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STRANK RUM

22

# ON DIT III

JUNE 6, 1972

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Mr. V. A. Edgeloe,  
The Registrar,  
THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

LETTER 1

20th April, 1972.

Dear Mr. Edgeloe,

### University Education Committee

It was brought to the notice of an executive meeting of the S.A.U.A. on 27.4.72 that the University Education Committee may be reformed to include amongst other persons of the University community, undergraduate students. In the light of this it was felt that it would be desirable for students to discuss this amongst themselves and, as a consequence, forward a submission to the University Council.

- To assist us in our deliberation, could you please forward us the following:—
- (i) The Report of the sub-committee of the Education Committee on this subject.
- (ii) Copies of the relevant discussion of the Committee of the Report.
- (iii) Report of the Staff Association on this subject.

It was felt that these documents might assist students to form an opinion on this topic. The importance of educating student opinion has been stressed because of the important consequences moves such as have been suggested will have for students of this University.

Yours faithfully,  
A. A. Graves,  
General Secretary, S.A.U.A.

Dear Mr. Graves,

LETTER 3

1st June, 1972.

### Education Committee

I have delayed until now replying to your letter of 20 April because I had expected to be in a position today to send you some up-to-date and relevant information. That, however, is not the case.

The Standing Sub-Committee of the Education Committee has submitted over the last year or so three reports on the constitution of the Education Committee to the Committee itself. All three have been rejected by the Committee, the third having been rejected at the meeting of the Education Committee yesterday afternoon. Consequently, there is no document from the Standing Sub-Committee available for distribution outside the Education Committee itself.

So far as I know the Staff Association has not prepared any report on the constitution of the Education Committee.

I regret, therefore, that I have no document on the subject which I can send to you.

Yours sincerely,  
V. A. Edgeloe,  
Registrar.

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Professor Cox,  
Chairman of Education Committee,  
UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

LETTER 2

May 26, 1972.

Dear Professor Cox,

I write to you in relation to the discussions which the Standing Sub-committee of the Education Committee is having on reconstitution of the Education Committee. The Students Association understands that some proposals in reference to this discussion were circulated to departments within the University last Monday. We also understand the sub-committee has invited members of the university to present their views on the subject of the sub-committee.

We would like to point out two facts if the above assertions are true.  
(1) No proposals were circulated amongst students, the students' association, nor even those who represent students on the University Council.

(2) No students were asked by the sub-committee of the Education committee to represent the view of students to it.

We believe that  
(1) Students are an essential and integral section of the University.  
(2) Students, both as a body and individually will be most intimately affected by the decisions of the Education Committee on its reconstitution.

Accordingly, we convey our feeling of dismay and regret that, students so far, have been neglected in the discussions of a topic so vital to them.

We thus make the following request of the Education Committee,  
(i) That all discussions and proposals of the Standing sub-committee of the reconstitution be circulated to the students' association

(2) That any decision of the Education Committee on its reconstitution be deferred until such time as students have prepared a submission and have been invited to present it to the Standing sub-committee.

(3) That all agendas and minutes of the Education Committee be forwarded to the Students' Association.

I enclose a copy of a letter I sent to the Registrar on 28.4.72 which sets out our feelings further and which has not yet been answered. I also would like to point out that I sent a copy to you at the time.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,  
A. A. Graves,  
General Secretary, S.A.U.A.

## THIRD REFORM PROPOSAL REJECTED

Last Wednesday, May 31, the Education Committee of the University rejected the third proposal in 18 months for the reform of its own structure. The proposal included membership of five students on the Committee.

A motion agreeing in principle to the proposed new constitution of the Education Committee and commending this proposal to all interested bodies, including Faculties and Departments of the University and the Students' Association, for comment was moved by Professor Stranks and seconded by Professor Welford. This motion was defeated by 19 votes to 16.

All three rejected proposals were drafted by the Standing Sub-Committee of the Education Committee.

The Standing Sub-Committee at present consists of the Chairman of the Education Committee — Professor Cox, the Vice Chancellor — Professor Badger, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor — Professor Flentje and Professors Carver, Neal, Stranks, Welford and Thonard.

Because of the supposed confidential nature of the Education Committee proceedings and because this motion was lost, students have been unable to obtain a copy of the report of the Standing Sub-Committee. Briefly it is believed that the report proposed to reduce the size of the Education Committee from approximately 70 members to approximately 40. The new Committee would be made up of Deans of all Faculties, one (or two) other elected representatives of Faculties, five students. The Librarian, the Director of the Computing Centre, representatives of the Union and performing arts were also proposed to be members of the committee. There was no provision for representation from the Staff Association or the University Colleges.

The main change proposed was that Heads of Departments should no longer be members *ex officio* of the Education Committee.

One of the arguments Professor Stranks advanced in favor of the new constitution, was that Heads of Departments would have to persuade their Faculties of their departmental proposals instead of having "a second bite at the cherry" by arguing their case in the Education Committee as well. (One of the functions of the Education Committee is to consider all decisions and proposals on academic questions from Faculties before they are forwarded to the University Council. Therefore it is probably the most important and powerful committee in the University).

Another argument of Professor Stranks related to the numbers who attended Education Committee meetings. (It is well known that many members only attend meetings when questions concerning their own areas of interest are being decided. The result is that despite the fact there are 70 members of the Committee, attendance fluctuates between about 20 and 40. Obviously what happened was that the opponents of the new constitution made a rare appearance at the Education Committee to make sure that some of their seats weren't abolished). Professor Strank's argument was that a smaller committee would consist of more interested and more democratically elected members.

Both Professors Cox and Professor Stranks were contacted after the meeting. Professor Cox as Chairman, did not wish to comment on the decision apart from agreeing that this was a matter which should be given the widest discussion in the University community. He said that it was preferable for the Education Committee to make up its mind on a proposal before circulating it amongst the rest of the University. For this reason he could not reply to the letter from Adrian Graves of the Students Association (printed above) until after the meeting. The Education Committee was unable to advise him what to say in reply to the letter, however!

Professor Stranks said that he believed all members of the Education Committee were in favor of change. The question was what change? He believed it was possible that a different constitution of about 100 members might be proposed by the opponents of the smaller constitution. He too thought that this was a matter which should be discussed as widely as possible but did not think any new proposals would be presented to the Education Committee for at least two months.

Education Committee constitution now probably depend upon reports on Departmental Government within the University. These submissions from the departments and the Staff Association add up to over 200 pages. They vary widely in content and recommendation and deal with matters such as the election of departmental heads, the role of the Departmental Committee and the possible inclusion of students on these committees. It was the view of Professor Bennett in particular at the meeting that no changes in the Education Committee should be made until these reports are considered.

Mr. Bob Reid, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts who was also contacted after this meeting, said that in his view some members of the Education Committee were definitely not in favor of change. He believed that the whole question should be brought into the open and said that he intended to bring the question up at the next Arts Faculty meeting. It is believed that the Law Faculty would also discuss the question of the Education Committee decision.

The decision of the Education Committee has highlighted the whole question of University Government and the right of students to participate in that government. It is obviously the feeling of students and the majority of staff that a proper student say in the decision-making and of the University includes *effective* representation on the Education Committee — the most important and powerful committee in the University. Yet popular opinion has been blocked by a governing machinery that has not been altered for 100 years! (See the SAUA submission on Student Participation in University Government in this ON DIT).

The question of secrecy of this University Committee should also come under criticism. All members of the University should obviously be informed of any important change in that structure beforehand.

The question is now in the open. It is therefore up to all members of the University — staff and students to do something about it!

Michael Davis.

# The right to know and

## First part of Students' Association submission to the University Council

Prepared by Adrian Graves.

### Student Participation in University Government

Simply put, the case for student participation rests on the tenet of control over decisions affecting one's own life. Inevitably the argument has become a confused one over the last few years, liable to follow various red herrings. The submission to the University Council, reprinted hereunder, attempts to answer some of these side-arguments, and is intended to open up the whole debate once again. The real achievement of 1968-70 has hardly been capitalised upon. We must now move on to the logical conclusion which is to establish student participation at all levels, not just on the Council, a few of its committees, and the faculties. Students must be able to take part in the Education and Finance Committees' debates. More correctly, they must take a leading role in decision-making at departmental level. Mystifications such as 'expertise' and 'lack of experience' must be seen for what they are.



STUDENTS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

### AUS policy on Student Participation.

#### Introduction

This document finds its origins in a letter which I sent to the Vice-Chancellor on 21st March 1972 in which we expressed our "regret and surprise that students were not invited on to the 6 Appointments Committees" which the Council established about that time.

Professor Badger replied with the letter below:—

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE  
Adelaide  
South Australia, 5001.  
Vice Chancellor's Office  
24 March, 1972.

Dear Mr. Graves,  
Thank you for your letter of 21 March with reference to appointment committees.

I expect you know that no students have ever been members of an appointment committee for an academic post in the University. The matter has been raised in Council and has been referred to all the Standing Appointments Committees, and to the Education Committee, for advice. One student was appointed member of the Appointment Committee to select the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, and two students have been appointed to the Committee to select the Registrar. Many people have however written to me to say that they disagree with the decision of Council to appoint students to the Committee to select the Registrar.

It seems to me that the appointment of students to committees to select academics is an even more controversial matter. I wonder therefore whether you would be willing to prepare a reasoned case saying why you think students should sit on this sort of committee? I would, of course, be happy to transmit any such report to the Council.  
Yours sincerely,  
G. M. Badger  
Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. A. Graves,  
General Secretary,  
Students Association of the University of Adelaide,  
Union Buildings,  
The University of Adelaide.

What follows is the document out of which we may be able to produce a "reasoned case".  
A. A. Graves.

### The situation of student participation in university government in this university.

Committees upon which students sit:

- (1) University Council, 4 (2 at present)
  - (2) Sites and Grounds, 2
  - (3) Outside Grants, 2
  - (4) Library, 2
  - (5) Management Committee for non-collegiate housing, 8
  - (6) Public Relations Committee, 1
  - (7) Centenary Celebrations, 2
- Some Committees and Boards of the Council which students do not sit upon:
- (1) Education Committee
  - (2) Standing Sub-Committee of the Education Committee
  - (3) Clause '4' Committee
  - (4) Finance Committee
  - (5) Academic Board and Appointments Committees
  - (6) Allocations Committee
  - (7) Equipment Committee
  - (8) Board of Discipline
  - (9) Study Leave Committee

Students could well argue from the brief comparison outlined here that they have merely token rather than meaningful representation on University Committees.

### General Arguments for student participation in University government.

- (i) The University is a community of scholars made up of:
  - (a) Academic staff
  - (b) Administrative staff
  - (c) Ancillary staff
  - (d) Students

The University is a democratic institution in a society which purports to be democratic.

Students are an essential and integral part of that community.

As such students are full members of that community not merely junior members.

Students therefore have the right to share in the decision making processes of that community.

Student participation in these decision making processes is good in itself because it is good that individuals should share in controlling the institutions that shape their lives.

This participation should be real and not token participation.

Token participation is just consultation.

Real participation is consultation and communication and the actual involvement in a decision.

Tokenism which offers the promise but withholds the substance of participation is a situation which is against the better interests of a university of whom a desirable aim is that all of its members should be involved and informed.

This requires that all of the members be given the opportunity to participate in the decisions of the community. The Joint Committee of the Victoria University of Wellington wrote in 1969:

"Students as members of the University community have inherent rights. Fundamentally our system rests on the assumption that all the governed have a right to a say in their own government and we do not think that this right can be denied to students of a University."

This sums up our feelings succinctly.

- (i) The various qualities which students as younger members of the University can contribute to this decision making process are fourfold:

- (a) Students want to see improvements while they are at University.

- (b) Students are going through a make or break period in their lives and are the first to suffer from any flaws in the set up.

- (c) Students have a vested interest in the maintenance of certain educational standards and will be the first to complain if anything goes wrong.

#### Originality

- (a) Students generally have a fresh perspective on problems.

- (b) The length of time which staff sit on committees may have great advantages but they might, as a result, become accustomed to certain ways of doing things without question. The influx of students each period will bring about a questioning of procedures, introduce new perspectives and outlooks and perhaps, even if only on the law of averages, benefit from unusually original ideas.

#### Independence

- (a) Students representation will mean that students will be uncommitted to decisions of the past which may have since, in the light of experience, become questionable.

- (b) It is difficult for an administrator who may have been deeply committed to a particular decision to change it.

- (c) A regular turnover of new members means that questions can be raised that may be difficult or embarrassing for staff who were involved in them before to raise.

#### Contemporary outlook

It is essential that those who govern a university which is experiencing the impact of technological change, the knowledge "explosion", an expansion of its members, and change in subjective boundaries even faculty boundaries, and differing student outlooks, should be responsive to new developments.

Student representation is a way in which outdated assumptions may be challenged, and that perspectives will not rest upon the needs of the past but of the present.

- (iii) Students participation in decisions within the university means that students will be involved in the direction and control of their own education. This has three effects:

- (a) It enriches their own education experience.

- (b) Active participation in their own education gives them a sense of belonging to the academic community, a desirable thing in an age where alienation of persons who live and work in an alienating environment is more and more one of the great social tragedies of this age. It must however be pointed out that a conscious sense of involvement can only be created by real and not token representation on all levels of the formal university structure.

- (c) It gives students, that is those who will be taking an active part in the decisions of a wider world, in a relatively short time, an insight into and experience of decision making on an important and a wide ranging level.

- (iv) Student participation in University government will mean that communications within the university will widen even more. This is not just a desirable goal of universities, it is a necessary one because non-communication can lead to misunderstandings and tensions if not outright antagonisms.

- (v) In its submission to the University Committee on Planning August 12th 1971, the Union declared in clause 1:

# the right to decide

## Student Participation in University Government



"The Union Council should be acknowledged to have similar status to the Education Committee and the Finance Committee, i.e. as an organization responsible for a substantial area of activity within the University and which in many respects is autonomous. The size of the current redevelopment program is an indication of the importance of the Union in the life of the University as a whole."

This statement is significant for students on several levels:

- (a) Firstly the Union is that body which controls the students statutory fee and this question of status is important because students spend a substantial period of the University life using the Union and its facilities. It is thus important for the University to acknowledge the status of the Union.

- (b) Students activity on the Union is extensive. There are student chairmen of the House Committee, the Refectory Management Board and the Union Hall Committee. Students are actively and creatively represented throughout the Union. A student has even been President of the Union. So this status of the Union also highlights the importance of student activity on that body.

- (c) The following questions might be asked if the validity of the above is accepted:

- (1) If students have shown themselves to be responsible and useful members of a body which has acknowledged status with the Education Committee and the Finance Committee of the University, then would it not be consistent to acknowledge that they can be creative, responsible and useful as participants in the decisions of the Education Committee, the Finance Committee, the Clause 4C Committee or the Appointments Committees of the University?
- (2) Is it really such a double-think to imagine on the one hand a student President of the Union and on the other a student Chairman of Appointments Committees?

- (vi) Students as a section of the University have sometimes differing priorities and opposing interests to other sections of the University. It is just that they should be given the right, as full members of the community, to represent those views and participate in the decision making which accordingly affects them. There is no decision in the University which does not affect all groups within it. To not use all those groups in the decision-making process is to miss out on something.

### Some arguments against student participation examined.

#### Some general arguments are:

- (a) Students are only temporary members of the University.

- (b) The students are inexperienced.

- (c) The size of Committees should be kept to a minimum.

- (d) Some university matters are secret and students are a risk to confidentiality.

- (e) Students always want more power.

- (f) That some committees are too important.

- (g) That other forms of Student Participation are better.

#### Students are temporary members of a permanent community

One argument sometimes used against student participation is that students are only temporary members of the university and should not be allowed to influence decisions that will have major effects after they have left.

If we assume that this is based on the general principle that people should not participate in decisions if they will not be around to take the consequences then it is ridiculous.

By this argument old-age pensioners would lose the vote if they failed a medical examination and retiring vice-chancellors would be divested of all authority.

Apart from the observation that it may just be a minor form of anti-student prejudice we can question why this argument does not apply to staff. No one, despite the fact that staff turnovers are constant, argues that staff should not sit on committees if they will be at the university only a further three or four years or that junior staff should have more power than staff near retirement.

The complications of such an argument may be that students' decisions are based on personal gain rather than criteria of educational value and therefore is not in the better interest of the university, or that students are disqualified by a lack of long term perspective.

The latter argument may be relevant only if students were asked to control the University.

To suggest that decisions from committees upon which students will lack perspective is to question the effectiveness of the staff members' ability to come to a decision on its academic merits rather than as a defence from student's pressure.

The argument has no basis. But why is it put? Perhaps it stems from a scepticism of student representatives.

It can be argued in contradiction though that the temporary nature of student representation is not a disadvantage but rather a positive advantage.

This whole argument of course refers to mixed staff / student committees.

No individual student's contribution to the committee will be better than staff's, on the contrary there is no substitute for the experience of the latter.

But a mixed student / staff committee will have a broader perspective than a solely staff-manned one, and its boundaries of discussion will range much wider. The contribution of students should be seen as complementary rather than in opposition. Students will inevitably have a different perspective to staff and a joint committee will benefit from the perspective of each.

Further it is the case in this University that when students graduate they become members of the Senate. They thus remain as continuing members of the community.

#### Are students inexperienced?

- (a) Students are not inexperienced — they are experts and have a unique knowledge.

On the one hand the perspective of students is affected by one aspect of the University experience which is denied any other section of the community, and that is that they are on the receiving end of education. This means that students will inevitably find in a differing relation to teaching, assessment and the context of courses because it is the student who is experiencing being taught, being assessed and having to satisfy course requirements. This is a unique experience denied staff.

Here the student is an expert and his expertise is vital to a better knowledge of how effective his education is.

Students are also uniquely experienced in the field of knowing what students want: staff sometimes claim that they know what students want. In fact this assumes a degree of psychological insight unfortunately rare. Staff who claim they always know what students want are doing no more than justifying why students want should have to accept whatever they get.

There are specific reasons why staff may need reminding of student wants:

- (1) Some staff are more interested in research than in teaching and their decisions may be ones of expediency rather than knowledge.

- (2) There is a generation gap between staff and students in general. Students do not have widely different outlooks from staff but they have widely different outlooks from what staff had when they were students. It is quite possible that staff will not recognise student needs and demands simply because those needs, and those demands, did not exist when they were young.

- (3) Students should be allowed to articulate their views directly rather than haphazardly rely on others to do it for them. Students can do so in a variety of ways. There are several fields of student representation that work. There are several fields of student representation that work. There are several fields of student representation that work. There are several fields of student representation that work.

- (4) Some may argue that there is a danger that student representatives do not articulate the view of students. But representation will bring complaints to other students more readily than to staff. In any case students will probably be elected on policies which students want anyway.

- (5) The importance of communication of student wants directly to staff cannot be over-emphasized.

- (6) Expertise — "The knowledge of the way to go about things."

Sometimes student representatives are said to lack the adequate knowledge of how the University is run, to fit in. This of course assumes that the way in which the University is run now is the best way and should not need changing under the impact of student representation — debatable perhaps.

But apart from this the argument seems to have the strength of a self-fulfilling prophecy. The only way that students can acquire the knowledge of how the University works is to sit on the committees that work it. There are several fields of student representation that work. There are several fields of student representation that work. There are several fields of student representation that work.

Now if the University, as an organic body is to inspire the allegiance of students to its purposes, they must be involved in their discussion and determination.

- (b) A student is confronted with more in his university life than his faculty, department or the Union can provide. He or she should benefit from exposure to whole community of learning. How important it is then that students should share in the decisions that determine how the community is to develop.

- (c) Representation at a central administrative level help students to an overall view of the university's activities and its interactions with society, apart from being essential in giving students a share in decisions that affect the whole nature of the University.

Representation is all right provided it does not affect really important decisions but is confined to matters of welfare and social facilities. While it is all right to have students on the appointments committees of a welfare officer, the Union Warden and the Union Secretary it seems to be "controversial" to have students on the appointments committees of Heads of Departments. The step in having students on the appointments committee for the Registrar is important — a step in the right direction — but it must be carried further. Student representation is needed on these committees.

University Committees should be kept to a minimum size

The problem of committee size is best dealt with when it crops up. As a general principle it seems best that committees should be kept to a minimum size. However if student representation is important (and it is argued elsewhere that it is), then if the addition of student representatives would make a committee too cumbersome there is no reason why adjustments could not be made elsewhere.

