempt to form departmental groups from this teach in.

UNION BOOKSHOP

Who Does It Serve?

PAST AND PRESENT

HISTORY

The Union Bookshop was purchased from the Workers' Educational Association of S.A. Incorporated as a going concern at 31st October, 1968 after fairly protracted negotiations. At the end of 1970 the business was moved to its present location within the Union group of buildings. The new premises practically doubled the space available to the Bookshop.

Freshers coming to use the Bookshop for the first time may be inclined to take it for granted. Therefore it is worth pointing out that the W.E.A., by a kind of historical accident, built it up, using the bulk of its profits to provide funds, over a period of fifty years. During that time, and this applies particularly to the years from 1962 onwards, there was sometimes a conflict between the need of the Bookshop to retain its profits to provide funds for expansion, and pressure from the W.E.A. to appropriate the profits for use in its own work. Nevertheless the relationship with the University community was maintained, and the obligation entailed in that relationship was fulfilled right up to the time when the change of ownership took place.

THE PRESENT

The Union's contribution lay in its willingness to spend a substantial part of its funds for the purpose of taking over the responsibility of providing a book service for students and the rest of the University community. This included the provision of the aesthetically pleasing building which has been specially designed for use as a book shop.

The bulk of the stock carried has been purchased for intended sale to University students. It is a matter of policy that the number of copies of an individual title in stock should be adequate to meet the likely demands. This policy results in a lower annual turnover of stock than is normal in general bookselling, and entails carrying over at the end of each financial year a quantity of books which does not reduce below a third of the annual turnover.

The buying policy is complicated by the fact that the Bookshop does not have a monopoly of student business. Medical and dental students are catered for up to third year only because medical suppliers are well established and organised to provide equipment as well as books for these students.

Outside the area of buying text books for students policies have been determined by (a) demand, and (b) the way in which the character of the stock required accommodates itself to the main business of supplying the needs of students.

A Children's Book Department has grown up out of a direct demand from students who were teacher-librarians looking for books in the field of library science, and a collection of children's books which were subject to quality control.

In recent years, with increases in turnover, there has been more speculative buying of general literature, including new titles. The aim is to make the Bookshop into a place where old and new titles of significance may be bought. The tremendous volume of books being published as well as the limits of funds have meant, and will mean, that the ratio of this stock to text books is low.

At the beginning of each academic year there is some separation of text books from other books in the display area, but for the rest of the year this separation is avoided so that those who are looking for text books on the shelves may be exposed to related books which they might not otherwise see. The responsibility for various classifications of stock is divided among staff members, known as section heads, so that a close control can be kept of stock, and attention can be given to the selection and range of books to make them attractive and interesting to the customers.

The Bookshop has always carried a range of stationery limited to bare essentials. Because stationery does not have to bear the same overheads as books it is sold well below normal retail prices for the quality of stationery involved. The reductions represent approximately 20 per cent discount. This pricing policy is pursued in order to give a direct benefit to students.

SOME RESULTS OF STOCKHOLDING POLICIES

1. The range and quality of stock attracts some institutional customers. Such customers reduce the risks of loss involved in the kind of speculative stock which gives a broader selection to students than would be possible without them. They enable new titles and standard works to be purchased more freely.

2. Students who come to the shop are exposed to a range of books which have an academic bias and include standard works and new titles. Some sections of stock are stronger in this latter respect than others, and in general this comment applies to books in the humanities.

3. A mail order service has developed mainly out of the demands of teachers who are taking external courses.

4. Sales of children's books are mainly to schools with trained librarians.

5. There is a special order service which is used mainly by students and academics, although there are a number of professional buyers, most of whom are graduates. However, the Bookshop is not prepared to carry out unprofitable research for trivial material or books which are totally out of character with the stock normally held.

FRED ASKS Why not cheaper books?

UNION BOOKSHOP - Competitor or Price Maintainer?

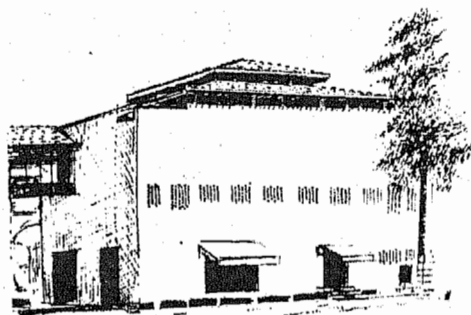
Some Interesting Questions

These are stirring times for the bookshop trade, as at the moment the trade practices tribunal is investigating the noble art of book selling. Australian booksellers are required by book publishers to maintain stipulated prices for all lines of books, that is, they practice resale price maintenance. Before you say so what? and turn to the comics, let me remind you that the Union Bookshop is involved and that you are a member of the Union and therefore have some sort of proprietary interest whether you like it or not. The interesting question that arises is whether the Union Bookshop would be better off acting as a strong price competitor, or whether it benefits more by fixing prices in agreement with publishers' requests. This question leads to two others: if it changed from its present practice could the Bookshop successfully undercut all its competitors in those areas where it seems to be at an advantage, namely, prescribed text and reference books? Secondly, operating as it does at the moment, does the student population subsidise the staff in the latter's purchases of general reading material? A critical stance is adopted in discussing these questions, but the discussion itself is ridiculous in its brevity. Furthermore, the mantle of Devil's Advocate is worn most uncomfortably.

Price Cutting

It would seem that the Union Bookshop has some competitive advantages that would enable it to lower prices below those charged by competitors and still stay in business. For example, there exists something of a captive market on campus with the Bookshop right bang in the middle of all the activity. Furthermore, as most of the market are students and staff the shop can specialise in academic books of somewhat narrow appeal compared to the wide range supplied by a general uptown bookstore. By having an intimate knowledge of the market and its needs, the Shop would seem to be in a position where it could carry a relatively small range of specialised text books, have low stock levels, incur low overhead, and obtain discounts for bulk orders.

All of these factors would by themselves favor a policy of pricing below the market and so providing Union members with cheaper text books when required. For these reasons, compliance with resale price maintenance would not seem to be in the interest of Union members. At the moment the Bookshop gives a 10 per cent discount to members even though it carries a wide range of material. Thus it could be argued that a much greater discount could be given if the Shop concentrated on those books for which it had special marketing expertise. The general reading material could still be purchased by members uptown.



Cross-Subsidisation

Do students subsidise staff purchases of books? If profits on text-books were higher than those on general material, where the profits are calculated from the direct costs involved for each of the categories, then a cross-subsidy between Union members would exist.

Furthermore, the cross-subsidy would be from students to staff if staff were heavy purchasers of general reading material but rarely purchased text books. This assumption does not seem far from the truth, given that staff are usually provided with "desk copies" of text-books by publishers, and have greater spending power than students for non-course material.

More controversial is the question of relative profits on text-books compared with other books. The publishers allow lower margins on text-books, but lower handling costs may well offset this. For example, general books involve higher costs in the form of slower turnover, overcrowding of space, display material, more highly-trained staff, more detailed recording procedures, and the high cost of seeking out and obtaining books ordered by staff. And there's still the argument that by concentrating on its special marketing advantages with respect to text-books, the Union Bookshop's cost structure would be lower compared with the costs of uptown shops. For all these reasons, therefore, the staff may well be enjoying a subsidy from the students.

Some Reservations

I must admit that the questions above have been raised somewhat timidly, due to my almost complete ignorance of the intricacies of book-selling.

My main purpose in blackmailing our very capable and highly regarded manager of the Bookshop (Ethel Payne) into answering these questions, is that other Union members may have also pondered on these matters from time to time. And besides, a bit of dialogue never hurt anybody, at least not on a University campus (I hope!).

Furthermore, there are several reasons why the selling practices I have apparently promoted are not as attractive as they may seem at first, and it is important that these reasons be brought to people's attention. So on that large back-slide, it's over to Ethel.

Fred Bloch

ETHEL REPLIES

COMMENTS ON THOSE INTERESTING QUESTIONS

The arguments for maintaining a retail price for books revolve around the proposition that without orderly marketing the varieties of qualities of books available for sale would be substantially reduced, to the detriment of public as consumers; the number of shops selling books would be substantially reduced; the prices would ultimately be increased; and the range of stock, the professional advice, and services and facilities provided by retail booksellers would either cease or be substantially reduced.

The argument could be summed up by saying that if the modern tendency in commerce for concentrating on mass production and mass selling of a limited number of articles were to be applied to the book trade the result would be contrary to the best interests of book buyers, including students.

UNDERCUTTING COMPETITORS

The Union Bookshop undertakes to provide books for all students, whether they are in classes of 800 or 8. This is the policy which distinguishes it from its competitors. In the circumstances it is much easier for a competitor to restrict himself to selling at a low margin those titles which normally sell in large quantities. The Bookshop would then be left to handle slower-selling titles, gross margins would not be maintained, and prices could increase.

The balance sheets of the Bookshop over the past few years indicate clearly that gross margins are such that price cutting would make it

impossible for the Bookshop to keep itself in funds.

DO STUDENTS SUBSIDISE STAFF PURCHASES OF GENERAL READING MATERIAL?

This question postulates an academic body made up of avid book buyers and readers. In actual fact academics who buy books are a modest proportion of the academic community; I would speculate that those who read widely and consistently are an equally modest proportion. There is just as much special ordering for students as there is for academics. As for general books the sale of these spreads beyond students and academic staff to other customers, and we are grateful to have these sales because the gross margins on such books are usually slightly better than on students' books, and they enable us to give greater width and variety to our stockholding.

THE CAPTIVE MARKET

Any academic bookseller who thinks comfortably about a captive market will be chastened when he comes to take stock and draw up his balance sheet. The bookseller may have "an intimate knowledge of the market and its needs" but if there is some lack of communication between academic staff and Bookshop staff or teacher and taught, an unexpected shift in teaching arrangements, or a new book which has all the answers comes on the market he may be faced with a substantial investment in stock which simply will not move.

TEXT BOOKS AND OTHERS

I am one who holds strongly to the view that a book is a book. Of course there are text books and other books, but the distinction is one which hardly exists in some cases, not at all in others, and not one which interests staff and students in quite a number of disciplines. When does Middlemarch cease to be one of the few English novels written for adult people and simply a text book? The distinction between "trade" and "text" books which is a feature of most American College Stores does little to encourage students to value books for purposes other than making grades!

