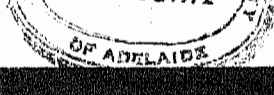


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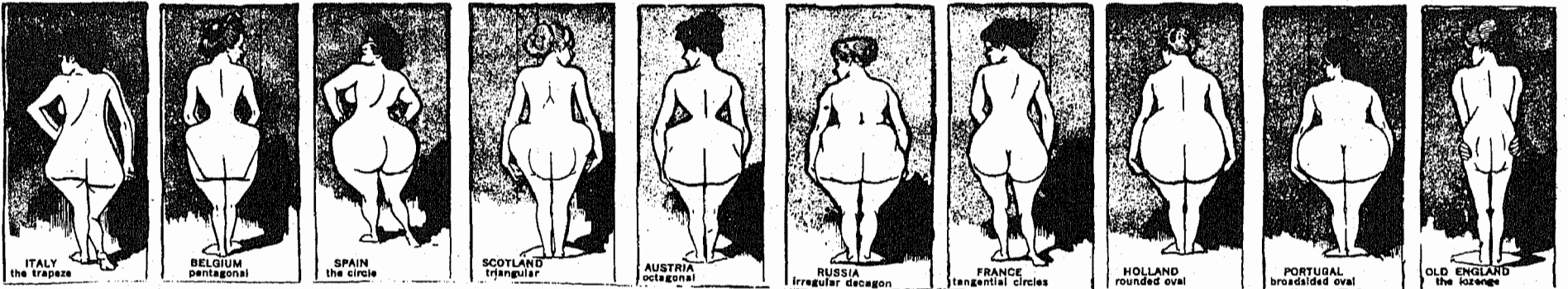


# ON DIT 13

JUNE 20, 1972

Registered for posting as  
a periodical Category "B".  
Annual subscription \$3.00.

A SIMPLE METHOD, CLEAR AND RAPID FOR CALCULATING FEMALE NATIONALITY BY GEOMETRY



## Which Reminds Us Of The **THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE SIT IN**

### THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE — SIT IN?

The Education Committee and the Finance Committee are the two main advisory bodies of the University Council, the body at the top of the administrative pyramid of this university. The former is the Council's principal advisor on academic matters, and the 11 Faculties all report through the Education Committee to the Council. Given its crucial position, it is ludicrous that its meetings have remained closed for so long. Until recently even the minutes of its meetings had only been available to its own members and the members of Council. (The Staff Association is now blessed with copies).

It is now only a matter of time before its meetings are opened, but if the matter is left to take its course, 'time' may mean several months. I suggest that we must now take similar action to that in 1969 and 1970, when procrastination was ended by sit-ins on the

University Council and Arts Faculty respectively, whose meetings were opened forthwith. The need to do so is further highlighted by the fact that at the Education Committee's next meeting the Students' Association submission on "Student Participation in University Government" will be debated. To allow the Committee to debate that document behind closed doors is clearly ridiculous. If the Committee has arguments against student participation, then students should be there to hear them. As anyone who serves on committees knows, reading the minutes after the event is nowhere near adequate.

Hence I am urging that the tradition of the 'glorious sixties' be maintained, and that we sit in on the Education Committee on Wednesday 28th, 2 p.m. in the Council Room. You too can rub shoulders with the great, so roll along for the social event of the year. Neat casual dress not essential.

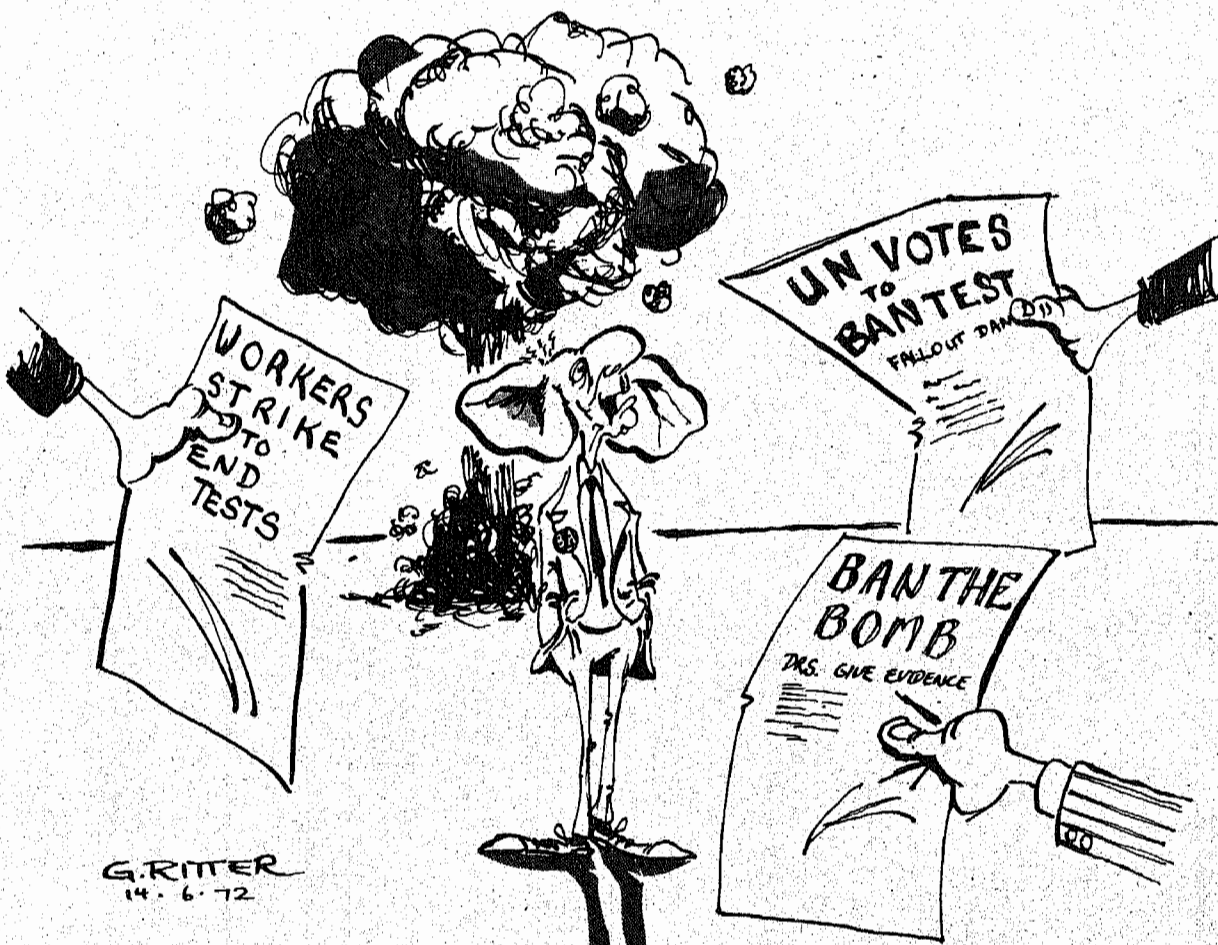
Brian Samuels

### General Student Meeting

G.S.M. Wednesday, 28th, 1 p.m. Lady Symon Library.  
MOTIONS:

- (1) That meetings of the Education Committee be open, with the usual provision for moving in camera.
- (2) That the participants in this meeting reconvene in the University Council Room, and become observers of today's Education Committee Meeting, thereby striking terror into the hearts of academics everywhere.

Education and Welfare Committee Meeting, Wednesday 21st June, Lady Symon Library, 1.10 p.m. — to discuss the G.S.M. of Wednesday 28th on sitting in on the Education Committee.



"I'm concerned too, but..."



For a while and perhaps until the end of the year a strange transformation will take place with On Dit. The right hand edges of the columns will be ragged instead of straight, the print will be larger, and the typefaces will be fewer. Looking at it you will be tempted to say, "It looks as though it is done on a typewriter mate", and you will be right. On Dit has become one of the proletariat and joined many of the underground papers in their battle for enough lolly to survive.

We have been informed by our accountants that if we continue the way we are going and with little advertising we shall be 2,000 bucks in the red. (Not that we would be allowed to go 2,000 bucks in the red).

As we have explained before this was due to lack of advertising revenue plus two extra broadsheets plus several larger editions than planned.

We have appealed for people to sell advertising but few have taken up the challenge. One person tried, but found that the capitalist cruds were very reluctant to spend their dough advertising in a lowly, or is it subversive, student paper.

We still want your assistance, folks, KEEP THOSE ADS ROLLING IN.  
(Ha. Ha. Mocking laughter).

We have also received a few other suggestions like

1. Reduce the size of the paper.

Well, we happen to feel that sixteen pages is the minimum size for a worthwhile paper. In fact if we had the money we could go larger with a few reprints, a better news coverage etc. And besides sixteen pages is an economical size to produce (i.e. size for cost). Twelve pages is not such a saving. If we reduced the size of the paper we would have to limit internal advertising more and start extensively cutting articles which would upset our contributors not a little.

2. Cut down the number printed.

We print six thousand copies. If people who didn't want to keep their copies put them back on the stands we could cut down the number produced to five or five and a half thousand. But again we wouldn't save that much because the main cost is in the make up of the paper i.e. typesetting, plate making printing etc. But, as every little helps, we may do this.

3. Cut out one or two editions

At the beginning of the year we set out to show that a reasonable paper can be produced weekly for the first two terms at least.

Cutting out several editions would defeat our purpose. If we cannot save money any other way however, we may be forced to do -this.

- 4. Ask for more money.  
• Fat chance of getting it too.

5. Reduce production cost.

Our printer's prices are competitive so we can't save money there, unless we do the typesetting ourselves, (The type-setting is a major cost). The cheapest way to do this, is to set the type by electric typewriter, using a carbon ribbon.

We decided to hire an IBM typewriter which has interchangeable golf balls (fonts) but our range of typefaces will be restricted especially as we won't be getting our range of balls for at least a week i.e. we shall be restricted to one ball, which limits us somewhat. (Wouldn't it limit anybody?)

We shall also be hiring a typist as the S.A.U.A. office is overloaded at present.

Even with the expense of hiring the machine and typist we hope to save about 100 bucks an edition thus reducing the cost of an edition from about 600 to about 500 bucks.

These then are the steps we are taking to stay solvent.

(1) An all out drive to get advertising. (Where are out hard headed fast talking salesmen?)

Remember. To place an ad or to apply as an ad salesman.

Contact Mrs. Osman S.A.U.A. Office.

(2) Reducing the number printed, initially to 5,500 copies.

(3) Doing our own typesetting.

We press on with the motto

"Illigitimus non carborundum est"

which we take to mean "don't let the bastards grind you down".

Peter Love.

AN ON DIT COMIC ISSUE

Towards the end of the year we hope to devote much of one On Dit issue to comics. Rather than rip off comics from other papers we hope to get some original work from on campus or perhaps the Art School.

Please send them in marked "The On Dit Comic Issue".

If you cannot draw but have some ideas, perhaps you could send the ideas in and we will try and have them drawn.

Also unusual photographs with captions and any extraordinary photographic effects would be welcome.

# UTOPIA

A couple of columns ago I promised to provide 'The Answer' and bearing in mind Illich's contention that to see clearly the present is what is required, here it is. If we are to escape the legacy of our past, we must see the present for what it is.

The Answer

H. J. Muller in "The Uses of the Past" (Mentor 1954) reads the past as "the story of a 'rational animal' who thereby lacks the sureness of instinct, is prey to irrational desires, and of all animals leads the least sensible life; who alone is free to choose and aspire, and so is forever torn by doubt and discontent, from which spring at once his loftiest values and his ugliest hates and fears; who alone can know truth and virtue, and by the same token is prone to error and evil, capable of folly and brutality unknown to dumb brutes. In a time of troubles, it is the story of how the best is apt to become the worst, as high, fixed principles lead to the use of unprincipled means, and an uncompromising sincerity ends as the terrible falsity that inspired the old proverb, may God deliver us from the lies of honest men." However, the only answer is to follow Pascal's teaching that 'thought makes the whole dignity of man, therefore endeavor to think well — that is the only morality.' As Muller continues, "those who are cursed by consciousness cannot become unconscious by an effort of will, and may have grown unhappier because they know too little history and sociology. A little consciousness is the most dangerous thing. And so we had better strive to become clearly and fully conscious of who we are, where we are, and how we got this way."

And finally, Muller maintains that among "the possible 'meanings' of history ... the most significant is the growth of the power of self-determination or freedom to make history." In the same spirit Douglas Kirsner in his essay in "Australian Capitalism" (Penguin 1972) argues as follows.

"Education should be a means through which man may find himself in a world which is truly his. Education should aim at authentic living, a life in which man, both as individual and as species, maximizes the conditions where he may without social restriction be what he wants to be ... If Muller's analysis and Kirsner's diagnosis are correct, how do we proceed?"

Kirsner argues that people must first "find themselves" and then "initiate actions rather than just react" to the system. "Freedom must be sensed as possibility" as well as responsibility, and "even within the present structure, (the individual could) lead a more exciting and real life than those who lead comfortable, detached lives where feeling scarcely exists ...". And of course the individual would not exist in isolation, but create his own subculture, based on free schools and universities, community work, communes, or whatever.

So there you have it. Muller has seen clearly the human condition and people are already attempting to make it a humane one in the way that Kirsner argues. 'Freedom must be sensed as possibility' or as the French students of 1968 had it, 'Be realistic, demand the impossible.'

**ON DIT 13**  
**JUNE 20,**  
**1972**

Editor: Peter Love.  
Review Editor: Jackie Venning.  
Associate Editor: Peter Brooker.  
Poetry Editor: Rosie Jones.

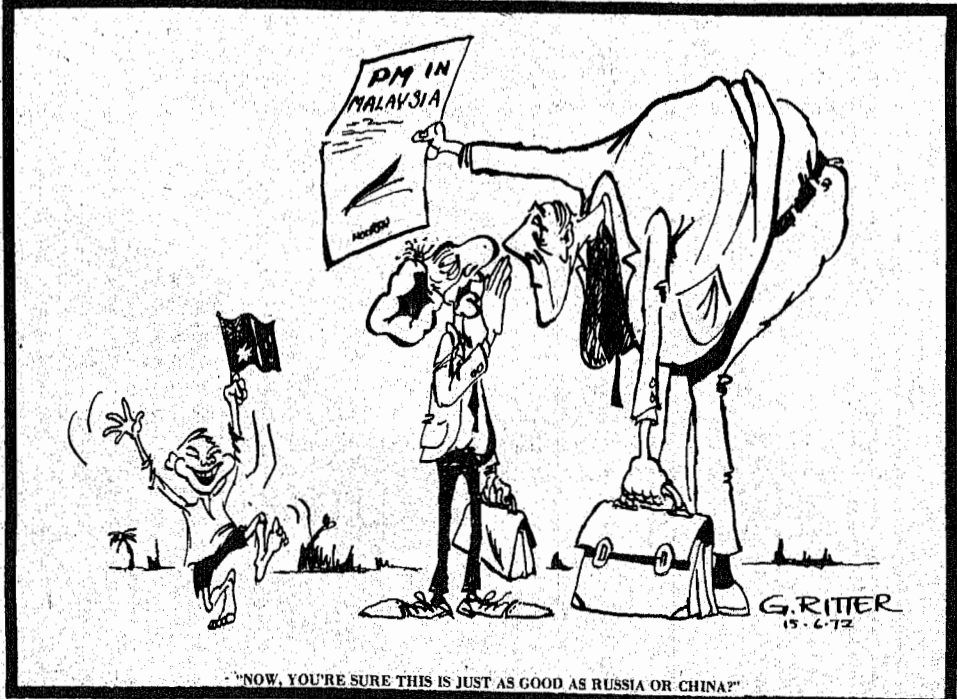
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University of Adelaide

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**14 June**

**INTERESTED IN TRAVELLING TO INDONESIA AT CHRISTMAS? Nov. 25 — Jan. 8 at AUS prices or better**  
Contact Steve Grant soon C-o 125 Boundary Street, Clovelly, N.S.W. 2031.

**GRADUATES GAZETTE**  
Keep in touch with University news. Designed for graduates but useful for us too. 10c at the Union Bookshop.



## Dear Womens Lib Movement

I am a male chauvinist pig but I'm not proud of it. I relate better and more warmly to females than to males. I don't know why and while the basis for my discrimination is sexual, my reasons aren't. I feel females may accept me more while males see me as effeminate; males in my experience tend to be more aggressive and this frightens me, and in the past males have been unkind to me. Yet I feel you would condemn me for this, which scares and depresses me.

We've read a lot of women's lib. articles (many in ON DIT) and they have seemed very dogmatic and in a way chauvinistic. Many articles judge males and yet are by females and I would question any one's right to judge another person unless fully understanding that person, and even then I doubt if value judgements are really justified as no set of morals can be shown to be absolute and right.

Many other articles say that we should not be ashamed of our sexual nature yet condemn much overt heterosexual activity as dehumanizing or chauvinistic. Nobody seems to have made the distinction between sexual objects and sexual beings; that while seeing people as sexual objects is destructive and imprisons their personality and in a way rapes their feelings. We are naturally and beautifully sexual beings along with being emotional,

spiritual and intellectual beings.

