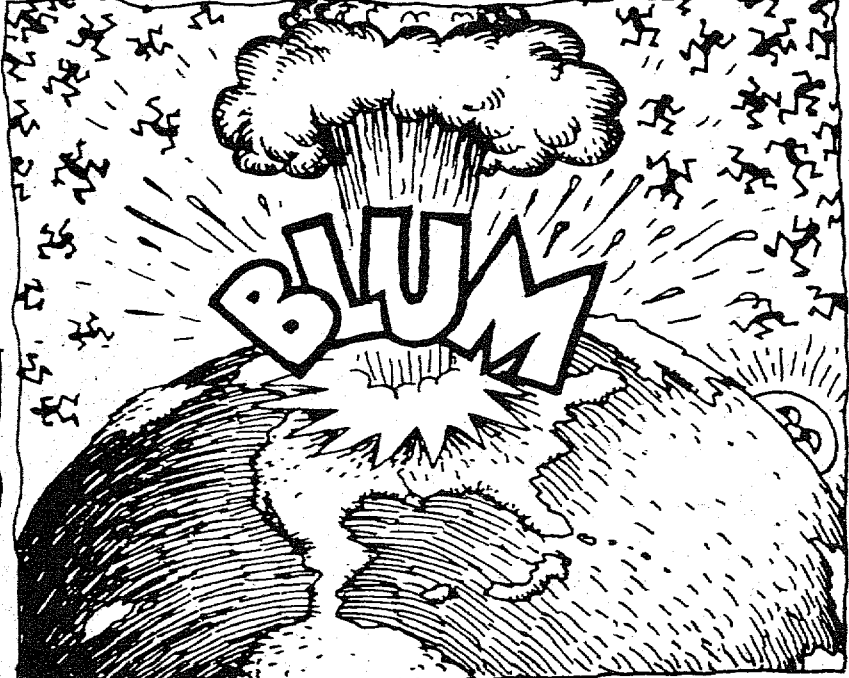
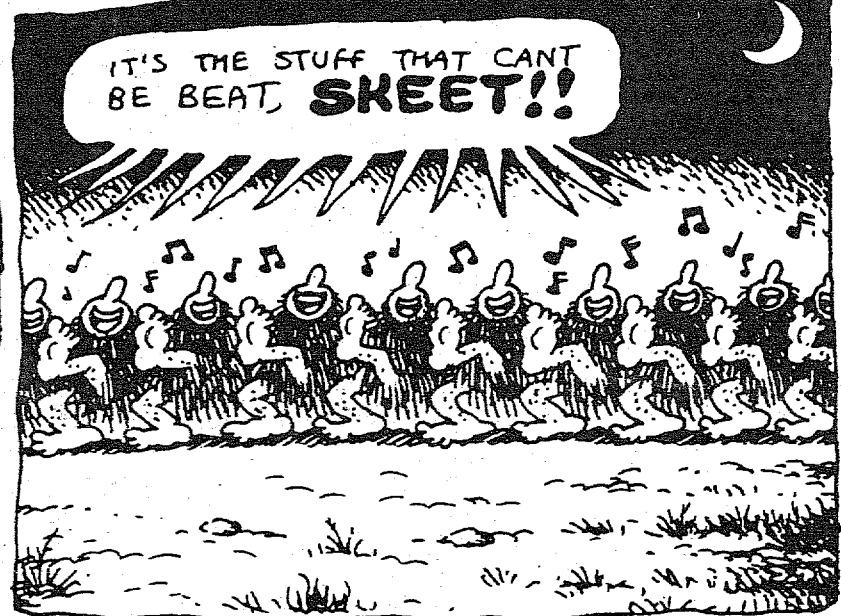
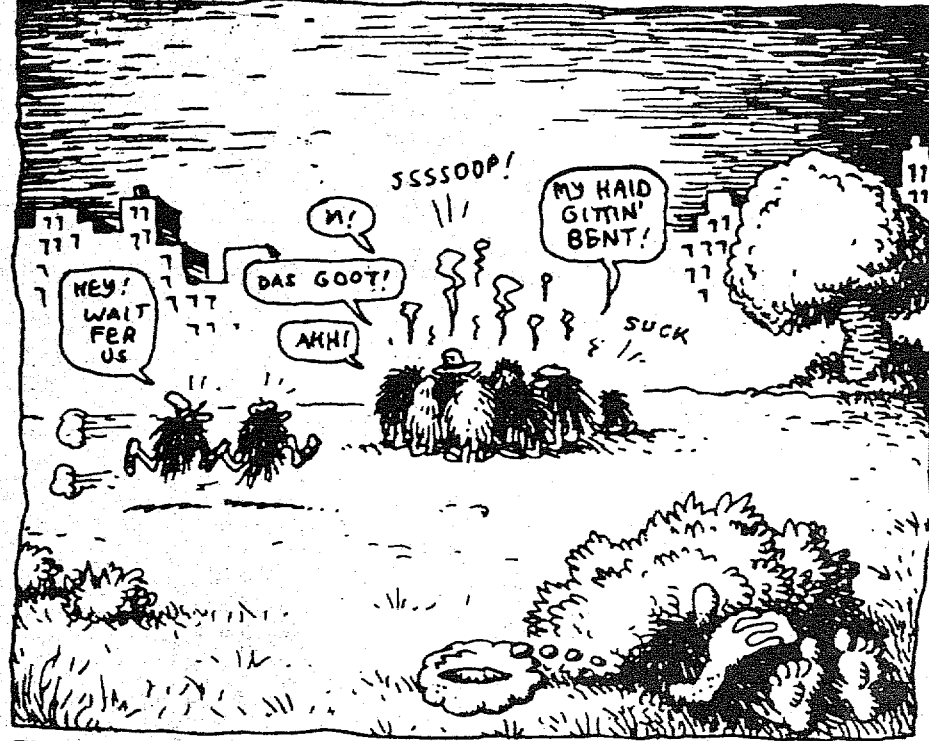