In any case the argument is economically unsound: an analysis of gross margins reveals that they are higher in those areas of stock which carry the highest proportion of supplementary and associated reading material. Overhead costs are higher for text than other books; for one thing more detailed stock records are essential.

WHAT KIND OF A BOOK SHOP HAVE WE?

A good one. This view has been volunteered by leading book trade personnel in Australia and from overseas. This is not to say that there is not a great deal to be done to improve the present services.

The management of the shop is continually attempting to assess student needs because experience has taught that the kinds of services thought desirable by one group of students do not necessarily suit another.

Ethel Payne

"TO EAT OR NOT TO EAT" A Question of Wealth

For a number of years the prices and quality of food in the refectory have on and off, been of major concern to us all; allegations of graft and corruption, inefficiency (all leading to accessively high prices) have been thrown around. It is still a real criticism of our refectory that prices are high and it is certainly true to say that the system has at present an inbuilt inefficiency whether it be solely due to the present system or partly due to obsolete management can only be guessed at.

The effect of the commission of 1971 has been to impress upon the Board governing the refectory the need for a closer look at the state of the refectory and the importance of its position to us, the paying clientel.

It is in the interests of students that -

(1) A costing survey be conducted on the refectory

(2) That casual employment be offered to students by the refectory, and

(3) That the catering service offered by the Union to the public be utilized to its full extent to subsidize refectory food prices.

At present the refectory is faced with a possible 7 per cent wage increase which may be reflected in increased prices unless costs are reduced in some way.

The Board meetings are now officially open to any student who wishes to observe how this section of the Union bureaucracy looks after the student interests.

It's not much but a good start in the year to refectory reform.

Lyndon Owen,-----



Exploitation of woman's labor was enforced through polygamy and child marriage, both approved by law. Wives were, of course, free servants; and for a small sum of money given to a peasant in distress, or for an unpaid debt, or for land rent, young girls were sold in marriage often to men old enough to be their grandfathers. Or a rich man would buy, as his young son's wife, an older girl who would be a household servant. When the boy grew up he could take other wives, closer in age, and the first wife would spend the rest of her life a lonely family maid. While the husband could take as many wives as he pleased, the wife had to remain faithful or be trampled by elephants. In colonial Vietnam, women were literally the slave's slave.

Only 26 years have elapsed since the August 1945 revolution that shook Vietnam's social structure. It is only 15 years since land reforms were completed, but the change in the status of women is light-years from what it was just one generation ago. The 1946 Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam granted immediate voting rights to women, and equal pay for equal work. But, as many of the Vietnamese women leaders we met told us, "It is easy to inscribe the liberation of women in the program of a political party; it is much more difficult to get it into effective legislation, and more difficult still to integrate it into the customs and manners of the time." It was not until 1960 that the Law on Marriage and the Family was passed, abolishing polygamy, providing for freedom of marriage, and declaring equality of the sexes in political, economic, cultural, social, and family life.

The law triggered a veritable revolution in the countryside, where child marriage, concubinage, and polygamy were still rampant. According to our friends and hostesses of the Vietnam Woman's Union, with whom we held lengthy discussions on this topic, "the abolition of backward customs cannot be accomplished by decree. One needs persevering propaganda work, the development of education, and mostly a persistent struggle by women themselves."

Vietnamese women apparently had a great friend in Ho Chi Minh, who is quoted as having declared at the time the Law on Marriage and the Family was under discussion, "the woman should not wait for government or party decree to liberate her; she must struggle for her own liberation."

Despite women's historic oppression in Vietnam, the country has a history of women patriots who played an important role in expelling the series of foreign invaders that have plagued that unfortunate land for centuries. How these heroines came into being in a country where women were so downgraded is hard to say. One clue may be found in another old proverb: "When the enemy comes, even the women should fight!" In any case, Vietnamese history is filled with national heroines, Oriental versions of Joan of Arc, much celebrated in art, music, and literature. In 40 AD, two sisters, Trung Trac and Trung Nhi, led a general insurrection against the Chinese invaders. Through victorious military battles, fought with her child on her back, Trung Trac avenged her murdered husband and defended the fatherland. The Trung sisters are considered the direct ancestors of the present "long-haired army fighting the American aggressors" in South Vietnam today. As far back as 248 AD, a 23-year-old peasant from Thanh Hoa named Treu Thi Tring is reported to have told her brother, "My wish is to ride the tempest, tame the waves, kill the sharks, I want to drive the enemy away to save our people. I will not resign myself to the usual lot of women who bow their heads and become concubines!"

Given these historical precedents, it is not surprising that women are playing such a key role in the struggle for national liberation today. But what accounts for the great strides made toward their own liberation? First of all, women are needed. Ignorant peasants stuck in their own huts cannot defend their country in today's automated warfare. They cannot oversee farms and factories. They cannot help administer districts and provinces whose men are needed at the front. So it was necessary for the government of North Vietnam to make every effort to educate its women, who were 90 percent illiterate only twenty

years ago and who all read and write today. It was necessary to push women into supervisory jobs in farming, production, public health, and public administration. To do these jobs, women needed day care for their children and advanced education for themselves; so they are getting both at a rapidly growing rate.

Irma and I began to wonder if women's liberation in Vietnam is merely a new form of exploitation. We asked ourselves if women were only being used, in an admittedly worthy cause, and if they would be shoved back into the mud once again after their country has been freed of war.

After much discussion and observation, we think not. Whereas it is true that the Vietnamese woman has not equality both in law and largely in fact because she is needed and participates along with men in the national struggle, her consciousness (reinforced by legislation) has now been raised to the point of no return. Taking charge of management tasks has helped the Vietnamese woman to get rid of her age-old inferiority complex, and whereas many a woman formerly had to be pushed into public responsibility, it would be hard now to push her away from it. Young women of this generation are filled with confidence and pride. Many no longer use their husbands' names; but they still make a virtue of being "modest, discreet, and graceful" as they drive tractors, study to be engineers, doctors, lawyers—and even defend their

All party cells in co-ops and communes were then required to hold self-criticism sessions in which male chauvinists were forced to acknowledge "their erroneous conceptions" and their lack of responsibility in promoting the woman's movement and women cadres.

Today women play a leading role in People's Councils. In the provinces and towns, 25 percent of the decision making jobs are held by women. In districts and villages the number is 40 percent. Hundreds of thousands of women who, a generation ago, would not have dreamed of leaving their little plots of land, are going to secondary schools, universities, district meetings, and national conferences. In the Fourth National Assembly, elected in April 1971, there are 125 women deputies, about 30 percent. This is 12

times the number in the First National Assembly, and remarkable considering that the US Congress has only 11 women, or four percent. The Vice-Deputy of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly is a woman, and there are now five vice-cabinet ministers and there is one woman member of the supreme court, which consists of 35 judges. It is interesting to note that in South Vietnam, where women play an even more crucial role in defending the liberated zone, women have risen to higher positions than in the north. The Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Liberation Army of South Vietnam is a woman, Madame Nguyen Thi Dinh. She is also a member of the Presidium of the Provisional Revolutionary Government and President of the Woman's Union. Another of the most important figures of the Liberation Forces of South Vietnam is, of course, Nguyen Thi Binh, the foreign minister of the PRG, and its chief negotiator in Paris.

As our friends in the Vietnam Woman's Union told us with great pride about their ongoing struggle and their great achievement, they insisted that women who have become chairwomen and chiefs of brigades have not "driven away the picture of the gentle, modest, and graceful Vietnamese women, who though tiny and frail prove to be heroic combatants against the US invaders and against their own leaders when necessary."

Formerly the Commission for the Protection of Mothers and New-Born Infants had the Prime Minister of the Republic for its chairman because, we were told, "he is a very important man with great influence, and the women thought he could do a lot for them." But when it turned out that he didn't give the job the attention it needed, the women insisted he be replaced by a woman.

The entire question of the protection of women is viewed differently in Vietnam from the way women's lib activists see it here. After centuries of pulling the plow and giving birth in the fields, women want to be protected from enforced heavy labor and from having to work right before and after childbirth. Legislation for the protection of the health of women is particularly prized. It was pointed out to us over and over again by the women we spoke with that there are now over a hundred times as many medical personnel specializing in gynecology, obstetrics, and pediatrics as there were under French rule, and that the infant mortality rate has been reduced from the highest in the world under French rule to one of the lowest today.

Because Vietnam needs to increase a population which is being decimated by the war, birth control is not considered a top priority among women. But it is agreed that for the sake of their health as well as their work women must carry out some form of family planning. So birth control information and devices are dispensed on all levels from the central to the provincial. Again it is not easy to overcome age-old prejudices, and farm women still tend to have many more children than the more sophisticated city dwellers. Abortion is another question on which Vietnamese attitudes are quite different from ours. Here again the interests of the collective come before the interests of

the individual woman. Abortions are available with medical consent for health reasons or in cases of rape or other problems, but they are not encouraged.

The entire question of the right of the individual woman to control her own destiny is not on the top of the agenda right now. The important question for all Vietnamese, male and female, seems to be the right of the nation to control its own political destiny and to live in peace. For many reasons, political, cultural, and historical, the type of individual liberties we find indispensable do not seem to be highly prized. In fact, individuality, or the striving of one woman to be different or to stand out from the crowd, seems to be little known in Vietnam from my superficial observations in 12 days. All women dress exactly alike. Black pajamas, a white, or sometimes print, blouse, and plastic sandals are the uniform of the day, every day. Almost all women wear their beautiful hair long, in exactly the same style, pinned back with exactly the same metal barrettes. Almost none wear make-up, and I saw very few wearing any jewelry except a wedding band.

The participation of women in social activities has made the problem of household duties one of the foremost pre-occupations of the state and of the Vietnam Woman's Union, which is the mass organization of the women of North Vietnam. Kindergartens and infant classes have been set up in the towns and villages and on the cooperative farms. An intense educational campaign is being waged to induce more and more women to avail themselves of these facilities, and "not to be enslaved by petty housework, which is tiresome and unproductive." The full weight of the state's propaganda machine is being used to urge men to share in household duties and child care to free their wives for evening classes or to attend meetings or cultural events. The women assured me that the campaign is having a great effect on the new generation. Family councils for the discussion of the sharing of household tasks among mothers, fathers, and even small children are encouraged by the Vietnamese Woman's Union and are definitely catching on, we were told.