Men are nearly always condemned as the chauvinists and reactionaries but surely many women are equally chauvinistic in expecting a husband to be aggressive, ambitious and devoid of sensitivity and such attributes commonly ascribed to women. Yet I haven't heard of these women being called sexist. To me, to condemn men for holding up established social patterns while ignoring the women who hold them up just as much (does a child's father have any say in whether it be given pink or blue clothes or hard or soft toys?) is quite sexist.

I'm sorry if this letter sounds angry, I don't mean it to be. But I'm lonely and I come to your meetings looking for friendship and when I get there I'm overcome with fear of being discovered as chauvinistic and rejected so I sit down and listen instead.

I am sincere and I am not proud of being sexist. Gradually I hope to change. Signing my name seems devoid of any positive purpose — if I put one down it wouldn't be my own.

**WHO**

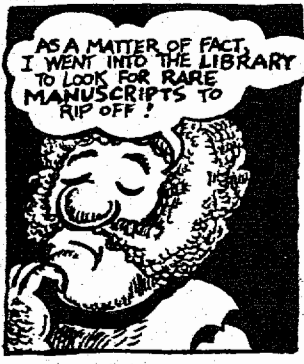
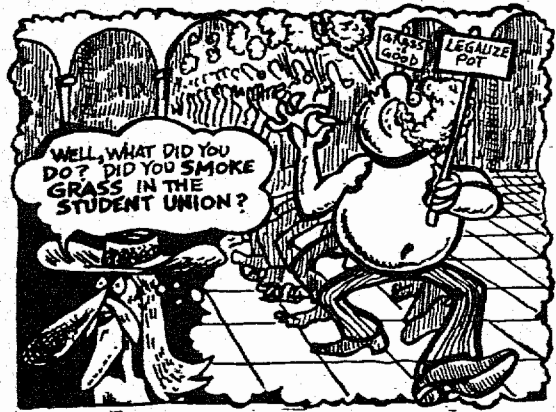
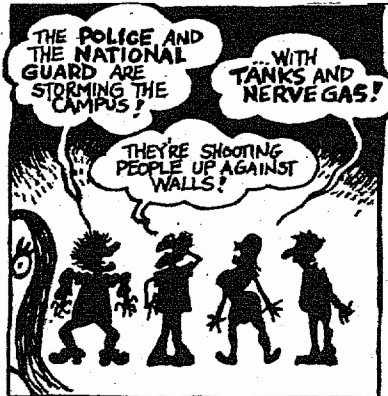
Dear Sir,  
Michael Watkin's failure to appreciate the Who (Album Reviews, ON DIT 12) would be lamentable were it not so sadly understandable.

I suggest that all Who fans in Adelaide pay Mitchell off by drawing up petitions to prevent Jethro Tull from coming here. After all, the Australian wool industry is in enough trouble without some 18th century agriculturalist pulling more of it over our eyes while he stands on one leg miming pre-recorded flute music coming from the tape recorder concealed on his other leg. It's about time Watkins was Fenderized.  
Ritchie Blackmore II



# FURTHER ADVENTURES OF THE FABULOUS FURRY FREAK BROTHERS

... remember last week when Fat Freddy, the Fabulous Furry Freak, took on the state and found it to be more than he could handle. Read on and see the fur fly.....



**PEOPLE'S ACTION DEFENCE COMMITTEE**

Over the next two months many people will suffer the "processes" of the law because they had the cheek to express themselves by marching in the streets in May. And the war goes on. Some of these people need your help as witnesses. Please contact us now as time is running short.

**IN PARTICULAR**

Graham Farr was arrested for "disorderly conduct" and "resisting arrest" (old favorites). — Near the end of the march, on Friday, May 12th, outside Adelaide University. — This arrest was witnessed by many, including some who called to the police to stop hitting the above-named person. Graham is 6'5", thin built, with brown hair. Someone reading this must have seen him. Please phone 95 6481 or 42 1365 or write to P.A.D.C., C/o P.O. Box 91, St. Peters. 5069.



**BOOKSHOP SALE**

beginning  
MONDAY, 26TH JUNE, for TWO WEEKS  
BIG REDUCTIONS ON ALL FLOORS  
BE EARLY FOR BEST BARGAINS

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION BOOKSHOP PTY. LTD.,  
Eastern Cloisters, Union Building, off Victoria Drive through Gateway 9.

On the 17th and 18th June (last week-end) Peter Love, Peter Brooker, and Rosemary O'Grady attended the AUS, (unsubsidised) Student Editor's Conference at the University of New South Wales in Sydney.

The Saturday morning of the conference was devoted to a paper by David Griffith who is associated with the democratic press group in Melbourne. He spoke on the role of student newspapers.

In the afternoon we heard speakers from three different types of papers, David Dale from the Sydney Morning Herald, Richard Walsh from the Review and Wendy Bacon from Thor talking about the policies of their respective papers.

This was followed by a general discussion on the establishment press and the student press.

On the Sunday morning we had the action session where proposals were made for an AUS media policy and the following press release was drafted.

PRESS RELEASE.

A two day conference of student editors held in Sydney over the past weekend release the following statement:

"We, the editors of seventeen AUS constituent newspapers declare that the student press should:

1. regard as paramount the "initiatory" aspect of its role in bringing important issues to notice and linking this with appropriate forms of action.
2. deliberately select and give priority to information of a consciousness-raising nature.
3. consider itself as an important instrument for radical change both within the community and the university and attempt to highlight the sickness of the existing system.

Given the failure of the monopoly establishment media to confront most issues with other than a concensus approach, we emphasize the need to critically confront and challenge the existing structures and values of our society. It is our intention to cooperate more frequently on a nation-wide basis in order to increase the effectiveness and influence of such a policy."

In addition, the conference decided to initiate two major co-ordinated campaigns of a national character. A National investigation of the Media will be held in late July and an analysis of the Federal elections in late September.

The conference expressed its fullest support for the growing movement amongst media workers for democratic control of the mass media.

Issued by Matt Peacock (Editor National U)

In addition some of the decisions made were:

- (1) To recommend that we have a media conference prior to the AUS February council, this being in addition to the Editor's conference in May.

Note There is a good chance that the May editor's conference will be held in Adelaide.

- (2) To recommend that the following be investigated.
  - (A) Establishing a student printing press
  - (B) Establishing a national advertising agency for student papers.
  - (c) Re-establishing an alternate news service in Australia.
  - (D) The preparation of a handbook on the production of student papers.

Plans were made to implement these investigations.

WHO WANTS TO BE PROSH DIRECTOR?

The Social Activities Committee called for Prosh Rag Editors, Prosh Ball Organisers and Prosh Director and so far the only nomination and appointment has been for the Prosh Rag Editors.

The Committee discussed ideas for Prosh including the idea to focus attention on ecology in general, perhaps by blocking off a busy commercial street, putting potted trees everywhere and turning it into a peoples mall with bands playing etc. Another idea was to try to persuade people not to bring their cars into the City Centre for one day.

Because of the general lack of interest shown by the people the Committee wondered whether there should be a prosh day or week at all.

Prosh needs  
BALL ORGANISERS to sort out the music etc.  
A PROSH COORDINATOR to coordinate(?) the days activities (neither will take much time)

Apply in Students Association Office by Friday June 30th.



**COLD COMFORT**  
Support your own AUS education paper. Good value at 20c, especially for Dip. Ed. students.  
**Male Actors Wanted** for next A.U.D.S. production. Please apply A.U.D.S. Room, Union Hall, or ring Rosemary Colmar 79 1369.



**THE DIP. ED. MEETING OF 16th JUNE**

The following constitute some hastily gathered thoughts, the haste necessitated by ON DIT's deadline.

1. In terms of the staff's past deeds, though not their avowed philosophies, this year's students have achieved a silent revolution. The new flexibility of assessment is quite an improvement on 1971, and for that both staff and students are to be congratulated.

2. However, it is a pity that except for one of the 5 proposed assessment options, the actual amount of assessment has not really been decreased, and I imagine that many students will chafe under the burden, since it will not allow them enough time to pursue their own interests. However, this may not be so if they are able to choose their essay topics in consultation with the staff.

3. The argument against formal assessment (as distinct from discussion and mutual debate and criticism) was not put at the meeting.

Two last comments:  
1. Mr. Simons argued that students shouldn't make such a big thing of the assessment issue, since 'if you do a reasonable amount of work you will pass'. This misses the point that the old system of assessment served an important function besides that of assessment. It narrowed and restricted the interests that a student could follow up. It is this latent function of assessment that is most strongly resented.

2. My final comment at the meeting was not inferring that staff were insincere — their statements at the meeting clearly proved otherwise. What I was arguing in saying that students should take part in making the final decisions (or at least be present to observe the meeting) was that such a procedure is logical extension of the educative philosophy that the staff would claim to hold, namely, that decisions should not be imposed on others, but should arise from a mutual interchange of views. I can see no justification for the staff having to have a meeting in the absence of students to make the final decisions. To do so is to perpetuate the ludicrous barriers between staff and student that need not exist at postgraduate level.

BRIAN SAMUELS.

To whoever ripped off my super-large black and gold Stadium Project 4 crash helmet on Friday 9/6/72 — by now you may realise it's too large for any normal human head, so I'd be obliged if you'd either leave it where you "found" it, or contact Brett on 71 7317. Rip off from someone who can afford it.

B. Stokes

FOCUS ON PROSH

The Prosh Rag. The Social Activities Committee has appointed us as Prosh Rag Editors. It is planned to break new ground in that more attention will be given to pointing up the contradictions in society by means of satire and humour. Our policy as presented in our application to the social Activities Committee is thus;

It is intended to provide as much social comment as possible in a satirical manner. Hitting off at community attitudes on ecology, minority groups, race relations, religion, the consumer society, politics, students and demonstrations etc. and of course SEX. We shall also have a shot at the institutions themselves and community leaders.

On sexual matters we have to be careful and because the public won't accept honest straightout discussion of sexual matters we shall rely on smut and double entendre. Much of this of course depends on contributors.

In order to get a few ideas and involve as many people as possible there shall be a number of planning sessions in the On Dit Office. The first will be held this Friday, 23rd June at 7.30 p.m.

If you cannot attend this meeting but have some ideas contact us. We are usually around the On Dit office at lunch-time or just after 5 p.m.

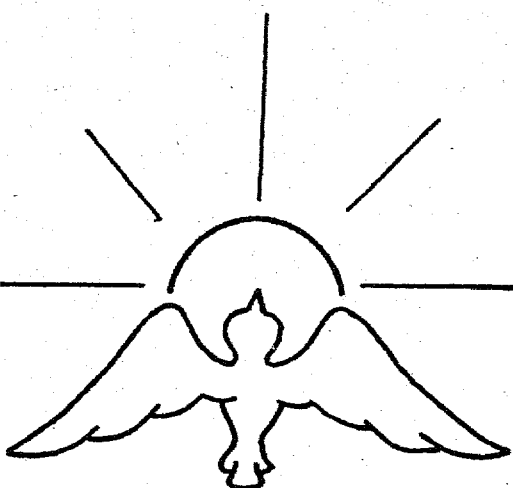
Peter Love & Peter Brooker.

**DO YOU STAMMER**

You can permanently overcome your stammer or stutter with new British postal method, successful in Australia. A break through in speech research. 7c stamp for information to — James Lindsay Clinic (OD), P.O. Box 543, Toowoomba. Qld. 4350.

**CO-OPERATIVE NURSERY**

Any student-parents interested in a co-operative nursery, please contact Hans Banens, Tel. 44 8124, as soon as possible.



HEAR GEOFF BINGHAM  
LECTURE ON THE HOLY  
SPIRIT.

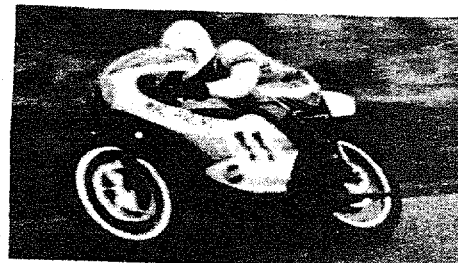
1.10 P.M.  
TUESDAY, 27th JUNE  
HORACE LAMB  
THEATRE

**CLEAR LIGHT**



MOVED TO  
11 GHESSER ST.  
ONCE La Casa

clothes • sandals • candles  
health foods • jewellery  
leather goods • bags • poetry  
silk screening etc.  
- hand crafts wanted



**ADELAIDE UNI MOTOR CYCLE CLUB.**

This Sunday, racing at Adelaide International Raceway starts at 11.30am  
3hr Production bike race. 7 events \$1.50

meet at the Victoria Drive uni gates at about 11am. Be early...  
REMEMBER you'll need something to eat.....  
SYDNEY INTERVARSITY CHALLENGE is coming up in August at Amaroo Park  
Watch for further details.



CHIẾN THẮNG MÙA KHÔ CỦA QUÂN VÀ DÂN MIỀN NAM 1965-1966

BƯU CHÍNH 1x



VIỆT NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA

The poster is from a North Vietnamese stamp in honor of "DRY SEASON VICTORIES OF THE ARMY AND PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH 1965-1966".

## HANOI UNDER BOMBS

An eyewitness account by Dr. Phillip Harvey interviewed by Pulitzer Prize winning journalist Lucinda Franks in London.

**What was the purpose of your recent trip to north Vietnam?**

I went on a medical mission that was agreed upon a year ago. I was committed to giving lectures on specific subjects to round-table discussions with professors and teachers. I had long discussions with a government minister on subjects such as specialisation of medicine and on different types of technological advances we have made here that might help them.

**Who initiated the trip?**

I was invited by the university of Hanoi medical faculty, specifically, the dean invited me. Delightful man, marvellous old man. He is now 72 or 73. I met him five years ago and gave lectures to his faculty, and since then we have communicated.

I have also built up a library in the medical faculty of Hanoi university of Western medical, scientific, and parasitological material. It's an enormous library now; it's the only one like it in southeast Asia. It's called the Harvey library, and this is why I went there. Partly to fulfill a program of postgraduate teaching and training, and particularly to take a cross-section of current British thinking on all kinds of problems in medicine.

We have a system here in this country whereby consultants such as myself are encouraged to participate in medical conferences at home and abroad, on all kinds of subjects, in our own line particularly. We obtain leaves of absences and our salaries are paid while we are away. This is very important; very helpful. My employers were very kind to me over this trip, which was rather longer than customary.

I want to make it very clear that I did not go to Hanoi on a sort of quasipolitical jaunt, although I am very sympathetic to these people. I love them dearly — and probably love their cause almost as much — but I went out there specifically to see, to communicate medicine.

**Turning to bombing raids on the north**

One raid occurred on Hanoi while I was there on April 16. I was actually outside the city at the time, being taken to one of their great national shrines, a pagoda on a 4000-foot mountain. But en route the guns were going off and the sky contained what I was told were vapor trails of ground-to-air missiles. I could not see the American planes, they were far too high.

But when we got back to the city we found that eight densely occupied districts had been bombed. Some three waves of American airplanes — I think 20 in each wave, making a total of 60 — had raided the city. I asked permission to go and visit the sites immediately, but I was told this was not possible. I think they were worried about my safety; they wanted me to be near some decent shelters.

### DIARY

—1—  
High in the heavens;  
"U.S.A.!"  
"U.S.A.!"  
A scream from hell.  
Just piddling around,  
Little Nga  
Out in the garden,  
Digging under the melons.  
His whispered words  
Turn into song!  
(at Tinh Gia)

—2—  
One bomb-shattered mountain, one mother sitting,  
Hands carrying a bowl of water, lips bearing an invitation,  
Deep red evening clouds bridge the river Ma.  
With artillery keeping watch, songs rise to the heavens.  
(at Ham Rong)

—3—  
Beside the bomb crater, still smoking,  
An old uncle already eighty  
Plows agile as a youth.  
The aged back presses deep to the heart of the earth,  
Silver hair like Dien Hong flies before the wind!  
(at Ba Don)

—4—  
A pathway runs smoothly through bomb-furrowed land.  
Bomb craters, now filled by the rain, raise fish,  
Swimming fish send ripples out to the edge.  
The harvest is set in order, the stubble gives out its fragrance...

A militia woman stands guard beside the road,  
A herd of cattle grazes under shimmering moonlight.  
Children laugh together, talking spiritedly.  
In the hamlet is the rushing sound of new rice in the mill,  
The moon lights the way for plowing.  
Songs of the art troupe hold village folk spell-bound.  
(at Ru Nai)

—5—  
The Hanoi art troupe has come even here.  
From parachute-cloth hammock, long hair flows down like a cloud.  
Long past bed-time, songs sound above the cannon.  
Sleep now, song!  
Return at night with the wind, then off to the sea again!  
(at Thac Dai)

Luu Trong Lu 1965

But they allowed me to join a group of journalists early the next morning at 7.30. I visited the site nearest my hotel, which was less than a kilometre away, and geometrically in the centre of the city. I think it was the district of Dong Ha, and there had been a bomb burst; I suppose about 40 people were made homeless, six or eight cottages.