Some University matters are secret

On the question of secrecy there are matters which quite clearly students should not know about, such as individual problems of other students or staff that have been referred to staff in confidence. And this is a point which students acknowledge quite clearly. For instance, one university committee, the Management Committee for Non-collegiate housing is dominated by students. As a result of suggestions moved by students on that committee confidentiality in regard to applicants has been emphasized to quite extraordinary lengths. All files on student applicants are to be destroyed when the decisions are made and all papers dealing with applicants are destroyed in the committee room at the end of each meeting.

The responsibility of confidentiality is one which students on this committee have embraced. There is no reason why student representatives would not observe the rule of secrecy, because they appreciate its need on the delicate and personal matters which some university committees deal with. It is a principle which they have shown they can embrace on appointments committees on which they have already sat and in committee work at the university level.

For students to play an effective and creative part in the running of a university they must be given the opportunity to participate on equal grounds. Above all they must be trusted instead of being harassed by staff about the supposed twin problems of inexperience and confidentiality.

Students always want more power

This argument may refer to the personal ambitions of individual student politicians. If so then the argument would be questioning the extent to which they are putting the interests of the University before personal ambition, in which case evidence might be required of the extent of their ambitions, and the defence of the University's interests must be made according to other arguments.

If on the other hand this is a general criticism of students, it would seem to lack much point. Students demand more representation because they are given relatively little, and in any case the demand is relatively new. The argument only holds true if one assumes that the optimum student representation is the minimum that students will accept rather than the maximum. That would be possible without being counter productive in its effects.

Some committees are too important

There seems to exist in this university the general doubt that students should be allowed to influence decisions at the highest level.

- (a) The most important committees such as Finance deal with overall priorities and policy making. Such decisions inevitably involve judgements about the aims and ideals of the University as a whole, and will, in time, influence these aims and ideals.

- (b) Now if the University, as an organic body is to inspire the allegiance of students to its purposes, they must be involved in their discussion and determination.

- (c) A student is confronted with more in his university life than his faculty, department or the Union can provide. He or she should benefit from exposure to whole community of learning. How important it is then that students should share in the decisions that determine how the community is to develop.

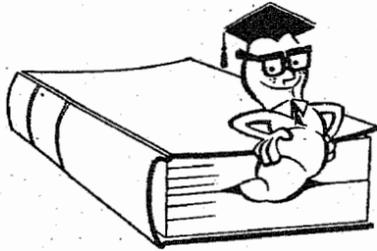
- (c) Representation at a central administrative level help students to an overall view of the university's activities and its interactions with society, apart from being essential in giving students a share in decisions that affect the whole nature of the University.

That other forms of student participation are better

This argument refers to the setting up of consultative bodies. This is quite clearly not a satisfactory state of affairs because consultation is not participation.

Participation which is real and meaningful rests on the criterion that students should have a direct, not an indirect say in university government. Consultation does not provide this opportunity.

# LETTERS



## THE STAFF ASSOCIATION AND THE "ATTACK" ON THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

Dear Sir,  
I am glad to see that the University of Adelaide Staff Association is taking an active role in defending a member who might be considered under attack. Last year they did not make a single protest when my husband, Professor Clyde Manwell, was attacked by members of the State Parliament, Professor Andrewartha and Professor Badger (the Vice-Chancellor). Indeed, the support given my husband was even less than Professor Orr had from the University of Tasmania Staff Association: they wrote a letter of protest on an occasion when Orr was attacked by the Hon. H. S. Baker, M.L.C. (p. 15 in W.H.C. Eddy, 1961 'Orr' Jacaranda Press, Brisbane).

However, happy as I am that the University of Adelaide Staff Association has been moved to action, I feel that a sense of proportion should be cultivated. Some points of importance are:

1. Political broadsheets and other forms of literary and artistic protest have a long and honourable history. Authors like Swift and Defoe wrote broadsheets as well as satire.

2. The students' broadsheet contained nothing particularly offensive — in fact it was remarkably inoffensive compared with similar writings by English undergraduates. Fortunately, the English stereotype includes a sense of humour which enables one to laugh at oneself.

3. Professor Badger was not threatened in any way. He was in no danger of losing his livelihood or of being deprived of the means to do research; his reputation as a scientist was unquestioned. The greatest damage to his reputation as Vice-Chancellor was not caused by the broadsheet (which was primarily concerned with the office and its functioning) but by the hasty attempt to suppress student opinion.

4. If the "attackers" of Professor Badger are to be condemned, should not the same principles be applied when Professor Badger attacks others?

Since the Staff Association seems concerned about unsupported statements, I support point 4 with an example (one of several brought to the attention of the Staff Association):

On the 3rd March 1971 and on the 11th March 1971, Professor Manwell was attacked in the State Parliament for his statements about the S.A. Department of Agriculture's fruit fly 'eradication' programme. Prominent among the attackers were two friends of Professor Andrewartha, The Hon. D. N. Brookman and The Hon. H. K. Kemp (see Hansard 1970-71, pp. 3701, 3720-3721 and 3962-3963).

On the 12th March, 1971, Professor Andrewartha wrote a letter of complaint about Professor Manwell's statements on the fruit fly 'eradication' programme to the Vice-Chancellor, saying:

"... the University should inform the Minister of Agriculture..." (for full text ON DIT, 20th July 1971).

On the 25th March, 1971 Professor Manwell wrote to the Vice-Chancellor asking if he had compiled with this request (for full text see ON DIT, 20th July, 1971). No reply to this question was received until April, 1972, when the Vice-Chancellor sent Professor Manwell a copy of a letter dated 15th March, 1971, to the Minister of Agriculture. In this letter the Vice-Chancellor wrote:

"... I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter to me from Professor H. G. Andrewartha..." (i.e., the letter of 12th March, 1971; Professor Manwell's reply was not sent to the Minister, although it established the most important point, that the original letter protesting the fruit fly spraying had been sent from a private address, not the University.)

"Professor Manwell is of course entitled to his views; but I want you to know that his often intemperate remarks, and criticisms of your staff, are not supported by the University."

No evidence was presented to support the Vice-Chancellor's comment that Professor Manwell made "often intemperate remarks" before the date of the letter to the Minister of Agriculture. Apparently it is permitted here for the vice-chancellor in his official capacity to attack the comments made by a staff member as a private citizen.

The delay in supplying a copy of this letter to Professor Manwell was explained by the Vice-Chancellor in a letter dated 26th April, 1972:

"When the dispute between yourself and Andrewartha developed I refrained from publishing this letter, because it might have been regarded as prejudging something which was part of a larger issue."



A strange reason indeed when one considers that Professor Andrewartha's complaint used as a basis for consideration of dismissal by the Commission of Inquiry is dated 19th April 1972: i.e., the dates on the first three letters quoted above are well before the question of Professor Manwell's dismissal arose.

To conclude, it is instructive to ponder the statement of Professor Ninian Smart when he resigned his position as pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lancaster over matters of principle which arose when a department head tried to obtain dismissal of a Marxist senior lecturer (quoting from The Times Higher Education Supplement, 5th May 1972, p. 2):

"The universities are under enough attack and pressure already, and VCs who accept this pressure can become Trojan horses".

Yours faithfully,  
C. M. Ann Baker

### EDITOR'S NOTE

In actual fact the Vice Chancellor did not suppress the Power Bid — Badger Reappointed article.

The statement that I supplied to the publishers of "Badger whom?" was correct as far as it went but it gave the wrong impression.

(1) I doubt whether the article would have been printed in ON DIT anyhow. Our printers reserve the right not to print anything which they feel could result in legal action.

(2) It was I who thought that as the Vice Chancellor had seen the article it would be O.K. to print. He was not shown the article with the view to passing it for publication.

(3) In an effort to get the thing printed, it was I who suggested that the printers contact the Vice Chancellor if they needed assurance. He was therefore placed in an awkward position because he was only shown a copy and not having a copy in his possession, would not be able to recall exactly what was in the article.

(4) I have since learnt that what the Vice Chancellor did say to the printer was that, as a private individual, he reserved the right to put the matter into the hands of a solicitor if he felt the article was actionable. The message that I got from the printer was that the Vice Chancellor would put the matter into the hands of a solicitor if the article was printed in ON DIT. This made it look to me as though the Vice Chancellor was suppressing the article whereas the Vice Chancellor was refusing to act as a censor while still reserving his rights as a private individual to take action if he thought this was warranted.

(5) There was no justification for Darby and John in the editorial "Badger Whom" to say that the Vice Chancellor "threatened to instruct his solicitor to institute libel proceedings if it (the article) went to press." This was an exaggeration of my statement.

(6) Because the Vice Chancellor could not give the assurance that the printers wanted, the article was not printed in ON DIT. A modified version of the article was subsequently published independently of the Publications Committee in the broad sheet "Badger Whom".

(7) Though I did not agree with some of the statements made in the "Power Bid" article, I would have printed it if it was possible (1) Because I don't believe in censoring people's articles if I can help it. (2) I think it is better to allow ON DIT readers to rebut the arguments or express their disapproval if they wish, rather than to suppress or otherwise censor such articles.

Peter Love

### MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Dear Sir,

This Society was formed in 1964 to provide care and comfort to sufferers of Multiple Sclerosis (also known as creeping paralysis) and its early work was made possible by the generosity of the students of the University of Adelaide who voted \$800 from the Prosh proceeds that year.

Since then the Society has grown and now employs a part-time social worker who visits the 100 sufferers regularly. The Executive Committee has recently agreed to open a day-centre, where sufferers can go to learn crafts and create their own crafts and combat their serious symptoms of withdrawal from Society. Such a day-centre will cost money and labour.

One of the difficulties the Society is facing at present is that there are no young (18-30 years) people involved in the Society's activities. Yet it is that age group which is often struck by M.S.

I am writing to ask you whether your paper could give the Society again the benefit of publicity within the student population. Ideally, I would like to see a "Younger Set" formed, but any help with fund-raising etc. would be welcomed.

Any student who wished to learn more about the disease, the work of the Society and how he or she could help should contact me during working hours in the Mitchell Building, or after hours at 42 1400. If there is sufficient interest, I would be pleased to speak to a group or groups at any time.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,  
Peter Abbott-Young  
President.

### MAJORITY REPORT

616 Sixth St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11215. U.S.A.

Dear People,

In July, my collective that publishes the above monthly tabloid, would like to put out a directory of existing and active Women's Liberation Centers across the USA and around the world.

We would like to also publish a directory of Women's Communes and Feminist Group Living Quarters, all over the world.

We go to press very early in July; and we thought this would be the ideal month to inform our readers (which are thousands) of receptive places for Feminist and Woman communication as they travel during the summer for either personal or business reasons. It would also give women the chance to further strengthen the practical and philosophical ties that should bind the Women's Liberation Movement internationally.

Can you help us with a list of active and existing centers, communes, offices etc. in your area that would be responsive to welcoming travelling women?

Another reason for this directory, is that none exists at this time, in up to dateness, and thoroughness as far as we have been able to research. After selling our July issue of Majority Report, which will contain the initial Women's Center Directory, we would like to send it out to all the centers listed the world over. We will send you a copy if you can contribute addresses to us. If you receive this letter too late for our July issue, please send your information anyway for the larger directory.

Thank you,

Connie Salamone  
If anyone can help the collective with information could they either send it direct to the address given or hand it in at the ON DIT office to be forwarded to the collective.

Ed.

### PEN FRIEND'S ADDRESS

For anyone who on reading Donald Kolar's letter in ON DIT 10 would like to write to him, his address is:

Donald Kolar  
PO. Box 777  
Monroe Washington  
98272.

### HELP!

We are running over our budget in ON DIT. This is the result of a lack of advertising plus the fact that we printed two broadsheets extra in first term plus an extra four pages in this and the last edition.

Shortly we shall have to cut down unless we can get more advertising revenue.

If you are interested in selling advertising for ON DIT you may contact Mrs. Osman in the Students' Association Office.

A commission of up to 20 per cent is payable on advertisements obtained.

Go to it. We need your help.

## ON DIT NUMBER 11

JUNE 6th  
1972

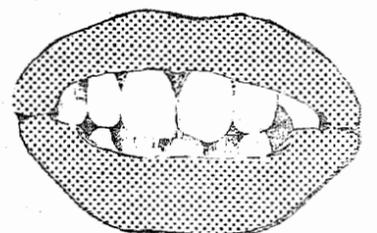
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Poetry Editor: Rosie Jones.

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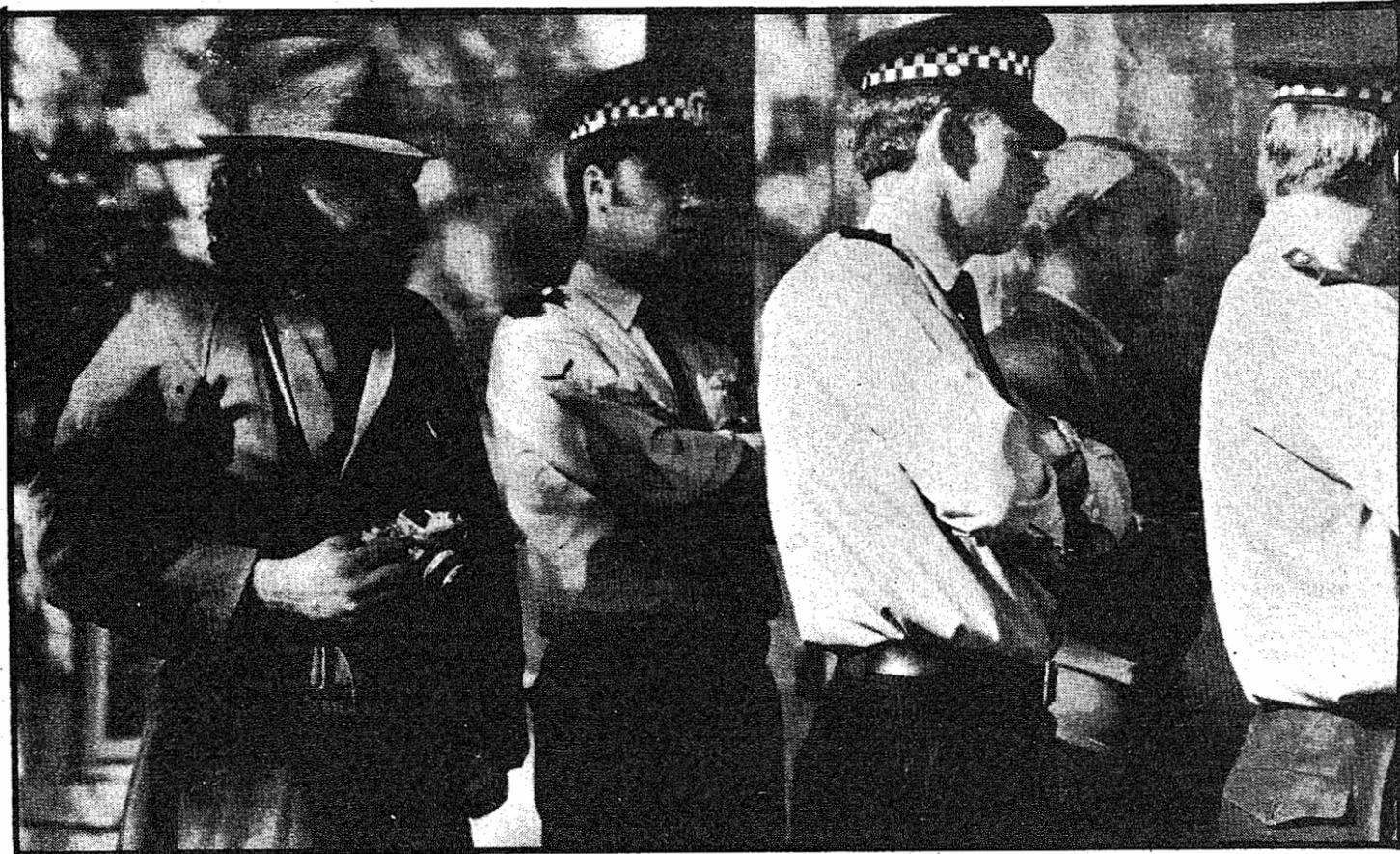
### PUBLICATION DATES

#### Second Term

11 Tues. 6th June	15 Tues. 4th July
12 Tues. 13th June	16 Tues. 11th July
13 Tues. 20th June	17 Tues. 18th July
14 Tues. 27th June	



"United has always made its position on this issue quite clear ..."



# U'S CROOK RAZ

Photos & story:  
Oliver Frank

Friday, 5th May, 1972 Jack Richards and his friends, after perambulating hilariously to Angas Street, have a party before Jack goes into the court for failing to attend a Nasho medical. Jack gets seven days' gaol with hard labour and a \$74 fine. Continuing.



## Blacks call on all workers to stop work on July 14 works

### NINGLA A-NA:

### THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN MYTHS...

### IS AUSTRALIA A RACIST COUNTRY?

#### MORATORIUM FOR BLACK RIGHTS NINGLA A-NA: JULY 14

Dear friends,  
A Moratorium for Black Rights will be held on National Aborigines Day, Friday July 14 this year.

We are certain that you will agree that a massive march and rally on that day, comparable to the Vietnam Moratorium marches and the mobilisations during the Springbok Rugby tour will contribute greatly to the advance of the struggles of the Black people of this country.

The Moratorium for Black Rights is already supported by all major Aboriginal organisations fighting for the interests of the Black people.

We hope it will receive your active support in the two months remaining before July 14.

There are now badges and posters available. Stickers will be available shortly.

With the help of the Australian Union of Students and ABSCHOL it is planned to produce tens of thousands broadsheets for free distribution, explaining the need for action on July 14.

Please ask any organisation to which you belong to sponsor the Moratorium for Black Rights. Help form a support group where you work or study. We will help you produce a leaflet, etc.

And finally: to mount such a Moratorium costs money, please send us your donation.

Yours sincerely,

Lyn Thompson,  
for the Moratorium  
for Black Rights.

The badge of the Moratorium for Black Rights has the slogan "Ningla a-na" on it. The badge is in the colors of a flag adopted by Black organisations. It is divided equally into black (for the people), red (traditional ochre color for the land), with a yellow circle (symbol of life and sun). These colors symbolise the unity of the Black people with the land, which is symbolic of their life.

• Ningla a-na! is Arunta for "We are hungry for our land!" It was adopted as the main slogan of the Moratorium for Black Rights after discussion with Arunta elders during the annual conference of FCAATS! held in Alice Springs in Easter.



MILITANT/LNS Cartoon by RUS. Caption by Carlo Nolicetto

#### • "WE ARE THE FREEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD"?

— while the Black Nation of Australia has been systematically subjected to cultural destruction, suppression and actual genocide? From an estimated 300,000 at the time of Cook's landing, the Aboriginal population was reduced to about 50,000 at the turn of the century. Blacks were shot, poisoned and massacred, all under the sanction of the law.

Today, while Blacks constitute 2 per cent of the Australian population, they make up more than 50 per cent of the prison populations in Queensland and West Australia and more than 80 per cent of the female prison population. They are in fact political prisoners struggling against a White system which is both racist and capitalist.

THIS IS WHY YOU SHOULD STOP WORK AND MARCH ON JULY 14...

#### • "WE ARE THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD"?

— riches in part gained by theft, rape and murder of the original Black inhabitants by White invaders. Today land occupied by Aborigines for thousands of years is taken from them and given to foreign companies. No section of White Australia is as poor as the Black community which has living conditions comparable to the worst in the world.

THIS IS WHY YOU SHOULD STOP WORK AND MARCH ON JULY 14...

#### • "AUSTRALIA IS THE BEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD TO LIVE IN"?

— if you're white? But if you're Black and live at Wattie Creek, Palm Island, Alice Springs, Brewarrina, Port Pirie, Redfern or South Brisbane, you're a second class citizen and subjected to political, police, economic and cultural persecution. The Queensland Aborigines Act of 1971 prevent people returning to their families and friends once they have left their reserve, contains penal clauses enforceable by reserve managers and the director, and appears to maintain incredible restrictions on the lives of all Aborigines which before applied only to "assisted" Aborigines.