In a meeting with Nguyen Thi That, the highest ranking woman in North Vietnam, President of the Vietnam Woman's Union, the Vice-Deputy of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, and a member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party, we discussed women and their role in the new society and their status. Mrs. That, an old revolutionary, who worked underground in the Saigon area for 35 years before the defeat of the French, and who lost both her sons—one killed by the French colonialists and one killed by the Americans, said: "I do not believe that the Vietnamese men are our enemies. . . . American imperialism is the enemy!" She reiterated what we heard from all the women activists: "Not all the necessary conditions for liberation of women have been realized in our country, because thousands of years of history cannot be erased in a few years. But the main thing is that the Vietnamese woman now holds her future in her own hands. Conditions have been created to make it possible for her to progress rapidly, and this, I believe, is one of the finest achievements of the Vietnamese revolution."—Amy Swerdlow

Up from the Mud

Some observations on women's liberation in North Vietnam

country, gun in hand. We were told the story of one woman in the liberated zone of South Vietnam who walks every day two miles to the day care center where she deposits four young children. She then goes to the front as a soldier and returns in the evening to pick up the kids.

The struggle for women to gain a real share of the decision making powers of their country did not go smoothly at first. Age-old prejudices are not overcome easily even in times of revolution. As early as 1961, the Vietnam Workers Party, formerly called the Communist Party, had decreed: "one must . . . raise women's ideological, cultural, and technical level, help them free themselves from the burden of household chores, rationally use their labor force so as to allow them to participate in ever greater numbers in production work and social activities, thereby assuming an even bigger role in the administration of production work and state affairs!"

Despite this party directive, most women were illiterate, few had professional qualifications, and as they put it, "the legacy of the past hindered their access to various fields of public activity despite the new legislation." Vestiges of feudal and bourgeois ideologies, contempt for woman, underrating of her capacities, her own lack of self-confidence—all these factors stood in the way of her progress, we were told. Some men resented their wives' engaging in social activities, and many women elected to office resigned because they could not cope with their jobs for lack of education and lack of cooperation from the men with whom they worked.

When debates were held ten years ago on the formation of women cadres in the provinces, the men on Party committees did not agree that women could carry out executive roles. Many even ventured to say that women in leadership would signal the end of the country. So research projects were undertaken to observe women's performance and discover their capacities, and it was learned that:

- Women performed more workdays than men.
- Women knew as much about the situation in the fields as men.
- Women were more industrious and hard-working than men.
- Women had less opportunities to learn and received neither help nor support in the accomplishment of their tasks.

Hackney Redevelopment— The Beginning?

"Owners Angry at Delay Tactics". This was the headline a few weeks ago in the local Hackney community Messenger newspaper. The front page article went on to say: "Hackney residents are up in arms at being 'kept in the dark' over the proposed redevelopment scheme for the area. An accusation that the government's delaying tactics were pushing residents out of their homes was made by one threatened owner." A 72 year old pensioner Mr. Tom Horton who has lived in the area for 35 years, said he was worried about the way the government is "encouraging" residents to vacate their premises—even before the proposal has been approved. He denies that the Hackney area has degenerated into a ghetto. "Most of the houses have been kept in reasonable condition, with the blame for degeneration of the remainder resting squarely on the shoulders of the St. Peters Council".

What is the background to this community unrest? Why have residents felt it necessary to form a St. Peters Ratepayers' Association?

The bulk of the following is derived from people in the Ratepayers' Association itself and an excellent politics honours thesis by John Hubrechson, entitled *Planning and the Neighborhood*.

The Hackney area which is designated ripe for redevelopment is the area between the river Torrens and St. Peters College, behind the Hackney pub. "The area contains low income groups, welfare families, and elderly people. A Housing Trust survey of October 1970 indicated that most of the residents have had a long standing association with Hackney." (All quotes unless otherwise indicated are from Hubrechson.)

Hubrechson, who worked for two years in the area as a welfare officer and lived 1/2 mile away, gives evidence of the social cohesion of the area. He has experienced the very real community structure that exists and he does not romanticise.

AN EXAMPLE

The Premier, in backing the scheme which is in his electorate, says the urban renewal scheme "will be Australia's outstanding example of how a run-down inner city area can become an attractive and integrated community again." (Advertiser, December 31, 1971.)

What then are the plans? I don't know for certain, because the government and the State Planning Authority have been unduly secretive. I have heard the reason why the residents of Hackney aren't being told of the plan which was to be produced in February. Apparently the State Planning Authority was once again revising the plan when it was discovered that the Highways department, guided by the spirit of MATS, planned to widen Hackney road and then put a highway through Hackney (note not through the college) which would have considerable effect on the area as it exists or as redeveloped. It seems without being too explicit that to say the least there is a considerable lack of liaison between the two departments, the Minister involved, the local council and the government. Two other reasons for the delay can be advanced. Firstly, the authorities are still searching for private developers to put up much of the money for the scheme and secondly developers are probably not enthusiastic because some of the high rise flats in North Adelaide are in financial difficulties and not seen as good investments.

At the time of going to press, the Premier stated that the proposals have now been passed by the State Planning Authority and had been sent to St. Peters Council for consultation and for subsequent public exhibition when residents could submit written comments and objections. "The government is bending over backwards to ensure that people who are living in the area do not suffer in any way." Mr. Dunstan stated that the reason the plan had not been published earlier was that it had not provided as wide a range of housing choices or other services to residents. "Because of this we were not prepared to proceed with the proposals until we were satisfied everyone got a fair deal both old and new residents", he added.

BULLDOZERS?

Two plans were discovered by John Hubrechson. I believe that they probably will not be accepted and that a third one will be announced. They do however show the type of planning thinking that has occurred so far.

The first, which was prepared by the architect John Chappel (recently elected to the Adelaide City Council) in conjunction with the St. Peters' Council can be most kindly described as evidence of the "bulldozer, pile 'em in, stack 'em high" mentality. The plan is entitled the Hackney North Comprehensive Redevelopment Area and boasts its aim "to

produce an attractive living environment". It will do so by "compulsorily acquiring all the land, Twelftree Reserve (a playground) included, and demolish all the buildings on it. The aim is to increase the population from the present 142 to 1136. They will live in a total of 251 flats, 79 town houses and 29 pensioner units. It is anticipated that most of the present population relocated in the area will live in the flats and pensioner units as the houses will be too expensive. This is despite one of the most significant findings of the October 1967 Housing Trust survey, that none of the occupants wanted flats as alternative accommodation. Private development will have the lion's share of the project as the planners considered that if the Housing Trust were to develop more than 4.8 out of the 22.5 acres of the project, the success of the private bulk would be impaired. They recommended that no ceiling be imposed on rents and prices for the private development, leaving the market to set them. This will mean a middle to upper income tenant because of the obvious market appeal of new and well designed centrally located accommodation. The plan further proposes that the Housing Trust should offer an alternative dwelling to any family displaced by redevelopment and capable of meeting Trust standards. It is clear that many of the 'welfare' families in Hackney—those of deserted wives, one parent and variously broken families—will not be accommodated by the Trust because it does not see itself as a welfare service. Rather it sees its function as that of a provider of accommodation of long tenure to clean and orderly middle class folk, employed on a regular basis and reliable with the rent.

Where will Hackney's poor then go in search of accommodation? Into other sub-standard housing in the nearby suburbs of Norwood or Kent Town, or across the city to Bowden, Brompton, Hindmarsh or Mile End.

SECOND PLAN — SAME RESULT

At this stage, you may begin to see why residents thought it necessary to form a pressure group and to try to have some say in the plan.

The second plan is a good deal more sophisticated but the end result is very similar. It is entitled *Hackney Neighborhood Renewal* and is the work of Kannaird Hill de Rohan and Young Pty. Ltd.

"Unlike plan 1, it will be oriented towards a public housing authority which will offer parcels of developed land to private investors. Its stated purposes are to give another 500 people the benefits of close city living, and to draw attention to the town planning exercise involved, i.e. in the planner's own words: 'the renewal itself could be expected to attract attention as the first major scheme of its kind to be implemented in Australia'. Although the plan proposes the retention of the caravan park, the hotel, Twelftree Reserve, an office building and a C.S.I.R.O. laboratory, it plans a ten story tower of pensioner flats."

ADVOCACY PLANNING?

The plan allows for a degree of citizen participation, but as John Hubrechson argues "although it appears to render the planning process more accessible to all interested parties, it is deficient in that it favours the strong and ignores those not inclined to participate in such activities." Hubrechson elsewhere argues for citizen control of the decision making process and this is what the Ratepayers' Association is now arguing for. One model of planning here is the *Advocacy model*, whereby citizen groups hire town planners to draw up a plan that meets the needs of the community. This seems close to the ideas in the social action community development project in the south east corner of the city.

The St. Peters' Ratepayers' Association originally formed to oppose the change in the zoning regulations. Briefly, the change was from a purely residential zoned area to one that allowed higher density living. And this included forms of high rise flats. The association grew quickly with arguments pointing to the destruction of the aesthetics of the area, the upsetting of the historical continuity, together with more cars, bigger roads and greater pollution. There was opposition to the plan by the St. Peters Council to submerge the Town Hall, library and post office with a huge modern designed shopping complex—and this was not for the people of St. Peters but supposedly to be for consumers further east. The Association in opposing these schemes (and it looks very much as if they will win the first battle) took great interest in the Hackney Redevelopment proposals.

Mr. Cedric Pugh, lecturer in economics at the S.A. Institute of Technology, outlined his objections to the redevelopment at a public meeting at the St. Peters Council. He, like the residents of Hackney, were aware of the

URBAN RENEWAL



These Commission estates are replacing slum areas. Top: Aerial view of Carlton Estate nearing completion. Bottom: The Commission's Kensington estate includes eight storey walk up flats using unique approaches. In the foreground is the new recreation ground under construction with the Melbourne City Council's creche and facilities for mothers and children.

SOCIALLY DISASTROUS?

pressures to move.

REHABILITATION

"They have been told there is going to be redevelopment and they have been advised not to improve their properties and, of course, these properties are running down. We see this every day, Hackney North is developing into a greater slum and public policy is precipitating a slum and not eradicating it."

"We have a set of circumstances created where, from the variety of institutions and Government agencies, residents suffer the process through six or seven years; and anxiety, uncertainty, demoralization, and attrition develop and cause people to move out of the area."