**Do you think this bomb was aimed at any installation near these residential areas, or do you think they were really aimed at the residential areas themselves?**

Well, in this incidence there is no evidence of any factory or installation — there are none, not for miles. There is a small power station which I passed on the way in from the airport that looked to be the only "bombable" thing I saw.

**So really the bombs were aimed at residential districts?**

Well, in this incidence, certainly. They were bombing from clear blue skies; the weather was perfect, and we were told they were up over 7000 metres. I don't know what bomb accuracy is from that height. I just don't know; it's not my line.

**This particular bomb that went off ...**

Well, there was a mixture, you see. It's the usual thing. The bomb casing on the site showed the usual mixture, based on my previous experience in 1967 of massive bombing of north Vietnam. Then I was engaged in an inquiry with a group of lawyers as to what was happening in north Vietnam. We chased bombs everywhere, and there the mixture was usually 50 per cent of each high explosive and 50 per cent antipersonnel.

It seemed to me that the mixture was about the same: the bomb casings on this particular incident (which I tried very hard to photograph) were the usual business of rather small explosive bombs mixed up with antipersonnel bombs. Same sort of ratio.

**And did you see people hit with the metal pellets from these antipersonnel bombs?**

Yes, I went to the local hospital, the hospital of St. Paul, and I saw the wounded, the seriously injured. I saw five seriously injured people in St. Paul (out of 11 taken to hospital). I think two died immediately and two subsequently. There was also a sixth seriously injured I saw subsequently who had to be transferred for special surgery in the Viet Duc hospital. They were all riddled with antipersonnel fragments — the whole lot of them — they were not just ordinary bomb casing fragments.

**Actual pellets?**

They had the pellets there, and the X-rays showed them. I tried to photograph these X-rays but I don't know if I will have any success with them or not.

**Why do you think these bombs were directed at residential areas? What do you think the United States could gain by bombing people instead of installations?**

What's it doing in Vietnam, what's it bombing Vietnam to hell for all the time — the same thing, I should think. Coercion. Don't you?

**Do you feel that the north Vietnamese think that this is an attempt to demoralise them, to shower horrors upon their people? Do you think this could be a motivation?**

The people I was working with are teachers and professors of medicine. They are an elite, I suppose. As far as they were concerned it was a question of "Oh well, here we go again", and bracing themselves. A very bitter and grim attitude developed, which was not there beforehand, but they told me that before this war is over, they expected their city to be razed as Haiphong was being razed at that moment.

I got to Vietnam the evening of the 7th or possibly the 8th. Two days later Haiphong received its first major bombing attacks on the densely occupied working-class areas of Haiphong. And by the time Hanoi was raided the journalist friends of mine there and the people I knew told me that about three districts out of eight or nine were razed to the ground. The people in Hanoi I was working with more or less told me that they expected that before this war is over their city would be equally flattened.

**So contrary to what the Pentagon is claiming — that they bombed only the outskirts, installations on the outskirts of Haiphong and Hanoi — you found evidence that they went right to the city?**

This international press conference included journalists from most European countries — Italy, France, Germany, as well as the socialist states. I have photographs of the areas of Haiphong that were hit. The areas hit correspond to the densely occupied areas of the city, and they are being reduced progressively. Haiphong is being reduced systematically.

Of course the Pentagon is lying, because in 1967 when I spent two-and-a-half weeks in north Vietnam, bombing of everything was going on — dikes, ditches, schools, hospitals, homes, villas, hamlets, thatched cottages, everything.

The villages were being set aflame with napalm-coated antipersonnel bombs and then being reduced to rubble. There was not a single military target in sight; the whole objective was to destroy completely the substance and basis on which north Vietnam exists. The fabric of its civilisation was obviously the target.

But it's difficult to speak of targets, military targets, in north Vietnam, really. In 1967 a massive paper complex that made possible their enormous educational development. Educational development in north Vietnam is really remarkable. That paper complex was reduced to knee-high rubble. I suppose you could call that a military target.

I saw eight provincial hospitals that were in brick in 1967 — they were rubble. And we now know that at that time 94 major provincial hospitals of 200 to 300 beds apiece were all rubble. They had been destroyed in six weeks of concerted attack against the hospitals of north Vietnam. So we were being told at the time that no bombs were being dropped on north Vietnam other than a few bombs being addressed to military targets.

It seems that there are virtually no military targets compared to, say, a society like ours where massive bombing of productive installations that are responsible for maintaining a society in its capacity to make war could take place. There are no targets of that kind there.

The only factories that matter in Vietnam are, as far as I could tell, far away in the hills, in the caves, absolutely unbombable. Virtually unbombable. I saw some of them when I was there in 1967. I was taken into the hills, into the caves where there are vast factories producing things.

What I have seen in Vietnam now on two visits makes it quite clear that it is not only barbaric, not only obscenity carried to the nth degree, it's the military concept of reducing Vietnam by bombing it back into the Stone Age.

**You weren't convinced of the north Vietnamese cause before you went to north Vietnam?**

Well, I don't think it's true to say that. Politically I am very warmly on their side, but objectively my chief desire is to say what I saw — that's enough.

One does not have to exaggerate or to do anything but act as an expert witness to what one sees there, because the truth is overwhelming, quite overwhelming.

I don't think it's fair to say that I am anything other than strongly drawn to them. I learned to love them as a people. Their cause is perhaps less strong in my mind than that they are a people in need who have been submitted to outrageous injustice, so outrageous it is absolutely intolerable. ANS



# URBAN RENEWAL

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 Residents' Association.  
**Doug Speechley:** State Planning Office and Chairman of the Hackney Redevelopment Committee.

**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.

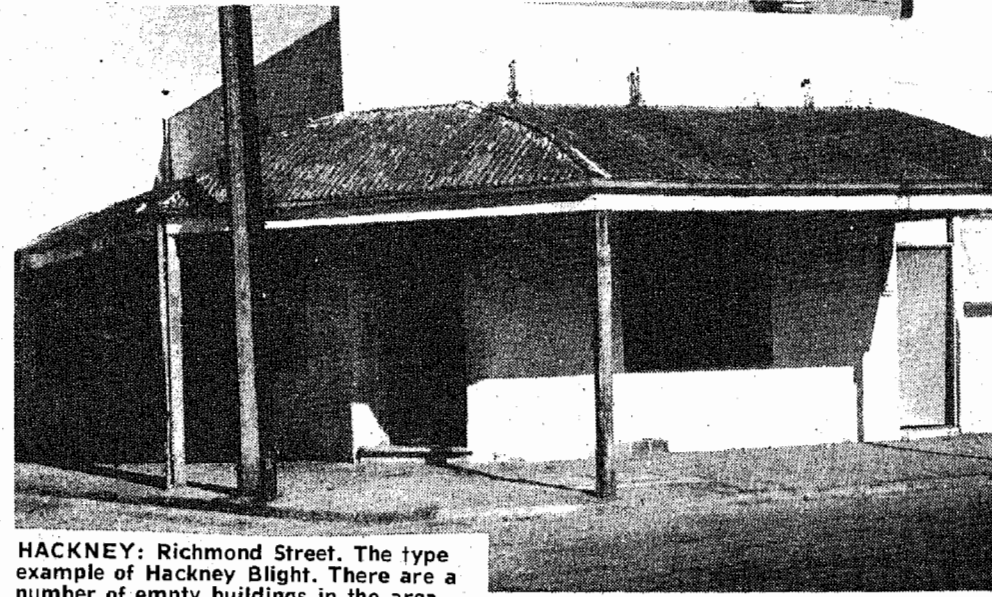
The first part of this discussion as published in ON DIT 11 finished with a discussion of the problems involved with providing information during the early part of a Redevelopment Programme especially the aspect of providing information before tenders are accepted from private developers.

## PROBLEMS OF CONTINUOUS CONSULTATION

**Pugh:** I appreciate all these problems, with the planning processes but since 1969 we have had this Skeffington Report (1) from overseas experience and this lays down very specific principles to involve community participation at the outset including representations and including participation on collecting surveys and this kind of thing. The recommendations are very very specific. We have from time to time in the Residents' Association asked that this kind of thing be implemented. It is not too late now. I think the problems could be allayed somewhat with a more thorough look at this problem of community participation particularly as it is so vital to people in an area whose whole social life and social interconnections are disrupted. I have seen the people down there become demoralized. I have been in this area this weekend. They are utterly broken down some of them and that is no exaggeration. They are emotionally broken down. The process has gone wrong somewhere.

(1) Skeffington Report see an explanation at the end of the article.

**Jensen:** Well I think that is a gross exaggeration quite frankly and as for the set of recommendations in the Skeffington Report that was very much a temporary phase. It is one which some of us may or may not agree with. I personally have considerable doubts about it since I believe that a much more effective way of dealing with this thing is by using the local government organisations such as we have and making them effective, because if they are not effective they have no right to continue.



**HACKNEY:** Richmond Street. The type example of Hackney Blight. There are a number of empty buildings in the area which give it a decaying look.

To duplicate this process on the basis of an ad hoc recruitment of amateurs who are attempting to duplicate the professional planning team is in my personal opinion wrong. I don't necessarily have agreement with others on this. In my personal opinion it is not going to produce more effective results for the people for whom the planning is being undertaken. Of course there are many problems involved in planning. Heaven alone knows, people who have spent their lives in planning surely realise that better than you do. This is where I say once again I think if you would with due humility approach problems like this realising that this is not new territory; that this is a matter that is being dealt with by people who fully understand the problem and are just as sympathetic to the people who may be involved with some degree of hardship which they are trying to reduce to the utmost. If you will accept this then I think we have got a better starting line.

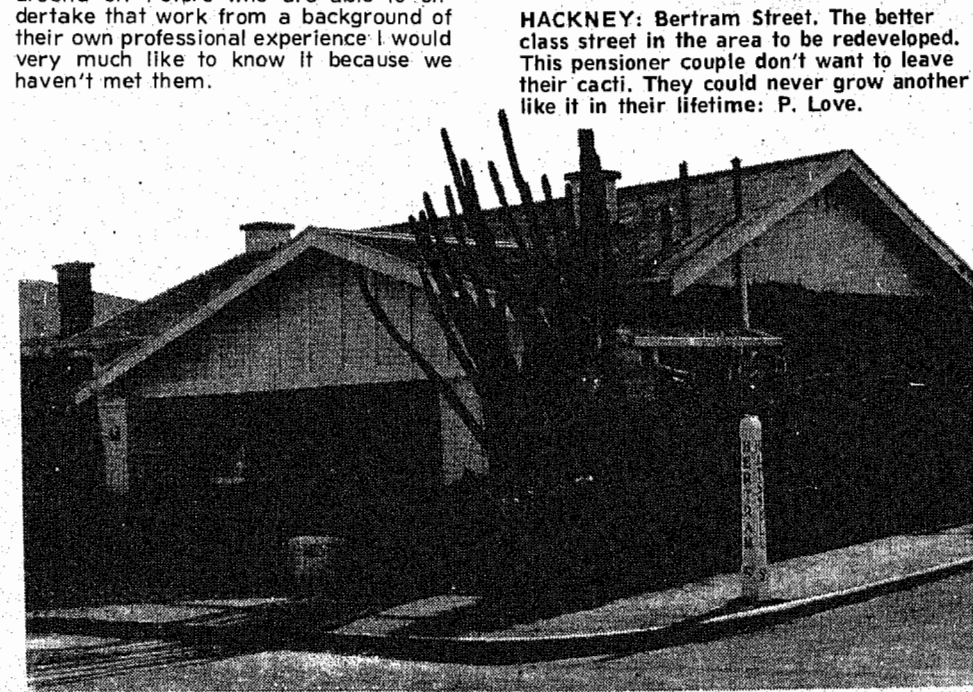
**Pugh:** I won't accept it simply because there is a variety of criteria which are relevant for the planning process. I don't myself want to know all and be fully expert in it and I hope that no one else would do so.

**Speechley:** I wish to make this point. There is a very real problem in this participation (however, one might like to feel this is a good thing) and the real disadvantage is this. If you bring in citizen participation at the outset of any planning process you have immediately brought in uncertainty over a very wide area in a very early stage simply because you just bring about more of the problems you have outlined of people not knowing where they are going. You make that a longer period and extended over a wider area simply because citizens are being advised of a possible proposal prematurely at this stage. How do you get over that one?

**Bell:** Can I add to that one as well, that we started off with the City as a whole. The total concept. Now I think the only people skilled enough to know the total concept of a city is surely the planner, and in this case it is the planner that is examining the total concept of the city and in this case of the Hackney area the residents surely would not be looking at the total concept of the city.

**Pugh:** On the contrary. We don't subscribe to the view of a microcosm of the city. We take a very broad interest. We are not experts. We do not range over all the criteria necessary, but that is not the stand we have taken. We are fully prepared to look at the total social, economic and environmental consequences.

**Jensen:** But that is exactly what you employ professional planners for. What is the good of keeping a dog and barking yourself. I mean this is quite ridiculous. It's really quite presumptuous to pretend you can effectively duplicate the process. If you haven't got effective local government; if you haven't got effective planning machinery at government level then I suggest the basis on which you should approach this is not just to override it and duplicate the system at amateur man-in-the-street level but rather ensure that you do get an effective system. Now I believe that you have got this already, so the problem doesn't arise, except as a purely hypothetical one. But what you're asking is certainly not in my opinion realistic whatever Skeffington may have said. Let's view this intelligently. It isn't reasonable to set up an organisation that has the responsibility of advising the government; and that means the people in this state, of what it is believed the most appropriate measures to take in regard to progressive planning and redevelopment of the metropolitan area of the region of this state, and then to say that having got this, that's not good enough, we must now have watchdogs watching over these people to see that they do their job properly and to put them right when they go wrong. What I can say is this, if you've got a lot of qualified skilled experienced planners around St. Peters who are able to undertake that work from a background of their own professional experience I would very much like to know it because we haven't met them.



**HACKNEY:** Bertram Street. The better class street in the area to be redeveloped. This pensioner couple don't want to leave their cacti. They could never grow another like it in their lifetime. P. Love.

**Pugh:** You would be most welcome to come and meet people on the residents association.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF A TOWN PLANNER

**Jensen:** How many qualified planners have you got.

**Pugh:** Well we have Architects.

**Jensen:** That doesn't make them qualified planners.

**White:** I can ask question of information whether you include in the term 'planner' a social welfare worker say working in the Hackney area, perhaps a sociologist or somebody in the social sciences.

**Jensen:** It all depends.

**White:** Can I ask you if this is the case here.

**Jensen:** The answer to this question is that it will depend on the particular experience that sociologists or social workers have. If they are trained as planners I call them planners, otherwise I don't.

**White:** We've these sort of people involved in the Hackney Plan, or we've these with sort of planning and architecture skills.

**Jensen:** Not just in Architecture necessarily. What is needed are people with a deep social insight of a kind unique in this place.

## THE MOBILITY OF HACKNEY RESIDENTS

**Nies:** I think there are several issues running across here. Cedric's made a statement several moments ago that Professor Jensen took exception to, saying that it was some thing of an overstatement. I find that statement basically plausible but would like to have a bit more information on one point in particular. Do you or somebody else know anything about the mobility rate of the residents of the Hackney area.

**Speechley:** There has been very much of an itinerant population for a considerable number of years. In fact I think when we first carried out a survey there were 140 people there. This is going back to 1968. A couple of years later it was 180 but they are different people. There isn't a great number of long term residents there. I think you would agree with this. There is mostly a turnover of population and long term traditions and fragile social structure are not really the case as in other places.

**Pugh:** If I could comment Richard on this. I don't think Mr. Speechley is absolutely wrong on this. I think there are marginal amounts of people who are transient. There are students and there have been other people who have found the location convenient for a temporary time. Out of the thirty five households ten have been there over twenty five years. Some substantially over twenty five years. Over ten years taking it accumulatively another six makes sixteen. Between three and nine years eleven households, between one and two years four households and less than one year four households. I think if the information also on the housing trust survey (if they asked this sort of question) was revealed, this would reveal the same structure that at the top end there are people who have been there many years and underneath this there is a transient population. So you've got a bimodal situation in terms of distribution in this matter and not a clear cut case.

**Jensen:** What is certainly not is a long established community as it is being suggested is being uprooted. This is the most misleading statement of all.

**Nies:** I don't think that is quite right. Certainly it wouldn't have been an established community in this sense of the term, but at the same time if there is a fairly stable core of residents then they are not concerned with the expertise of town planners. Their response is an emotional response I think these are two quite separate issues taking on here. I don't think anybody around here is going to question the role of the qualified town planner. I don't think this at issue. I think what is at issue is the sense of security of the people who are the long term residents and who identify with the place. It is not a matter of having a sense of community pride but it is a matter of having a territorial identity and these people find their security in the streets, in the kerb and guttering, in the trees, in the fences, the broken down buildings. Whatever is there is their home and it has been their home for a number of years. Now, however much we deplore some of these physical conditions it is still their emotional security and they identify with it. Now this is the type of thing that is coming out from Cedric, that he is reflecting, so it is more than a concern with the qualified town planners coming out with schemes. It is saying "look" you're playing with our emotional security". This is a very important distinction.