In Central Australia and parts of Queensland the Aboriginal infant mortality rate is up to 12 times the national average for white infants. This is murder under the definition of the NSW Crimes Act S 18(1) (a), for the White racist governments by both their acts and omissions show reckless indifference to human life. Black soldiers have been sent to fight a white colonial war against yellow men in a far-off land, while the Blacks are not even free at home. Aboriginal war veterans from World War II fought for a country that is selling them out.

THIS IS WHY YOU SHOULD STOP WORK AND MARCH ON JULY 14...

#### • "WITH GOLDEN SOIL AND WEALTH FOR TOIL..."?

— if you're Black, there is no soil, golden or otherwise, while the only toil available is menial, unskilled and poorly paid, last to be hired, first to be fired. Aborigines are used as cheap labour in the North under the so-called "slow-worker" clauses. In NSW country areas, up to 90 per cent of men are unemployed, as are nearly all Black women.

THIS IS WHY YOU SHOULD STOP WORK AND MARCH ON JULY 14...

#### • "THE MATESHIP COUNTRY, THE FAIR-GO COUNTRY, FOR WE ARE 'YOUNG AND FREE'?"

— but the "WE" doesn't include Blacks! — and often not even Southern European migrants. Foreign owned consortiums like Comalco, Nabalco and Vestey's throw Blacks out of their tribal lands and destroy their sacred sites, with government approval.

THIS IS WHY YOU SHOULD STOP WORK AND MARCH ON JULY 14...

WHITE WORKERS PRIDE THEMSELVES ON THEIR MILITANCY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR HIGHER WAGES AND BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS BUT TO BE MILITANT FOR SIMPLY SELFISH ENDS WITHOUT BEING MILITANT FOR THOSE MANY TIMES WORSE OFF IN OUR OWN COUNTRY IS MORALLY INDEFENSIBLE.

This is another reason why you should stop work and march on July 14...

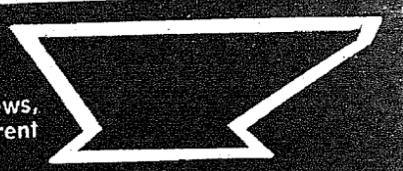
The above call to all workers to stop work and march on National Aborigines Day, Friday, July 14 has been signed by the following Blacks: Lyn Thompson (secretary, NSW Lands Board), R. Lawson, C. Clark, W. Nichol, Kevin J. Gilbert (editor ALCHURINGA, vice-chairman, NSW Lands Board), Sandra McGuinness, R. Belleair, F. Burns, Billie Craigie, P. Harrison. The Moratorium for Black Rights was endorsed by the annual conference of the Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Straits Islanders (FCAATS!) held in Alice Springs in Easter. This call was drawn up only two days before publication. Further signatures will be collected and added. The Moratorium for Black Rights has also the full support of the Aboriginal Embassy in Canberra, which has agreed to act as national co-ordinating centre for the Moratorium.

#### NINGLA A-NA ("WE ARE HUNGRY FOR OUR LAND") — THE MORATORIUM FOR BLACK RIGHTS DEMANDS:

- 1) ABSOLUTE OWNERSHIP OF ALL PRESENT RESERVES AND LAND HOLDINGS ON WHICH BLACKS ARE NOW LIVING TO BE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THOSE BLACK COMMUNITIES
- 2) The right and power of Black communities to determine their own destiny
- 3) Full compensation to the Black community for the seizure of land, exploitation and genocide practiced over the past 180 years
- 4) Full employment for all Black workers at award rates
- 5) Decent housing and no evictions
- 6) Black studies and culture in education
- 7) End to all discriminating legislation (e.g. Queensland Aborigines Act)

STOP WORK JULY 14

The structure of SA-A is such that no-one can represent anyone else's views, and the following necessarily represents the views of only the different authors.



### COMMUNITY SOCIO THERAPY

**(Social change 5)**  
 Last week we opened discussion of the above topic. This week we quote from Martin Rein 'Social Work in Search of a Radical Profession.'  
 "Community sociotherapy has to do with the belief system which holds that such processes as organizing groups for self-help, protest, access to community facilities, or even revolution can create a transformation of the individual personality. Participation in social action is viewed as a sociotherapeutic tool. HARYOU—ACT, the Community Action Program in Harlem, put the argument as follows:

"If it is possible to establish a core program of social action, it would be reasonable to expect that the energies required, and which must be mobilized for constructive and desirable social change, would not then be available for anti-social and self-destructive patterns of behavior."

The report claims, for example, that crime in Montgomery, Alabama, declined during the period of the civil rights protest. This energy displacement theory was in an earlier period used to justify the notion that recreation reduced crime. It is a theory that explains how activism can be transformed into compliance. Other theories are also at hand, including claims for the positive effects on personal health of power, integration, cohesiveness, community competence, identity, and so forth. All of these have in common the proposition that as man tries to change his social condition, he changes in the process.

**A CRITIQUE**  
 The critique of social work in these examples was not directed at the purposes of intervention, but at its effectiveness. Sociotherapy was not a new ideology, but a new technology for getting marginal groups to meet standards.  
 Dumont, a psychiatrist at NIMM, commenting on the role of mental health programs in Model Cities, asserts that "community organization is itself a major

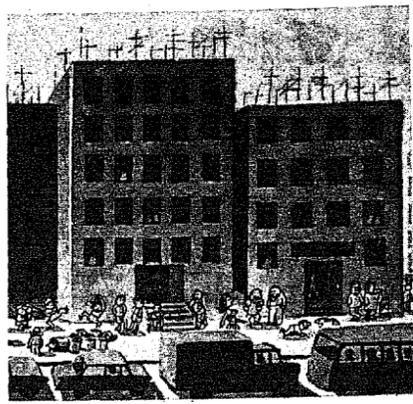
mental health service, an end in itself."  
 Scribner, while stressing the varied interests of "social action" psychologists, makes evident their common commitment to "social action without... political movements as forces of change." While the purposes of change are varied, they all centre on different aspects of the **problem of compliance** — "corrupting deviant behavior which interferes with individual progress... controlling mass hysteria... or changing child-rearing practices."

**CONTROL BY INDIGINOUS INSTITUTIONS**  
 The concern for compliance through social action now seems to be taking a new turn. It is calling for an indirect strategy of involving the middle classes to control the lower classes, in whom it is assumed the roots of nonconformity to established standards grow. Glazer describes the Negro bourgeois as "the missing man in the present crisis." According to this thesis, black power, black capital, and black participation must mean the involvement of the Negro middle class rather than the Negro poor and disaffiliated groups. Long develops the argument. He explains:

"The key question is whether there exists or can rapidly be produced sufficient middle class cadres to govern the black governed city... The greatest fear clearly is that the middle class Negroes cannot dominate the lower class culture of Ghetto life."

A change in social conditions is being called for to enable the middle-class Negro leadership to police its own poor more effectively. Apartheid in South Africa is justified on much the same grounds: by walling off the Negroes from white society, Negro leaders must police their own lower class. Social stability is more effective when imposed by indigenous institutions than by welfare colonialism. (34)

**THE QUESTION**  
 Can we undertake Social Action which is not social control? More next week.



### SOME LIKE IT HIGH

**(Progressive Neo-Capitalism 2)**  
 In inner areas of city, residents groups have stopped redevelopment of their area at the expense of the poor. The cost of land in Sydney is such that the low income earner can not afford to buy or rent (although he has to), a house near the centre of the city. They are forced to live way out in Green Valley etc. The lack of public money to the housing commission and the needs of economy have dictated that only a certain amount of money can be spent per family or per pensioner. Where the land price is high (i.e. near the

city centre) this means that each acre has to support many people and the result is high rise flats in a comprehensive redevelopment of an area (i.e. it is all cleared and totally redeveloped).

This high density may economise sewers and power lines, but in our car economy doubles the land required for roads, (and also for schools and amenities, i.e. playgrounds). These last of course do not have to be supplied. Also a proportion of good houses are destroyed in the clearance.

But worst of all is the social and psychological upheaval. The car density increases. People still need open space and this large number of people must go somewhere else for this. The resultant high rise is arid and geographically depressing. Old community styles are destroyed and nothing replaces them in their new filing cabinets. In New York they are being left empty.

And the high rise is most unsuitable for families and pensioners and usually in most renewals the really poor are ejected.

Any redevelopment should ensure that everyone who wants to, of those who were living in the area previously, is rehoused at no cost to them in similar housing in the redevelopment and that a wide cross section of classes and types of people are housed together.

Selective redevelopment of costly rundown houses is best with community participation in planning discussion and implementation essential.

This is what resident groups are fighting for. But funnily it is also what progressive neo-capitalists want too. We will try and say why next week.

### SOUTH EAST CORNER REVOLUTION

Homework centres as such, have become obsolete in the S.E. Corner. They've been replaced by activity centres, which will offer the kids and us the opportunity to get to know each other by doing things together.  
 During the past two weeks we have managed to permanently borrow leather offcuts, play, paints, cardboard, rope, wool and paper galore.  
 The "garage" at the rear of the shop at 327 Halifax Street has been converted into a workshop and although the roof still has holes and the floor requires coverings, things are ready to go...  
 All we need now are people and kids —

**EVERYDAY WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY from 4.30 p.m. onwards and every SUNDAY AFTERNOON.**

What this means is that at any of these times, if you feel so inclined you will be welcome to come around and do something "creative" with the kids. Neither you or the kids will be under any obligation to stay once you have come — or return — it's all up to you.

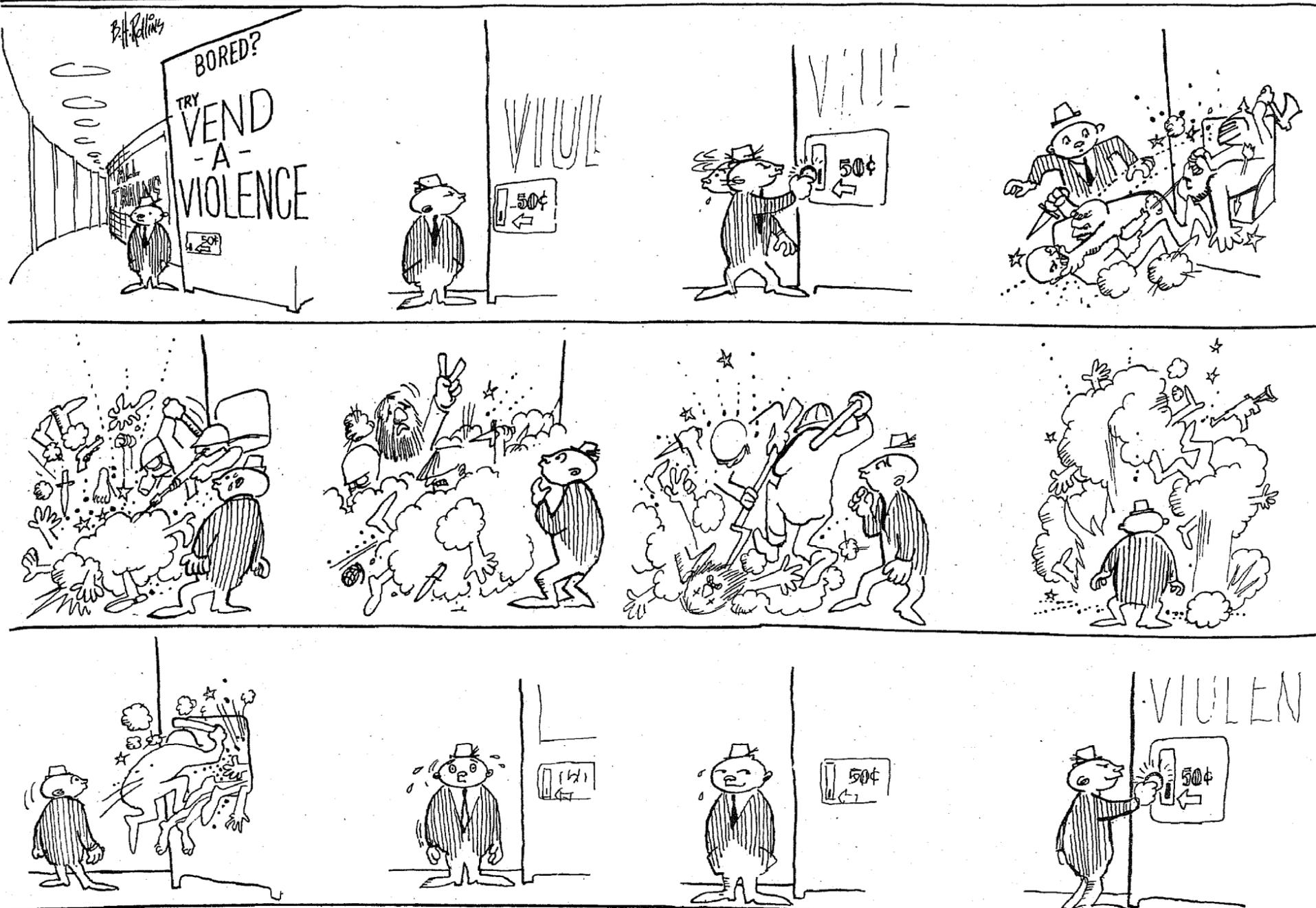
Hopefully we'll be able to present the kids with as many alternatives to choose from as possible — and eventually they'll become proficient themselves and hardly require us at all.

**BOMBS, FRANCE, OCEANS, PEOPLE. TAKE YOUR PICK!**  
 From June 1972 the French plan to explode nuclear devices at Murarca atoll in the Pacific. This senseless display of chauvinism and militarism will throw deadly radiation out into the atmosphere and poison every ecosystem in the world with radioactive isotopes. It constitutes a further, terrible defilement of the Earth, as well as being a step towards enveloping

the world in a nuclear holocaust. Nuclear weapons are the sickest product of our sick society, and the continuation of nuclear tests is an outrage to any sane person. Show a bit of sanity! Stop all nuclear tests now! You can help by signing a petition which will be circulated around uni on Thursday (8th June). This petition is being widely circulated and as many signatures as possible are needed in order to show the disgust of the general populace at this terrible folly.

**Social Action General Mtgs. for all. Wednesday, 1.00 p.m. Mtg. Rm. 1.**

**Social Action in Mansfield Park. Meeting, Thursday, June 8. 1 p.m. Mtg. Room 1**



# Dance: Bangladesh

And the contemporary dancers rotates into the consciousness of reality. In aid of Bangladesh, the dancers performed on the twenty-first of May, in Scott Theatre. Dancing the Plight of the Refugees, the whole audience was charmed into the last emotional fibre of ecstasy. Message conveyed through the medium of dance hit the audience so hard that the impact moved many to tears; many others sat glued to their seats, absolutely stunned; many more, eyes peering out, completely amazed.

It all began, when the Bangladesh Committee decided to launch the W.U.S. campaign in the form of a variety concert. Plans were finalised and all contemporary dancers came together. The tense scene was set in the studios of the Australian Dance Company.

Her most gracious, Grillian Millard, our choreographer, artistic director, set designer, costume stylist, and on, and on, commenced, what was to be the ultimate dance experience. Steps learned. Cues picked up. Movement with music began to take form. Soon the dancers fell into place. Nervous or otherwise, a new theatrical dance-drama was created. That's that. Wednesday the seventeenth. After a short coffee break, another rehearsal until thirty minutes past the hour of ten, when all dancers tired, and no more to last, broke up, each heading for the comforts of deep slumber.

Friday the nineteenth. Another short work-out. Sunday morning the twenty-first. Amidst all movement made by the technical stage crew, the dancers managed to feel the agony of working under coloured lights, on stage. A rather hurried lunch. One-thirty arrived. Dressing-room confusion. Make-up disorder. Intercom vibrations.

Up a spiral staircase, and on stage. Behind a black traverse, the dancers took their place. Stage-manager gives the blackout cue. Total blackout. All dancers moved into position. Patiently awaiting their trials. Sweet vibrations of Paul McCartney's 'Black Bird' smoothly flowed over the air. Two rostrums fifteen feet apart, stood majestically four feet high. Upon them two dancers positioned themselves, mighty proud. Aggressive red was symbolic of the two great, violent, western powers. In each hand these dancers held a fierce rope, encircling the refugees on stage. The caged refugees cringed in twisted pain and agony, lighted by green and blue from above. With a whip of the rope, the dance began.

The caged refugees, in all their pain and agony, fought for freedom with the intensity of blazing fire. Arms-body-head-legs moved with the vibrations of 'black bird singing in the dead of night'. At the end of their energies, they broke free. Free like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing. Yellow, orange and hectic red. Pestilence-stricken multitudes. But free. The dance of freedom. But freedom's just another word for nothing left to lose. What about the dead? And the dying? Bangladesh. Bloody, dead children of Bangladesh. With solemn grace, the dead were impressively dragged out on a stretcher. Across the length of this melancholy scene, yellow beams opened the dome of a vast sepulchre, vaulted with all its congregated might, into which the refugees disappeared.

All this was a long time ago, I remember. And Bangladesh. Birth or death. There was a Birth, certainly. But the dead. These wings of black-birds are no longer wings to fly. And tomorrow. Salvation. Saik Lim



## • UTOPIA •

This week Utopia is overtly political so stop reading now, for you are about to be urged to action.

Optimists say we have 30 years to go. Pessimists say 25. If so, I suggest that in our last years it is worth attempting somewhere, to create a community of which we can really feel a part. There are several possibilities.

One is to live with several people in a flat, and for such flats together to form a network of crashpads, (to use th in-word). Another is to form a rural commune and to attempt to be self-supporting, though very few communes are, (see "Gemeinschaft" 3/19 - Social Action's journal, if you don't know it).

The commune version of community is most attractive to those who are completely crapped off with our materialist way of life, and they claim to be living now the way man will have to live after the imminent ecological breakdown. Such an argument is fine for the long term, but if the concern is for short term improvements for those less well-placed than oneself, then the commune alternative is not so satisfactory.

Sure it can be good on the personal relations side, making whole people, eliminating neuroses etc. etc., but it does not give one the skills needed to change the present system. Such skills can only be acquired by attempting to create a community within the present system, and the logical place to start is the community in which you find yourself. (This does not of course preclude you from deliberately locating yourself in a community, as indeed Social Action have done in the South East Corner Project in Adelaide.)

This argument leads me to a very obvious conclusion, namely that the time is ripe for an all-out assault on this University. Many objections and side-issues can and have been raised against the notion of a University as a community, but I believe these can be swept aside.

1. Universities claim to produce people who can think critically about society's problems. With 30 years to go, a university community has therein a common focus.

2. Universities exemplify the traits of a typical bureaucracy - excessive secrecy, abnegation of responsibility, loss of direction etc. To feel at home in such institutions is a first step to feeling at home in society as a whole, since society is riddled with bureaucratic relationships.

3. Though universities may not appear likely foci for community, having usually a transient population and whatismore a non-resident one, they can serve as the foci for more instrumental aspect of community, namely the need to have control over the decisions affecting ones own life.

Thus I argue that while people are gaining some sense of belonging, living in flats or communes, they should at the same time be working at gaining a sense of belonging in the institutions in which they are placed.

At Adelaide this means two things. First, we must work to breakdown the barriers between staff and students in face-to-face relationships. Tutorials should become more relaxed and friendly, end-of-year exams must be replaced as at least supplemented by more sensible forms of assessment.

Second, we must gain voices on all the uni's committees without exception. Only then will we know how decisions are made and be able to meaningfully take part in controlling our lives during the 3-7 years we stay here. To close I present the following:-

- the Education Committee, the major committee of the University Council, does not make its minutes available to students. It goes without saying that no students sit on it.

- very few departments let students take a direct part in deciding the nature of their courses.

- very few students and not all that many staff know much about what is planned for this university, or even what is happening right now, (this sounds absurd but is only too true).

Some students, including your beloved columnist, are about to commence an all out assault on the exclusion of students from the running of the university. You will learn just as much by being a part of it as you will from your formal courses, but the only way to convince yourself that my assertion is true is to join us.

Portnoy.

THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY

COMPANY LIMITED: WHYALLA: S.A.

CAREER

OPPORTUNITIES.

Mechanical Engineering

Metallurgy

Chemical Engineering

Commerce

Electrical Engineering

Humanities

DISCUSS your career prospects with Senior Officers from the B.H.P. Co. Ltd. who will be visiting the University.

Tuesday, 27th June 1972.

For appointments contact:  
Students Association,  
office  
University of Adelaide.