Mr. Pugh claims that in the last few weeks, older residents of Hackney who are known to have a great attachment to the area, have been put into a position where they have to sell out to the Housing Trust. And this is before the plans have been announced. One begins to realise why residents are upset!

Mr. Pugh says he believes the area in Hackney should be zoned purely residential. He argues that public money should be made available for rehabilitation. "Rehabilitation is favoured for many reasons some of which are quite complex. Among them are: concern for preserving the social network and avoiding the dislocation of individuals. Ideas and planning overseas supports the view that consideration for rehabilitation rather than rebuilding should occupy the prior strategy in urban renewal projects."

Hubrechson concludes: "Hackney has many assets and clearly provides a rewarding community life for many of its residents. The plans recognise this in part, but ignore it in the end, in the name of other imperatives such as the population needs of the city as a whole, the economic pressures of the housing market, the unsightliness of decaying houses, and the desires of planners themselves to affect comprehensive planning."

Chris White

Revolution For A Dying City?

Over the past year the mass media has reported plans for a multi-million dollar urban renewal scheme to 'revitalise and to pump back life into the heart of the city.' The Sunday Mail imagined the scheme to be a 'Revolution for a Dying City.' (Feb. 5th '72).

Elsewhere in this article I have made criticisms of overseas experience with urban renewal projects. Now I want to illustrate the point that the trend for Adelaide's redevelopment is markedly similar.

The consequences of any such development depend in part on whether the social needs of people are given the highest priority—the people already living in the city and the people who it is planned will move into the city—and whether or not there will be community participation and control over any change. At the present moment it seems the Adelaide City Council is putting profits and cars first, and ignoring people.

The following brief description is an illustration of the social network and conditions in the south-east corner of the city. Most details are taken from the University of Adelaide's student Social Action Abschol organisation. At the present moment students are living in the area and slowly attempting to develop a viable community development project. The material I use comes from their journal, *Gemeinschaft*.

INEQUALITY

"The city of Adelaide, in common with urban cores throughout the world, attracts a disproportionate number of those who suffer most from the inequities of power, wealth and opportunities in our society. The south-east corner of Adelaide is a social centre for Adelaide's floating aboriginal population.

There appears to be a need for recreational and entertainment facilities especially for the teenagers. At present, this demand is met only by the Carrington Hotel. Abschol is preparing a submission which argues that there is considerable police discrimination in arrests of aboriginals for drunkenness and other offences. One family in 3 is of migrant origin, generally Greek and Italian, with their own unique problems of language, employment and social adjustment. 5 out of 7 new pupils at the local primary school do not have a functional use of English. Migrant mothers in particular find themselves isolated and confused.

The old, relatively immobile pensioners, particularly women, are especially vulnerable to loneliness, poor housing, isolation, malnutrition (three cases recently discovered by the Royal Adelaide Hospital) and a general feeling of social anomie.

It appears also that the area is becoming a centre for derelict men, who subsist on a pension and alcohol and little else. The south-east corner contains 5 of SA's 8 doss-houses. The problems of youth are great. Children are forced to play in the streets due to lack of recreational facilities. The conditions are so bad that many of the kids who have been convicted of shoplifting and bogus charity collections have found Brookway Park and Windana Remand homes to be luxurious compared with their homes!

POVERTY OF CONCEPTS

There are also middle-upper income families living mainly in renovated houses along the terraces and various industries. But generally the corner is an outstanding example of a depressed community, with the vicious circle of poverty, ill-health, poor housing and apathy being recreated each generation.

In explaining why social action is attempting a community development approach, *Gemeinschaft* states: "The area has many prevalent social ills, the worst of which is the 'poverty of concepts' and aspirations which shackle the inhabitants to a manipulated existence in which they compete for attention and fight for false and superficial fulfillments, but also includes starvation, loneliness, juvenile delinquency and poor housing."

We declare that we see little reason why men cannot meet with increasing skill the complexities and responsibilities of their situation, if society is organised not for minority, but for majority participation in decision making. We are not content to alleviate present distress. We wish to end the basic causes of inequality and apathy."

SOCIAL PROBLEMS IGNORED!

Social Action is attempting to work with all the sub-groups just mentioned. The point which I want to emphasise is that in all the reports in the mass media concerning the proposed urban renewal program, none of these problems are even mentioned. The depressed sections of our community are ignored by the more wealthy

classes working and shopping in Adelaide and making decisions to increase their wealth. The likelihood is that the urban renewal program will attempt to completely ignore these social ills and instead just relocate the problems elsewhere.

In theory the Adelaide City Council has the power and the resources to implement the best form of community development and urban renewal. It has not done so and is not likely to do so. Its undemocratic structure is dominated by commercial and business interests and old Adelaide families.

PROFITS FIRST

And what sort of activity do these interests promote? Definitely no community development, but: a 3 million dollar development shopping-officer-car parking complex located between Rundle St. and North Terrace; a new 13 million dollar Stock Exchange Plaza; a 15 million dollar 35 storey complex, "Adelaide's costliest and tallest privately developed building"; a fivestorey one million dollar office block south of Victoria Square, an international hotel in Victoria Square; a 750 car parking station behind the Adelaide Town Hall, as part of the Council's proposed 22 million dollar parking plans which "will have a big part to play in increasing city development; and now a long term urban renewal plan to bring 1,000 people back into the city to live each year in high rise multi-storey flats.

The council have already started three residential schemes for the East Terrace area. Advertisements have appeared for Planning engineers to submit further proposals for the whole process of urban renewal. And the Town Clerk, Mr. Arland and the City Engineer and Planner, Mr. Bubb are working with two governmental department experts to draft initial plans.

Recently elected architect Mr. John Chappel (who worked with the St. Peter's Council on the Hackney project) is continually being quoted as being in favor of high density residential living. The Council and the government are considering schemes whereby rate reductions could be granted to big business interested in redevelopment. This would be matched by government land tax benefits.

This then gives some background to the Adelaide City Council's "Revolution for a Dying City". It is difficult to establish any definite plans because of the Council's concern to keep them hidden from the public.

Interestingly enough the Premier, probably hoping to combat the values that obviously guide the City Council's consideration, is beginning to make some statements that show some appreciation of the social problems involved. He is quoted in the Sunday Mail: "We must be careful that urban renewal doesn't mean the lower income groups are thrust out in the cold." He said that high rise units would be used sparingly in any development, and only where they fitted into the general situation well. "Emphatically they will not be provided for low income families. Experience elsewhere has shown this to be socially disastrous."

This last point has to be continually stressed. The Premier has to be reminded of it. So do planners and the City Council.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

But Social Action would argue that the only approach that will avoid this consequence is a grass roots community development project. "This strategy knows that it must seek fundamental structural change, but accepts also that it must begin work in a society that is far from volatile, one that is dulled and bound by fatalism and parochialism.

One objective is to restore to the disadvantaged a sense of social competence and political potency through the heightening of social awareness and the experience of participation in community government. The community is encouraged and assisted to take action on its own behalf to meet its needs and press its claims on the larger society or relevant agencies.

Chris White

People not already involved in considering these problems and wishing to do so, can contact Social Action Abschol at Adelaide University, or can ring the students in the south-east corner at 327, Halifax Street, 23 2339. The St. Peter's Ratepayers Association can be contacted at 15, Harrow Road, St. Peters (Ted Strahlow), or 4 Second Ave., St. Peters, 63 5118, (Ted Worrall).

Anybody interested in forming a Residents' Association within the City of Adelaide contact Chris White, the Urban Renewal Group or Tom Cooper, Pure Maths Department, Uni. of Adelaide or Social Action Abschol.

by Adrian Hann

There are a lot of people who are letting their heads be filled with an awful lot of s--t. in the disguise of Music, Groove, Meaning, Depth, Profundity, Innovation, Experimentation, and the Avant Garde. There are an awful lot of people who appear to be quite happy to have their heads filled with nonsense. Maybe they are being fooled by a very complex game into accepting s--t as the Good Earth. Maybe many are simply afraid to stand up in the middle of a crowd of headshaking fingersnapping supercool Hippy Listeners and scream "S--t!" at the top of their voices like the Elizabethan Theatre audiences did if they disapproved of a play they were watching (what price audience participation these days). Or maybe they figure that it isn't worth the trouble.

Toads Nightly at the Union the other night gave this head the largest dose of frogs--t that had rolled into its cranial structures for some time. With the exception of a few short passages where things seemed to start to work (did they have a 'bad' night?), their outpourings were nothing more than an unco-ordinated unpleasant incompetent noise.

As always this head and body thereabout went with open ears and open heart hoping, wanting to enjoy the music. This head loves music, and hates to be disappointed, let alone outraged.

JEEZUS. Poor, poor Frank Zappa! He must have known all the while that sooner or later he was going to be badly imitated crassly chopped about, vulgarly parodied. He must have known that sooner or later he'd get his Hangers and Low-modification Amplifiers. He got them with TN last night. What the greater will do the lesser will muddle through out of sequence and out of time.

AT LEAST one could expect that if you are going to do a Zappa number (the contemplation of such scares the hell out of this head) that you'd get the notes RIGHT. One spent one's time wincing in real pain at the mess. Weasil's "My Guitar Wants to Kill your Mama" and Hot Rat's "Willie the Pimp" — Massacred!! Destroyed!! Mutilated!! AAAAAAAGGHH!! OH NO!!

Oh Yes! The word is BIZARRE (Zappa gives it to us, kids) and to do it right you gotta be. Do your thing! Everyone's entitled to their own opinion! (Who says — God? The Queen? Jerry Rubin? Che Groovaree?) Whatever turns you on! Everybody's on a different trip, baby now. All this deep philosophical understanding of the true nature of mankind and the universe allows an avant garde intellectual witty obscene GROUP to blotch scream, yell, scratch, laugh, be strange especially out of key and out of being-out-of-time.

Ah, Zappa! Your words! Your music! Your wit! Your perceptions! Your noises! To come to that. A cacophony by Zappa is so good. A cacophony by TN was so bad.

This particular head does not want to listen to such a rats--t outpouring. ("Okay man so why don't you leave and let us who understand and dig this music enjoy the scene man"). He also can't figure out why so many people let themselves be conned.

theatre

'Mr Siggie Morrison with his Comb and Paper'

by BILL REED
produced by the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN THEATRE CO.

reviewed by Robert Bath

There is a case for saying that a student reviewer should rubbish S.A.T.C. productions on principle, simply to give our leading professional company something else besides praise for a change. Accordingly, I filled my pen with vitriol and preconceived notions and headed for the Scotch College Amphitheatre, only to be foiled again by the standard of the production. "Mr. Siggie Morrison" is a brilliantly written, directed, designed and acted piece of bulldust.