**Jensen:** Yes but Richard the point I am trying to make is...

**Nies:** I know your point. I am trying to separate the two.

**Jensen:** You can't entirely.

**Nies:** I think you can.

**Jensen:** Because the further point I am trying to make which has a bearing on what you are saying is of course, this is not in any way news to an experienced town planner.

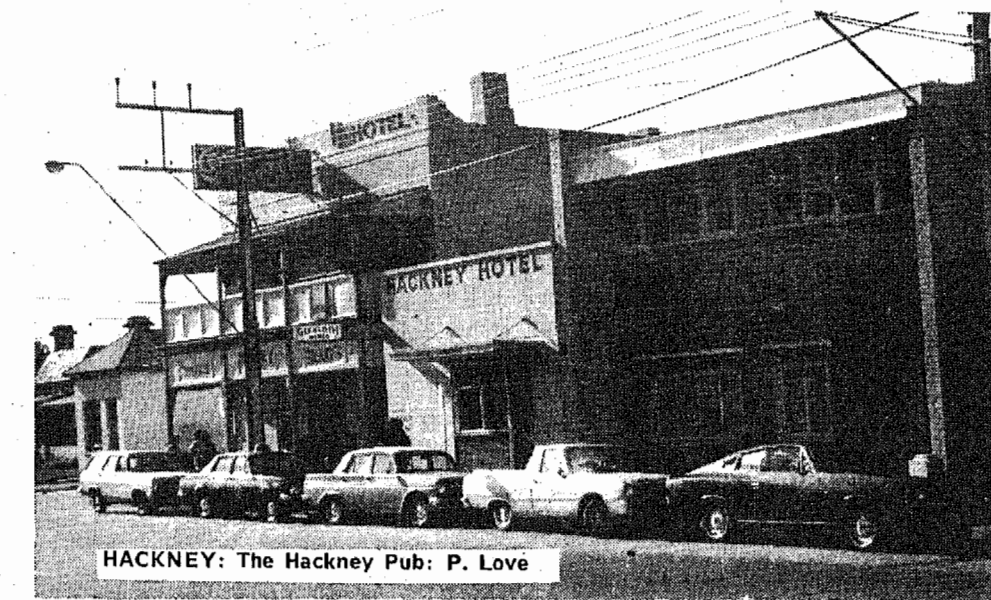
**Nies:** Of course not. All I am trying to do is separate this...

**Jensen:** This is something which I would regard as a "sine qua non" (i.e. indispensable condition. Ed.) of any understanding of the social problems of renewal where you've got people living in the area. We don't want to see this exaggerated to the extent of arguing that this is a total community which is being bulldozed or disrupted. That is not the position here, although quite clearly that is not to say, there aren't some cases of people (with whom we know) who have been there some time, and all things being equal might prefer to stay there.

**White:** Perhaps if I could ask a couple of questions. I have to go in a minute I want to refer particularly to a number of points to Professor Jensen and I am not raising them for the discussion. I was just sort of wondering how you would reply to this particular article in say three examples. Starting from the second paragraph where it has got "Effects on children, vandalism and illness."

**White:** Yes, apart from being in the airforce.

# Part two of the recorded discussion



**HACKNEY:** The Hackney Pub. P. Love

**Speechley:** Could I just make a point. I would just like to clear up any confusion which may be in people's minds here. This article to my mind confuses the issues of families being forced into flats against their will as distinct from what we are asking here which is just to cater for those people who voluntarily want to go into this sort of accommodation.

**White:** Will this largely exclude most families or not.

**Speechley:** We have catered, in an effective way I believe, for the single people and the married couples with no children or very small babies or the retired people. Those who just don't want to be bothered with a quarter acre allotment, any more and don't want the responsibility of a house. How do we cater for them at the moment? We have these dreadful single storey or two storey home units crowded onto an allotment which is only suitable for a single house. These are the people for whom I believe we can cater effectively in this area and they will go for an attractive environment that we can create and will be prepared to live in these high rise blocks. Families with children are not going to be forced into them. If they are not going to demand them through the demands of the market.

**White:** I don't think this article is necessarily implying this.

**Speechley:** I think it does.

**Jensen:** But one doesn't want to take this article too seriously anyway. It is not signed and is therefore not an authoritative statement by any stretch of the imagination. I don't think we ought to waste a lot of time dealing with the numerous errors in the statement.

**Nies:** How many people are going to be reading it. That is the point.

**Jensen:** This is of course unfortunate but I am personally not prepared to take it in detail because it is full of errors from beginning to end. There is scarcely a statement in it which is factually correct.

**White:** Perhaps I could ask you on just one example because I am not fully familiar with the article but what I am familiar with (and that is because the person that wrote the particular article showed me this reference) and its on the third paragraph and it talks about the study done on high rise dwellers compared to home dwellers. This is the British Royal Airforce Document. I don't have the citation with me but it was written up in the British Journal of...

**Jensen:** I know exactly what article you mean.

**White:** You know the article then.

**Jensen:** Yes.

**Sawyer:** I think one of the answers to this is that these were in a sense displaced families in Germany and this is a factor that doesn't apply to our present argument.

**White:** Yes, apart from being in the airforce.

**Jensen:** It is a very special set of circumstances indeed, and in point of fact it was on a very narrow front this piece of work was done; with a very limited number of families. I am not going to debate this matter simply on the basis of one study. However I have access to a very wide range of studies undertaken by the sociological unit of the British Ministry of Environment, which argues quite the reverse of these findings.

**White:** So you would sort of argue that from your study of the particular situation that high rise flats don't produce some sort of increase in psychoneurotic disorders.

## THE EFFECTS OF DISPLACEMENT

**Sawyer:** Wait a minute! Any displacement does this. We are finding exactly this situation with people moving out into places like Christies Beach where there is a higher rate than usual of stress so it depends on what question you are asking. Where there is a change of situation stress will occur.

**White:** If you are aware, say that there is going to be an increase in illness, how do you get...

**Jensen:** Not an increase in illness. There are some stresses and strains involved where anybody is moving house. I heard Don Dunstan say the other evening that he had just sold his house in Norwood and it had been a very great wrench for him to move out into another house. It's the case with anybody who has become attached to an area. This is absolutely undeniable that moved create something of a problem.

**White:** What about the position that some of this article argues. Just because of the space, the cramped in area in these high rise flats.

**Jensen:** But they are not cramped in, in these high-rise flats. That is a loaded statement as is the whole of this article. It is quite nonsensical because it doesn't mean that if you are in high rise (which means you are far above the ground) that you are cramped in.

**Pugh:** You have said you have got extensive information and access to studies and you are widely read on this.

## WHAT QUALIFICATIONS ARE THERE FOR HIGH RISE

**Jensen:** I have spent thirty years of my life working in this field.

**Pugh:** Well I am obviously asking the right person the question then. The point is would you be prepared to put down in your experienced view what are the qualifications to putting up tower blocks. If you would like to define tower blocks as well I would accept your definition. I would also like to add that this is not a policy statement of the Residents Association but I am prepared to discuss any of the issues. I am willing to be educated as well as anyone else around the table.

**Jensen:** Well I may have been somewhat short on some of the points that we have debated. I personally hoped that this would be a constructive debate. This I must say, because I think fundamentally any one of us around this table must be equally concerned in our own different ways about the same things. I have spent a lot of my life dedicated to this particular problem, not as is sometimes suggested imposing redevelopment programs and solutions to people's living environment problems on them, but trying to find a way of giving people decent homes in a city environment, which they need. This has meant not just running away from the situation afterwards, but living with it; with tenants for long enough to be able to get a feedback of experience, and know what the tenants themselves and all the occupants of these areas feel about conditions. So it is not just a matter of theory. I am not alone in this and I would not claim a monopoly of experience. Certainly anything I may have said about discussion at public level and consultation with citizens organisations is entirely in conformity with my belief but this has got to be done but at the right time and in the right way. Not however in an attempt to circumvent the normal process of democratic consultation through local government, and giving those people who have been vested with responsibility for advising on these schemes and not cutting the ground from under their feet. I think it's immensely important that these things are understood.

**Pugh:** You have made these points Professor Jensen but you have not answered the question.

**Jensen:** Which particular question do you want answered further?

**Pugh:** The question was quite clear and quite specific. In terms of your valuable experience over the years what kind of qualifications or conditions would you put for building tower blocks.

**Jensen:** Tower Blocks' In themselves don't pose a specific problem. I take it what you mean is a tower block used for residential purposes?

**Pugh:** Yes.

**Jensen:** As part of a comprehensive residential development?

**Pugh:** If you would wish to distinguish between those two I would be quite happy to take your distinction.

**Jensen:** I am asking what is the particular role of the tower block you are talking about. If it is the sort of block which is a part of the Hackney Redevelopment then I can say this: I am not at the moment free to go into the detail on the safeguards that have been written in as a basis of the indenture which will be used with current developers.

**Pugh:** I was asking for general principles.

**Jensen:** Could I put it this way. It is to me (I am speaking for myself here and not for the Redevelopment committee, as I am not authorised to do this) I would say as a generalisation that I look to see that the internal and external environment in the circumstances of people living in tower blocks will be at least as good as you would expect to get in a small house in its own garden.

**Pugh:** I would also expect to get, however, a number of other additional extra advantages particularly for children; which are denied to them in a suburban location. A number of other advantages such as convenient communication with people.

**Love:** What advantages would there be for children?

**Jensen:** These advantages are also referred to in the literature in detail; but I'll tell you what they are. The child in the suburb is the loneliest character in the modern world. The opportunity for them to play together, because they are immured in their quarter of an acre gardens, are limited.

**Continued over page.**





**Jensen:** The properly organised and planned medium density or higher density residential development creates special conditions for children to play together, and for this play to be properly organised and supervised where the parents wish for it. That is completely denied in the majority of suburban locations, which they have to depend on occasional visitors coming into the garden.

**Pugh:** I am not sure that my question has really been answered here. I am happy for you to give me the relative benefits but are you going to say there are no disadvantages? There are going to be no problems?

**Love:** What factors do you weigh up and what disadvantages would there be in high rise development?

**Jensen:** Well, you are asking for a very simple answer to a complex question. This is what the whole of this book ("High Density Living") is about. I recommend that you read it.

**Pugh:** I would be happy to read it but if you could perhaps give us a summary.

**Jensen:** I can't summarise this in any other way. As I have indicated, I have argued over the years that the highest standards of design and of planning are needed in this kind of development, because this is where people's lives are spent; where their children grow up; where more activities take place than in any other area of planning. The planning is not a simple thing that I can set out in a few words; there are four foolscap pages of planning criteria which the Redevelopment Committee has embodied in its documentation.

**VARIETY OF ACCOMMODATION**

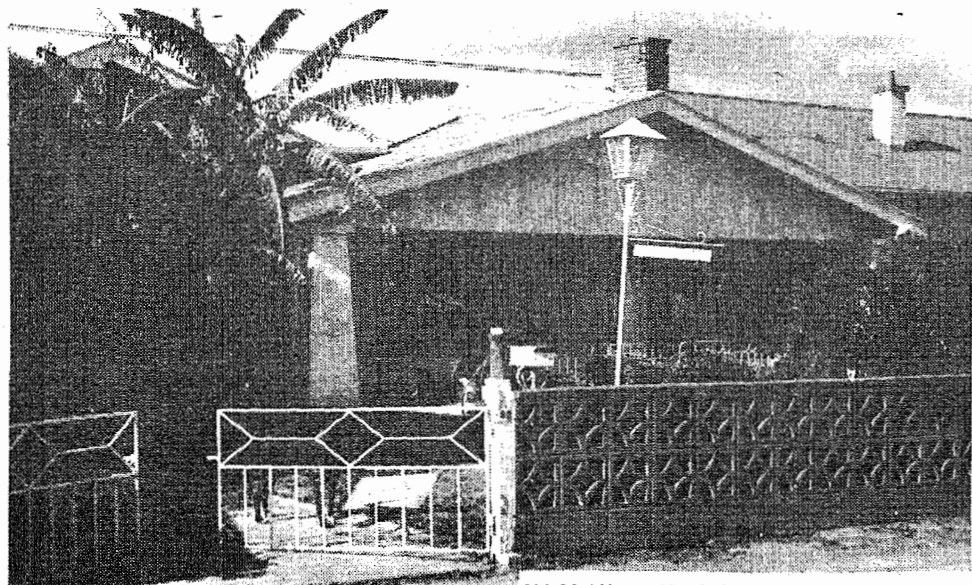
**Sawyer:** Isn't one of the important things though that here is a variety that people can choose voluntarily. That is that each person going into this will weigh up their own for and againsts. This is much more important to me than Professor Jensen saying, there are for and againsts. The people moving in will voluntarily weigh it up themselves. They haven't got to go in and some may say that of my own choice having weighed up the possibilities I will choose high density. Others will say NO!

**Jensen:** This is right Michael but of course in the article to which I have been referring, we have nothing but criticisms. We have nothing but suggestions of unsolved problems most of which are quite erroneous. I don't accept these statements, no matter who it is judging these situations; but of course it is perfectly obvious that if people have these sorts of preconceptions and phobias about the kind of place they want to live in they don't have to live in a tower block. My personal views are derived from seeing the best of these work as an integral part of a well planned community. You can't have a tower block on its own, if it is to be really satisfactory.

**Speechley:** That is a point I was going to make and maybe that was one of the points that Cadric was trying to get at, that a tower block has such an impact on its environment that you cannot possibly (I think) plan a tower block in isolation. It must be part of a total scheme so that you can integrate it with a mixed type of development but the very fact you can do this means you can offer a wide range of accommodation which is suitable for children. I don't know that I altogether agree with Professor Jensen about the qualities of a tower block for families with children.

**Jensen:** Well many won't agree with this necessarily.

**Speechley:** This is the professor's view and he is entitled to it but personally I wouldn't live in a tower block with active children. Nevertheless there is a great need for this sort of accommodation. Will probably be looking for this myself when I retire. I wouldn't want to fiddle around with a suburban allotment.



**HACKNEY:** Next door to the Hackney Pub. This family after extensive travelling decided to settle in Hackney: P. Love

I would like the choice of being able to live near the metropolitan centre and I want to be offered that choice as widely as possible. I don't want to be precluded from living close to the centre because one group has chosen to live in a very low density and I would like the opportunity to live where I want, to be even though it would require living more compactly in a slightly more dense situation.

**Pugh:** Well, Mr. Speechley I accept the distinction between something which people virtually have no option (the house which has been nominated by the housing trust) and that which is voluntarily chosen. The point has been well put by Professor Jensen and Reverend Sawyer on this. But I have some sophistication in some social sciences and I have found it very difficult to envisage even when these choices are made and because of the inter dependencies of families in the block and the area as a whole that there are going to be no problems. What I am asking is are there going to be any problems. You take this into account before you design the policy and I simply find it difficult to accept that all is well. Perhaps I am naive on this. I would support Mr. Speechley's remarks on this. From the minimum amount I have read on apartments in high rise blocks that for families which have children under seven years of age they are simply unsuitable.

**CONFLICTING INTERPRETATION**

**Jensen:** No this isn't so. It depends on what you read. This is a myth which is running throughout Australia at the present moment, largely based not on local experience but on reports from overseas and more particularly on some of the very badly planned developments in America. I am sorry to see that American experience is so prominently upper most in the minds of many without being tested here.

**Pugh:** Professor Jensen I was actually citing the evidence from the material which you commented. The ones to do with the Ministry of Housing in the United Kingdom.

**Jensen:** The latest Ministry of Housing experience in the United Kingdom is quite contrary to what you're saying.

**Pugh:** We can't establish this because we haven't the text in front of us.

**Jensen:** Well you may not have, but I have the draft reports; and they are still only in draft. You see this is something over which you can take one view based on limited reading material. I say that this is far from being accepted, however, and far from being factually based. The real facts are at last beginning to appear. There are some of them.

(Professor Jensen produces the report of the Ministry of Housing; Sociological Research Dept., Ed.

To be concluded.

**THE SKEFFINGTON REPORT**

In March 1968 the Skeffington Committee was set up to consider the best methods, including publicity, of securing the participation of the public at the formative stage in the making of development plans for their area. This followed the passage of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1968.

The report of this committee is published in 'People and Planning', an attractively illustrated and presented book.

The technique suggested for a structure plan programme is that the Council announces the programme giving it as wide a publicity as possible. A survey is done and both planners and the public (through various organisations) collect data including special requirements. This is analysed by the Council whilst the public discuss and comment. The Survey Report is published and objectives defined.

Public discussion continues and the Council sketches out alternate plans, publishes them and states preferences and before preparing a statement of proposals to be published they consider public comment.