# UNITEDS

★ TALENT ★

★ QUEST ★

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

1972 GRAND FINAL

THURSDAY 22nd JUNE  
1 p.m. UNION HALL

For a rocket trip to stardom.

Leave entry form  
SAUA OFFICE

BE IN IT  
FOR A LARK

## BIG PRIZES

Friends of Earth, meetings  
for all

Friday, 1.00 p.m.  
Mtg. Rm. 1.

# SKI HOTHAM — AUGUST VACATION

A.U. Snow Ski Club is going to Mt. Hotham this year. This resort has proved to be Australia's best and most versatile. The snow is fantastic.

We have arranged the cheapest all-inclusive package week ever offered in Adelaide and it is during the peak season period. For further details and bookings apply at John Arnold's Ski Cellar — Gawler Place — NOW.

# PROSH

The Social Activities Committee calls for applications for the following positions.

1. Prosh Director.
2. Rag Editor.
3. Ball Director.

Applicants are requested to attend the next S.A.C. meeting, to be held on Thursday, 8th June in Meeting Room 3, 1.00 p.m. till 2.00 p.m.

## WANTED

Women I.R. Basketball  
players

for

Women's I.R. Basketball  
Inter-varsity

in

BRISBANE

from

AUGUST 21—25

Leave notice in Basketball  
pigeon-hole in Sports  
Association Office.

Australian Dance Theatre is pleased to announce that it will be holding its Adelaide season of full scale performances on June 15th, 16th, 17th at the Scott Theatre at 8.15 p.m. Details will be forthcoming.

## "ATTITUDES TO CONSCRIPTION

— World War I and the  
1960s."

— Jim Main, Senior Lec-  
turer in History.

Flinders Uni. A History Club  
presentation.

Thursday, 15th June, 1.10  
p.m.

Lady Symon Hall

# STOP PRESS

## BLACK COMMUNICATION

INTENDS TO STAGE TWO NEW PLAYS — September Uni. Vacation. a very large cast is required, willing to work continuously until that time for two nights a week, and a day rehearsal on weekends. the environment of the production will make unique demands on the talents of the actors, as will the plays themselves with emphasis on movement and body control, as well as voice, and with regard to the degree of openness, exposure, and involvement required to be maintained with the audience as well as with themselves. could interested parties please come to 74, Childers St., North Adelaide, at two o'clock on Sunday, June 4th or contact that address, if unable to attend.

BLACK COMMUNICATION.

## HAPPY QUEEN'S HAPPY BIRTHDAY PARTY

Monday 12th June — 8 p.m. Games Room, Adelaide Uni.

Free Grog — Donna Nobis — Party Games.

OPEN ONLY TO MEMBERS OF THE HAPPY BIRTHDAY PARTY  
Membership at door \$1.00. Secondary students 50c.

Celebrate with fireworks on the Barr Smith Lawns. Bring your own.

## FOLK FEAST — Next weekend

Saturday 10th, 5.00 p.m. — All day Sunday.

Barbecues, Aust. Folk Sing, Folk Dances.

Happy Valley, take Clarendon Road. Follow the signs. Admission 50c.

Tickets at Breckhock Hotel, Fri. night.

S.A. Folklore and Folk Music Society

## BREAD AND CIRCUSES

(— only 500 copies are being done at moment and only half of those being taken — only available via SAUA office and not newsstands as previously.)

## PEOPLE'S ACTION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

Seek witnesses for those charged in the demonstrations, May 10th and 12th.

In particular, witnesses to the following action:

On Friday, May 12th — at approx. 8 p.m. — at the corner of Grenfell Street, and Twin Street.

(There was a flag-breaking incident at the time)

There was an arrest (for indecent language and assault) of one Anton Pennig. If you were there, and especially if you saw ANYONE arrested, please contact:

P.A.D.C.

C-o P.O. Box 91,

St. Peters. 5069.

or Phone 95 6481 (or 42 1365)

## SCI-FI ASSOCIATION

S-F Workshop — Fri.—Sun. 23—25th June.

Venue: Bimba Lodge, Forest Range.

Members \$2.50, non-members \$4.00.

Details from AUSFA Room, N1, behind Games Room.

## PART-TIME CITY JOBS AVAILABLE FOR MALE STUDENTS AGED 18-19.

4—9 p.m. weekdays — See Baden Teague, Welfare Office.

## ANTI IMPERIALIST MARCH

FRIDAY 9th JUNE

5 p.m. Victoria Square

March against U.S. aggression in Vietnam and Australia. Hear United front policy on boycott of American goods in Australia meeting AGWA Rail, 240 Franklin St., Thursday, 8th June, 7.45 p.m. Lawn meeting Thursday, 8th, 1 p.m. Barr Smith lawns.

Ann Dear Ann tell me where have you been?

I've been to Melbourne to see the high priest.

Ann dear Ann did he say something great?

Yes! He told me not procreate.

## POST GRADUATE AWARDS THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

Entries for the Rhodes Scholarship for 1973 will close on Friday, September 1 next, with the Honorary Secretary of the South Australian Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee at the University of Adelaide.

The annual value of the Scholarship is about 1,500 pounds Sterling (equivalent of about \$A3,200). After certain payments by the Trust direct to the College by way of fees, a Scholar receives a personal allowance of 75 pounds Sterling (equivalent of about \$A165) a month. No provision is made for fares between Adelaide and Oxford.

Application forms are available now. Intending candidates should secure them from the Registrar's Secretary. They should also make an appointment to see the Honorary Secretary personally.

V. A. EDGELOE,  
Honorary Secretary for S.A.

## THE NEW ANGLICAN SOCIETY

IF YOU ARE ANGLICAN / CHRISTIAN / ANYTHING ELSE / COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE and you are a student; the Anglican Society cordially invites you to its activities, either as a regular member, or a casual observer. The activities are on three levels.

1. Masses / Holy Communion in the University Chapel in the George Murray Building on Mondays and Wednesdays at 1.10 p.m. (Father John Fleming using the Series 11 Liturgy).

2. Papers presented on controversial subjects, Church activities and moral questions by leading Adelaide authorities.

3. Social Activities, BBQ's, camps, etc. where papers are often presented.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED to learn more of our views and the Church's views, attend one of the masses in the chapel or write to the secretary:

Mr. Jim Hutcherson,  
C/- St. Marks College,  
Pennington Tce.,  
NORTH ADELAIDE.

Reasonably regular letters advise members of coming events.

We will welcome both you and your ideas.

## BANGLADESH — WHY?

During the past week, students in South Australia have been bombarded with news and literature concerning that small country of Bangladesh. In that country, two-thirds of the size of the state of Victoria we find living 75 million people — 75 million individuals who are struggling to maintain even the basic necessities of life. I see a country ravaged by war, then by nature, until the very country itself, weak and new is in great danger of dying.

But why is this country in such a predicament and why should we be concerned for those very people in that country? As a Christian, I see Bangladesh as only one of the great tragedies mankind has made. Vietnam, starvation, drugs, the World Wars, and increasing crime rates are symptoms of man's inhumanity to man. All this is caused by man himself (although many will try to blame God if at all possible).

Mankind itself has chosen, as in Bangladesh to kill and maim many thousands of their fellow countrymen, to violate women and kill the animals so needed for the country's agriculture. We might tend to think of West Pakistan only in the wrong, yet we find that in Bangladesh after the war ended, enraged Bengalis have killed minority groups in their country in reprisal with almost as vicious savagery as that shown by the West Pakistan army.

Man is given the choice to choose this, or choose Jesus Christ, because he who is God said "I am the way and the truth and the life." Accepting Jesus Christ as total controller of your life doesn't mean a weak 'wishy-washy' existence but a dynamic life. It means service to God and to man and a unique responsibility to the rest of man both in his physical condition and in his need for God.

Rather than shirk our responsibility the visible structure of the Church has been in the front in aid for countries, and true Christians have been most responsible in individually seeking to prove this responsibility to men and to their God. In the campaigns to raise money for Bangladesh, we have heard the pleas of many to give part of our money as we are in an affluent position in this country. However Christ wants us to go all the way if we are to accept Him and what He did on the Roman cross two thousand years ago in Jerusalem.

Bangladesh is what it is, because that is what man chose. Man chose war in that country, and so many innocent people had to suffer the consequences — famine, disease, and eventually death. But then man attempted to restore the situation — to remove the starvation, the disease and the death. He failed miserably, and the pathetic situation remains.

What does it all prove? It proves that man is full of hate, pride and has no sense of love or compassion. And it proves that man cannot save himself, but that he will continue to kill, and destroy.

We must turn to Jesus Christ, for He alone can save us from the evil contained in this world, and give us a new home in Heaven, where God "shall wipe away all their tears", and where hunger, disease and death shall no longer be.

Dean Perry

# THE RICH NATIONS MAKE THE RULES



example of Portuguese colonization (the old way of doing it). Up to 1961 Portugal was perfectly happy exploiting its colonies such as Angola and Mozambique and naturally wanted to keep out the rivals. She had converted the economies of the colonies to fit into the economy of metropolitan Portugal and was successfully keeping the indigenous people back in the stone age.

Then, faced with colonial wars since the outbreak in Angola the Portuguese decided to eliminate all restrictions on the entry of foreign capital to the colonies. The giant South African, Japanese, French and U.S. monopolies quickly moved in. In 1967 a Japanese company was granted the right to exploit a high grade iron ore deposit near Porto Amelia and also in that year prospecting rights were granted to three U.S. monopolies. All such mining could only be for export and could only benefit the Portuguese rulers. The motives for opening up the country are clear. The Portuguese decided to share the plunder in order to obtain help from other exploiters in crushing the rising tide of nationalism. Similarly the U.S. offered the Australian Government concessions in order to buy our help in upholding the status quo in Vietnam.

In the poor nations of the earth where some two thirds of humanity exists the truth about the global scheme of things stands naked. However, the remaining one third, being civilized, prefer to ignore such indecencies. Instead they believe the natives should love them. After all the old colonial era seems to be ending and even the U.N. can condemn the last pockets of white rule — in South Africa and Rhodesia. Even the U.S. can declare its support for the right to national self-determination. And, is not foreign aid forever flowing out from the benevolent richer nations to the impoverished ones; albeit only to the stable nations but is some semblance of democracy too much to ask for such favors? No the natives should love them but still the truth stands naked.

It is that the gluttonous capitalist nations have stuffed themselves with the spoils from the underdeveloped countries and are continuing to do so at an unparalleled rate. They are using methods that have already ruled out the possibility of peaceful transition for the oppressed peoples. These methods involve unprecedented violence and so can only be countered by revolutionary violence.

## Dividing the Spoils

The truth is that the imperialist nations have divided the world between them in a fashion that might have even shocked Lenin. By this division the imperialist nations have created a global class conflict since whole nations have been utterly subjugated.

Like vultures the oppressors have established a pecking order amongst themselves — an exploitive hierarchy that is maintained by armed force if necessary. The U.S. exploits us and we exploit New Guinea. Through its ownership here the U.S. exploit New Guinea too.

The aim of the game is to be sole exploiter of as many defenceless nations as possible. A defenceless nation — otherwise known as a "stable" one — is simply a nation that has a political and social set up that is conducive to imperialist economic aggression. Usually this means that there is a ruling elite corrupt enough to sell out the country.

It is in the defence of this status quo that the imperialists show their true colors. The defence — otherwise known as the fight for freedom, self determination, democracy or even civilization — knows no limitations and abides by no rules other than forbidding the use of nuclear weapons. Little obstacles such as the "national principle" are blandly revoked as the American invasion showed. Johnson later said that civil and international wars were just about the same anyway.

In fact the imperialists will even share the spoils to save the status quo. Take the

## Aid to Whom

The imperialist nations then, aim to uphold the unrepresentative regimes such as rule in Thailand, Taiwan, Brazil and South Vietnam. Because these regimes are unrepresentative they can only survive with the inflow of imperialist aid — which is usually of a military nature. In return the dictatorial elite sell out their countries to foreign interests and then the hierarchy of exploiters begin to really move in. Aid is the legopener. It creates markets, orient a nation towards capitalism and fixes a decadent social order by arming the ruling class.

The U.S. and her allies have been eminently successful in doing this. In fact by 1965 U.S. firms abroad constituted the third largest economic unit in the world and by 1963 U.S. investments totalled a massive \$40.6 billion dollars. This year the Japanese have some \$2600 million dollars to spend overseas — to spend incorporating power economies into the Japanese economy. For example, the Japanese have moved into Brazil where 2m. acres of selected land in Minas Gerais state produces cotton only for export to Japan and other countries.

## Control of Resources

Thus nations come to produce goods that the world market for is controlled by monopolistic interests. In Latin America over 90 per cent of most countries total exports consist of agricultural and mineral products proceeding to markets controlled in such a fashion. For example just a few big companies control almost all the oil reaching the "free world" from the point of production to the sales.

A balance of payment gap is almost inevitable for the dependent nations whose exports are so tightly manipulated. Latin American countries have been geared to agricultural and extractive products and the markets for these goods have been increasingly unfavorable. From 1963-70 oil and oil products have become worth 13 per cent less and wool (Argentina) has become worth 41 per cent less.

These worsening terms of trade are disastrous for the underdeveloped nations. By 1969 the balance of payment deficit for Latin American countries reached \$2,200 million, meanwhile profits amounting to \$1000 million a year flow back to the U.S. from these nations.

## Continuing the WSA series of articles

The imperialist states, particularly the U.S.A. are exploiting the foreign-exchange difficulties of the Latin American debtors for exerting pressure and imposing on them terms and transactions beneficial to monopoly capital. Brazil, cornered in this fashion, agreed to guarantee the inviolability of foreign investments.

## U.S. Military Presence

Once in the hands of the imperialist powers the power nations are almost helpless. Their ruling elite cannot initiate reform since this would offend the imperialist's interests and lead to the withdrawal of aid followed by a C.I.A. sponsored coup as in Guatemala. The unrepresentative regimes are then forced to rule increasingly by the use of armed force and the vicious circle continues.

It is also clear why some 90 per cent of U.S. aid is in the form of military support. It simply has to be in order to keep the puppet governments in power. To this end the U.S. has some 275 major bases and 1400 other bases occupied or prepared for U.S. forces or training missions. There are 40 such training missions in Latin America alone.

The internal armies built up by U.S. aid are of no consequence on the international scene. They are just occupational armies developed to suppress popular movements and to protect the ruling elite that will allow U.S. exploitation.

## Fear of Liberation.

It is also clear why the imperialists fear national liberation movements. It is because any representative government would not allow the economy to be subverted. It would not allow a heritage of strategic raw materials to be stolen nor would it allow its people to be ruthlessly exploited. It is only through the establishment of popular revolutionary governments that the poorer nations will be able to develop their economies and raise the standards of living of their peoples.

But why are the imperialists willing to go to such extremes to prevent a nationalist takeover in any country. That the U.S. is willing to kill 1.5m. Vietnamese people is not surprising but to spend so much money there — more money than might ever be recouped from Vietnam?

It is because all imperialists recognise the global nature of the capitalist machine. Because a victory in Vietnam would inspire all the other peoples who are eager to throw off the imperialist shackles. If tiny Vietnam can defeat U.S. imperialism then the people of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Taiwan and the peoples of Africa and South America can also do it. In every oppressed nation there is a potential Vietnam and the imperialists realise where their common interests lie. As South Africa's Prime Minister put it when questioned on his policy to his northern neighbors.

"We are good friends with both Portugal and Rhodesia. Good friends do not need a pact. Good friends know what their duty is when a neighbor's house is on fire."

## The Client States.

The recent exposure of the giant International Telephone and Telegraph Corporations offer of money to help finance an expected C.I.A. coup in Chile brought to light the real link between big business and imperialist foreign policy. I.T.T., with assets valued at \$168m. in Chile expected the C.I.A. to help it continue to exploit the people of Chile just as the C.I.A. has helped monopolists before.

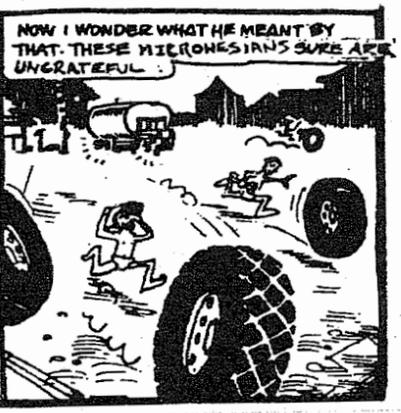
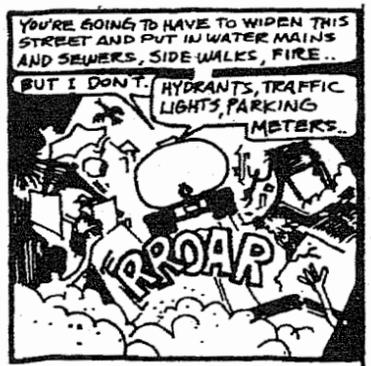
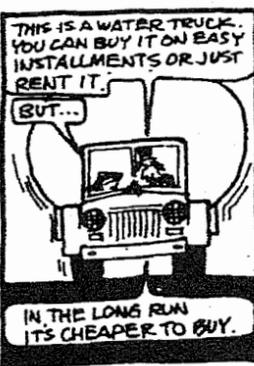
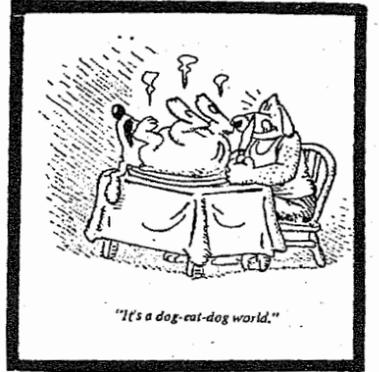
U.S. foreign policy is largely geared to the needs of the 2 per cent of the population who own two third of U.S. corporate stock. It is geared to the needs of the 100 or so monopoly concerns which own 55 per cent of the nations industrial assets. This elite demands that client States adjust their laws and policies to suit the requirements of big business. In 1969 the \$81,000m. that went for defence aimed at providing teeth for these demands. Significantly only \$4000m. was allocated to help the U.S. poor. There is no doubt about which group controls foreign policy.

## Irrational Growth

It is the very irrational nature of capitalism itself that is at the heart of this imperialist foreign policy. Giant corporations operate only to maximize profit by any means and overseas investments earn around four times as much as the domestic rate.

At home the unregulated endless push has led to overproduction and the evergrowing need for new markets. Areas of overproduction cannot be channeled into areas of need because the economy is dominated and controlled by self interested elites. Slums cannot be cleared and the poor fed instead of endlessly producing Cadillacs and T.V. is's because the decisions over such things lie with the business elite. It is only in times of war that the government can divert the surpluses to areas of need. Naturally the capitalist economy stagnates as evidenced by the 6m. U.S. workers now unemployed.

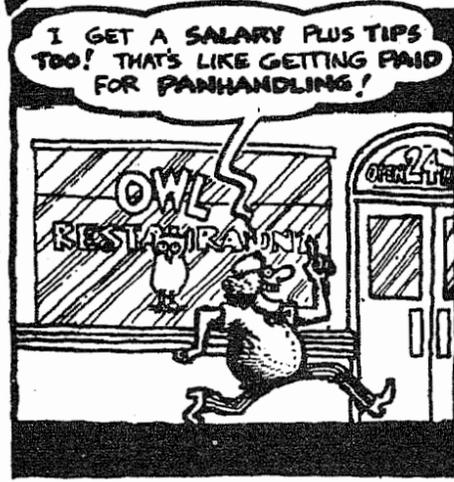
Meanwhile the surpluses stolen at home and abroad are concentrated in fewer and fewer hands as the endless drive for profits goes on. It is this process which has dehumanised and destroyed the fabric of American society and which has now been unleashed against the peoples of the backward nations.