Much of the praise-blame must go to South Australian playwright Bill Reed. His theme: was the grotty little man who wandered into the rehearsal a fictitious character created by the cast's imagination, or was he a real person remorselessly processed by Art, finally dwindling into a patch of light on the floor? That's right, folks — it's a PLAY ABOUT THE NATURE OF ILLUSION AND REALITY. But it needn't have been. There are really two plays thrown together here: the first is about a man who longed for thirty years to return to the sunshine of his native land, only to wind up crippled in the mud in a storm drain, teased and tortured by cute little children for three weeks (a true incident). That play I liked, but there wasn't enough of it. The other play, the illusion-reality rehearsal room thing, was witty, paradoxical, pretentious and boring. Not that the author is unaware of this; in a self-satirical twist he has one of his characters say: "This is all derivative cock . . . Pirandello, Jarry . . . Stoppard . . ." How true. But is a play redeemed because the author is clever enough to admit his own shortcomings? This play must rate in the top two or three Australian plays ever written, but would Bill Reed like us to say "Not bad for an Aussie play?" I doubt it. Judged by world standards it cannot rank as high as Stoppard, and Stoppard is regarded as light-weight by many.

Peter Batey's direction is crisp and right on with the dialogue. Only two complaints: the interpretation of the title role created neither sympathy nor loathing for Siggie.

In a rather heavy-handed conclusion, when Siggie's clothes are ripped off and he is thrown about the stage the audience was totally unmoved. The title of the play hints at something pathetic and enigmatic. It wasn't really there.

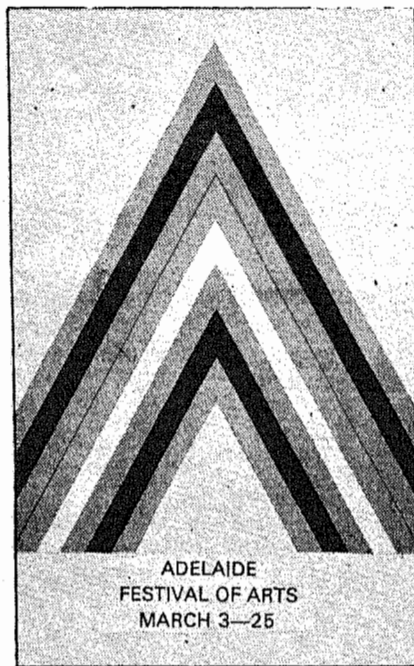
The other complaint is more technical: the amplified recorded dialogue SOUNDED recorded, and when it was mixed in with the live dialogue, and flicked from speaker to speaker, the audience lost track of the whole thing. IF THIS WAS A DELIBERATE EFFECT, IT WAS A USELESS AND BAD EFFECT.

The actors were — here it comes — extremely competent. Two stood out. Shaun Gurton delivered a huge number of lines with such sheer competence that it verged on brilliance. Daphne Grey, in a smaller part, WAS brilliant. She emanated stage presence, and played her role perfectly.

Perhaps most of the people on the scene don't know Zappa's works too well. Maybe they are excited because what Zappa did many years back is new to them, even in its mutilated form. What Zappa did a few years back is still gas. Turn your heads off! Turn your record player on! Beware of imitations! Beware the group that feels the necessity to imitate! Beware of Masqueraders! Why does one member feel the necessity to roll his jeans up and tie his shirt up in a knot a few seconds before he starts to play? What has that pure affection got to do with music?

This head picked up on these vibes: That the people up there in front of the Electromagnetic Nowtime Microphones were masquerading as something they are not; that they produced sounds that masquerade as something they were not, namely, exuberant noisy good solid exhilarating cleansing MUSIC; and that the audience was rather bored, diffident, and somewhat unhappily disappointed.

As for "should I go and see it?" Yes. But with this warning: if you go to be entertained, you will be bored. If however, you go with the intention of being impressed, you will come back just slightly disappointed, but highly talkative.



films

MANN'S BEST FRIEND?

'Death in Venice'

Vogue Cinema
Kingswood

reviewed by Wyndol Neon

Like his previous films Visconti's cinematic interpretation of Thomas Mann's "Death in Venice" is artistic not commercial. Complete enjoyment of this film requires a reasonable knowledge of Visconti, otherwise the film, whilst being beautiful, becomes slow and tedious. (The Vogue seats don't help the situation).

The film centres on Gustav Aschenbach's (DIRK BOGARDE) platonic-sexual obsession for a young boy (Bjorn Andresen).

For those of us who go to see films occasionally purely for their entertainment value this film is not a high priority. It appears at times excruciatingly slow (even the camps got fed up with the beautiful but destructive boy). It appears all too obvious that Visconti is attempting to create for himself the title of Michael Angelo of the screen and he all too often shows a marked reluctance to move the film on, due I think to a personal obsession and pride in some of the meticulously detailed scenes he has created.

The director's use of the cut and thrust technique of flashbacks to reveal Gustav's character seems poorly done and is a somewhat cliched substitute for the method used in his earlier film "The Leopard".

For the lover of cinema there is much to whet the appetite, a multitude of themes many of which have already appeared in "Osessione", "The Leopard" and others. Techniques used are reminiscent of "Bellissima" and "Nagel Stella dell Orsa", especially his masterly use of detached figures, e.g. the image's mother, to highlight the discussion between bourgeois respectability and the corruption within the artist.

The influence of Jean Renoir is evident and Visconti's eye for detail does much for the portrait of a microcosm of an elegant society shielded by parasols and the blindness of privilege from the putrifying city of Venice.

The handling of Mann's novella is for once not riddled with liberties and is on the whole truthful; his translation to film shows an insight one expects from Visconti. The tightening vice of sexual obsession is conveyed well and the search by Gustav for perfection in art and the impossibility of achieving it except in death is conveyed appropriately with a build up in the last scene of quasi fantasy.

Mahler's music (the whole point of the story anyway) is used to good effect. It never seems beautiful and does much to demonstrate Gustav's philosophical approach to beauty. The theme of betrayal running through both the image and the man is at times reminiscent of "Osessione" in its effect. In a similar vein there are scenes which parallel closely the Salina family group in "The Leopard".

My two main criticisms are with the acting and the handling of Mann's symbolism. One always seemed aware that Bogarde was consciously working with his mask, keen to the point where a rejuvenation scene of Gustav seemed humorous rather than pathetic. One of Mann's attributes was a delicate and subtle use of symbolism, not so with Visconti's "Death in Venice", the symbolism of decay and cholera was used to extremes.

The film is, on the whole, an artistic and technical feature worth drawing attention to.

people worth listening to

No-one seems to be sure when and where Ginsberg and Ferlinghetti are going to be when they're here. A few people aren't even sure who they are (though God knows where THEY'VE been). Ferlinghetti is probably the more "poet" of the pair; Ginsberg has been more of a figurehead of whatever has been going on with kids in America — a Pater familias, bringing together the diverse feelings and being a kindly spirit of love and reconciliation — (or something). Ferlinghetti (They're close friends) writes better poetry (strange concept, that, of course, but still . . .): He's an "open-eye" man — Ginsberg an "open head" one. Also Andrei Voznesensky from Russia is around and very good.

Wednesday 8th March:

Poetry reading: Andrei Voznesensky — Adelaide Town Hall, 8.00 p.m.

Thursday 9th:

The Young Poets in the Art Gallery of S.A. Annexe at 8.00 p.m.

Friday 10th:

Poetry Reading: Lawrence Ferlinghetti — Adelaide Town Hall, 8.00 p.m.

Saturday 11:

Poetry Reading: Allen Ginsberg — Adelaide Town Hall, 8.00 p.m.

These poetry readings cost \$2.50.

As well, both Ginsberg and Ferlinghetti are part of the Expression '72 section, doing separate shows in the blow-up modules; Ferlinghetti 5.30 p.m. Tuesday, 14th March.

Ginsberg 5.30 p.m. Tuesday, 14th March. \$1.50 to get in (first come, first served).

The God of the Labyrinth

Colin Wilson



GOD OF THE LABYRINTH
by Colin Wilson
MAYFLOWER BOOKS PAPERBACK

When I first read this book I recalled an incident several years back where a group of lads I knew got hold of a pornographic book and used to read portions of it out aloud at every available opportunity. The book consisted of a series of detailed descriptions of sexual activity where a man showed his prowess by how many women he could outlast.

This book is not far different. It is the story of one Gerald Sorme, an author who agrees to write a book about an eighteenth century rake, Esmond Donnelly. Esmond had an unusual sex education as a youth and spent the rest of his life chasing after women.

As Gerald Sorme follows Esmond's trail of lust and perversion he begins to identify with Esmond especially when he gets mixed up with the Phoenix cult.

The book is entertainingly written if outrageous and for good measure the author discussed the question of sex and censorship in an appendix at the back.

I don't think it is a book that many women would appreciate because it is written from a masculine point of view. Because of this it could also draw criticism from Women's Liberation.

Peter Love

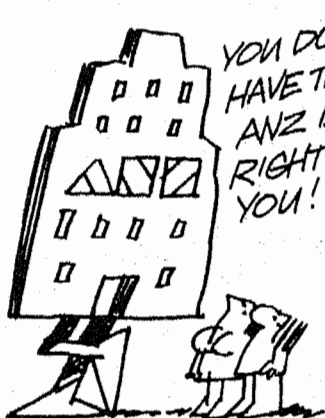


Gilbert Shelton's cartoons appear through the courtesy of the Los Angeles Free Press (UPS).

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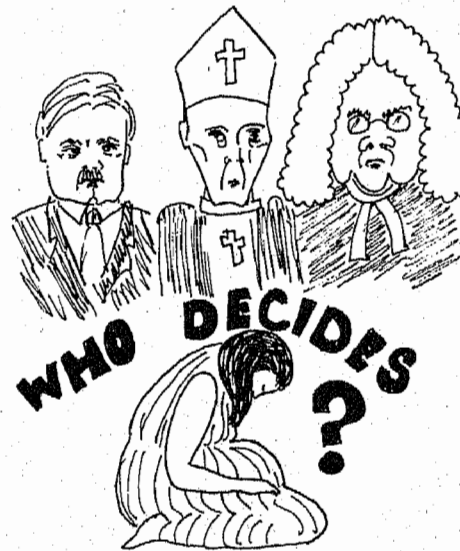


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WOMENS MARCH ACTION CAMPAIGN



ABOLISH ALL LAWS AGAINST ABORTION!