Once published the Council make it available to the public and hold press conferences, exhibitions, films, meetings, etc. Inviting the public to view and submit comments.

Representations are then considered and the plan revised, republished and submitted to the Minister and the people have a final chance to object on a formal level.

Paragraph 174 states 'The public should be told what their representations have achieved. Where suggestions have been accepted people will be glad to know this; where they have not, they should be told why. This is important to show that notice has been taken and that the process is not an empty device; and it offers real hope of reducing objections at the later formal stages if people have had a reasoned explanation at the preparatory stage.'

The Committee's main recommendations and conclusions are:

1. People should be kept informed throughout the preparation of a structure or local plan for their area. A variety of methods should be used, and special efforts made to secure the co-operation of the local press and Broadcasting.

2. An initial statement should be published when the decision is made that a plan should be prepared. It should state how the authority propose to inform the public, and should contain a timetable showing the main opportunities for participation and the pauses for their consideration. Although there should be full opportunity for public debate, it should not run on endlessly.

3. Representations should be considered continuously as they are made while plans are being prepared; but, in addition, there should be set pauses to give a positive opportunity for public reaction and participation. Local planning authorities should concentrate their efforts to secure participation at two stages. These stages apply to both structure and local plans and are (a) the presentation following surveys of the choices which are open to the authority in deciding the main planning issues for the area in question and (b) the presentation of a statement of proposals for the area in question.

Where alternative courses are available, the authority should put them to the public and say which it prefers and why.

4. Local planning authorities should consider convening meetings in their area for the purpose of setting up community forums. These forums would provide local organisations with the opportunity to discuss collectively planning and other issues of importance to the area. Community forums might also have administrative functions, such as receiving and distributing information on planning matters and promoting the formation of neighbourhood groups.

5. Local planning authorities should seek to publicise proposals in a way that informs people living in the area to which the plan relates. These efforts should be directed to organisations and individuals. Publicity should be sufficient to enable those wishing to participate in depth to do so.

6. Community development officers should be appointed to secure the involvement of those people who do not join organisations. Their job would be to work with people, to stimulate discussion, to inform people and give people's views to the authority.

7. The public should be told what their representations have achieved or why they have not been accepted.

8. People should be encouraged to participate in the preparation of plans by helping with surveys and other activities as well as by making comments.

9. A better knowledge of planning is necessary. Greater efforts should be made to provide more information and better education about planning generally, both through educational establishments and for the public at large. Only if there is a better public understanding of the purpose of planning and the procedures involved will a local planning authority's efforts be fully rewarded when they seek public participation in their own development plans.

We have made it plain that we have tried to look beyond procedures. We want the paper of the plans to come to life; and to come to life in a way that people want. The essential requirements are that planning authorities should act openly, and that the public should react constructively to the facts and ideas put before them. There must be give and take... There must be an equal flexibility in the methods used to bring the public into the planning process, which must allow not only for the differing nature of the plans that will be prepared, but also for local differences in the way in which people organise themselves (or choose not to organise themselves) to make their wishes known or to react to proposals presented to them.

Extracted from 'People and Planning'. Available from ACOSS office £2.25.

7.30 p.m. Wednesday June 21, S.R.C. Office.

Abschol REGIONAL Meeting — discuss regionalization, Aboriginal Director etc.

**PHIL OCHS AND RON COBB ON CAMPUS**

**Excerpts from an interview with Ron Cobb**

**ERIC MATLEN:** Ron, what are you doing... why do you draw?

**RON COBB:** First and foremost I enjoy it. As to why, deeper down, I feel the need to do this I'm not really sure. I've always been uncomfortable around people who are very certain about their world and their values, no matter how defined; left, right, in the middle, religious, irreligious, etc. So I find security in pointing out any valid example of contradiction or paradox within their framework of personality orientation, or belief.

I take great delight in creating enormous confusion and uncertainty. I like to think I leave a trail of very perplexed people with the potential — in a sort of older, biblical sense — to be humbled by reality. They might not be so cocksure about things. To me that is the beginning of functional organisations, functional values.

The only thing I accept about the organisation of thought, which is just really nerve impulses, into what we might call perception or conception, is that it be an extension of the functional needs of the animal. I think man must temporarily organise his behavior and focus his thoughts, relying on some expedient folklore about the true nature of the world, to get things done.

I have nothing against that. What I object to is when people begin to feel that these temporary organisations of thought, which facilitate action, are reality itself. They begin to think that the world is that way; is this or that system. I don't accept the idea that any of these organisations can have any value other than that they function. And that's almost always temporary.

**EM:** I know a lot of people consider you a "political cartoonist". Is your definition of yourself different from theirs?

**RC:** When someone says "political cartoonist" my mind conjures up images of someone very much involved in the body politic; constantly commenting on political issues, political personalities, political situations. I think that most editorial and political cartooning operates within the assumed values of our culture. We have a whole net of definitions as to what is bad, what must be avoided, what must be sought. And cartoonists consistently take one side or another, commenting on this aspect or that, endlessly reflecting the traditional aspirations and warnings of man.

I feel a sense of frustration in these areas, constantly dwelling in the realm of one political position against another, one political attitude against another. All these things are too cut and dried. Political cartoonists are playing with blocks and I have a feeling I want to break it, I want to break it all and say "look at what is! Look at the hard void!"

And so, even though I may dip into what might be considered a political realm of human activity, I'm much more fascinated with man and his relationship to reality. This relationship intrigues me far more than man and his relationship to man, because that's so subjective. Political cartoonists are all ensnared in a lot of human assumption about what is good and what is bad and I don't like to get into that area.

**EM:** When you say "man's relation to reality" what do you mean by "reality"?

**RC:** Reality is the word we use, in its broadest sense, when we just say "what is". To use the word doesn't mean I know anything about it. It's just a way of opening the language out. Reality is a word you can't define by other words. It's on the edge of our language system.

So, I suppose, it just gets down to my own personal attempts to gain a very broad picture of man as he is, as opposed to man as he thinks he is. I'm more interested in thought that is modified by experience than thought that is modified by more thought.

**EM:** People have said to me that your cartoons depict extreme positions and therefore aren't really relevant. What do you say to that?

**RC:** I like potent, dramatic situations. I like to bring people up to the edge of extreme occurrences. That doesn't make me an extremist. You see, I am in no way saying that what I draw is going to happen. Everything I do is just ink on paper. It's not reality. It's just that when I create something out of the page, I am utilising the illusion of reality for an effect.

I'm fascinated with man in stress situations. I'm fascinated with man at a crisis. So I love to create artificial crises, because I think that rather than making a timid, harmless point with a cartoon I would much prefer to draw someone into a situation where they have to say... "Yeah! That could happen!" or "Yeah!... what would I say if that did happen?"... where they have to react.

**EM:** Why does a crisis situation attract you?

**RC:** It attracts me because man — certainly Western Industrial Man — has the ability to build walls between himself, nature and reality. We have developed the capacity to live on a chessboard where a lot of illusory values can be maintained that seem to be real — where definitions reign supreme.

Too often, the mere fact that man has words for things, the ability to label and categorise, begins to condition his children to view all reality, to reduce all that is true and real, to that which can be talked about, described and categorised. And that's a terrible limitation.

But a crisis, one way or another, will bring man face-to-face with his maker, or will bring man face-to-face with his deeper nature. These moments inevitably short-circuit the human nervous system, biologically too. In a way, and put man all together. The categories have to be put aside, and you just feel something... from top to bottom!

And these moments, these flashing moments when he's all put together (as Jung says) are the only times when he's really sane. It may be traumatic, but in the long run I would like to see people put together more often. It's unfortunate that it takes disasters and hideous reversals of life's symmetry and order to do this; but these moments, like sexual orgasm, the threat of death, disaster, extreme fear or sadness, or just intellectual contradiction, leave man face-to-face with the void. At that moment man is at his highest potential, because he's integrated.

So I love to create the intellectual contradiction. I love to expose paradox. You see, the nature of a paradox is that it exists within a system of beliefs. It isn't like taking an outside counter-idea, or belief, and playing one against the other; it's taking two elements of a belief and putting them side by side. And they don't fit. This is intriguing to me.

**EM:** Well, let me ask you this: do you advocate actual or hypothetical crises?

**RC:** In no way am I advocating that what I draw, occur. And I think most people realise this, that I toy — I mean after all, it's a cartoon — I do a caricature of reality to bring about a model crisis and place it before the eyes of another human being so he can experience these things — experience the integrating effect.

I'm not advocating these things, as I have said before, but I prefer they occur in a newspaper before they possibly occur on the streets. Because I think, in a sense, we have no third choice. Either we're going to learn how to come face-to-face with impending doom, evil, contradiction, and paradox and hash it out now, or it is going to occur to us.

**EM:** What do you think man's salvation is going to be, then?

**RC:** Just as I'm not used to really consciously thinking, I'm not used to really dwelling on the future or the past. I kind of look at the things in front of my face and not much else. I vaguely have some weird ideas of the future, but again, this whole idea of mapping out the future, of being sure of something.

Personally I don't accept the validity of prediction at all. The act of predicting the future more or less guarantees that it will not happen. Because one can only predict the future on the basis of what is happening now, and the future will always be something else, one way or another.

I want to be open. I want to be receptive to what will happen rather than expecting things I think will happen. I don't see any advantage in being intellectually prepared for a carefully constructed projection of what the future will be like. I would rather be prepared in the sense of feel; I like to feel things coming; have a kind of sensation orientation. I don't like to have specific ideas about what is going to happen because that dooms me to think of things that may not happen at all.

I have the feeling that man could live in his own skin a great deal more comfortably; and that man is sort of on the way to reality coming to grips with what he actually is and opening out to all his potentials, which are essentially mysterious. I think that right now, we have to acknowledge that most of what really motivates man is not clearly understood. And just to understand that, I think, is a step in the right direction. Just to be open to the fact that there's a lot to be learned. Let's not make up our minds. We can artificially make up our minds, on a functional basis, but let's not close the book. We're just starting to understand ourselves. I'd like man to be a little bolder, a little more willing, and perhaps even a little more excited about the prospect that we're not summed up, that we're not fully defined. Let's talk about it. Let's explore it.

**Phil Ochs Talks**

**OCHS:** After Chicago, this great depression came over me. The new album (Rehearsals for Retirement) touches on this quite a bit; that is, the idea behind it is the death of the old concept of America. The songs generally relate to that. The final death agony of the liberal electoral myth of politics. The album runs a kind of cycle: like, things are getting worse, and worse, we get engulfed in paranoia, we turn to drugs or mysticism or meditation, and in that state the cops come in like a huge shock wave. Then Chicago, to try and salvage things, and Democracy dies before our eyes. Almost like a Broadway play! And then there are some rather mythic things, like the song about the submarine SCORPION. It sank without a trace, and I got the idea that the captain and crew decided to stay down there because they got so disillusioned with life in America. Before Chicago, I was a long-time radical singer. I was supporting McCarthy, much to the criticism of the other radicals. I was at the conservative part of the radical movement at that point, and still trying to help create the Yippie and the Pig and everything else. Plus supporting mobilization in terms of sober left-wing politics. It all came to a head in Chicago, and it all collapsed for me at that point.

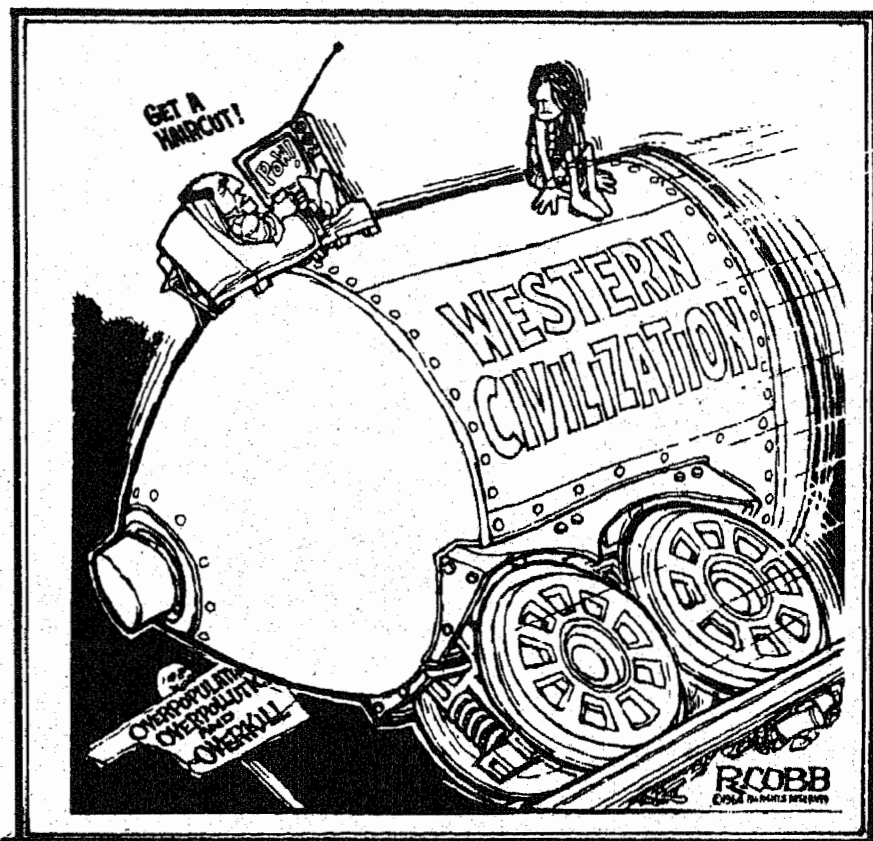
From Lincoln Park, the dark was turning...

"William Butler Yeats Visits Lincoln Park and Escapes Unscathed" — Phil Ochs

Everywhere I hear the sound of marching charging feet, boy "Cause summer's here and the time is right for rising in the streets, boy... "Street Fighting Man" — The Rolling Stones

**QUESTION:** What are you going to do now?

**OCHS:** I really don't know. I wrote a new song which I sang at the rally after the Carnegie concert called "All Quiet on the Western Front" and one line runs: "I think I'll join the National Liberation Front," and that's sort of my feeling now. I suspect that after Yippie, it might be healthy for some form of new political group to come onto the scene. A group which is more sober, rather than crazy. In other words, a real National Liberation Front, whose purpose is to liberate America. Totally broad-based, which could take into its ranks the Kennedy people and the McCarthy people, and the dissatisfied street people. But they have to really be together to get it together. And not only in America; I think a whole series of NLF's throughout the Western countries would be a healthy development. A very heavy militant coalition of interests, able to include all sorts of people.



**Donna Nobis are brilliant**

Beyond that, there's not really much you can say about them. At least, there's a lot you can say, but nothing that really says anything adequately.

For example, I said to a fellow fan, "I'm going to write a bit on Donna Nobis; how shall I describe what they do? Jazz? Folk? Rock? Street theatre? Classical?..." "Yes", he said.

Most of the usual words are inappropriate to Donna Nobis; they're not a "group", they don't "sing songs", or "do numbers"; nor do they "do an act". Even to talk about them doing integrated brackets mixed with drama is totally misleading. What they seem to do is to take an idea or concept and develop it using whatever artistic media seem appropriate — maybe music, mime, song, or just words. Frequently they use the dramatic devices of caricature and contrast. It's a bit like thought-jazz. You take a theme and play with it, giving a whole kaleidoscope of impressions, all originating in the one idea.

The incredible thing is that they do it so well. It's rare enough to find five people with the creativity and imagination to conceive the ideas, but to find the same five people capable, both musically and dramatically, of carrying them through is mind-blowing. Everything they do and say always seems exactly right. Their drama is well-devised and un-self-conscious, and their music is technically good, and brilliantly effective.

The line-up is somewhat unusual, piano (Bill), flute (Peter), bass (Rob), guitar

(Martin), and percussion (bongos, cymbal, triangle, tan). The voice qualities too are uncommon. Peter does most of the solo work with an exceptionally true and clear voice, rather in the style of medieval unaccompanied singers. Together with the flute this accounts for the old-English flavour of much of their work. Apart from that... well, they do occasionally use rock devices, their classical training is always evident, but probably their instrumental music is most akin to jazz — cool, clear, sympathetic and creative.

Again, their achievement is incredible. Each member is a musician in the true sense of the word — technically good, but more than that. You never find anyone merely plunking away in the background — the harmonies are not stereotyped — each person is always doing something imaginative, yet always without upstaging the others or destroying the balance. Perhaps because it's so rarely found in percussionists, this sympathy is especially evident in Ian, whose careful and subtle percussion is a welcome rarity.

It's impossible to talk of Donna Nobis without using words like "brilliant" and "incredible". Their following is almost like a religious cult — just go into Catabombs any Friday night after 10, (or better still, come to the Ochs and Cobb concert next Sunday) and watch the faces. Certainly what they are doing is unique — their flexibility and originality are staggering — and their performance is... incredible!