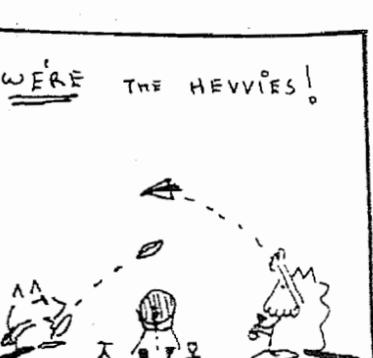
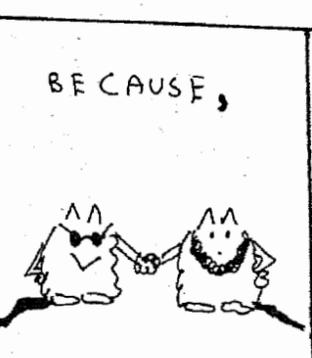
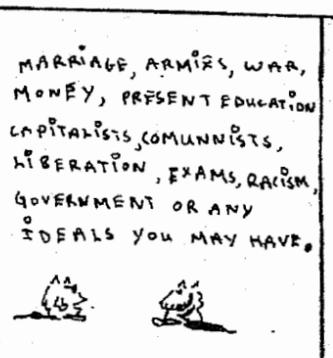
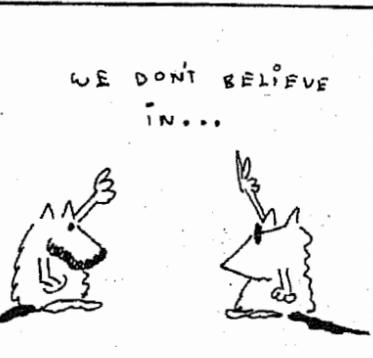
# THE FABULOUS FURRY

# Freddy BROTHERS

COPYRIGHT © 1971 BY GABRIEL SHELTON



## FAT FREDDY'S CAT



# AUSTRALIAN STUDENTS



From Right to Left  
Back: Gregg Landy, Kim Loughlin, David  
Hobby, Chris Carolan.  
FRONT: Nick Hughes, Marian May.

## IN INDONESIA

Six Australian students are currently living in Indonesia studying Australian trade, aid and investment there.

The six Australian students are:  
Miss Christine Carolan, 20 a Melbourne University honours student in Indonesia.

Mr. David Hobby, 17, a Perth secondary school student who has studied Indonesian for four years.

Mr. Nick Hughes, 24, a postgraduate student in agricultural economics at the University of New England.

Mr. Gregg Landy, 23, a postgraduate student in Indonesian Studies at Sydney University.

Miss Kim Loughlin, 17, a N.S.W. secondary school student who has studied Indonesian at school.

Miss Marian May, 21, an honours graduate in Indonesian from the Australian National University in Canberra.

In a recent report to IDA direct from Indonesia the team outlined their findings to date. Below are a cross section of the types of Australian projects and people they have met. They show that Australian involvement in Indonesia ranges from the altruistic to the profiteering.

### PULO MAS RACE COURSE

Soon after arriving in Djakarta the team were invited to a special race meeting at the Pulo Mas race-course which has been established by a group of Australian businessmen. The team's description begins — "The track is well kept and the members stand extravagant. The members area is glass enclosed, air conditioned, fully carpeted and serviced. The majority of the people in the members stand were white while in the two lower levels we saw no whites. Most of the people present at the race meeting were Indonesians and not in the stand but out in the ground where it is free. About 70 per cent of the Indonesians were children.

Talking to the Australian manager of the race track they learnt that he is so interested in converting Indonesians to gambling that he is trying to establish punting tables in villages.

### AUSTRALIAN INVESTORS

The following day two team members Miss Christine Carolan and Mr. Nick Hughes went to visit an Australian hearing aid plant. The manager here was very interested in Indonesian culture and believes that a knowledge of Indonesian is a prerequisite for businessmen coming to Indonesia. His wife is involved in a local orphanage and the team feel that this illustrates the way businessmen could become socially involved in the situation in which they find themselves.

These Australians seem typical however. The overwhelming impression the team have is "the potential and existing separateness between Indonesians and Australians. There is some contact between Australians and the elite of Westernized Indonesians but otherwise practically no interaction. For e.g. most Australians don't use public transport in Indonesia and send their children to an Australian/European school".

### ORTHOPAEDIC WARD, DJAKARTA GENERAL HOSPITAL

The first Australian aid project the team visited was the Orthopaedic Ward at the main Djakarta hospital. Here they interviewed Nurse Margaret Dodds from Australia.

This project was established by an Australian doctor in 1968 but is now administered by a United States aid organization and receives supplementary funds from Australia.

The presence of two Australian nurses has effected the efficiency of the ward so much so that the project may be phased out by the end of 1973.

Another team of two Australian nurses is being established in the Orthopaedic Ward of the Surabaya General Hospital.

Nurse Dodd's impressions of Indonesia are a "striking contrast between rich and poor, a tremendous lack of privacy and the general feeling of chaos around you".

Speaking to the chief Indonesian nurse in the ward the team learnt that all the Indonesian nurses have second jobs in the afternoon because their government salary is too little to live on.

After a tour of the hospital Gregg Landy summed up his impression as "Crowded, noisy and depressing". He went on to say that the hospital was built decades ago and has been running down ever since. It is crowded with people, doctors, nurses, students, workers, patients, relatives and noise. He concluded "The only redeeming feature was a positive attitude to their vocation by doctors and nurses".

### BOGOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

Another project the team visited was the Bogor Water Supply Project. This is a Colombo Plan Project begun in 1970 to improve the water supply of the Bogor municipality in W.Java. At the moment Bogor is divided into two water supply areas which receive 12 hours water supply each day at best.

The Australian chief of the water supply project told the team that first stage design had been completed and construction begun. This first stage amounts to an emergency water supply for Bogor's present population.

Full pressure from the new system is expected by the end of 1972 if supply bottlenecks from Australia are overcome.

Indonesians do the actual physical contracting work of the project and the technical documentation is done by the foreign firm handling the project.

The project will lift the living standards of the people of Bogor but water will be more expensive to the consumer.

### GENERAL IMPRESSIONS

The team ended their report to Australia with a summary of their views on Australian-Indonesian relations and on life in Indonesia generally. They said, "Firstly, we see increasing military and political co-operation in the context of anti-communism and anti-subversion in the next few years between Australia and Indonesia.

"Secondly, we see increasing economic co-operation on a regional (Southeast Asian) level and increasing aid, trade and investment ties between Indonesia and Australia.

"Finally, we see increasing exchanges of personnel in many fields and at different levels but this will still be too one-way — more Australians in Indonesia than vice versa".

On life in Indonesia the team said "We see an influx of superficial products from overseas, we see welfare-capitalism being adopted, we see a top heavy distribution of power and wealth, we see a distinct middle class and we see a clear division between government and the people and between urban and rural Indonesia. We believe that there is a special Indonesian way of looking at things and we believe that we have something to learn from Indonesia."

Indonesian "Information Kits" containing articles on Australian aid and investment, Indonesian agricultural policies and population problems, a map, photos and a bibliography will be available from the International Development Action, 21 Alfred Crescent, North Fitzroy, Vic. 3068, at 50 cents each. Bulk orders for schools and community groups will be taken.

### INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTION

A national organization with a "development education" programme in secondary schools and tertiary institutions. Sponsored by: Australian Council of Churches, Australian Student Christian Movement, Australian Student Christian Movement in Schools, Australian Union of Students, Community Aid Abroad and World University Service in Australia.

# Union notes

by Schmidt

### THE NEW UNION SECRETARY

The Union has at last appointed a secretary after many weeks of hassling. The new secretary is David Muir who took up the appointment from 29th May and can be found up with the Warden (Ralph Middenway) and Welfare Officer (Baden Teague) in Paradise (upstairs over the Lady Symon). With its full compliment of bureaucrats the place may settle down to a bit of order (or is that just a fool's paradise?)

### LOAN FOR UNION REBUILDING

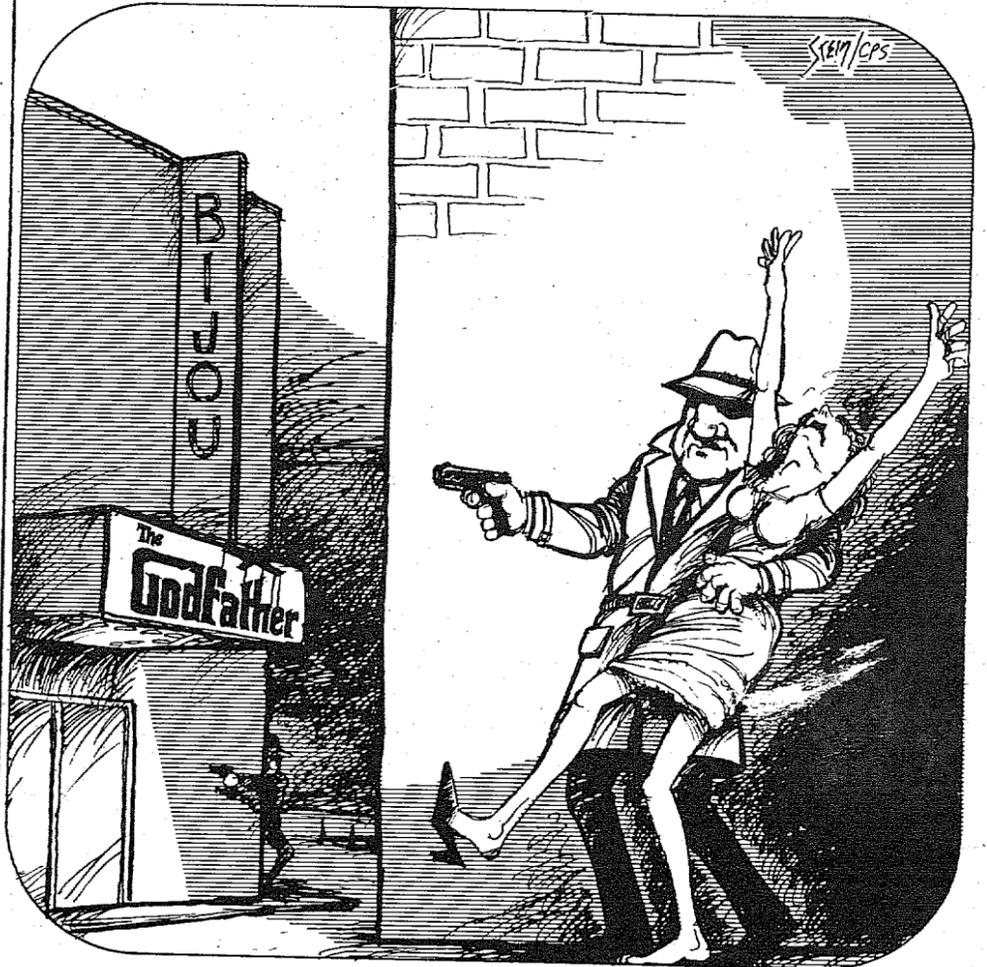
The A.M.P. has opened up the purse and granted a loan of \$500,000 to the Union to complete stage 2 of the building project (total cost \$1.4m. approximately). All that is needed now for the project to be a goer is University and State Government approval. Watch ON DIT for final building plans, and have a say if you've got any complaints (address all complaints to Dave Johnson, it'll give him something to do).

### UNION BAR

Plans for a club licence for the Union are well under way and with a little bit of luck we can get smashed in our own bar sometime early next year. Rumor has it that Lyn Owen (A.U.S.A. President) has applied for the job as barman with payment in kind.

### UNION REFORM

If you were around last year and at all campus-minded you probably witnessed the fiasco of Union reform. Despite several attempts, a quorum could not be raised to discuss the new Union Constitution which at the moment is gathering dust somewhere. Approving the new constitution would mean that instead of many Union council members being on as representatives of various bodies, as is the case now all council members would be democratically elected by union members at the Annual General Meeting of members. Well people, the news is that grass-roots action has started again to get the new constitution through before the next AGM in September. If you see the sign "Union Reform", please motivate.



"C'mon lady. Stop screaming. Think of this as living theatre, bringing art to the people."

## SEVERAL OF THE ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES STARTING IN JUNE

For a full list of classes contact the Adult Education Department.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN EDUCATION — Sr. D. F. Jordan, BA MED.

Tuesdays, 8 p.m. Starts June 20. Place: University of Adelaide. Fee: \$5. 8 Meetings.

This course will deal with the following issues.

1. Alienation at school and university.
2. Youth cultures.
3. Deviance and delinquency.
4. The changing social functions of school and university.
5. Problems of transition from school to university.
6. The changing role of the teacher.
7. Education and community.
8. Linking home and school.

### TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING — Albert Gillissen, BArch, Dip TP, and Panel.

Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Starts June 21. Place: University of Adelaide. Fee: \$10. 15 Meetings.

Lecture topics will be: 1 and 2. The History and General Principles of Planning; 3. Development Planning; 4 and 5. Transport Planning; 6 and 7. The Principles of Business and Industrial Location; 8 and 9. Suburban and Urban Housing; 10 and 11. Recreation and Preserving Amenities; 12. Preserving and Enhancing the Qualities of the Urban Heart; 13. Town Planning Administration; 14. Town Planning in South Australia; 15. Summary. Topics 6 and 7 will precede topics 4 and 5.

### NOVEL INTO FILM: MEDIUM AND MESSAGE — Derek Whitelock MA, PhD. Eric Williams, BA (Hons.)

Thursdays, 8 p.m. Starts June 22 Place: University of Adelaide. Fee: \$6.50. 10 meetings of 2 hours each. By comparing a number of films with the novels from which they were taken, we can get a good idea of how medium and message are related, of the possibilities and limitations of two major popular arts and of the influence of one art form upon another.

Films to be screened are "Incident at Owl Creek" (June 29), "Animal Farm" (July 13), "Lord of the Flies" (July 27) and "Pride and Prejudice" (August 10). The story of the first film, by the American writer Ambrose Bierce, will be reread for students, but students should obtain their own copies of the other relevant novels. The respective authors are Orwell, Golding and Austen.

### FURTHER DETAILS OF THESE COURSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

### INFORMATION

DIRECTIONS to classrooms will be provided on the first night of each class. Our office location is on the enrolment form.

CAMPUS PARKING is only available in the University on payment of the appropriate fee: minimum \$1 for 10 weeks.

TO ENROL use the attached enrolment form. FOR FURTHER ENQUIRIES phone 23 4333, extension 2236.

# URBAN RENEWAL

A discussion arranged and recorded by Peter Love.

In order to gain his comments I provided Professor Jensen of the Architecture Department with a copy of the article "High Rise Living", that was subsequently published in ON DIT 8.

Professor Jensen suggested that we arrange a discussion group with the view to having the discussion recorded and an edited version of it published in ON DIT.

The discussion was arranged with the following participants. Professor Jensen: Department of Architecture, University of Adelaide.

Cedric Pugh: Lecturer in Economics, S.A. Institute of Technology and secretary of the St. Peters Resident's Association.

Doug Speechley: State Planning Office and Chairman of the State Planning Authority.

Michael Sawyer: Student in Town Planning.

Terry Bell: Student in Town Planning and also Planning Officer, Salisbury City Council.

Brian Clarridge: Lecturer in Architecture University of Adelaide.

Chris White: Student in Politics and Law.

Richard Nies: Lecturer in Sociology at the S.A. Institute of Technology.

Peter Love: Arts student and ON DIT editor.

The discussion lasted almost two hours and ranged over a number of issues mainly concerned with Hackney and Urban renewal as well as the topic of High Rise Development.

Because of the issues that came out in the discussion I decided to publish a fairly complete account in ON DIT. To do this it is necessary to print it in several parts. The first part is mainly concerned with the need for Urban Renewal and the type of renewal needed.

## THE NEED FOR URBAN RENEWAL

JENSEN: Could I suggest you do tackle first of all the question of whether or not there is the need to develop or renew urban areas for any purpose at all.

LOVE: That seems a good place to start and perhaps you would like to make a statement on that.

JENSEN: The inner urban areas in the great majority of the cities which are a hundred years or more in age all raise serious problems. This arises from the fact that properties in these central areas particularly, which are almost by definition the oldest part of the cities, are beginning to show signs of wear and tear and in many cases extreme 'blight' is occurring, or already exists.

This is proving to be a very serious social problem, because it is not just a matter of the decay of physical appearances, in the way of housing and buildings of all kinds but it is also accompanied by an exodus of people who customarily and historically have tended to live as well as work in central city areas: an exodus usually to outlying suburban areas.

This may appear on the face of it to be simply part of a process of people doing what they choose to do, but it's not quite as simple as that.

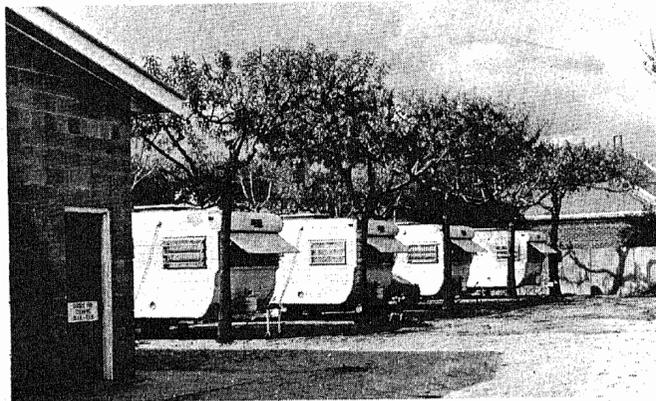
To begin with, there is very little authoritative information on what people do in fact, want in a particular urban context, except where we have the benefit of properly organised social surveys. These have certainly not been done in this city in a way which gives us the essential information we need.

NIES: Even if you had done I would not put much value on them.

JENSEN: That is the sociologist, the expert speaking, nevertheless it seems an important body of information to have.

## RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION SURVEY

PUGH: I would like to make a point that Professor Jensen, in fact, did undertake a survey (just prior to the announcement of the plan) of the residents in the area designated for redevelopment. At that stage we got responses from thirty-five households, twenty-seven of whom wished to remain in the area.



HACKNEY.

The Hackney Caravan Park. The proprietor has plans to build a motel complex adjacent to the park, but he won't be able to if the scheme goes through. He will also lose the caravan park which has taken years to develop.

I am immediately also impressed that in 1967 when the Housing Trust undertook a survey that fifty-four percent of the people wished to remain in the area. There are in fact very few that given free choice would have wished to move away to another area.

## BLIGHT

JENSEN: Well, that is not the sole criterion in a renewal project, but I do not want to limit my remarks solely to the Hackney area at this juncture.

I am talking, rather, about central areas in general; and not just in Adelaide but in other cities too where there is an increasing problem of blight; of properties which are obsolete; of planning of areas which is now entirely unsatisfactory; and where redevelopment is justified on every score — not only related to the condition of the properties and environmental defects but also in order to give the opportunity to those people, who prefer that kind of location, to remain in decent circumstances nearer to the city centres.

Instead, what is occurring in so many cities in the world — and in this Australia is going to find itself in no different position if positive action is not taken, is that many people find themselves in slum ghettos because money is just not being spent on the "downtown areas".

Because they are not receiving adequate attention and use of resources, people have to move out to suburban peripheral locations, if this is economically feasible, whether they like it or not.

That is the broad basis on which one has to look at central areas and whether or not renewal is needed.

Considerable social capital is invested in these areas in the way of serviced land which is valuable in every sense, and is socially of importance, because this gives the best prospect of permitting people who wish to do so to live reasonably near their place of work.

It also gives them the opportunity of enjoying a range of cultural facilities which cities can afford, because this is a part of the thing which cities are all about.

It gives them a form of life which many people quite clearly choose where the opportunity is there to adopt, as against other alternative of relocating themselves in suburban areas.

If we refer to the case of Hackney, this clearly comes into the category of one of a number of areas near the centre of the city which meets the sort of conditions which I have referred to.

It fully justified being looked at carefully, to decide whether the area could be better used from a social and economic point of view and taking into account the special problems which always occur when an area of this kind is considered appropriate for comprehensive renewal.

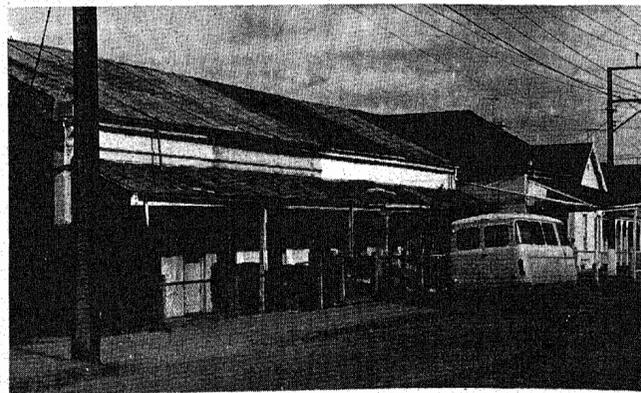
This implies in the first place that you can't expect or hope to please everybody involved to an equal extent. You clearly are going to have problems with any kind of redevelopment; but I argue that as against simply leaving areas in 'downtown' sections of the city, and central city locations, in a state in which blight continues or accelerates, the conclusion you have to draw is quite obvious.