Women's Liberation Movement and the Women's Action Coalition have for the last month been publicising and talking to women about the specific nature of women's oppression in this society.

- inability to decide for themselves about abortion.
- lack of safe adequate contraceptives and lack of information about contraception.
- exploitation as consumers by advertising.
- exploitation and discrimination in jobs and education.

These activities are culminating on March 11th.

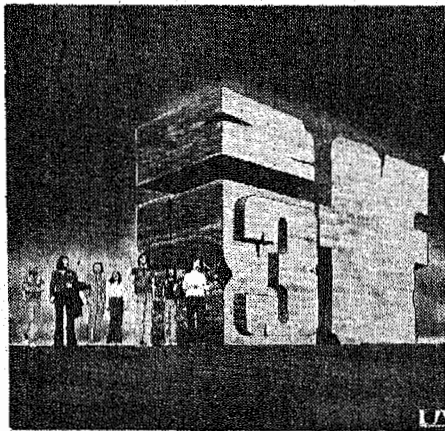
MARCH ON MARCH 11TH.

10 A.M. - Meet on Parklands corner of Rundle St. and East Tce. to move up Rundle St. along King William St. to Pioneer Women's Memorial Gardens. (opposite Elder Park, next to Parade Grounds.) Bring banners depicting the concerns and demands of women.

12 MIDDAY ON - Stalls will be set up in the pioneer Gardens by Women's Liberation and other Women's groups to provide information. Come and talk about women's liberation, about women, about ourselves, about the nature of oppression in this society. Bring friends, kids, strangers, anyone. Make it a picnic.

Adelaide Women's Liberation Movement, Box 65 P.O., Nth. Adelaide. S.A.

records

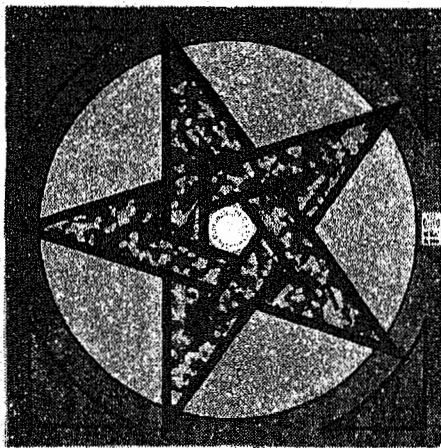


MOTT THE HOOPLE - "Mott the Hoople" (Festival)

Reputedly one of the top five live acts in England, Mott the Hoople clearly show their ability to play the type of rock that goes down so well at concerts on this, their first LP. They open with a magnificent rendition of the old Kinks' number "You Really Got Me" that must have made even Ray Davies get up and dance. The high standard of organ and lead guitar on the first track is continued throughout with Ian Hunter's piano lending a pleasant change on the slower tracks.

Hunter's voice is the most puzzling facet of the group's musical line up. In the promotion sheet accompanying the record, we are told that Guy Stevens, the brains (non musical just administrative brains) behind the group looked for a pianist with Dylanesque writing and singing tendencies to complete the group. He did a bloody good job 'cos Hunter sounds very much like him, in fact too much like him. Needless to say, it's quite disconcerting to hear solid lead guitar and organ backing someone sounding like the Master himself. Nevertheless, it is an album for all rock fans even if they only listen to the two minutes of magnificent madness that completes the album.

Mitch Watkins



PENTANGLE - "Sweet Child" (Double Album)

This set was recorded way back in the northern summer of 1968 and was released in Britain soon after. As is often the case, we "down under" have had to wait sometime to get our hands onto good overseas gear. Perhaps the time lapse has helped us to see the music in perspective — and so appreciate the group's progression. There are two sides of live recording from the Royal Festival Hall and two sides of studio work.

The variety of cuts is illustrated by the first side — it starts with an Olde English song which switches from 4/4 thru 7/4 to 11/4; a foot tapper's nightmare! Then Jacqui sings a spiritual over mallet percussion and a riff developed by Jansch. Next comes a magnificent Furry Lewis blues featuring Renbourn picking A La Hot Tuna. Before you can catch your breath, there's a double bass interpretation of a Charles Mingus composition. Behind it there is only brushes on the skins — demonstrating the ass-tight competence of the jazz-orientated rhythm section. Then Jansch solos with guitar and vocals on a black magic love song and the side finishes with a group interpretation of Charles Mingus' tribute to Lester Young, "Good-bye Pork-Pie Hat".

The contrast between the live and studio sides is quite marked. On stage, the jazz roots are obvious while in the studio the folksy feel predominates as in their last album "Cruel Sister". But there is no question of them merely being jazz musos trying to play folk — they are very versatile and talented both individually and as a group.

Jacqui McShee is a folk/jazz vocalist par excellence with a voice as clear and cool as they come. She makes Grace Slick sound like a

Mitch Watkins

drunken Zara gargling porridge. Bert Jansch and John Renbourn are big names in the folk world as a duet and as soloists — their guitar work and vocals contribute much to the unique overall sound of the group. Terry Cox plays drums and glockenspiel with inimitable style. Danny Thompson used to play lead trombone in the 1st Green Jackets Infantry Marching Band. He claims that he took up double bass to get out of marching.

I could go on and list multitudes of high lights on the set but instead I'll leave it to you to check out. Taking into account the extra generous playing time "Sweet Child" is good value in terms of both quality and quantity.

Mike Leach.



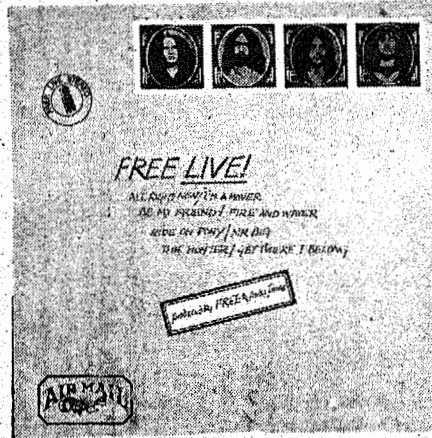
JUICY LUCY - "Get a Whiff a This" (Bronze)

Juicy Lucy were thrust upon us three albums ago with their intriguing name and a fairly provocative cover to their first L.P. They have maintained that slightly off-beat nature through to the title of this, their latest offering. As a band, they are above average, apart perhaps from their vocalist. Unfortunately they have not been able to come up with any songs or arrangements that catch the imagination.

Their music is fairly thick and heavy with strong bass and drum work. At times they verge on being a rhythm and blues group but are always a trifle heavier than that. This is especially true of this latest L.P. where lead guitarist Mick Moody is featured on some good strong licks. This is to be contrasted somewhat with their earlier albums which tended to feature steel guitarist Glenn Campbell (no, not that Glenn Campbell).

Possibly Juicy Lucy are attempting to head into heavy rock more. Certainly as musicians they are up to the task but they lack the ideas to really make it if this L.P. is any indication. Perhaps they could pick up some clues on heavy rock from fellow Bronze artists Uriah Heep.

Trevor Mules.



FREE - "Free Live!" (Island)

Anyone who went to last year's Free concert should get hold of this record. For a live L.P. the production is surprisingly good, and you will be able to relive your orgasms as you visualize Paul Rodgers' virtuosity with a microphone stand.

Seven of the eight tracks have been recorded before, so Free freaks can now compare Free's performance in the studio to that at concerts. The live music must win, despite minor guitar

fumbles and occasional flat notes, if only because of the atmosphere. While Free's studio tracks are often controlled tests for bass in your record player, the live tracks on this album have more prominent lead guitar and drum work.

The last track on the album, "Get Where I Belong" is the only new song, the last one you'll hear from Free. It's quieter, more lyrical, but retains the old body swaying momentum; others on this "Best of..." record are "All Right Now", "I'm A Mover", "Be My Friend", "Fire and Water", "Ride On A Pony", "Mr. Big" and "The Hunter". They leave you wondering if the three new groups to emerge out of the Free breakup will ever be able to match the standard of this album.

Helen Bannear.



DAVID WIFFEN - "David Wiffen" (United Artists)

With the unlikely name of Wiffen and the sickly face on the cover, he actually has quite a reasonable voice. It's mellow and deep but nowhere near distinctive enough to make it in a field which includes Rod Stewart, Cat Stevens and Neil Young, etc.

The same goes for the lyrics. They are all (but two) Wiffen's own compositions, but they lack any new perception and are, on the whole, boring, especially as he has a tendency to refer to himself by name (e.g. in "Oh Davey What a Lot of Woman You Got" and "Mr. Wiffen"). I'd describe him as a ballad singer in the style of Long John Baldry but without the excitement. This album makes quite pleasant background music, but I wouldn't really recommend it.

Christine Belford.



JOHN MAYALL "MEMORIES" (Polydor)

I found this record relaxing and pleasant to listen to.

The group on this record was brought together just for this session in July 1970 and consisted of John Mayall on harmonica, rhythm guitar, 12 string guitar and piano; Jerry McGee on the lead guitar, dobra steel guitar and sitar; Larry Taylor bass guitar. As with several other recent albums John Mayall didn't use drums as part of his group. Jerry McGee first played with Mayall on the "Back to the Roots" album whereas Larry Taylor played on all of the American albums.

Mayall conceived the album as a nostalgic journey back to his childhood with songs written about his experiences as he grew up.

As usual the lyrics are accounts of his own personal feelings and variety of subjects.

Musically "memories" does not reach great heights. It is part of John Mayalls continuing development in the blues idiom.

While the numbers are expertly played there is little attempt at anything new.

As they are all quite good it is hard to pick out the best tracks but my own preference is an up tempo track entitled "Play the Harp" which contains some good harmonica work.

Peter Love

IF 3 (UNITED ARTISTS)

The best tracks of this jazz-rock album are those in which Dave Quincy is co-composer, notably *Fibonacci's Number* and *Child of Storm*. John Mealing (organ, electric piano, arrangements) is the musical prop of the group; the chords he lays down using organ for percussion in *Fibonacci's Number* control it and give Morrissey's breathless flute solo direction. His electric piano solo on *Seldom Seen Sam* is very welcome, especially after vocalist Hodkinson's (Hurricane Smith, Pepsi Cola Day voice) adenoidal outpourings.