# ALBUMS



**THE SWEET** — Funny How Sweet Co-Co Can Be (RCA Victor)

What happens when four smiling, bouncing good-lookers from Middlesex get together and decide to manufacture some music? A quick glance at the album cover should give you some idea. If still puzzled, repeat the name of this band to yourself three or four times. The sleeve notes call it "strong pop music" — I trust they don't equate 'strong' with 'heavy'.

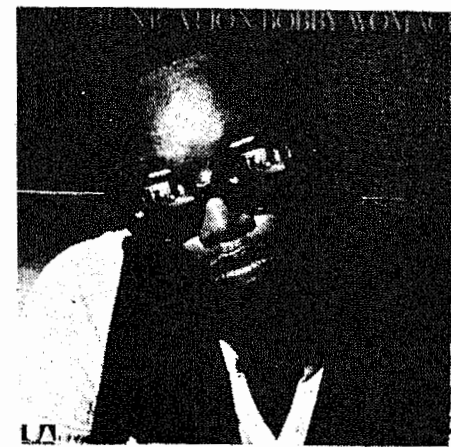
On this, their first album, the Sweet bop their way through eleven bright numbers relying on their "close-knit four-part vocal harmony" to overcome the scratchy production and uninspiring instrumentation.

However, as many male Arethas do, the Sweet outreach themselves on several tracks — particularly in their attempts to reach the vocal heights of Diana Ross and Co. on "Reflections". We've all heard "Co-Co" and perhaps also "Santa Monica Sunshine" and "Funny Funny" on the radio so I won't elaborate any further.

The best offerings on this album are two folksy numbers: John Sebastian's "Daydream" and "Tom Tom Turnaround". Both of these tracks are handled competently and perhaps indicate the musical direction the Sweet should pursue on any following albums.

Soaring vocals, repetitive chorus and bass runs, tambourine orientated percussion, vicious guitar rhythms, numerous one string leads, fade out endings . . . it's all there for the lovers of good music.

Michael Coghlan



**BOBBY WOMACK** — COMMUNICATION (United Artists)

Bobby Womack, is a negro singer and

horn player, that's nothing to do with the negro super-virility myth, who needed a chance to blow his own trumpet so he cut "Communication".

The set opens with the title track sounding unbelievably like the Family Stone. Sly Stone, by the way, rates a mention in the "many thanks to" list along with Delaney and Bonnie Bramlett, Ike (Minus Tina) Turner and others. Swop Womack for Diana Ross, and the Supremes do the second song, whose title surely eludes all but those fluent French speakers among us, called "Come l'Amore".

Getting away from the Motown bit, James Taylor's "Fire and Rain" and "Give it back" are done in fine soul style, where the tasteful guitar work of Jimmy Johnson and Tippy Armstrong, that blesses the album, is particularly noteworthy.

"Monologue" on side two gets to the guts of the album. Womack tells us, he speaks to us quite frequently throughout the L.P., about a grievance with the record company, whose president told him at an audition, "I like you, and I'm not saying you can't sing, but your not commercial." Womack succumbs and returns to them, and us, with the David-Bacharach soother "Close to you", no less, and "Everything is beautiful": yeah, that's right the one Ray Stevens did. They are, however, the best versions of both songs that I have heard.

Two Womack originals, "That's the way I feel about cha" and the gospel-flavored "Yield not to Temptation" complete this very pleasant soul set.

John Thompson.



**CREEDENCE CLEARWATER REVIVAL** — MARDI GRAS — (Festival)

I think I must be getting old. When I first heard "Mardi Gras", I kept thinking in terms of "not what they used to be", "the good old days" etc. — you know, those well-worn phrases Mummy and Daddy use when they talk about "eggs for tuppence a dozen" etc — but these phrases just about sum up my feeling. I believe we have seen the end of an era, if this record of toned down "country songs" is any indication.

I feel most people in the past "appreciated" Creedence for one reason or other. Even the heavies must have found at least some of their music "appealing" if not satisfying (even if it was too humiliating to like them publicly).

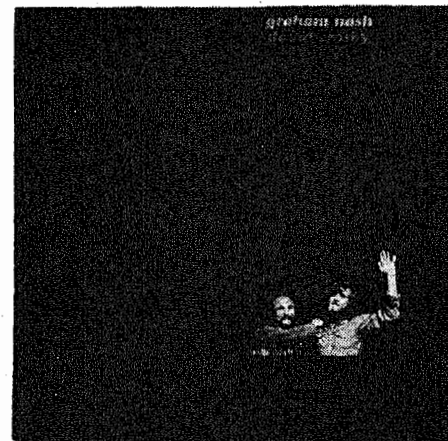
I myself had a "take or leave" attitude as far as group priorities went, but "clearwaters" name will be mud for me from now until they redeem themselves. The main reason for the lack of "at-

mosphere" seems to be John Fogerty's sudden burst of conscience about hogging the limelight. So he has given his "backing" a chance to do their thing — they wrote and sang on nearly all the tracks. But obviously their apprenticeship is not completed yet and this record is only an excursion with the fans paying the bus fare.

But ya never know, they (fans) may have the last laugh — "just let'em try an' pick a million dollar single of this little album! "as Daffy Duck would say if he were an l.p. They've already used "Sweet Hitch-Hiker" and "Some day never comes" — what's left?

Very little, I say.

Peter James



**GRAHAM NASH, DAVID CROSBY** — (Atlantic)

The break up of Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young was followed, as expected by a veritable rush of solo material from each of the boys. Buffalo Springfielders Stephen Stills and Neil Young who is practically a superstar, are both enjoying copious amounts of success and, even though his "Songs for Beginners" LP wasn't sensational, Graham Nash's "Chicago" single was pretty big. David Crosby, alas, suffered an acute attack of non-commerciality which practically rendered him extinct.

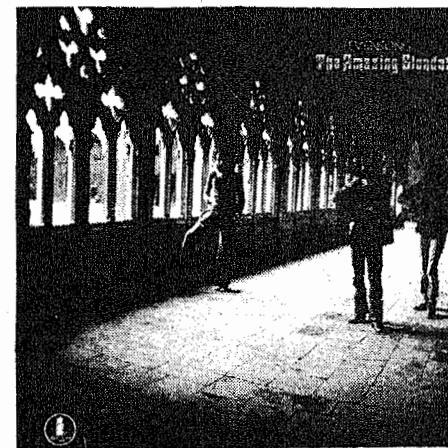
This album combines Nash's up-tempo country style with some, sometimes obscure but nonetheless pleasant, Crosby compositions, with such balance and good taste as to produce a really classic LP. A good deal of the credit for the album's excellence must go to the backing musicians, especially Danny Kootch, who backed Carole King, Dave Mason and Jerry Garcia (phew) on guitars, and Russel Kunkel and Johnny Barbata on skins. Nash and Crosby both play guitars with Nash also playing organ, piano and harmonica, which sounds more like a harp anyway.

Nash's "Southbound Train", "Frozen Smiles", "Girl to Be on My Mind" and "Immigration Man", which is out on a single (so Crosby on down to ya lil ole recud shop if you collect 45's), are sure fire "sellers" in the same vein as C, S, N and Y's "Our House" and "Teach Your Children Well".

Apart from "Page 43" Crosby's contributions are slower, more thoughtful, and, musically speaking, more involved than Nash's bouncier changa-chang gear. "Whole Cloth" and "The Wall Song" in particular, are quite brilliant.

So now we know how the other half plays! As I said, a classic.

John Thompson



**EVENSONG** by THE AMAZING BLONDEL (Island)

The Amazing Blondel started off as an English folk trio but after their first album they decided to specialize in Elizabethan and Medieval music. This set is the result and it certainly has the sixteenth century feel! An honorary membership goes to the neatest correct entry telling me what these instruments are: — Crumhorn, Cittern, the Orboe, Vittern, Tabor . . . no points for identifying the Lute, String Bass, Recorder, Organ, Flute, Harmonium and Harpsichord which fill in.

The packaging of the LP enhances the imagery of music as do the lyrics which stop just short of the "wouldst thou denleth me thine love?" stage (thank God!). I was disappointed to hear the Lutes played with straight guitar style picking. Their usually distinctive sound is lost on most tracks.

John Gladwin wrote all but one of these songs but it is obvious that credit is split three ways as regards the arranging and instrumentation which make the music so easy to listen to and enjoy.

That is the essence of "Evensong" — it is "nice" rather than brilliant (but I hope that is no less a criterion for evaluation) though bits here and there are startling, e.g. the Flute lead-in to "Willow Wood" (eat yr heart out, Ian Anderson!)

Of the flood of Old Englishe folke records on the market, this is the first to go the whole hog and as such it is worth checking out if you like music in that vein. Taken out of this context, it is still a good set from a trio with their future in the past.

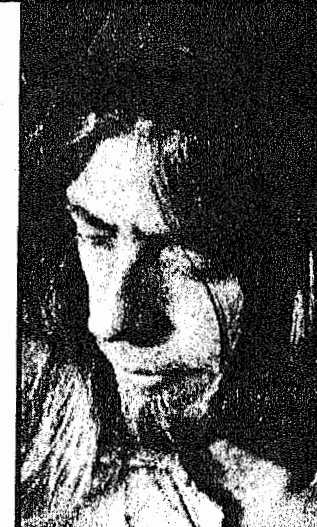
Michael J. Leach.

## JAZZ, ROCK & BLUES CLUB RECORD DISCOUNTS

Due to reorganisation in JR&B Hierarchy the procedure for purchasing discount records has changed. Records are available to members (the price of this privilege is only 50c for \$5 per LP.) Cut price and double albums etc are similarly reduced in price. They can be ordered from the Union Hall foyer during Friday lunch hour concerts, or from the Carnegie Room any lunch time. Records ordered before Wednesday, 4.00 p.m. can be collected anytime after 1.00 p.m. on the Friday at the above-mentioned venues, and are paid for at that time.

### COMING SOON

Gerry Humphries with Headband — June 30th. End of term jazz concert. We are negotiating with Graham Lyell again.





# hands under the table

P. Ward & G. Woods  
Law and Order in Australia  
(Angus & Robertson,  
Melbourne 1972)

The substance of this book is adequately summarized on the back cover.

The authors of this book believe that the politics of 'Law and Order' is the politics of dishonest manipulation. They set out to show that the political, human and economic costs of Law and Order policies are too high and further more, that by failing to reach the basic causes of social unrest such policies fail in any case to achieve their ostensible aims.

Such concentrated insight and precision is unrivalled in the text. The book is largely derivative being a mutated poor translation of Morris & Hawkins. The Honest Politicians Guide to Crime Control (Sun Books \$1.95) from its native America to the pre Federal election climate of Australia 1972. Morris & Hawkins argument is concise, solid and demanding: Ward & Woods manage to be loose, sloppy and occasionally facile.

The book is the gimmicky retelling of the battle of reason and science, possessed by the educated elite, against the emotion hyst-

eria of the populace and its politicians. The scientific method employed is rather dubious, based on analogy, often inept and misplaced and deductions from America and European research.

As such it constitutes a rather sketchy summary and guide to existing analyses of aspects of the law and order syndrome.

As an example of the triumph of science and rationality over ideological prejudice consider this claim.

The magistrate is in a better position to differentiate between the person experimenting because it is fashionable and the person who is satisfying some deep psychological need to rebel by using cannabis. and this is the basis for an argument against higher penalties for drug possession and use. This clearly indicates that the authors have neither witnessed nor empirically evaluated the behaviour of magistrates when confronting drug offenders.

Indeed it also shows a lack of any theoretical understanding of the judicial character of magistrates in Australia or elsewhere.

Jack Young's The Drugtakers (Paladin 1971) provides a much better account of

the authoritarian response than the glib assertions of these two authors.

The proposals for dealing with dissent show the purpose of the book in its most blatant posture. They argue against the repression of demonstration on the grounds that

The active repression of these demands will cause persons putting them forward to seek alternative means of expression which are likely to be violent.

They do not consider the defects, the exploitation and inequalities, that pervade all spheres of social life under capitalism to be of such an order to warrant upsetting their primary aim or preventing public violence. Acting as the liberal brokers of effective policies they say to the politicians, "We, like you, don't want our way of life challenged, The Status quo upset. But to protect it we need to be subtle and generous.

Your policies could fail and then we would have public violence, anarchy or revolution. If ours fail, then we can use yours." The recommendations are directed to those in power, not to their victims, the inevitable consequences of their realistic

# books

posture.

Despite the statistical class littered throughout the text, the authors fail to notice the fact that criminal offenders, those arrested and prosecuted, tend to come from the working classes and as a consequence they are unable to ask the next important questions about law enforcement and the legal system.

Indeed, with their commitment to the power holders, such an analysis would be beyond their aims and conception.

Despite these apparent weaknesses the book has its virtues. A.L.P. electoral speakers will find in it useful defensive illustrations for the coming campaign.

Reasonable men of good-will can use the information to persuade unreasonable men of good-will to change their postures.

The argument itself is useful to expose the cynical purpose of the rhetoric and its lack of logical direction, but an exposure of its logical flaws is not to combat it nor to understand the reasons for its grip upon the political relations of the rulers and the ruled.

Doug. McEachern.

# classic on the revolution

"The Greening of America"

Charles A. Reich,  
Penguin.

To say that a book is destined to be regarded as a classic documentary of the revolution is usually placing your head on the chopping block but this time it is justified. Reich traces the changes in American consciousness right through from the "Mayflower" to Woodstock, with particular depth of study in the 1960s.

He relates the attitudes of the

young today on life styles (work vs dole, communal living vs the family unit, to list a few facets) to the technology of the last half century and this to the pioneering spirit of the early colonials with their "American Dream".

Basically the author sets out three stages of American consciousness. I is the pioneering spirit. II is the post industrial repressive lethargy and III is the ideals of the post war youth.

relevant than Marx, Malcom X, Marcuse and Mailer all together.

The American revolution is one of consciousness and Reich puts the last decade into a new perspective by analysing past events in these terms. Some will disagree with his terms of reference and basic assumptions but I found these and his argument good. His organization of ideas is impeccable - this plus a very lucid way of piecing words. Although this would seem to be more a study of changing priorities and values

it is more basic, more together lets the reader right into his logic.

This subject will always be represented by many divergent opinions but "The Greening of America" is compatible with many and as time passes it will be accepted as a study showing much hindsight. It is the type of book which must be read with more than passing interest - it is a detailed work and must be read as such.

Michael Leach.

# brutal repression

The Year of Liberty by  
Thomas Pakenham Panther  
Books U.K. 1969  
480 p.p. & maps &

photographs \$A1.55.

As the blurb on the back says this is "a

book devoted to great causes and brutal repression" for it details "the bloody story of

great Irish Rebellion of 1798."

The scenario is the typical one for an



rebellion or revolution (they always have had trouble working out which they want). The English (the baddies) the non-irish residents (planters, ulstermen etc., mainly baddies - the ruling class), outside help that was promised and never got there in a sufficient amount to help (Spain, France ±1789); Germany, Libya (now)), the insurgent Irish peasantry, the conservative Catholic Church, the

hopeless attempts to form some sort of 'vanguard' party out of the petit-bourgeois Irish, and the prevalence of informers. What sets this rebellion apart from some of the others was the strong influence that the French Revolution exerted both on the leadership and the peasantry. The title page gives an illuminating quote from the United Irish catechism.

Question: What have you got in your hand?

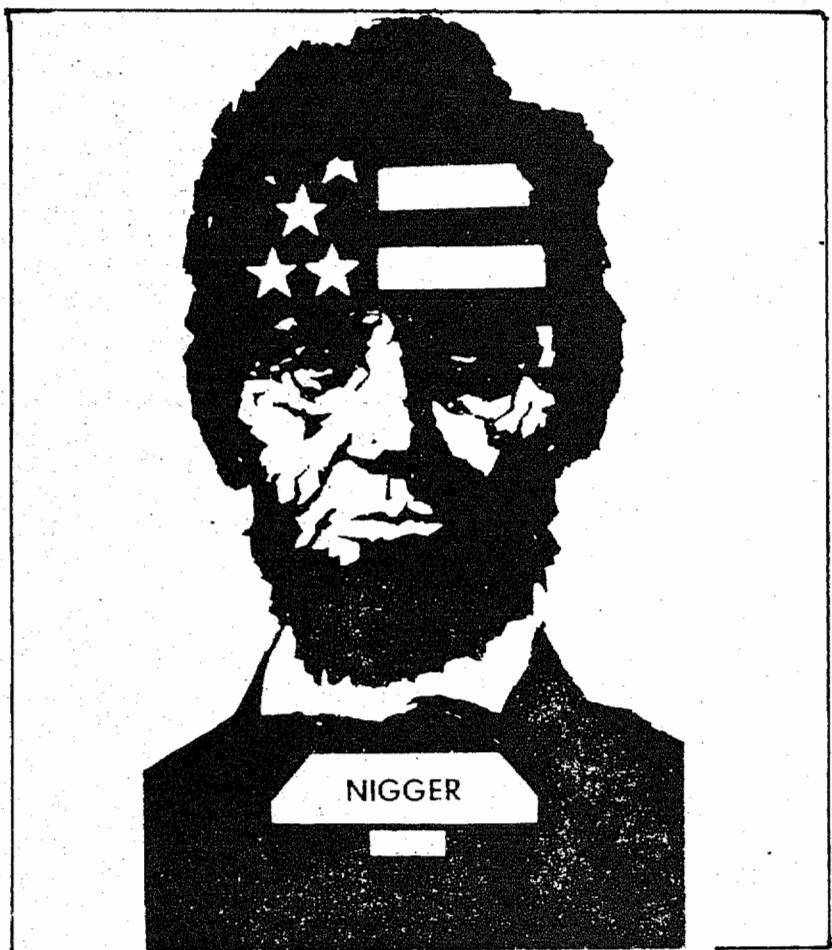
Answer: A green bough.  
 Question: Where did it first grow?  
 Answer: In America.  
 Question: Where did it bud?  
 Answer: In France.  
 Question: Where are you going to plant it?  
 Answer: In the crown of Great Britain.