If these areas are not attended to radically, and not just patched up, then your problems are just going to get worse.

I would have thought there would be no question that government and local government have a responsibility in these cases, perhaps jointly with other organisations and individuals, to do what it can to make these areas more suitable for people to live and work in, on a decent civilised basis.

## WHY DOES IT OCCUR

WHITE: I could perhaps ask you what you think is the reason for this general run down, physically and socially, within the city areas? What do you think are the long term causes of this?



HACKNEY. A row of houses in Richmond Street. Similar homes in North Adelaide, on doing up, fetch high prices.

## REDEVELOPMENT OR REHABILITATION

PUGH: Professor Jensen, I agree with your comments on the need for urban renewal but are we not conceiving of urban renewal in the context of one particular form of urban renewal. Once again if we look at Hackney and the views of the respondents when we look in terms of the amenity arrangements in the house and the structural arrangements. Without having done a professional survey the respondents indicate that 14 out of the 35 households suffer no accounts of these kinds of deficiencies in terms connected with public health standards of housing and structure defects.

WHITE: And I would have thought that it was a normal democratic principle in any particular decision making process, people would have some say.

Now if we can switch from Hackney to more general things, would it not be possible in urban renewal to take the prior strategy of rehabilitation where possible areas where not possible then some form of rebuilding and the kind of rebuilding which is designed in terms of broad social factors environmental factors and economic factors and avoiding some of the human degradation that occurs in dislocating people. You refer to the fact that you make them attractive areas to live in when you rebuild them and make them high rent for tenants and high cost. In cases of these decayed areas you have a population which is in welfare and original poverty situations and they are simply dislocated out of the area. Ought not these things be taken into consideration?

JENSEN: This just isn't true. You see one of the unfortunate things about all this debate is that a lot of the statements are made as though facts are obtained vicariously from other sources which have no application to the particular problem at all.

You make statements as generalities which are without any foundation in Hackney, and as generalisations are simply a reflection of a current attitude, which appears in the popular press, to the effect that anything rather than comprehensive redevelopment is to be preferred in these situations.

I would argue the contrary is the case. The Hackney area has been looked at not with any preconception of what type of redevelopment might be encouraged in the area, but rather have a number of alternative schemes been looked at on a positive constructive basis.

WHITE: Rehabilitation? JENSEN: I am going to talk about rehabilitation in a moment. Rehabilitation has also been given very careful consideration particularly on the basis of an independent report which has been received.

WHITE: Can I ask you did this report — was it a sociologist, a town planner?

## THE ROLE OF THE PLANNER

JENSEN: This was not a report commissioned by the redevelopment committee. It is referred to in the Premier's comments and this is why I am referring to it. Otherwise I would not do so. This was a completely independent report, not prepared for the redevelopment committee, as the chairman can tell you.

It explored in depth a proposal which was based on an assumption of rehabilitation of property with some infilling and with some high rise building as well. But it was based primarily on the concept that "spot" rehabilitation would be the emphasis rather than total comprehensive redevelopment.

Now the committee came to the conclusion that comprehensive renewal was desirable in this area after a very careful and detailed examination; and you've got to accept that the redevelopment committee has experts who have worked in this field for many years.

For many reasons. One is that it almost a unique location. This is one thing that was not referred to at all in this article, the advantages of proximity to the parklands. This provided the possibility of being able to erect a few higher blocks.

I doubt whether they can really be called highrise at all. JENSEN: Any more than that the density is high as it is frequently referred to. It's not.

SPEECHLEY: You could in fact erect higher blocks in a comprehensive scheme without some of the normal concomitant disadvantages of over-shadowing, lack of privacy and so on. It is an area which is accessible to the City. You can walk to the City centre, many people would. On the other hand it has not enough people there at the moment to justify a bus service but on redevelopment it would.

The point is made in this article, that there would be more car use and more pollution and so on. I don't think that that is so.

JENSEN: The very reverse of what in fact would occur. One of the important advantages of giving people the opportunity of living near the city centre is that it will reduce motor vehicle use.

SPEECHLEY: A very important point which is not mentioned in any of these articles. By raising the density, and let's face it, 100 persons per acre is not an enormous density, it does mean that 1000 people can be accommodated in this area where previously there were 140.

## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

WHITE: Well I think that's partly what people in the Residents' Association and also the people in Hackney feel very strongly against that whole idea.

JENSEN: That is not so: by and large they are not objecting.

WHITE: And I would have thought that it was a normal democratic principle in any particular decision making process, people would have some say.

# A recorded discussion

## WHAT HAPPENS TO THE PRESENT RESIDENTS

JENSEN: That is not in dispute. What you want to do is have a double say. You want to go through the normal democratic process of government and local government and then you want your tenants associations to come in and have another bite at it.

WHITE: I would probably go even further than that.

JENSEN: I say this is not what the tenants as a whole want, and I cannot be convinced that this is so. All the indications are to the contrary. You continue to make these unsupported assertions.

WHITE: Are these political views that you are expressing?

JENSEN: I am not in the least concerned with politics in this matter. If I told you what my political views and judgements were it might be illuminating but scarcely relevant to this issue.

While I am not concerned with politics with a capital P, I am very much concerned with the mechanics and the pliffic feasibility of the decision making process involved.

I say that the pressure that's being applied here, for a second strand of citizen participation, is not the one that is going to produce the best results; because those who are best able to help not only at Hackney but in other similar locations are trying to create the opportunity to come into central areas to many who are not there now.

All of these people's interests are going to be best served by heeding the advice of many years of practical experience in relevant work, not based on vicarious misinformation and misstatements which are often published from time to time.

PUGH: On the question of information could we ask Mr. Speechley if he would be willing to make available some of this information in fact so we are less ignorant and are able to participate rather better in the democratic process.

## THE URBAN RENEWAL PROBLEM IN ADELAIDE

SPEECHLEY: I think there is quite a bit of information which can be made available if this is wished, but I thought we were talking about the general problem at this stage. I think it is of interest to see what some preliminary studies have made of the total urban renewal problem in the Adelaide metropolitan area.

I use urban renewal in the total sense of rehabilitation, redevelopment and conservation. There are well over 4,000 acres of the metropolitan area that requires a good close look on one aspect or another.

Now I think it has something to do with your point Cedric. One has obviously got to look very closely at the possibilities of rehabilitation in such a vast area. If you look at the record of the housing commissions in Melbourne and Sydney, in Melbourne I think they have managed to clear about 270 acres over 10 years, which is about 2.5 acres a year. In Sydney it is about 4 acres a year.

So quite clearly one can't approach the total urban renewal problem from the point of redevelopment alone. It is a sheer physical impossibility.

But having said that, I think it is quite clear with regard to all aspects of the Hackney proposal, the balance of advantage lies with the comprehensive scheme.

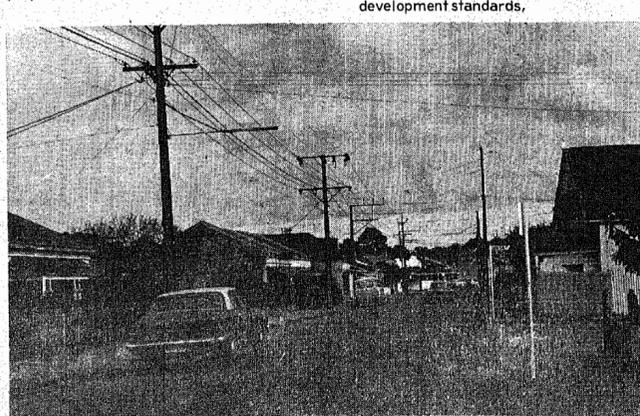
For many reasons. One is that it almost a unique location. This is one thing that was not referred to at all in this article, the advantages of proximity to the parklands. This provided the possibility of being able to erect a few higher blocks.

I suspect in the event in the final project which can't be defined until we know who is going to carry out the scheme, it may be possible for those very few people who may be reluctant to go from Hackney to rent there until an alternative on the spot is available for them. This would be ideal.

## RELOCATION

PUGH: I am heartened Professor Jensen by your remarks and Mr. Speechley's on this, but in fact up to the present unless the people in Hackney are misrepresenting the case to me, the prime propositions which are being put to them by the officer nominated by Mr. Dunstan, Mr. O'Reilly himself, is the proposition they have been given are not to use the word 'banned', but have a tendency towards orienting the policy towards removing the people from the area.

Until the receipt of tenders and until the government has accepted an offer for redevelopment of the relevant area; has agreed rents, and has agreed that all the safeguards which have been established will be compiled with in regard to detailed development standards.



HACKNEY Richmond Street looking towards the Hackney Hotel. An unofficial freeway.



HACKNEY

Playground Park on Richmond Street. To be relocated if the plan goes through.

There is also the problem I want to return to. There has not been any publicly declared policy on the actual rent for different apartments nor on possible mortgage arrangements to those who want to come back with freehold rights. Now on the survey again here, seven households would prefer to go back to Hackney (if it was bulldozed) at rents they could afford to pay. Among those are pensioner couples. Most of them would prefer house or cottage with private yard than an apartment.

JENSEN: But look, we have got all this information. PUGH: Would you make it public please.

JENSEN: That is not a matter for me but the information that you're preparing from your private survey is all available to the committee. We know what the problems are and the attitudes of these people.

I would like to repeat here that the Liaison Officer is offering alternative accommodation, where he is able to do this, in those cases only where existing tenants are prepared to make the move. And he will do this only in cases where people have not indicated that they will stay put, as some few of them are doing, and where they say that they don't want to go under any conditions.

Then, as I have said, and Mr. Speechley may agree, I expect that some of these cases may very well find it possible to move directly into accommodation in the new development. But they are small in number, and are well known. We know where if any problems exist; and where people are reluctant to go. They are not being badgered to go; but only where they have indicated their willingness to consider moving.

PUGH: I am not saying that people are being badgered. I am simply suggesting that people ought to have the alternatives laid down clearly in front of them so they can logically make their choices.

CLARRIDGE: I don't deny this, necessarily. I am concerned with the failure to communicate intent.

JENSEN: The failure in communication is simply a matter of timing. There is a stage at which you can really tell the public facts. Still, at the present juncture, all you can do is give them general indications as does the concept plan.

At the moment the facts aren't anything like complete.

## PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION

JENSEN: Now to consider the new accommodation is at present premature. It can't be done until at least two further stages take place. I think that the publication of information on this (and I have not been involved in it so I can say it entirely independently) and bringing the public into consultation has taken place at the earliest possible stage.

The concept plan which has been prepared can only be regarded as a 'guidance system'. When tenders are lodged these will be accompanied by a design offer, and it could very well be that there will be some variations from that basic concept.

It will depend on who the developers are: that is in so far as the private enterprise area is concerned. The Housing Trust part of it I presume will go ahead as already indicated.

Until the receipt of tenders and until the government has accepted an offer for redevelopment of the relevant area; has agreed rents, and has agreed that all the safeguards which have been established will be compiled with in regard to detailed development standards.

BELL: I think this is true because there is a long gestation period in the gestation process and I think that only a planner who has worked in the field and has had enquiries at a desk, say on a particular plan, one that hasn't been worked out to its fullest extent, would understand why there is this problem. I think it is in this problem that we would have to release some details to get a rowward and then have to receive a feedback from this review and I don't think any planner would know what is going on until the final review situation.

JENSEN: This information was released at this stage in order to be as fair as possible to the public.

BELL: It is just part of the process surely.

JENSEN: It isn't strictly so. The supplementary development plans which Doug has spoken about doesn't require this information to be published, but the redevelopment committee and the government felt that it was otherwise only telling limited part of the whole story.

They had tried just to lift the curtain, and they chose to produce this information as it were in advance, though at this stage it isn't yet an accepted or approved scheme.

only then will it be now intended.

These will be the rents, and this is the kind of accommodation which will be available in this particular location: This is what is available to you as a series of alternatives.

At that stage it will be possible to bring the whole proposal out for public scrutiny, including the Housing Trust area.

CLARRIDGE: Getting on back to the idea of redevelopment in a general sense. When we see this photograph doesn't it make a pensioner say, "This is it — My Go!" From what you have just said this is not necessarily so.

It seems to me the problem revolves around a failure in communication. Not necessarily involvement of the people concerned (and I don't deny that surveys have been made and people have been approached to find out the right things) but it is perhaps the communication of intention that fails and which brings up the sorts of criticisms that we get and a lot of these things I know we can query.

I fell, where there is smoke there must be some sort of fire. I wonder why it is. For the future of any sort of redevelopment in Adelaide, we must now ask: where are we going wrong?

Why is it that residents are up in arms over this? Is it that they see a photograph and they see their house disappear?

JENSEN: Not there were a lot of early preconceptions here as to what might occur but they have almost all been debating clichés: and have been shown to be unwarranted.

In this particular problem, the merits of the case haven't been adequately examined by the critics and quite clearly the necessary research hasn't been undertaken, as is demonstrated by the paper published today which is full of errors and misinformation.

CLARRIDGE: I don't deny this, necessarily. I am concerned with the failure to communicate intent.

JENSEN: The failure in communication is simply a matter of timing. There is a stage at which you can really tell the public facts. Still, at the present juncture, all you can do is give them general indications as does the concept plan. At the moment the facts aren't anything like complete.

## THE STEPS IN PLANNING

SPEECHLEY: I think this is a big problem. We are stuck with a legal system here in which there has to be a supplementary development plan and there has to be decisions taken outside the ambit of the State Planning Authority Redevelopment Committee. You cannot answer direct questions — what is going to happen to the rents, what is this, what is that, until you have got to a later stage, and part of getting to that later stage is to lay something before the public. So you are getting into a sort of chicken and egg situation.

BELL: I think this is true because there is a long gestation period in the gestation process and I think that only a planner who has worked in the field and has had enquiries at a desk, say on a particular plan, one that hasn't been worked out to its fullest extent, would understand why there is this problem. I think it is in this problem that we would have to release some details to get a rowward and then have to receive a feedback from this review and I don't think any planner would know what is going on until the final review situation.

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(To be continued)

For a cartoon view of the Hackney Plan see over.

# HACKNEY HIGH RISE

## GOVERNMENT

I'M THE EXPERT WHO KNOWS WHAT'S BEST!  
I DON'T MIND BULLDOZING DOWN AREAS WHERE I DON'T LIVE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS CAN BE SOLVED BY BUILDING NICE, TALL CLEAN BUILDINGS. ANYWAY I DON'T HAVE TO LIVE IN ONE

## ARCHITECT

IT WILL BE A MONUMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT, WE WILL PROTECT THE PROFITS OF PRIVATE DEVELOPERS, TOO BAD ABOUT THE PEOPLE THEY'LL HAVE TO GO!

## HOUSING TRUST

WE RUN THE PEOPLE OUT, AND DEVELOP WHERE NO PRIVATE DEVELOPER COULD MAKE ANY PROFITS

THE FASTER WE TURN THE CITY INTO A CONCRETE AND STEEL JUNGLE THE BETTER! HIGH RISES WILL HELP US CATCH UP WITH POLLUTION LEVELS OF OTHER BIG CITIES

WE ARE EXPERTS IN PLANNING BUT NEVER BOTHER ABOUT FITTING PEOPLE INTO OUR PLANS!

## STATE PLANNING

BULL DOZE IT DOWN, GET RID OF ALL THE LOWER CLASS PEOPLE, THEN WE CAN MAKE MORE MONEY INCREASING RATES AND TAXES... AND ENJOY THE PRESTIGE OF HAVING THE BIGGEST AND BRIGHTEST HIGH RISE

PROGRESS!  
BOLD  
EMANCIPATIVE  
PLAN!

HO HO! WE LAUGH ALL THE WAY TO THE BANK

## COUNCIL

## MASS MEDIA

## PRIVATE DEVELOPER

WE DON'T COUNT, NOBODY ASKED US WHAT WE THOUGHT

## PEOPLE OF HACKNEY

THE SAME OLD STORY.  
WHEN WILL IT END?



**MIDDLE OF THE ROAD — "Acceleration" (RCA)**

To all our thirteen year old readers, this is your album. Memories will live again as you recall those high school dances, milk bar meetings, and moonlight swims. The bitter sweet saga of Paul loves Paula, but egad! Paula loves Jim.

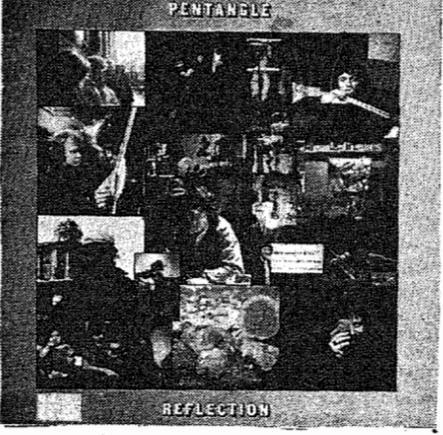
Despite the use of familiar musical aids such as arrangements, lyrics and vocal backings, the group gets a sound that you'll get a lot of pleasure out of trying to forget. Tracks worthy of individual mention are conspicuous by their absence, and I can only recommend this offering to the age group already mentioned.

The name of this group gives a clue to where this album should be stored with tender loving care, at the intersection of Pultney and Rundle Streets during peak hour traffic.

In my opinion this group will never make it, but then I said the same thing about Irving Schwartz.

This is the third "grate" album I've been asked to review. Is the editor trying to tell me something!

Mal Adam



**PENTANGLE — "REFLECTION" (Trans Atlantic)**

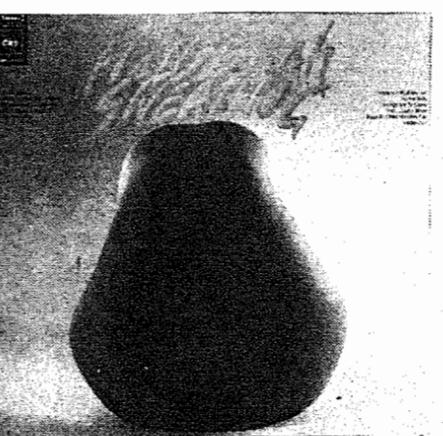
Another good set from this famous folkie fivesome! There is no new information on instrumentation in the cover notes but if one picture is worth a thousand words the snapshot patchwork cover portrays an epic.

The music tells a story, too. There is the usual bit of traditional material here (e.g. "Will the circle be unbroken?"), but the title track indicates the new direction in their music. It is one towards an original but broadly derivative type of folk-rock using more instruments and novel combinations.

Bill Leader's production on this cut is superb — Jaqui is double tracked to give a clear, floating quality to the vocals. Sitar, violins, harmonicas and wah-wahed acoustic guitar are all worked into the songs to give fascinating progressions.

No more need be said about "Reflection", if you could handle the earlier L.P.s you'll find this one all downhill coasting.

Mike Leach



**SWEATHOG — "HALLELUJAH" (C.B.S.)**

Ironically, "Hallelujah" was a good approximation to my sentiments as I heard the arm of my record player lift off the album, (perhaps that's the origin of the name).

Speaking technically, in a musical sense, there is nothing wrong with this mob — there were not any chords out of place or any drastic errors of a musical kind. But speaking as a listener they were As one starts at side one, track one in an optimistic mood and moves through the album, he encounters 11 mediocre tracks, none of them repulsive admittedly, but gradually losing appeal as one moves from the stage of waiting for the good tracks on side one, to "surely there must be something on side 2" to "perhaps I wasn't listening properly."

In my opinion, a mediocre track is a mediocre track, but an album full of all mediocre tracks is a poor album.

What more can I say? The lyrics were uninspiring, the music likewise. Perhaps there is something to an album that I've missed. The cover? Well anyway, henceforth, this record will be the tray at the base of my cocky's cage. Perhaps he'll appreciate it.

Peter James

is probably the most effective slow movement from any of his 5 concerti. Some parts, the Polacca, which contains some brilliant cadenzas and then a spectacular

finale, Andantino vivace. From past experience of Paganini, this work fails to quite remove a haunting suspicion that there must have been something more to it when the composer himself played it.