Morrissey and Quincy provide good sax-backing and solos on alto and tenor in *Fibonacci's Number* and *Child of Storm*, although playing in unison they tend to become too slick. Dennis Elliot on drums skitters and doesn't do much more than keep the beat; his clipped lines are at least not obtrusive. Terry Smith on guitar adds nothing to the music, he displays no light and shade in his playing except on *Seldom Seen Sam* where he moves very sweetly after his countrified solo into a driving pulse which the brass takes up.

Hodkinson is the most annoying element on the whole record. His distended agonizing swamp some nice music, and are welcome only on *Child of Storm* where the lyrics are his own and suit his voice, as in *Here Comes Mr. Time*. Lyrics on other tracks (*Far Beyond*, *Upstairs*, *Forgotten Roads*) are banal, pretentious or cute.

Although the 7-piece group never scale mighty heights, their third album contains some good jazz-rock, especially with solos and backing work by Mealing and Morrissey. Aural digestion would be greatly aided by imposing stiffer penalties on Hodkinson for singing during recording sessions.

Derek Mitchell

KEEF HARTLEY BAND - "Little Big Band"

Since Blood Sweat and Tears, and Chicago brought back the brassy rock-jazz-blues music we've had a flood of imitators. (If, Flock, Colosseum (Chappaqua?)) but many of these bands have been brilliant in their own right. However, unless you have a trained musical ear, many of these bands begin to sound the same. Unless something differentiates them (Clayton-Thomas's voice, Hiseman's drumming, Chicago's arrangements) the music becomes nothing less than a cluttered noise.

This album was recorded live at London's Marquee Club and the engineering is very well done. The brass is clear, drums come through characteristically well, but by the look of the number of technical assistants and engineers, everything on the recording side should have turned out well.

Side One is concerned with three up-tempo numbers with a couple of jazz-oriented brass solos. Side Two is a 23 minute jam-like concoction with each muso doing his bit.

The audience seemed to enjoy it, perhaps it was better live, but only a minor achievement as far as I am concerned but well worth a listen for those not averse to organ, brass, guitar, drum combinations.

**KNOW
THAT!**

YOU HAVE BEEN

I PROVE MY POINT BY CAUSING YOU
TO SHOW YOURSELF TO BE CONTROLLED
BY LINGUISTIC PATTERNS (IN WRITING)
BY PROVIDING MY POINT ACTUALLY AS I
SUPPLY DETAILS.
NOW TURN OVER ▽ OF THIS PAGE ▽

[WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING AT IS A REFLECTION AT AN ANGLE OF THE GRAPHIC WORDS ON A MIRROR OF THE GRAPHIC WORDS YOU HAVE BEEN DECEIVED, SHIP DOWN ON A PIECE OF WHITE PAPER HELD AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE MIRROR. OVER YOU IN THE FORM OF A TUNNEL. SHARED CANOPY, IS A TUNNEL OF STICKS ON WHICH ARE WRITTEN THE WORDS UP ABOVE THIS SECTION OF MARKED SYMBOLS WHICH CUTS OFF THE REAR OF THE WHITE PAPER BUT NOT THE REFLECTOR WHICH HAS REMAINED INSTEAD OF BEING "SHUT OUT" BY THE WALL.]

YOU DO NOT HAVE THE FREEDOMS YOU THOUGHT YOU HAD
YOU ARE NOT FREE THE WAY YOU BELIEVE YOU ARE
YOU HAVE BEEN DECEIVED. YOU DO NOT HAVE THE
UNDERSTANDINGS YOU THOUGHT YOU HAD. YOU HAVE
BEEN DECEIVED. YOU ARE NO MORE A BEING CAPABLE OF PUNCH
DETERMINING THOUGHTS THAN A PACK OF PUNCH
CARDS, A MILLION MILLION IN NUMBER,
SHUFFLING IN THE ELECTRO-
CHEMICAL COMPUTER
AT RANDOM FORMING
RELATIONSHIPS (PERHAPS MANY PER
MICROSECONDS) HAS THE
SUMMATION YOU WERE
CONTROL OF THE PACK DECEIVED
BY THE DECEIVED
THE MACROSCOPIC YOU WERE
HAVE BEEN DECEIVED.

THE LAST TWO COMMANDS WERE SIMPLE RESPONSES TO A SERIES OF MARKS ACTING AS STIMULI TO PERFORM A "CONSCIOUS" ACTION. BUT THE ACTUAL MARKS ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE CONTROLLED YOU IN SUCH A WAY THAT YOUR EYES "CONTROLLED" THE MOVEMENT OF HEAD & THEN PAGE IN TURNING IT WITHOUT CONSCIOUSLY DECIDING TO TURN IT.

TURNING THE PAPER IS A VERY "SIMPLE" LOW-LEVEL EXAMPLE OF CONTROL FROM THE OUTSIDE OPERATING WITHIN THE [LIMITS] OF 'COMPARATIVELY' LOW-LEVEL STIMULI

OTHER MORE COMPLEX CASES OF CONTROL FROM THE OUTSIDE :

YOUR BELIEF THAT YOU HAVE "FREE WILL" TO READ THIS PAGE. YOU HAVE HAD NO CONTROL OVER WHAT APPEARS BEFORE EYES, WHICH CANNOT CONTROL THE STIMULI (THE 'PHOTONS') INTO YOUR RECEPTICLES, NOR THE FILTERING SIFTING AND RELAYING THAT GOES ON FROM RODS AND CONES ONWARDS (IE INWARDS!) INTO WHAT YOU CALL YOUR 'BRAIN' OR YOUR 'MIND' DEPENDING ON OTHER SETS OF CONDITIONING PROCESSES OVER WHICH YOU ALSO HAD NO CONTROL.

YOUR BELIEF THAT YOU HAD "FREEDOM" TO BUY/PICK UP THIS PAPER FROM THE STAND, WHERE IT WAS DISPLAYED BY OTHER ORGANISMS OVER WHICH YOU HAD NO CONTROL; WHERE YOUR EYES AND EARS PICKED UP SIGNALS AND FILTERED AND CODED AND RELAYING AND LINKED WITH PAST CONDITIONING HISTORIES STORED IN YOUR NEUROSTRUCTURES.

YOUR BELIEF THAT YOU HAVE CONTROL OVER WHETHER YOU ARE RADICAL OR CONSERVATIVE, WHETHER YOU ARE BRILLIANT OR DUMB, WHETHER YOU ARE REVOLUTIONARY OR WHETHER YOU ARE REACTIONARY.

YOUR BELIEF THAT YOU HAVE 'CONTROL' OVER YOURSELF, AND, BY INDUCTION, OTHERS AROUND YOU, TO ALTER THINGS BY YOUR OWN 'WILL'.

YOUR BELIEF THAT YOU HAVE CONTROL OVER FALLING IN LOVE, 'BEING 'DESIRIOUS' OF SOMEONE, 'FEELING AGITED'. DO YOU DECIDE TO 'FEEL LOW'? DO YOU DECIDE ON THE INSTANT TO CEASE 'BEING ANGRY'?

[YOUR EYES NOW AS YOU READ THESE VERY WORDS ARE 'LOCKED' BY A COMPLEX SERIES OF MARKS THAT ACT AS STIMULI FOR WORD AND THOUGHT PATTERNS WHICH YOU LEARNT FROM PARENTS & FRIENDS OVER WHOSE SPEECH PATTERNS, MODULATIONS AND VOCABULARY PREFERENCES YOU HAD NO CONTROL. IF YOU "DECIDE" TO READ NO FURTHER, IT WILL BE BECAUSE OF CERTAIN ADVERSE STIMULI (YOU CALL IT 'BOREDOM', 'ANNOYANCE', BECAUSE YOUR SPEECH PATTERNS DECEIVE YOU. YOU DO NOT KNOW WHAT IT IS THAT CAUSES THIS AWARENESS OF A STATE OF MIND]

DID YOU 'DECIDE' THAT THIS PIECE OF WRITING IS BULL-DUST? HOW? WHY? WHAT CRITERION DID YOU USE? WHERE DID IT COME FROM? HOW DOES IT COME TO BE IN YOUR HEAD? DO YOU UNDERSTAND THE COMPLEX ELECTROCHEMICAL RELATIONSHIPS GOING ON IN YOUR BRAIN THAT ACTUALLY ARE YOUR DECISION?

DID YOU TURN THE PAGE? AS YOU READ, DID YOU CONSCIOUSLY DECIDE TO MOVE THE PAGE? OR WAS IT DONE FOR YOU?

YOU HAVE BEEN DECEIVED. YOU HAVE BEEN DECEIVED.

Now TURN THIS PAGE CLOCKWISE TO READ FURTHER

taekwon -do



Smashing one roof tile with a flying turning kick by Vernon Low (2nd degree).

TUES., Feb. 29th — Demonstration Adelaide University
Nick Kriaris

Amidst a crowd of over five hundred, the Adelaide University Taekwon-do Club staged its second display of the art.

In uncomfortably hot weather the team, led by Mr. Phee Chong Chul (5th Dan), Chief Instructor of Australia and Vernon Low (2nd Dan), Instructor in Adelaide, performed admirably and much to the delight of the crowd. Several facets of the art were displayed.

After a brief warm-up of basic exercises, the events got under way with Mathew Tan (Brown Belt) smashing eight roof tiles with a twin knife-hand strike. Destruction was performed by junior and senior members alike. This included, the breaking of one 1" board with a turning kick by Vera and the smashing of two tiles followed by the breaking of a board with a front kick by Anne — which brought gasps of amazement especially from the girls in the audience. Breaking techniques were rounded off with two jumping displays — the smashing of one roof tile held above head level with a jumping turning kick by Bernon Low and the breaking of a plank after jumping over four persons.

The finer qualities of the art were presented by a display of some of the patterns (Lyung) ranging from yellow belt pattern to the more difficult Chung-Mu Hyong performed by Robert Skurray.

The more practical side of the art was displayed with great enthusiasm and was well accepted by the audience. After an introduction to sparring by yellow belts — 3-step sparring and 1-step sparring by senior members a variety of fighting situations were displayed. Two brown belts sparred against one black belt (2nd Dan) in a hard fought but well controlled bout, which proved very pleasing to the audience.