The revolutionary fervour was not sufficient to ensure success, but it did lead to the situation where 'In the space of a few weeks, 30,000 people -

peasants armed with pikes and pitchforks, defenceless women and children - were cut down or shot or blown like chaff as they charged up to the mouth of the cannon.'

This book is a very readable, clear examination of a small piece of Ireland's history. The tale that is told is of sufficient interest to the general reader as well as the historian for me to thoroughly recommend this book.

H.



Nigger Lover (Silkscreen) WILLIAM HARRIS III

**REVIEW OF:  
 CRY AT BIRTH, COLLECTED &  
 EDITED BY THE BOOKERS  
 Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1971.**

The image that a society has of itself very rarely corresponds to the reality of that society. The fun-loving, out-doorsy picture that most Australian produced-picture books project is about as far away from what you and I know to be true as Cairns is from Coober Pedy, mate, beauty, clobber.

But usually it doesn't matter too much, because we're still hoping. And no-one gets hurt.

In America, though, it does matter. Now.

The talk about Freedom which has been the talk of Americans for decades and the Statue of Liberty and all the rest of the dream of the New Land For ALL has been hurting people in America so badly for so long.

The plight of the American Negro has been much the same for a long long time. And yet the Freedom Talk went on.

And when the Negroes asked about Freedom, they were somehow told they had it good, and you'd better believe it baby.

Well, it worked for a bit, but it's changing now, I guess: (though that's probably what people have been thinking and hoping for decades).

The new awareness of a community experience of blackness in a whiteness society has been growing strongly and perhaps will result in some real social/cultural/political/whatever equality that will be more than a hollow image of freedom.

White America is only just realising

what it is (hopefully was??) to be a Black American; and it is so painful to realise that you have been the hurter.

The collection of poetry (and prose, plays, scripts, drawings, but mainly poetry) by adolescents (high school and college) Black Americans tells something about the pain, about the "cry at birth" that echoes through a life.

The poetry is pretty regular gush-type teenage stuff, that most English teachers shit on, and most poets seldom deign to consider. But that is part of its honesty and directness.

Some of it could come from almost anywhere, and that is strangely wonderful, that the fears and hopes and frustrations and terrors of adolescence are almost universal.

Even these poems which are most about the "black experience" (hell, how easily we classify those things which we want to keep away from ourselves!!!) are close to us: perhaps we're all niggers for a while in our lives.

But Negroes are niggers all their lives. They're put down from birth on. And they have to fight to assert any sort of personal existence at all.

The ontological security that most of us take for granted just doesn't exist for most of these kids.

Have a look at this book (think it's probably over-priced at around \$8.00) if you want to find out about blacks-and-whites. It tells much more than a thousand surveys of culturally-deprived-backgrounds-in-integrated-high-school-and-college-students, or negro-acceptance-of-government-relief-social-services.

It's about people, black people.

Paul Paech

## 'going home'

Black Drama Anthology  
 Edited by Woodie King  
 Ron Miller  
 Quote from "Bloodrites"

By Leroi Jones.  
 Retail Price \$2.55  
 Distributed in Australia  
 by Tudor Distributors.

Black people, black people, black people, and more black people, everyday the minority grows larger and stronger and the majority grows smaller and

weaker in America, but it's not just people. It's life and living, loving, dying, growing, shooting-up and blood. It's black drama. This is black-drama. It is "going home", justifying, sustaining itself. This is "going home", physically, mentally and aesthetically.

This is turning the old blues to blackness. It's blackness like the old greats, Shaw & O'Neill couldn't write, a different level of blackness.

This is a black theatre representative of their kind, their pooled desires, plans, resources and

capabilities to throw off the aesthetic and psychic jailers.  
 "raise the dead  
 raise the dead nigger  
 raise the come back  
 raise the race,  
 raise the race,  
 raise the raze,  
 raise it race, raise itself,  
 raise the rays of the sun's ace to raise in the raze of this time  
 and this place for the re -set  
 and the next race ourselves to emerge,  
 burning all inert gases,  
 gassed at the god of guarding the guardians of god who we are god is who we

raise ourselves who we hover in and are raised above our bodies and machines."  
 "Those who are without God,  
 who have lost the spiritual principal,  
 of their lives are not raised,  
 and their race is to their natural deaths no matter how unnatural."

How much more black can it get, how much closer to home can it get? Read it. It is beautifully black, intelligently black, maybe even indecently black, if you don't believe me read it and see.

Ray Wallis.

## R films, but why

**Happy Birthday Wanda June** — Rod Steiger, Susannah York, Directed by Mark Robson.  
**Glass Houses** — Bernard Barrow, Deirdre Lemhan, Jennifer O'Neill, Directed by Alexander Singer.

Now showing at the Warner they're both R films, though it's hard to work out why — a few rude words in **HBWJ** and a couple of breasts and bare backs in **Glass Houses**.

**Happy Birthday Wanda June** is, as Susannah York blatantly

points out while the credits are showing, a film about killing. Big husky adventure-type guy arrives home to his middle class apartment after eight years away in the jungle hunting for diamonds, expecting his son to idolise him (which he does) and his wife to be overjoyed that he's back (she isn't). He acts the real he-man male chauvinist pig — 'educating a woman is like pouring honey over a Swiss watch' — but eventually his

wife shows the son what has been obvious from the start — anyone with an apartment full of stuffed polar bears and zebra skin rugs can't be all good.

**Glass Houses** features (again) sexually permissive America, but (you've guessed it) of course it isn't really like that at all. Dad, fearing that he's past it is currently making it with this sweet young thing, Mum is sitting at home getting more and more cheesed off and while, rather too neatly, their

sweet young daughter is making it with Dad's business associate. Again, rather too neatly, they all (except for Mum who's back home with a lecherous ageing author) accidentally meet at a sensitivity session which shows up their middle class values, their inability to continue once all is known. Hints at the end of Oedipus complexes.

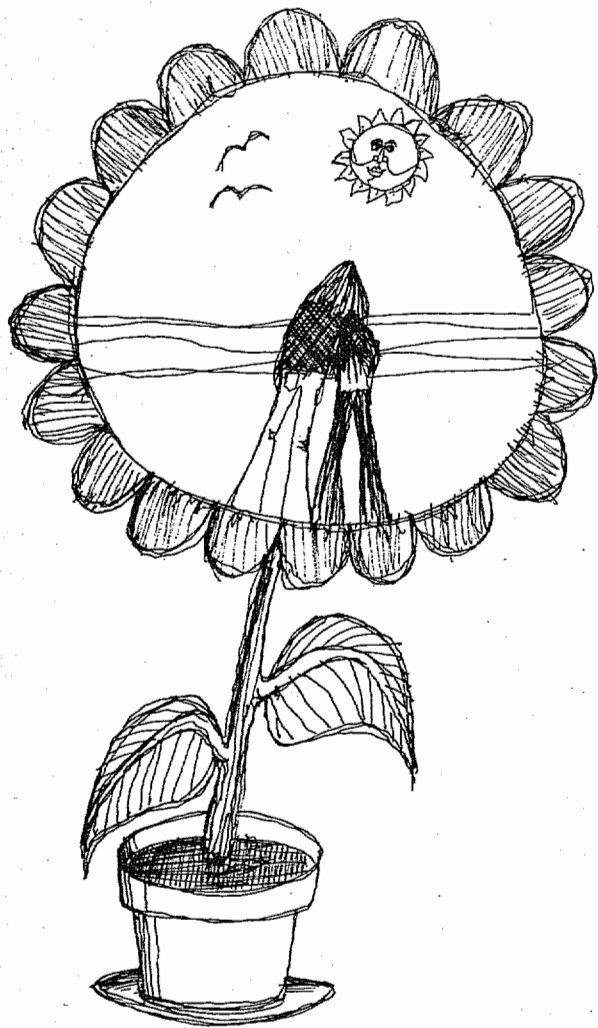
Together, they make a good double, probably worth paying a buck or so to see.

Sandra Hudd.

## films



## Only Be Someone



Only be someone who'll hold me  
re-inforce  
and lock the door  
just for yourself.  
Do not crucify  
your golden lamb skin in remorse  
but gently glow and lie  
in solid oak pride.  
You be my cross  
for worlds  
of wasted wisdom  
my carnaged  
countryside.  
I'll think of a life story  
on a printed card  
for peddling penance  
in private  
Gethsemane.  
I'll bite hard  
on your silver nipple  
and phoenix  
this existence.  
Then you welcome wind and rain  
as a few things amiable  
mutual and mundane.

Mark Knapp

O Margit

lie on your back in a field  
lie til the capeweed strangles your curved white spine  
and clover peeks from your eyeholes  
grinning skull  
then you can know  
then you can feel

O Margit how we

wereit we so warm and by lady lay  
your light warm head in our lap with soft warm fingers  
and friendly breath on our skin O god and  
waking west Victoria on greyhound with love with their dark reading lights  
didit we  
wereit we  
O wereit we warm

didit say our names til morning capeweed til clover  
but we gave them something to strain their old ear for  
and you're married areit you or you've a man  
yes

North Adelaide late summer

so hot  
met this fellow going west and he put the question  
clear  
clean straight out on the footpath where we could both see it easy  
hey man you got any grass?

and I had to tell him  
and I had to hang my <sup>no</sup> dark glassed eyes  
and hed this U.S. accent which made it worse

so he turned and up past the cathedral toward Perth I offered Amphaura shouting but  
and he had this U.S. accent which made it worse <sup>no</sup>

and anyway I was off to see Margit so —

in same shop you you bought a dozen eggs or a bunch of carrots or something  
turned to me and  
kept it in,  
didit you.  
I dont know how hard you tried or if you tried  
or whether you had to but  
you kept it  
in.

at least you nudged and got him to look  
and wave to me by the traffic lights  
from you two in your old little car and I wasn't  
even  
sad.

god we were warm

Phil White 27-10-71

for her

i would throw my mind  
into a matchbox  
and walk into her room  
with my heart  
if only  
she would throw away my matchbox  
and open up my raincoat  
and stroll  
into the storm with me.

Arnold Strals (8-6-72)

## i prefer things this way

when friends kick u in the mouth,  
commend their attention  
and get kicked again.  
Absorb the phenomenon!  
Savor its impact!  
Think of the subtleties!  
Ask for a curved instep  
or perhaps a full heel?  
nextime.

u must consider No! deliberate  
yes! deliberate upon the  
surfaces and possibilities  
What if u had steel lips,  
wooden tongue, & copper teeth?  
Or, what if they'd worn ripple  
soles, leather soles, blunt spikes?  
these things are important.

despite  
these considerations  
the equation is obvious;  
**YOUR BRAINS NEED THEIR FEET.**  
Shakespeare saw this,  
approximately,  
yet that was in a play,  
and this is in a poem,  
and my mouth hurts.

Arnold L. Strals

## The Avoidance of social conventions and vacuum cleaners

Well fed sparrows  
if to well fed  
oft become fat,  
funnily enough,  
and, due to certain laws  
pertaining to the problems of  
gravity  
find it hard to fly  
without hilarity  
as they flump from bench  
to bench trying to find  
more food, which they don't really need  
to grow fatter  
beneath their  
well fluffed  
feathers which won't  
quite sit down properly  
anymore, because they don't fit  
maybe they should go on a diet  
so their feathers would sit down  
like good obedient feathers should  
but I doubt it because sparrows  
rarely adhere to social conventions  
and so they will end up looking  
like large balls of fluff flumping  
from bench to bench trying  
to avoid mistaken  
vacuum cleaners.

Jane Southcott

## Beach

Day was a long walk into the sun  
— sun was empty,  
but your love  
in the night was like a tide  
— the cold of a sea wave  
rising hard against my body

in the moon waters  
of the morning.

— ocean beach,  
— sunrise flecked  
with the rising gulls.

Anon.

bar smith lawns sinking slowly into obscurity  
idle conversations floating thro  
to back country lanes  
to farmhouses  
where idle farmers see them coming  
dont react  
see nothing new  
sow a few more seeds

drinking cold tea out of whisky bottles late in the tractor nights  
returning to a wife made roast dinner  
their idle conversations  
float back to the city  
thro grass smoke of cellar dens  
and fall unheard.



June 28th

**RICHARD WALSH**  
Editor "The Review"  
former editor OZ magazine  
Games Room 1 p.m.

**RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS,  
GRANTS AND BURSARIES FOR  
1973-74**

The Committee for the Award of International Fellowships has pleasure in announcing the following Fellowships and Grants for tenure in 1973-1974:—

The IFUW Ida Smedley MacLean International Fellowship \$2,000  
The CFUW A. Vibert Douglas International Fellowship \$3,000

A number of Grants (not normally exceeding \$600) from the Winifred Cullis Fund  
A number of Grants (not normally exceeding \$600) from the Dorothy Leet Fund

Further information from Miss D. F. McCarthy, Fellowships Convener, Women Graduates Association of South Australia, Unit 2, 15 Rochester Street, Leabrook, 5068.

**IVAN ILLICH  
BRIAN JACKSON**

Full text of their addresses to the Quality of Education Conference, 26th and 27th May, 1972 in the latest

**"COLD COMFORT"**

— 20c at SAUA Office —

**PHILOSOPHY CLUB**

The next two papers to be read to meetings of the Philosophy Club will be:—

**THURSDAY, JUNE 22:**

"Philosophy and the Sociology of Knowledge" (Marx and the theory of knowledge).  
PETER FLYNN, Education Department University of Adelaide.  
7.45 p.m. Lady Symon Library

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 5:**

"Robert Boyle's Philosophy of Nature and Philosophy of History" (Rational Empiricism as an intellectual solution for restoration England).  
BADEN TEAGUE, Welfare Officer, The Union, University of Adelaide. (Mr. Teague has recently submitted a Ph. D. Thesis in History and Philosophy of Science at Cambridge University).  
7.45 p.m. Lady Symon Library

Both talks will be followed by sherry and discussion.

ALL WELCOME

**PHILOSOPHY CLUB**

**ANNUAL  
PHILOSOPHY CAMP**

The University of Adelaide Philosophy Club will hold its annual camp this year at the S.A.Y.C.'s Angas River camp, Macclesfield, from the evening of Friday, July 7, to the afternoon of Sunday, July 9.

A charge of \$5.50 per head, covering all meals and accommodation, will be made to people attending for the full weekend. Five papers on topics of philosophical interest will be read by:

Peter Delin (Psychology, University of Adelaide)

Alan Reeves (Philosophy, University of Adelaide)

Chris Mortensen (Philosophy, University of Adelaide)

Larry Johnson (Philosophy, Flinders University)

Bob Young (Philosophy, Flinders University)

(This is a tentative list)

A full programme giving titles and times of paper readings will be announced soon, together with details of charges for those not staying for the full weekend, the time and place of departure, transport, etc.

Our first annual camp last year was a marked success, and we urge all those interested in discussing philosophical issues and getting to know others with similar interests to keep the weekend of 7th — 9th July free.

# Notices

## RALPH NADER ON CAMPUS!

Nader is being brought out to Australia by the Australian Union of Students and will be speaking at Adelaide University.

In the UNION HALL on FRIDAY, 7th JULY at 11 a.m.

Tickets are available at the S.A.U.A. Office  
\$1.00 Students  
\$1.50 Staff

## TRAVEL NEWS: LIFE MEMBERSHIP OF AUSTRALIAN UNION OF STUDENTS

Vast savings for students and ex-students. The above membership is available to undergraduates, graduates and post graduates up to any age, also past students who did not in fact graduate. Membership fee is \$10.50. After paying this fee and on receipt of Life Membership Card said members and their families may travel under most AUS Travel Schemes.

For further information and application forms contact Mrs. Blanche McGill at any of the following AUS Travel Offices:

Adelaide University (Next to Lady Symon Hall) Mon., wed., Fri. 11-3 p.m. or Phone 23 4333 (Ext. 2089).

Flinders University (under Library Stairs) Tues., Thurs. 10-3 p.m. or Phone 76 0511 (Ext. 2179).

S.A.I.T. Wednesday 2-3 p.m. or Phone 23 3866.