G. Bishop



**COMMANDER CODY AND HIS LOST PLANET AIRMEN — LOST IN THE OZONE (Paramount)**

Well shut ma mouth, if it ain't good 'ole country and western. The Commander dug up all these Nashville boys when they was playin' some Tennessee music out behind the cactus and when he heard those honest cowboy sounds driftin' up from the campfire with coyotes howlin' in back he just sure as hell wept and grabbed these good honest boys up and took 'em straight up to the big city studios, where he proceeded to lay down some of the sweetest country sounds heard since Johnny Cash hung up his six-string and sold out to them big tee-vee fellas.

Yessir and I swears to Hank Snow that them big city studios never heard such good music before, steel gitters, fiddles, upright pianos, floatin' out all over the city and people dancin' and drinkin' and feelin' good. And I ain't lyin' when I says that the Commander even got on a bit of rock'n'roll that made them city slickers sit up and take notice and see how real honest country boys can make them rafters jump up and down with sheer joy.

Yessir mister if its damn fine music yur lookin' for go and see the Commander and his boys down at the corral any Saturday night... just pass the cacti... git yurself a bottle of wine, good ole opry, shut ma mouth.

West Virginia Creeper

**THE MIGHTY GROUNDHOGS — WHO WILL SAVE THE WORLD? (United Artists)**

The Mighty Groundhogs have been around now for more than a decade under different names, but you may be familiar with them as The Groundhogs, the group

that appeared on the Stones tour of Britain early last year. If you don't know of them, they are a three-piece group from England that have put down some of the heaviest rock around. Their album "Spilly", released in 1970, being particularly note worthy. The "leader" of the group, Tony McPhee, who plays guitar and melotron, as well as doing the vocals, has written all the tracks on the album, except for "Amazing Grace", the song to which the radio stations are giving a fair bit of air play. He is "backed" by Pete Cruickshank on bass and Ken Fustini on drums with such drive that the beat would lift any song.

With titles like "Earth is not room enough", "Death of the Sun", "The Grey Maze" and "Wages of Peace", one would expect the album to be very much into the preservation bit. Anyway, from the title on the album you couldn't be blamed. However, Tony McPhee's lyrics tend to be nothing but an incoherent back-drop to the pulsating beat, though I suppose their music has never been that with a message. It has been the hard gutsy quality of their music for which they have become known; it is very loud and very heavy.

To give an individual synopsis of each track would serve little purpose because unlike "Spilly" they contain too much of the same thing and after the first few tracks tend to sound much the same.

"Amazing Grace" which features the melotron, is to me the worst track on the album. I feel it is getting all the plugs because of the bagpipe version, but it is not truly indicative of what the album has to offer. On "Earth is not room enough" the melotron and guitar combine to produce a catchy hard hitting number, one of the better on the record. The melotron has added extra depth to their music.

Everything considered, it is a good album for the type of music it represents, but if you like heavy rock you'd do better to buy their earlier album "Spilly", it has more to offer.

**NEW RECORDS**

**SHIRLEY BASSEY — I CAPRICORN (United Artists)**

What's a nice record like this one doing in this column? I mean, it has no message, no significant social comment, no heavy rock sounds, and is underlyingly theme is that ethereal concept of love. Not really JRB stuff at all.

But for we square, middle-of-the-road music lovers, this record can be recommended. Shirley Bassey fans will not be disappointed. On the record are 12 tracks, arranged and produced by Johnny Harris, sung with typical Bassey fire and feeling. Her voice reflects magnificently the changing moods of the songs, which represent the many aspects of love. Orchestration is excellent; ranging from the big surging sounds of "The Great Performer of My Life" to the lush romantic backing for "The Way a Woman Loves", to the simple slow arrangements for "Love".

Bassey's voice is heard at its best in the Bacharach-David composition "The Look of Love" and in "I've Never Been a Woman Before". However in several tracks on Side 1 — more concerned with the joys of love — clarity of words is not at all good at times, especially in the title song. This fault is most evident on the other side, with its emphasis on slow, moody ballads.

So there it is. Another typical Bassey album, with a lot of songs not previously heard from her. Keep it in mind for Father's Day.



Jackie Vennings



Mike Leach

out of San Quentin before Johnny Cash was rugged face, you can see he'd been in and tumbled, short, greying hair and bristly J. J. Cale is V-A-L-I-D... wait with J. J. CALE — NATURALLY (Shelter)

This twinkie in his Southern mammy's eye. his "One, two, a-one, two, three, four" drawing blues. Fiddle, harp, slide guitar-wah and dobro help J. J. get it on for his guitar and vocals in an ORIGINAL. Remember Eric's single "After EARTHLY WAY: NATURALLY I guess. Midnight? Well it looks like J. J. baby wrote it somewhere in the back woods of Tennessee and the god of guitarists made a city song of it for the Top 40 — but this swamp rock boy tells it like it is. "Call me the Breeze" and "Crazy Mama" have scored a bit of airplay but other tracks are equally good. e.g. "Magnolia" a hoarse, sobbing love-song and "Bringing it Back" which could be about dope from Mexico but I wouldn't be too sure. In general it's just slow, tired rock with a very rustic flavor due mainly to bored, drawled vocals.

May be that unpretentiousness is what makes it so good to just sit back and half listen to.

Here it sounds like what Tony Jo White could have become and there it gets into straight forward twelve bars (like grand-ma used to make). The whole thing is so hype-free and real you can't help liking it, but it's hard to see J. J. Cale doing another set this way — success could be his biggest enemy.



out of San Quentin before Johnny Cash was rugged face, you can see he'd been in and tumbled, short, greying hair and bristly J. J. Cale is V-A-L-I-D... wait with J. J. CALE — NATURALLY (Shelter)

**SPARE THE CHILD** BY W. David Wills. Published by Penguin Education U.K. 1971. \$A1.35. Pp. 153.

This book is 'The Story of an experimental Approved School' in the U.K. We do not have approved schools in Australia so a word of explanation is needed.

An approved school is not a Borstal, which is an institution charged with 'caring' for a child who has been convicted of a serious offence. Approved schools originated to provide 'for the children of the dangerous and perish classes.'

Originally they were less 'reformatives' and were concerned with the protection of children who might, because of their environment, 'become a nuisance'. Their origins lay in the social reforms of the mid-Victorian age.

In this century and prior to the 1970 Act, however, the accent had changed, the approved schools dealt with 'children in trouble'. In the main this meant, convicted of minor offences.

In recent years they seem to have been counter productive for, even on a crude 'success' criterion (three years, after release, without a further conviction) they have been ineffective. Reconviction in 1928, 21 per cent; in 1962, 62 per cent.

The author, who did not work as a member of staff of the institution he describes, in a Freudian of sorts and has two of the faults of Freudians. I intend to state these faults, and then ignore them.

The first is the tendency to lapse into a smug, know-it-all, sanctimonious tone. The second is to smuggle value judgments in with the model of 'mental health' and 'correct' or 'healthy' psychological development. This is reflected in ideas like identifying with a 'real man', that in some way there is a peculiar sort of correct masculine aggression and strength.

x x x

The book deals with the transformation of a traditionally run approved school into a therapeutic community. As one

would have anticipated the old regime consisted of hierarchical administrative structure with all power, knowledge and incentive residing in the 'head' (an interesting and illuminating term).

The boys were controlled by a carefully graded collection of rewards and punishments. Amongst the collection was remission (or extension) of sentence, physical violence, tobacco, solitary confinement (for brief periods).

As one would expect the 'prison' subculture flourished, underground. This too, of course, was hierarchical in nature, the 'lords' having all the power and initiative. They extracted tribute in the form of tobacco, extra food etc.

Their rewards were the granting of a share of these tributes and a share of their power. The punishment system was simpler than the official one — bashing. Also built into this system was prostitution, about the only way those on the bottom (no pun intended) could acquire the tribute they had to yield.

Of course this unofficial system; which was in many ways a mirror image of the official one, was, in all its details, unknown to the administration. The administration colluded nevertheless at many points.

The guiding paradigm of the new regime was that these children were mentally disturbed, deprived of love and had grown up without suitable mature adults with whom to identify.

As a consequence they turned to crime and identified with 'bad' examples of 'masculinity', e.g. on the street gangs — pack-bashing for example. The intention of the new principal was to provide the children with security, affection and more suitable male figures.

The transition period was hell — added to all the difficulties, of course, was the active antipathy and opposition of the bulk of the staff, many of whom had grown old in the system.

One of the crucial features of this transition period was the institution of the community meeting, where all were required

to attend and all were at liberty to say what they pleased.

It took some time for this to be accepted at face value, but in the end it proved to be one of the significant factors, for it helped to break down the we — the distinction that had prevailed.

The major administrative changes were the relinquishing of power to subordinates by the principal, the establishing of small residential groups more suited to the problems that the boys were seen to have and, the removal of boys that were judged 'irrecoverable' to other institutions.

The next major step was the setting up of areas of activity that provided the boys with choices, as to how they could spend their day.

Compulsory, formed classroom lessons were abolished. They were replaced by engineering workshops forming activities, art etc., and this was called the polytechnic approach.

The situation the boys were in provided lead-ins to theoretical problems if this was appropriate.

It would be illuminating here to discuss the way the staff dealt with some illiterate boys.

The inability to read was related to their feelings of inferiority, hence compulsion or coercion merely aroused these feelings and were often seen to lead to aggressive and destructive activity.

The way out of this situation, which in the strongly authoritarian setting was an impasse, was for the adult concerned with the boy to be as non-judgemental about his inability as possible and to encourage any attempts by the child to learn (one boy started off, on his own, by copying out the words of pop-songs).

It is in the part of the book where this described (the last part) that some of the case-notes of the staff are reproduced; here we can see what an agonizing, slow business the establishing of rapport is, where we see concerned people attempting to be humane and attempting to short circuit the unhappy, destructive circle of impoverishment

(physical or emotional), conviction, institutionalization, subsequent conviction and further institutionalization.

x x x

The book is to be recommended as a straightforward description of what can be done to improve institutions of 'correction' and what can be done by seeing the problems that such an institution present, as still basically involving human beings, rather than malefactors.

The psychological jargon and the psychiatric framework obviously assisted the staff in their transformation, but their achievement is comparable to that of A. S. Makarenko who was head of a similar institution in the U.S.S.R. during the early 30s.

Makarenko's framework, as one would expect was totally different. His socialist perspective permitted him to have more faith in the constructiveness of the co-operation between 'his' children.

He was less burdened by notions like 'cure', 'therapy' etc., and concentrated more on the children learning to rely on their fellows, learning that what are seen as individual problems are not necessarily so.

They learned that the group was not necessarily coercive, they learned rather by working together, the stronger assisting the weaker etc., that they became more effective in satisfying their needs.

It was interesting to note that one of the central features of the English scheme, was also the central feature of Makarenko's scheme — formal classes replaced by a polytechnic approach.

By comparing them to Makarenko I am not knocking them — I merely wish to point out that one does not have to be burdened down with depth-psychiatry.

I suspect that some of the essential ingredients of success in this sort of scheme are a clear idea of where one is heading, concern, and belief in community. It is my suspicion that the author introduces more psychiatry than was actually 'practised'.

## a Hype-Type Gripe

CARAVAN OF LOVE AND MONEY By Thomas Forgade

A few years ago a friend of mine wrote an article for a magazine about images. I wasn't really aware of what he was saying and it seemed a bit like a semantic syllogism, or something.

I've learnt a bit since then and I think I've got some idea of what he was trying to say.

An electric/electronic culture seems to thrive on the creation of images, which usually at the outset correspond to some sort of reality (internal personal as well as external social public one).

The image, however, because it is presented most often and most easily in visual form (our society retains a strong visual bias, despite McLuhan's predictions), often is transformed into a caricature of the original organic reality.

It becomes merely external and public and social, and the changing growing external-internal unified reality seems to be just a 2-dimensional representation of what previously was 3-dimensional.

The image remains long after the reality has gone.

But its not as nasty as it seems. And here is where McLuhan has something important to say.

The new electronic media (TV and radio and mosaic newspapers and records and so on) create peculiar images which are somehow different from the old media (films and books and Times-type newspapers: print generally): McLuhan differentiates between "hot and cool" media, but it sometimes gets a bit tortured.

Anyhow, the new images — perhaps — are different in quality or something.

It still seems as if they are creating stereotypes, but these stereotypes aren't as caricatured as the old media made them. They are somehow alive and the audience becomes somehow more involved with what's going on. ("Somehow" because no-one really knows the effect of these things: they are long-term problems).

"Caravan of Love and Money" is about rock-culture becoming imag-ized, written by an indignant leftist, political and fairly radical child of the old media.

What happened is that Warner Brothers decided (while the sweet

sound of Woodstock cash-registers could still be heard ringing all over the world and the Yippies were telling everyone about the image of Woodstock Nation) to make a rock movie about a busload of beautiful new people travelling thru the US, doing rock concerts and generally getting together.

The tabs were to be picked up afterwards by Warner Brothers, and the advance publicity to cool the uncool City Council and things was to be organized by PR-type people. In short, if Woodstock was Flower Power, this Hype-Type tripe.

And the book is a Hype-Type Gripe: he doesn't like it.

And he tells you well enough why. Which is all fairly predictable, if enjoyable enough reading.

I think the film, released in USA under the title, says the book, "Medicine Ball Caravan" or "Caravan of Love", has been released in Melbourne, under the good old male-chauvenist title, "We have come for your daughters." It might still be worth catching if it comes here.

What makes the book interesting (not really worth the



STP gang members dancing together.

trouble, though), is the few really nice insights into US kids' society and/or culture of a few years ago. Talking of the polarization of this culture into east coast and west coast: "If you moved from east to west, you almost had to prove you had good vibes. If you moved from west to east, you almost had to prove you were serious." On the Hog Farm

Commune: it was "beautiful, everybody was groovy, the primitivism was charming, and I wanted to leave as soon as possible," and more.

Another nice thought: "If God had wanted Jimmy Hendrix to be quiet he wouldn't have given him 3,000 watts of Sun amplifiers."

He gets the problem of the media-hangup: getting something permanent out of some thing organic: It was an onion with infinite layers. Reality—movie—be real—ego—act—

natural get more camera attention for acting natural—avoid cameras—which is unnatural—freak out cameramen—which is unfair to them, and also unnatural—just act natural—which is letting them exploit you for profit in their film go talk to them about it, which is unreal, waste of time—they have no understanding of the problem, surprisingly, and no interest or do they understand it completely and that's why they act so in-

nocent—act natural again—but now it feels unnatural—pretend there's no camera—but remember not to look directly into lens—reality—movie—you're back where you started on the mobius strip.

Whis is something like the feeling the Sunbury Earth Celebration gave people.

The music came OK, and even started to rock towards the end (Lennon must have been really down, to even think of hanging rock'n'roll) which saved things.

But the plastic display in the town was cold, and the vacuum toilet wasn't a bad joke (Electrolux make it, I think).

And there were beautiful People everywhere. And the cameras swung from everyone's neck, and they whirred and clicked all the time. And cost a lot of money.

And it all seemed an image, not a reality.

Which we look for. And seek, in a global village.

Paul Paech

# COBB & CO.

Phil Ochs (radical folkie), Ron Cobb (who does those incredible square, but very bent cartoons which appear everywhere through the underground press) and Molly Manno (abortion law reform, women's libber) are

coming to Adelaide university campuses early in July.

Brought to Australia from USA by Aquarius, they'll be doing a national campus and (occasionally) public shows all through Australia over a period of about a month. They want to have so long to find out where Australian kids are.

Phil Ochs started out during the folk-boom of the sixties, and has remained in the vanguard of the socially-aware and politically-active rock artists.

He appeared with Ginsberg, Bobby Searle, Jerry Rubin, Stevie Wonder and John and Yoko at the Free John Sinclair Benefit in December last year, and his album, "Rehearsals for Retirement" is a bitter, disillusioned and cynical documentation of a sensitive and aware American today.

Ron Cobb's cartoons say more than I can about himself. His obsession is the destruction and pollution of the total human environment, from a vaguely leftist but always newly radical viewpoint.

Molly Manno is also a radical, but her interests are especially in women's liberation and she's also active in abortion law reform movements in the States.

All three will be on campuses doing performances and giving talks and stimulating discussion and new ideas. There'll probably also be an exhibition of original Cobb cartoons.

Watch for final details. Or contact Paul Paech (Aquarius) at Adelaide Uni Students Association at odd times.

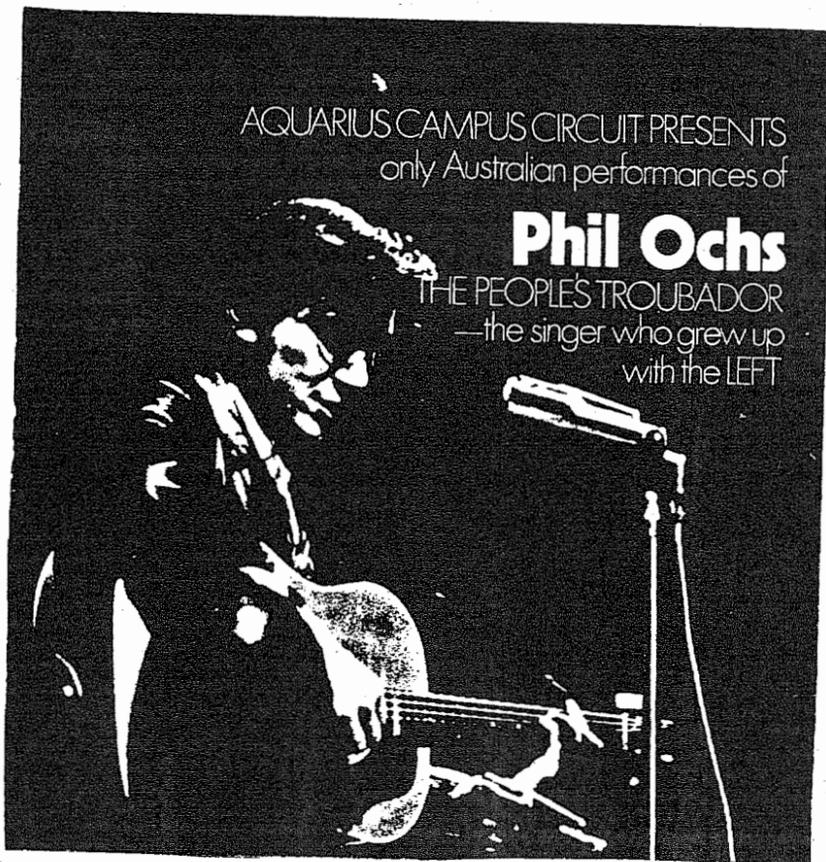
**PHIL OCHS AND RON COBB TO TOUR AUSTRALIAN CAMPUSES SOON!!**

## SPECIAL ADDENDUM FOR UNIVERSITY & S.A.I.T. PAPERS

Phil Ochs, Ron Cobb and Molly Manno will want a place to stay in Adelaide, and, if possible, a person or people who'd be willing to spend time taking them to places of scenic interest (Windy Point, perhaps????!!) etc. while they're in Adelaide (about 4 or 5 days).

If you'd like to help befriend them while they're here, yell Paul Paech at S.A.U.A. (Adelaide Uni): SOON!

(They'd need two bedrooms — Ron and Molly are together — and just generally nice friendly-type people. You'd get some money from Aquarius if you want it.)



## a for real Western

## films

### The Hired Hand (and Backdrop) Showing at the Village Cinema.

The Village has just taken off a fairly good film and put on an absolutely horrendous one. They were running a double feature of "Two-Lane Backdrop" and Peter Fonda's "Hired Hand".

They decided to push the fact that the "Backdrop" starred James Taylor, pseudo-super-star-singer-of-TIME-cover-fame. Their publicity release rambled on for half a page about Taylor's musical progress and ability, and caps it all with the line "The tall, bony-faced troubadour ... doesn't sing a note in this thrilling drama ... Well. Despite this, the film is fairly

pointed, even though it takes quite a while to get to it.

There seem to be endless shots and dialogue about cars and engines and hot-rods and kids and racing, which is a really superb study of an American sub-culture (I can understand Tom Wolf's inspiration), but a bit over-drawn.

Warren Oates drives a smooth GTO and the kids in their hot-tuned 57 Chevy with a V8 and double carbs eight inch feet at the back (or whatever) challenge him to a race to Washington, D.C. Which is when it turns into a Hot-Rod Easy Rider.