This was followed by further sparring, one against one, two against two and one against two, once again fast and aggressive. The occasional grunts of pain from sparring members met with even further approval from the audience, who were often held spellbound and amazed.

For all those who were impressed with the demonstration and would like to join the club, training is held every Tuesday and Thursday 7.00-8.15 p.m. at the Adelaide University Gym, McKinnon Parade, North Adelaide. All beginners are welcome at any time.

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Tuesday and Wednesdays at 12 noon.
Thursdays at 2 p.m.

THIS THURSDAY - The Confession

Admission 40 cents - members 30 cents
Membership \$2.00 from S.A.U.A. Office

COMING FILMS - A MAN CALLED HORSE
THE BOYFRIEND
FELLINI SATYRICOW
McCABE AND MRS. MILLER

THE 1972 UNION DIARY
IS ON SALE NOW
AT THE STUDENTS'
ASSOCIATION OFFICE
AND THE UNION
BOOKSHOP FOR 65 CENTS.

LIBERAL CLUB Guest speaker:- MR. CHIPP MINISTER FOR CUSTOMS & EXCISE

DRUGS - CENSORSHIP
FRIDAY MARCH 10th
GAMES ROOM 1'00 p.m.
Everyone welcome

WANTED - 1 organist and 1 singer for semi-professional group - preferably 1st or 2nd year student. Contact Eric Pozza 31 8768.

WOMENS LIB MEETING WEDNESDAY 15 MARCH 1'00

To discuss practical issues
of Liberation
ie. How to hit the other 98%
of the population

STUDENTS — THE OP-
PORTUNITY IS NOW OPEN
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Typing has been particularly useful to students for their projects and assignments. For more information phone Miss Hopper at 84 281 or 85 032 at
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Adelaide

AT LEAST ONE STUDENT WAS
NOT SOLD A SINGLE TICKET
TO THE COMMENCEMENT
BALL WHEN HE ASKED FOR
ONE. WHY?

More Cinema Concessions

OZONE GLENELG

\$1.00 seats any time except Saturday night - use your ordinary student card.

Sunday double programmes at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. They go on and on for hours (good value - I think.)

What exactly is happening at the Ulster Universities during the present troubles?

We hear plenty about the Provisional IRS, but is there a student movement at all backing this with its students?

STUDENT ACCOMMODATION SERVICE

Are you looking for a house? room? flat? full board?

Details of various offers of accommodation are available from the Welfare Officer at the Union Office.

STUDENT LOAN SERVICE

Are you in temporary difficulty? Short term loans, (e.g. \$20) and medium term loans (e.g. \$200) are available and may be discussed with the Welfare Officer of the Union.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Enquiries about casual, part-time and vacation employment may be directed to the Welfare Officer of the Union.

Note: A casual group of waiters and waitresses is urgently required.



ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY
MOTOR CYCLE CLUB

A.U.M.C.C. meets 1st Thursday of each month, 7 p.m. at George Murray Lounge. Tours, trips, outings. Come along any time. Watch blackboards by Barr Smith Library for notice of outings. Nominal cost concessions on parts, maintenance and new bikes.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS

A By-election is being held to fill vacancies resulting from resignations and insufficiency of candidates at the first elections.

NOMINATIONS for the positions will be received up to and including Friday 10th March, 1972.

Candidates are asked to provide a recent photograph, details of experience if any and an account of their policy.

A list of candidates will be printed in ON DIT on 14th March, and elections will be held from Wednesday, 15th March to Friday, 17th March.

The results will be announced on Monday, 20th March and will be published in ON DIT on 21st March.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION POSITIONS

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CO-ORDINATING TREASURER

DUTIES:-

1. To co-ordinate the finances of the Students' Association and its committees in co-operation with the office manager.
2. To be an active member of the Union Finance Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

DUTIES:-

1. To ensure that the activities of the student committees are reported in the student publications.
2. To ensure adequate publicity for elections and referenda.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

ONE MEMBER

To assist in arranging the production of Students' Association publications.

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES FOR UNION COMMITTEES

- REFECTORY MANAGEMENT BOARD — One position.
- HOUSE COMMITTEE — Two positions.
- UNION HALL COMMITTEE — One position.
- UNION CENTENARY COMMITTEE — Two positions.
- UNION BOOKSHOP COMMITTEE — Two positions.

Further information on the work of these committees is available from the Union Warden, Mr. Ralph Middenway or the Union Welfare Officer, Mr. Baden Teague.

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES FOR UNIVERSITY COMMITTEES

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR NON COLLEGIATE STUDENT HOUSING

- 4 Undergraduates elected non tenants.
- 2 Postgraduates elected non tenants.
- 4 Tenants (elected from tenants by tenants).

UNIVERSITY CENTENARY COMMITTEE — 2 Students.

SITES AND GROUNDS — 2 Students.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES COMMITTEE — 6 Students

OUTSIDE GRANTS FOR RESEARCH COMMITTEE — 4 Students.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE — 1 Student.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE — 2 Students.

POETRY :: selections from DARK AREAS

This is the first of our regular fortnightly poetry pages which will be edited by Rosie Jones. Rosie is a regular contributor to the poetry magazine 'Dark Areas' and helps with its production. If you would like to see your poems published in ON DIT leave them at the ON DIT office addressed to Rosie, or drop in and leave a message where you may be contacted. For this edition of ON DIT she writes about 'Dark Areas' and features several of the poems originally published in the magazine.

"Dark Areas" poetry magazine began as an amateur edition being self-gestnered and all contributors coming from Adelaide. Because the magazine is only in the evolutionary stages, it is possible to become cynical about it. However, the 4th and most recent edition of "Dark Areas" is now professionally offset with some prose and art work, while the overall standard of poetry has improved. Of 1,500 copies, 1-5 sell interstate, and also some overseas.

The editors, Jane Donald and Sandy Clarke, obtained initial finance from the Adelaide University Literary Society. The loan was paid back and they are now independent. The magazine is non-profit for all money goes into the next edition.

The basic purpose of the magazine is to give backyard poets a chance to have work printed and even more importantly to read the work of other poets. The first edition had twenty-three contributors, all of whom were used, while the emphasis was on secondary students.

This made it unique — a magazine produced by two secondary students for secondary students — but also narrow. By the 4th edition, there were over 180 contributors and about 85 of these were used. Gradual development is — leading to less emphasis on secondary students and a wider selection of poetry.

The poetry not printed lies mainly in the 13-16 year age group, i.e. those who are susceptible to and hence overinfluenced by television, advertising and the commercial pop world. It leads them to write dogmatically on war, peace, loneliness, pollution, etc. This being the vocab-building stage the poetry becomes cliched and unoriginal. Selection by editors, of poetry is done by intuition so that wide reading has led to distinction between poems (even if personal). The main criteria is originality in aspects of expression and theme.

NO FLOWERS

About 50 should do it.
Can I persuade this poor gullet of mine
to swallow 50 times over?
It must.
I must be sure —
dreadful to be dragged back
via the stomach pump
to suffer the "slings and arrows
of outrageous do-gooders"
Why should they drag me back anyway?
Who wants me?
My parents didn't —
they did their best to snuff
the tiny glimmer
that was me
but there was a law against it then.
Now they are dead.
My sisters, do they want me?
I represent to them
one less fur coat that Mother left
one less diamond
and the embarrassment of being
not quite establishment.
My children, do they want me?
One shuts me permanently
out of his room
the other says
I haven't the brains of a cow.
Such love,
And speaking of love,
surely that most devoted of husbands
wants me —
well, I am cheaper than a housekeeper
and I provided sex — good sex — as well,
but for the bit about
"love and to cherish"
he never was very good
at remembering lines.
So count out the 50.
Be sure
VAL DENNIS

It is not possible to outline the importance of poetry for its actual concept remains with the writer ready to be extended in different forms to a receptive reader. However, the importance of a poetry magazine can be seen in its potential for communication. Between 1968 and 1970 in Adelaide there was a wave of poetry magazines which came out erratically and which were run by different cliques of people. "Dark Areas" is now part of a second wave of magazines which come out more regularly. They include "Your Friendly Facist", "Dharma", "Fields", and "Contempa".

These and other interstate and overseas magazines are being sold in Union Bookshop, Clear Light Bazaar and other poster shops. "Dark Areas" has also brought a number of poets together by encouraging them to help put the magazine out. A poetry camp was held in December '71 and some collective poetry written. In July '71 was a reading with A.U.D.S. who did the "Wasteland" by T.S. Eliot. "Dark Areas" was not entirely successful — inexperience, lack of practice time, etc.

Nine of "Dark Areas" contributors are reading on March 9th in Youth night of Writers Week (free — in the old Archives building) and also Michael Dugan, Richard Tipping and Garrie Hutchinson, who were connected with the first wave of magazines.

Here are some examples of poetry from "Dark Areas" :-

A NASTY WAY TO OBTAIN A CERTAIN FREEDOM

I was in the middle of the road
It was slippery and shiny
My big black umbrella
I held in one hand
for security
And
I blew away
by accident.
ROSI

As I try to touch sky
I fold a cloud into my hands
And like fairy floss
in rain
it
dissolves
SANDY CLARK

TO HO
Nguyen Ai Quoc,
People's patriot,
Searching the world
for Annamese nirvana.

Old man in the eve,
with sweet potatoes
and green beans in his garden;
Liberation on his mind.

Wandered with Basho,
Linked verse with Tu Fu . . .
Ho seated with Buddha
'Neath fronds of Pac Bo.

Peaceful Ho
forced to fight
western elephants . . .
— Tiger-like in the jungle.
LARRY BUTTROSE

The diamond days were best.
Looking out from Carrington in the morning
across the flat fog sea to the snow —
wearing white with big blue polka dots under the tankstand
and being yelled at because of The Bull —
Playing nude in the barn with the hayseeds and the fleas
and stolen squires

A good cave for a hibernating soul

loved diamonds

Then we left and

we moved.

It's a bloody cruel thing to do to a kid.
PHIL WHITE.

HOLY CHAPTER

Creation — is a strange thing
in a dark room —
you have a Genesis with one match
and you have an exodus of the
nightflies
as you open the window,
and in the morning — a revelation.

A crucifixion — when a living
memory twists your heart
But the resurrection is a strange thing —
it remains intangible
and you are once more
lonely —
NOORI FARAJ