Contact Mrs. McGill (as above) for all your Overseas and Local Travel — RAIL — SEA — AIR — OR BUS. Rail and Bus Concession forms available also.

**MOTOR BIKE REPAIRS:** Very cheap rates compared to exploiting garages — and fairly good quality work. See John Odgers, 64 Stanley St., North Adelaide. (Leave a note if no one at home).

## A.U. SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

1.20 p.m. Thursday, 22nd June, 1972, Lady Symon Hall.

Special General Meeting, called by the President, to discuss giving a proportion of the profits from the 1972 Computer Ball to Bangla Desh. Quorum is 30 voting (i.e. in the Faculty of Science). Members last meeting that was called, failed to make a quorum.

If there is insufficient turn-up on June 22nd, the matter shall not be discussed and NO action shall be taken. I request ALL A.U.Sc.A. members to attend, with identity card.

MARTIN ANDREW,  
President, 1972.

## BROTHER YOU'RE MISSING OUT

Dear friends,

What do you do with Jesus. After all, he said that he came from the Father, and would return to Him, after he rose from the dead. And therefore he must have known what God was all about.

A couple of other things he said: "I came to give you life, life abundantly", and "this is eternal life, that they know you", the only true God". Now, if he was just a man, hopefully preaching, or a maniac, well we'd better not take any notice. But if he was actually God in the flesh, here with us, then what he said is true — i.e. you and I can KNOW God.

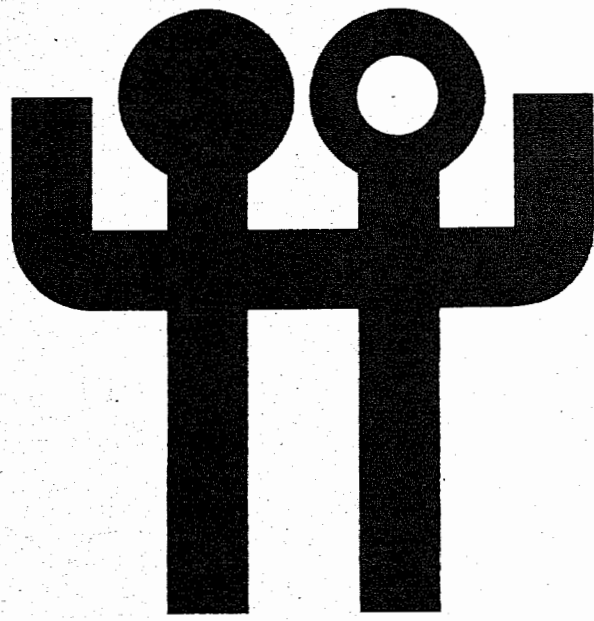
Funny thing, but history says it is true. A few men, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John said it was, and they should know, they lived with him. And a few others saw him too, after he was crucified and locked in the tomb — like Peter, James, even Thomas' doubts were put at rest when he saw the wounds from the nails.

But that's not all; later history tells us that many of his followers saw him, in fact more than 500 of them.

And today people everywhere are reconsidering what Christianity is about, and finding this same Jesus to be alive, just as his followers did.

We only ask you to give yourself a chance, search the evidence for yourself, for if this Jesus is what life's all about, then brother, you're missing out.

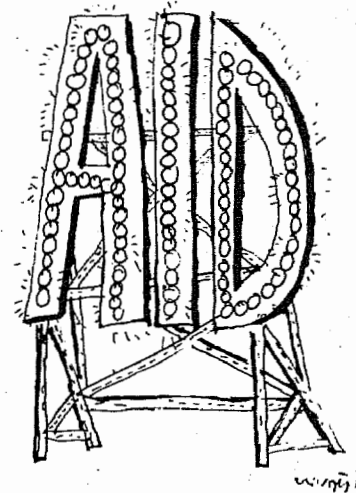
Yours sincerely,  
Russell Bartlett.



# DEVELOPMENT ACTION

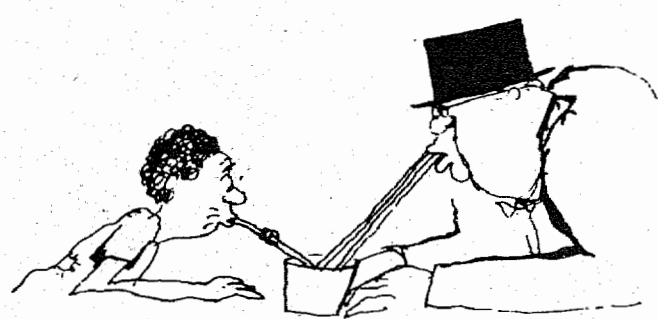
### A Conference for Students

- INTERNATIONAL SPEAKER
- FILMS — SIMULATION GAMES
- SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS
- REPORTS FROM I.D.A. INDONESIA PROJECT MEMBERS
- SEMINARS (Choose one out of four)
  - on (1) Australian Aid in Indonesia.
  - (2) Colonialism in Papua New Guinea.
  - (3) Crisis In Bangla Desh.
  - (4) Cultural imperialism and the Australian Aboriginal.



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Student Christian Movement

"For the millions who do without two meals a day, the only form in which God dare appear is food."  
Mahatma Ghandi



JUNE 30th - JULY 2nd.  
At  
"TATACHILLA", McLAREN VALE.

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COST: \$5.75  
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NOT THAT ALL THE STAFF'S ECCENTRIC, BUT IT DOES HELP, SAY A PHOTOGRAPHER, TO BE SEEN ALL OVER AUSTRALIA, AND YOUR LOCAL U CORRESPONDENT NEEDS PHOTOGRAPHERS, REPORTERS, EDITORS, ETC. YOU WANT IT, HE NEEDS YOU. HELP IMPROVE YOUR NATIONAL STUDENT NEWSPAPER.

**THINK BIG**

join the staff!

REMEMBER, IF YOU DON'T LIKE NATIONAL, IT'S UP TO YOU TO CHANGE IT. DROP IN TO SEE YOUR LOCAL U CORRESPONDENT TODAY, WHILE YOU'RE THINKING OF IT, AT THE... ON... DIT... OFFICE.

# United's

VIEWER'S FINAL HEAT NUMBER 7,

JUDGE'S 3RD SPECIAL

PERFORMANCE GRAND FINAL

## TALENT QUEST

We of United are tremendously excited about this

Direct from the States — whip cracking act  
nude drumming act Rodney Sweet and lovely Denise Alexander  
juggling and magic act — and many more.

There's still room for you — so come on now — entry forms now available from SAUA Office.



BE IN IT FOR A LARK  
1.00 p.m. THURSDAY, 22nd JUNE, UNION HALL.

# Testis to be cut.

## CENSORSHIP — CONSERVATISM — AND THE RULE OF THE LAW SCHOOL

Students should be aware of ever-increasing movements for repression of their role in the university community. The attempted implementation of the Rights and Responsibilities Report was but one aspect, yet another being the concerted efforts to preclude students from representation on the Education Committee (see ON DIT 11). The attempts and manoeuvres to erode the liberties and effective participation of students are gaining momentum, and we may now be witnessing a comparative lull before the storm. The latest manifestation of these totally undesirable trends has appeared in the Law School. The argument centres upon the production of the student magazine "Testis".

Traditionally the vast majority of Law students have been conservative in respect of political activity and involvement in current affairs. A slight shift from this position is now evident, particularly with the formation of the Legal Aid Group and with student representation on the Law Faculty. The latest indication has been the appearance of "Testis" — a publication containing a mixture of interesting, well-researched articles together with the more convivial attractions. In fact "Testis" has emerged as the best organised, most worthwhile scheme indulged in by Law students in recent years.

But its position is being undermined. Its future is uncertain.

For the Head of the Department of Law, Professor Lucke, has thrown down the gauntlet.

The big stick is being wielded. Make "Testis" clean, polite, inoffensive (or in real terms, ineffectual, peevish, impotent) or stop production.

Part of a letter from Lucke to the supervisors is as follows:—

"You explained to me then that each issue would be produced by a different group of editors. An obvious weakness of such a system is that it becomes difficult to maintain a consistently responsible editorial policy. It seems to me that Testis 4 has caused this weakness to become all too apparent. (The editors) ... have produced such an injudicious mixture of worthwhile material, incoherent clap-trap and disgusting smut that you have to forgive me for asking myself just what it is that the department has been supporting. I should be most grateful if you ... would explain to me, at your earliest convenience, what steps you intend to take to ensure a more consistently responsible editorial policy. Let me make it clear that your current policy has ceased to be an acceptable basis for the continuation of departmental support."

The issues raised by this belligerent ultimatum are obviously of an extremely serious nature.

"Testis" contained four letter words common to and employed by so many and accepted as being in existence by most reasonable persons, while the only other remotely questionable material printed, was a reference to the Dean of the Department, Professor Castles. But in relation to this aspect, a public apology has been issued. Acting reasonably in asking for an apology, Castles has been satisfied and sanely and rationally has let the matter rest.

But Lucke marches on. The latest, most obnoxious tactic consists of a scheme whereby the Committee of the Law Students Society is to act as censor for all future editions of "Testis". Hence students originally elected to organise social, and sporting functions, are now to play the part of literary censors acting pursuant to guidelines unbeknown to all. What standards and terms of reference with respect to censorship of material will be employed? Those that just happen to coincide with the views of Lucke?

However, the most peculiar feature in this chain of unfortunate events is the selection of the Law Students Committee as censor. It was elected at the beginning of the year at best in an air of mystery, at worst in an orgy of corruption. For the returning officers were self-appointed, names were removed from the ballot paper, the requisite notice for the election was not complied with, requirements of the Law Students Society Constitution were ignored and altered at will. There has been no annual general meeting for 20 months. In fact it could be reasonably argued that the present Committee is a totally illegal body. Incredibly, however, this is the very group that Lucke believes should act as moral guardian and protector of values. It is the group in which so much trust and faith has been placed in a valiant endeavor to hide the Law School from the outside world, and to maintain it maimed, strangled, struggling and perpetuating its agonizing role as an anachronistic dummy.

Nor must the wider issues be neglected. The concept of academic freedom must include the freedom to teach, learn, speak, write, think and inquire. It must apply to students as well as staff. Students must be given the freedom to organise their own activities. If one should be offended or slandered by some publication, then the appropriate remedy lies in the courts and may be pursued therein. Thus the necessity or obligation for a vicious, authoritarian, administrative backlash is not only non-existent but also remains completely undesirable, pointless and harmful. In fact, an opposite course is more appropriate, for there is a strong argument in favor of allowing university publications to remain free of and enjoy privileges from prosecution. At the very least, such an ideal can be strived for if enlightened thinking prevails, whilst still adhering to essential concepts of equality before the law and impartiality of the law.

But the basic premise must remain, namely, that all forms of censorship are undesirable and fundamentally illiberal. The act of censorship is an infringement of the liberty and rights of the individual, for it restricts freedom of speech and freedom of thought. An opposing argument may be that there is now a decline of morality, that such a decline should be arrested, and thus censorship be supported. But the assumptions contained in such a theory are dubious, unrealistic, and cannot be supported by evidence. With respect to university publications there is no valid reason why their contents should be suppressed, withheld or altered, either on political, social, moral or any other grounds.

Thus in relation to the Law School several vital questions remain unanswered:—

— upon what basis has Lucke the right to demand a "more consistently responsible editorial policy?"

— what is a "consistently responsible editorial policy" and according to what standards and whose judgement?

— what is meant by the unduly emotive expressions: "incoherent clap-trap" and "disgusting smut" and according to whose values?

— what right has Lucke to force his views and impose censorship upon the university community?

— from where does Lucke derive the right to act as judge, jury and legislator?

One can only conclude that the provocative attitude adopted will lead to an unprecedented, unwarranted rise in intra-departmental tensions. Having experienced the friction and hostility generated by the Manwell affair, it seems reasonable to query why an outbreak of similar ill-feeling should be allowed to prevail. If the Head of a University department is incapable of statesmanship, then his responsibility for office is open to serious questioning.

Reprinted from "RITE UP" June '72

## YOU, SIR, ARE A SENATOR ... LAGO

On Tuesday, June 13, forty people attended a meeting in the Law Lecture Theatre, to consider the implications of a letter from Professor Lucke to editors of TESTIS.

The debate reached its high point during an assertion that TESTIS is the official organ of the law student body.

For the most part the debate was sterile and morbid. The obsession with procedure which is a hall-mark of law-debating aided the general break-down in communications.

Michael Davis made a liberal plea against any form of censorship of the magazine by anyone except the editors of Testis. A Committee member said he was sick of the discussion and that any motion, carried or defeated, would be ignored by the committee, because this meeting was illegal.

It was suggested that the Committee itself had not been democratically elected, and for a time the meeting assumed a different context, to discuss the painful irregularity of general meetings.

The same committee member's contribution to this section of debate (in a meeting whose legality he did not recognise) was a statement to the effect that the committee intended to hold annual general meetings once a month. Nothing it seems, is impossible ...

The motions before the meeting were:—

1. a) That this meeting censures the Law Students' Society Committee for not putting the question of the publication of TESTIS to a general student meeting.

1. b) That this meeting of law students rejects any censorship or checking of TESTIS by any group except the editors.

2. a) That there should be a student meeting to decide what should be done.

2. b) That there should be a general meeting to decide:

i) who should be responsible for TESTIS.

ii) if the Law Students' Society Committee should be responsible, then to decide what that policy should be.

All motions carried.

That minutes of the type displayed in Prof. Lucke's letter can still cause student bodies to writhe in pain and jangle their balls is sad testimony to the trivial and egotistical introversion of all factions within the clique and cliché-ridden academic community.

Rosemary O'Grady.

## POST SCRIPT

From enquiries I have made concerning the situation I have been given to understand that the committee decided to hold a general meeting which was held last Friday.

There were two motions debated.

1. To ratify the committees actions in undertaking to censor testis according to their own criteria.

2. The policy should be that only the editors had the right to censor Testis.

The second motion was moved by Davis. The first motion after considerable procedural chaos was put and vote was 30 all.

The president without putting the second motion cast his vote in favor of his own actions by ratifying the policy of the committee and passing the first motion.

At the meeting Mike Davis, made it clear he did not write "Rite Up" and indeed, he disagreed with certain sentiments expressed in it despite the implications contained in the "open letter to Law students" which was written as a reply to Right Up by the committee. The relevant documents can be found in the SAUA Office.

Peter Love



Colombo Plan Students Assoc.  
Overseas Catholic Students  
Assoc.

COMBINED HORSE RIDING  
TO  
WINERIES  
AND  
BARBECUE  
BAROSSA VALLEY  
ADVENTURES

DATE: 1st July, 1972 — Saturday.

TIME: 9.00 a.m.

Meeting Place:— University Footbridge, Victoria Drive.

Costs:— about \$1.50 (members), \$1.80 (non-members) — Transport and B-B-Q.

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CONTACT:— Mr. Lim (67 1279).

Mr. Vincent Lai (67 1226).

Miss Monica Khew (23 4850).

before 24th June, 1972.



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THURSDAY: JUNE 22

1. DAMIEN MANSFIELD — Pianoforte Sonata in C minor (Posth.) — Schubert (1797-1828) Allegro-Adagio-Menuetto: Trio — Allegro.
2. PETER WATERS — Pianoforte Sonata in B flat (Posth.) — Schubert. Molto moderato-Andante sostenuto — Scherzo: allegro vivace — Allegro ma non troppo

THURSDAY: JUNE 29

- BOGDAN KAZMIERCZAK (Violin) — PETER WATERS (Pianoforte)
1. Chaconne for Solo Violin — J. S. Bach (1685-1750)
  2. Rondo in G — Mozart (1756-1791)
  3. Tzigane — Ravel (1875-1937)

THURSDAY: JULY 6

1. DAVID GALLIVER (Tenor) — LANCE DOSSOR (Pianoforte) — PATRICK BRISLAN (French Horn) Liebesbotschaft — Schubert (1797-1828). Der Fischer, Im Fruhling, Erlkonig, Auf Dem Strom.
2. LANCE DOSSOR — Pianoforte Sonata in A minor Op. 42 — Schubert. Moderato-Andante poco moto — Scherzo: allegro vivace — Rondo: allegro vivace.

THURSDAY: JULY 13

- JAMES WHITEHEAD (Violoncello) — LANCE DOSSOR (Pianoforte)
1. Variations in F, on a theme from "The Magic Flute" (Mozart) Op. 66 — Beethoven (1770-1827)
  2. Sonata in A for Violoncello and Pianoforte, Op. 69 — Beethoven. Allegro, ma non tanto — Scherzo: Allegro molto — Adagio Cantabile/Allegro vivace.

THURSDAY: JULY 20

1. DAVID MCKIMMING. Pianoforte Sonata in A minor Op. 143 — Schubert (1797-1828). Allegro giusto-Andante — Allegro vivace.
2. CLEMENS LESKE Pianoforte Sonata in A major Op. 120 — Schubert. Allegro moderato-Andante — Allegro.

THURSDAYS: ELDER HALL  
1.10 p.m.



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