There are all the incredible cameos of the South, which are drawn so finely and clearly you know it just must still be like that now: the all-nite cafes, the

sexually-up-tight locals, the swaggering walks and the proud challenges thrown out to the "city folk" to prove they're worth anything at all. It's all so humid. So sticky.

But Warren Oates makes it good. He's really the focal point of the film, playing out a lot of fantasy roles for real, changing all the time, which makes a counter-point for the more honest roles of the hot-rod kids, who live out one fantasy. (Remember "Myra Breckinridge" was dedicated to the proposition that it is possible to live out in "real-reel" life one's deepest fantasies!)

While for the kids the sexual-power-hierarchy implications of racing are more or

less realized. GTO doesn't know a thing about it, and he's playing twenty-seven different roles out, all in a deadly serious attempt to hide the fear that haunts his hollow being.

He's sick up-tight middle America at its grooviest.

And it's pretty sad. But the Village management didn't think it was worth keeping on, and have put on that monstrous film "Airport" in its place. "The Hired Hand" is still there, though.

It's Peter Fonda's follow-up to "Easy Rider": he plays the title role and directs.

It is, as Kay-said, a head Western.

Very almost very beautiful.

Paul Paech

# and again

**THE HIRED HAND.** Peter Fonda, Warren Oates. Directed by Peter Fonda. (Village, Glenelg). Reviewed (with a little help) by Sandra Hudd

The Hired Hand has most of the signs of last year's TV Westerns. It's the one about the bad guy who wants to give up his life of wandering, violence and settle on the farm with the wife and kids. For the most part, the script stays on this level, even including that alltime favourite, this time from the wife, "I hope I'm good for you, Harry". For good measure, Warren Oates, veteran of TV and film westerns, plays a leading role, helping with the mandatory violence.

However, there the cliches end. Peter Fonda, here directing for the first time, adds a new dimension to this tired old plot.

Visually, the film is quite exciting — there's the campfire at night, the valleys, the sunsets, the plains, all which seem to merge and blend with the sounds of the guitar, mandolin and dobro on the soundtrack, so illustrating continuously the things Harry (Peter Fonda) is searching for. Of course, it has the visual gunfights

and assorted violence too, but the goodies and baddies don't just arrive in the main street at sundown. When their friend is killed, the killers aren't just shot, they're shot in the feet, and later Harry receives Arch's decapitated finger with the message that one will be cut off for each day he doesn't show up. There's a new frankness too — Harry's wife, in the years that he's been away has been alternately lusting after, and making it with the hired help.

So sure its the same old theme and sure it doesn't say a great deal more than most other westerns, but the characters and the era are treated more sensitively and realistically, the music is gentle and compelling, and visually is quite impressive.

When we saw it, it was on with **Two Lane Blacktop** featuring Sweet Baby James Taylor and Dennis Wilson of the Beachboys driving a custombuilt, hand-tooled '55 Chevy across America. Quite good also, but by now if you want to see **The Hired Hand**, you'll have to endure **Airport** — Burt Lancaster (and his teeth) flying Dean Martin, and assorted other curiosities across America in an airliner.

## IF THE SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE FILM FESTIVALS WERE COMPETITIVE "THE CONFORMIST" SHOULD GET FIRST PRIZE.

*In an attraction repulsion sense, "THE CONFORMIST" is not only the most memorable film of the Sydney Film Festival, but one of the most exciting films to come along in recent times . . .*

— M. THORNHILL — AUST.



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## A Good Show

**"THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD"** — by John Millington Synge at the Union Theatre from May 30 to June 17 — South Australian Theatre Company.

— a shelf of earthen pots; a bag of onions hanging from a peg; a country public-house (shebeen) very rough and untidy.

— a timorous youth conscience-stricken at his own rebellion; a villageful of folk agape at his tale: a people ready willing and able to see in him the mythic embodiment of poetry, violence and liberation.

— Irish drama: Dublin's Abbey

Theatre and the riots this play triggered off at its debut in 1907: Synge the playwright with deep affection for the peasantry and the wealth of poetry in their language yet awake to their credulity and their parochialism.

Here is a Synge play heavy with poetry, weighted with pathos and enlightened with gentle satire. "The Playboy of the Western World" shows Christy Mahon (played by Shaun Gurton), initially abject transformed by his moment of heroism. Pegeen (played by Anne Pendelbury) sees in Christy that "the poets are your like, fine fiery fellows with great rages when their tempers

are aroused" — the village girls do him homage.

Though his moment of glory passes and he is reviled it has proven sufficient to stimulate Christy to develop real traits of the myth hero. His final reunion with his father sees their relationship on a new plane. No longer subservient, Christy blesses the villagers, "for you've turned me a likely gaffer in the end of all, the way I'll go romancing through a romping life-time from this hour to the dawning of the judgement day."

This production is superb. It sings. It's smooth. It's good while it's going on like the smell of

frying onions and it tastes good afterwards like a good home brew. The set combines richness with versatility. Sound effects, costumes, lighting, relaxed and effective acting, complete with accents — it's all there.

I could find only one jarring note; a declamatory tone in the lines of a couple of the village girls which was entirely out of tune with the naturalism of all of the rest of the dialogue.

This play is as beautiful as an Irish song and worth hawking coke bottles for to see.

Jan Petri.

## theatre

# WHO'S

# WHO

Dear People: The AMCO Jean people are running a Who's Who of Rock Quiz, and you can win all sorts of groovy goodies, like Amco things.

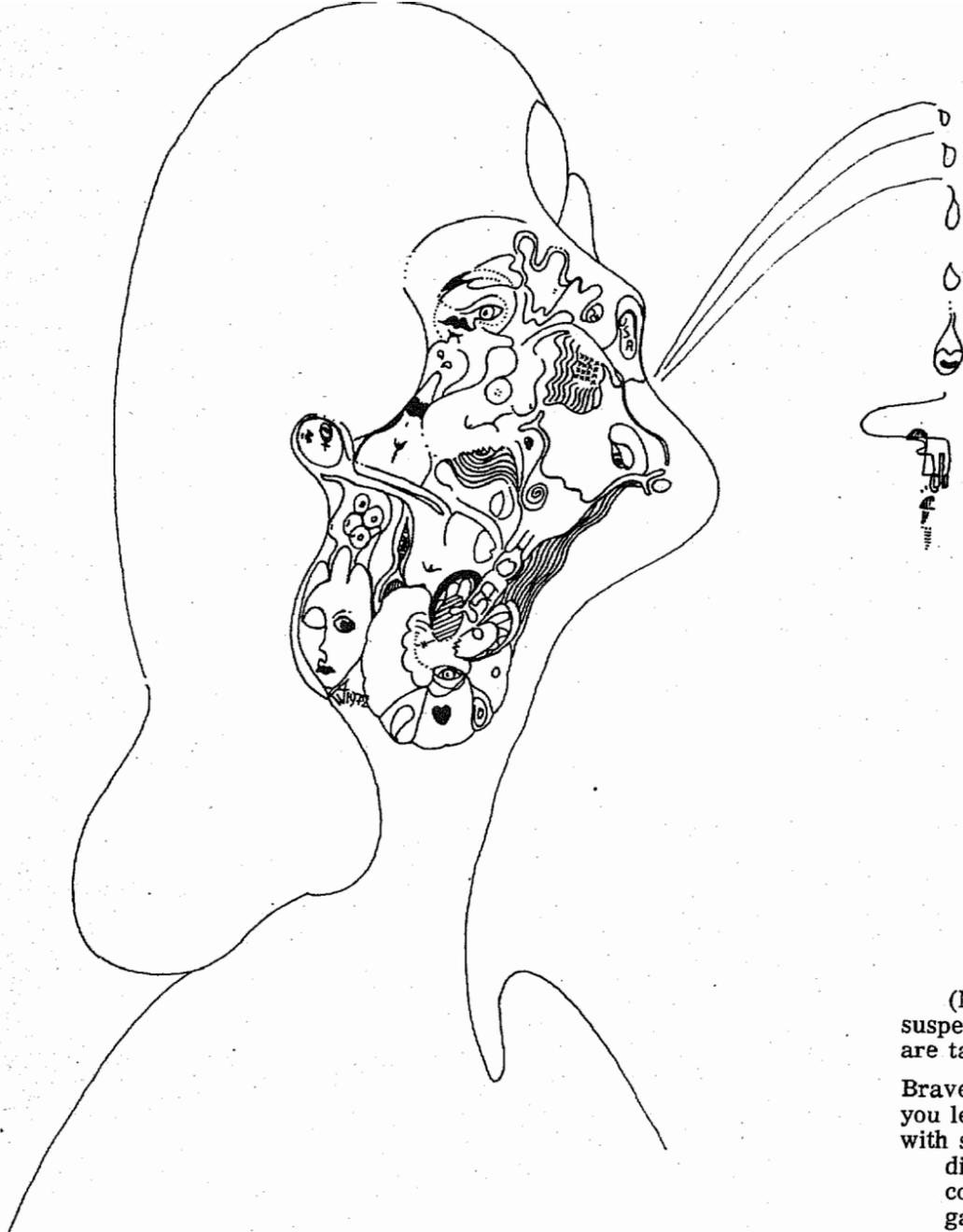
Well, you can get an entry form at almost any big store where they sell (y) Amco things; and the local Rock People have got together and worked out most of the answers for you, so all you have to do is fill 'em in and find out the answers to the really hard ones.

So as a Community Service, ON DIT now publishes these Rare Gems of Rock Trivia:

1: Motor Town (Detroit); 2: Jerry Garcia; 3: Ian Anderson; 4: Cream; 5: Monkees; 6: Suppression; 7: Bee Gees (tho' possibly Seekers or Easybeats); 8: Woodie Guthrie; 9: Paul McCartney; 10: Scotland; 11: Yes (there was a Johnny B.

Goode, but what does the question really mean?); 12: Janis Joplin; 13: — 14: Bill Haley & the Comets; 15: Mama Cass; 16: Beach Boys; 17: Ike & Tina Turner; 18: Phil Spector; 19: Col. Tom Parker; 20: Byrds; 21: Steppenwolf; 22: Ross Wilson; 23: Iron Butterfly (or Led Zeppelin?); 24: — 25: Jefferson Airplane; 26: Bernie Taupin; 27: Buffalo Springfield; 28: Nashville; Tenn.; 29: Yardbirds; 30: Big Bopper & Ritchie Valens; 31: Bill Graham; 32: Brian Wilson; 33: Crickets; 34: Pink Floyd; 35: Johnny Winter; 36: Whiter Shade of Pale; 37: Billy Thorpe; 38: Crash Craddock; 39: Brian Jones; 40: Alvin Lee; Bob Dylan; 42: The Band; 43: Kris Kristofferson; 44: Ravi Shankar; 45: Electrician; 46: — 47: Sly Stone; 48: — 49: Rolling Stones; 50: Ray Davies; 51: Country Joe & The Fish; 52: Aretha Franklin; 53: The Graduate; 54: Led Zeppelin; 55: Traffic; 56: Chubby Checker (Let's Twist Again, perhaps as well.); 57: Paul McCartney; 58: Lovin' Spoonful; 59: John Mayall; 60: Greg Quill; 61: Nancy Sinatra; 62: Otis Redding; 63 — 64: P. J. Proby; 65: Sadie the Cleaning Lady; 66: — 67: Johnny O'Keefe; 68: Spectrum; 69: Brian Epstein; 70: Regent; 71: Cole Joye; 72: Al Kooper; 73: Jeff St. John; 74: Eagle Rock; 75: Sun; 76: No (probably, depends on definitions etc.); 77: — 78: George Harrison, Ringo Starr; 79: No; 80: Cat Stevens; 81: — 82: — 83: None of them; 84: Same person/both/each; 85: An Old Raincoat Won't Ever Let You Down; 86: Noel Redding; The Who; 88: One (biological) and Seven (stage); 89: Murray the K; 90: Little Richard; 91: Priscilla White; 92: Satanic; 93: Janis Joplin; 94: — 95: — 96: The Everley Brothers; 97: — 98: Robbie Kreiger; 99: — 100: Them.

Hope these are right, but don't sue us. Good luck (we'll split the proceeds 50/50).



## American Ambassador

Struggles from drugged sleep  
 Mutters incantations to Saint Hoover  
 (For nothing went bump in the night)  
 Clammers into his non-Red underwear  
 Adjusts his anti-Communist armour  
 Tightens his worn GM nuts  
 Clicks on a twenty-four tooth smile  
 And faces his day: pats McMahon  
 On the head, talks to Rotarians,  
 Wonders what they believe, why  
 They smile, which of them is CIA

Signs a few memos  
 Designed to stop demos  
 (By the people, for the people)  
 Shall they vanish from the earth?)

Eats again, talks again  
 Remembers not to watch the news  
 And, gut-weary, moves to his bed  
 Wearing the latest from Du Pont  
 Swallowing the latest from Du Pont  
 He crawls between the sheets (Du Pont sheets)  
 Dreams of fire, as always  
 Looks into the flames to recognise  
 The victims, and screams  
 In his sleep

J. A. Gale

## Brave Men, You Lead The Way

(News photo, 12th May 1972: four Vietnamese men carrying a mine suspended on ropes from poles which they rest on their shoulders. They are taking it to a defusing area.)

Brave men  
 you lead the way  
 with so much to be done  
 disposing of the mines, dirt, bombs,  
 corruption, shells, fear, tanks, hate,  
 gas, disease, defoliants, hunger,  
 missiles and death  
 that have been dumped on your land  
 in the name of the USA  
 And  
 for us  
 living out our Western lives  
 clean, well-fed, stroked visually  
 each night  
 by TV  
 Breathing still the scents  
 of old glory and white supremacy  
 We have one choice  
 To dirty our hands in the global clean-up  
 Or to lie waiting among the other refuse.

J. A. Gale

## To G.M.H.

The world is charged with the grandeur of stock exchanges,  
 Steel paper clips  
 And cupric mountain ranges,  
 All running in time  
 To a madly-ticking clock;  
 The ever stolen fortunes  
 Of a well-worn  
 Viet rock.

Nothing is so beautiful as a spring!  
 Sterile shining steel;  
 Crushing gentle peasants  
 With the spinning auto wheel.

Larry Buttrose.

Life in small doses.  
 Single fantasies  
 experienced with a grey box  
 unreality and second hand life  
 substitute for emotions and feelings  
 life experienced in neat packages  
 choose your dose, half-an-hour, an hour, longer if you  
 have a passion to self indulge

Go to bed alone and dream more fantasies  
 Sir Gallahad ride in and carries you away, seeing your  
 beauty behind the facade of a frog

Wake and see that the frog was really you and the princess  
 a fading dream  
 Sir Gallahad leaves and you continue waiting, watching  
 sterile life in a clinical box  
 Mice, running an endless track of set plot and dialogue  
 Leave the room of the box and your life is empty, so  
 you return, drawn to your virgin dreams.

Jane Southcott.

## The Fatal Error

We, my brain & i,  
 stood by the wharf,  
 postulated that wharf's existence  
 & then threw ten philosophy books  
 at the labourers until it was time  
 to go. NOW you choose to think about it,  
 because you NE . . . EED those books  
 & the O . . . NLY way you'll ever get  
 them is by  
 learning how to swim.

Arnold L. Strais.

Into the hills of Elizabeth  
 She and I walked one Day

Dennis Hudson.

a tree fallen from roadside  
 lay,  
 branches unzipped  
 lightning  
 — I brought a glimpse of you  
 home  
 in white  
 torn wood

Anon.

## She

She wore no ring  
 on her finger,  
 Her winter was my summer  
 and her body lay asunder  
 Only the moon would tell,  
 Yet was her morning  
 my morning  
 She  
 was my hell.

You  
 from the gutter  
 I saw you,  
 from the tree-top  
 I saw you  
 from your window  
 I flew to your door  
 wherein  
 it came to me,  
 I love you no more.

David Crocker

taking

time off  
 enjoying the

cool autumn wind  
 beneath black sky  
 covered by clouds

sitting under nature's  
 gift of dying  
 trees contemplating life

that never  
 ever was

meanwhile

inside brains  
 blow up

scattered amongst pages  
 fixed in prints  
 words sentences figures

the repugnant cycles  
 of rushing through  
 the ancient tablets.

Saik Lim  
 29-3-1972

## Ephemeral

Ephemeral morning in the bush  
 was once real  
 the mercury mist  
 in which we grew.  
 Softly touch and honest reply  
 is but feel  
 learnt from the earth mother  
 we would cling to.

mark knapp

# Union Member's Day - Friday 9th June



## THE UNION

For most people — just a place.  
 But the Union is also people, and this Friday, some of them have invited you, as a Union member, to get together with them.  
 Most of the participants, including one of the world's best chamber music groups, are members of this Union. (Gough Whitlam is a member of the Sydney Union.)  
 The programme is varied and will last most of the day.  
 Come when you like, with perhaps a guest.  
 The Refectory will stay open for supper during the disco, until about 11 o'clock.



## PROGRAMME



- 10 a.m. — **CLUBS AND SOCIETIES EXHIBITION** — WILLS REFECTORY — Science Association, Science Fiction Club, Motor Cycle Club, Papua Niugini, United Club, Modellers Club. (All day)
- 11 a.m. — **QUADROPHONIC SOUND DEMONSTRATION** — CARNEGIE GRAMOPHONE ROOM — Blackwood Sound Centre and the Jazz Club present the latest in sound equipment. All day.
- ADELAIDE EXPERIMENTAL FILMS** — UNION HALL — Film Society presents recent work of young film-makers.
- 12 noon — **STEVE FOSTER — FOLK/ROCK CONCERT** — UNION HALL — Jazz Club presents one of Australia's most promising folk/rock singers.
- 1 p.m. — **CHAMBER CONCERT** — GAMES ROOM — The University of Adelaide Wind Quintet, recently returned from their second highly successful overseas tour, joins Lance Dosser in a programme by Jardanyi and Beethoven.
- GOUGH WHITLAM** — UNION HALL — Labor Club gives you the opportunity to meet Australia's next Prime Minister.
- 2 p.m. — **TED NETTLEBECK TRIO — JAZZ CONCERT** — DINING ROOM — Groove to the cool sounds of one of the best jazz groups in town.
- SPORTS EXHIBITIONS** — Fencing Club — GAMES ROOM. Lacrosse Club — Beat the goalie — BARR SMITH LAWNS.
- 3 p.m. — **JAM SESSION** — UNION HALL — Jazz Club invites you to join with local rock musicians. Some instruments provided.
- CHAMBER CONCERT** — DINING ROOM — Music for Wind and Strings: Alison Stewart, Elizabeth Koch, Anna Lester: Ruth Saffir, Dietmar Meyer, Colin Warrender.
- POETRY READING** — CELLAR — Andrew Taylor, Geoff Thurley (and you) reading their (your) own poetry. Informal atmosphere.
- LIGHTNING CHESS TOURNAMENT** — LADY SYMON HALL — Try your skill against members of the Chess Club in a 10 minute play-off competition. Entries 3 p.m. — 3.15 p.m.
- 4 p.m. — **FOLK SINGING** — SOUTH LOUNGE — Folk Club members present various aspects of folk music.
- 5 p.m. — **UBU ROI — KING UBU** — GAMES ROOM — Classic nonsense play in a reading directed by Robert Bath, for the Dramatic Society.
- 6 p.m. — **CHAMBER CONCERT** — DINING ROOM — Recorder consort. Sonata program: Joannis Roose — flute, Juliet Shaxson — viola, Peter Waters — piano.
- 7 p.m. — **CHORAL CONCERT** — GAMES ROOM — Traditional, classical and modern music from the Choral Society not forgetting "Sideways through the Sewers", by Spike Milligan.
- SUPER-COLOSSAL LITTLE RED DEBATE** — DINING ROOM — The Little Red Schoolbook — sinful, slight, stupendous or subversive? A lively debate between: Steward Cockburn (editorial staff, The Advertiser), Philip Roff (Headmaster, Scotch College), Paul D'Astoli (President, Flinders Democratic Club), Peter Flynn (member, Radical Education Alliance).
- 8.30 p.m. — **DISCO** — RASHAMRA — GAMES ROOM — Adelaide's top rock group, with old rock'n'roll films, until midnight.
- GOBLINS — JAZZ** — DINING ROOM — Turn on to the brassy sound of one of Adelaide's most popular jazz bands.