STRAWN 1000

on dit 6

4th April 1972

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



R. CRUMB
THE HAPPY HIPPIY CARTOONIST

ON DIT

No. 6

April 4th 1972

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

Printed by Smedley Press Pty. Ltd.,
33 Hastings St., Glenelg.

Published by
the Student's Association
University of Adelaide

New Moon, 14th		APRIL					Full Moon, 28th	
Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.		
		4	5	6	7			
10	11	12	13	14				
17	18	19	20	21				
24	25	26	27	28				

ADVERTISING IN THIS JOURNAL

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

The basic rate to outside advertisers is \$150 per square inch or \$160 per full page \$100 per half page \$50 per quarter page \$30 per eighth page

Ads should be booked and copy provided up to seven days before publication. Classified Ads should be booked up to five days before publication.

Contact Mrs. Osmond.
Students' Association Office,
Phone 23 2412.

Students wanted to sell advertising space in ON DIT on a commission basis. Contact Mrs. Osmond, Students' Association Office, Phone 23 2412.

Copy deadline for next edition Wednesday, 5th April.

ARTS FACULTY NEWS

In its usual civilised and dignified fashion, Faculty proceeded slowly through a long agenda. (A faculty meeting is an essential part of your uni education - make sure you attend at least one during your career.)

Of most interest were the matters referred to the Faculty's B.A. Committee. These centred on the acceptability of subjects taken at another university as part of an Adelaide degree. The Committee is now drawing up a schedule of subjects available at Flinders which it will recommend should be admissible as part of an Adelaide degree. It is also considering granting first year status at Adelaide (i.e. 4 subjects) to a student who has completed first year at Flinders (3 subjects).

Also, the Faculty moved to make the recognition of subjects not offered at Adelaide more flexible. (Previously equivalence of content as well as of standard had been demanded.) e.g. If you had done Tibetan History I in the University of South West Dakota, you would not have been able to count it as History I at Adelaide because of the differing content of the Adelaide History course.)

An item not debated (through lack of time) was a suggestion from Mr. Mares re avoiding the Advertiser Lane trauma each December. This will come up next meeting. In a similar vein, Faculty at its previous meeting moved that credits and distinctions no longer be graded, but published in alphabetical order only. (This is to take effect next year, if not before - the wheels of progress turn slowly.)

Now finally, I wish to raise a few general matters concerning the Arts Faculty. As one of five students on Faculty I represent my own views and attempt to represent the always evident and articulate "general will" of students (and I wish it was/could be).

The Faculty is certainly a slow-moving body, but this does not necessarily equate with conservatism. However, for much to be achieved, student support is needed. At the moment the Faculty has on the books a resolution in favor of Staff-Student Departmental Committees. It only needs student initiative to make them a reality. (I hope to deal with the arguments for and against such committees - i.e. being sucked into the system - in the next ON DIT.)

There also exists the Report of the B.A. Subcommittee (and the submissions to it) which led to the appointment of the current B.A. Committee (non-sub) - copies of this are available from Mr. King, the Faculty Secretary, 1st floor, Mitchell Building. Students interested in reforming the Faculty should obtain a copy of that excellent and stimulating report, (i.e. I chaired the Sub-committee). Parts of the report will also appear in the next ON DIT (hopefully).

Yours benevolently and
(always) bureaucratically,
Brian Samuels.

UTOPIA

CAMPUS

Intellectual masturbation continues to be popular. We have no less than 3 Women's Lib. groups at present, yet the stimulating weekly meetings of 3rd term have yet to reappear. It's about time some women pulled their fingers out.

Meanwhile both the Philosophy Club (Prof. Smart on his view of philosophy) and the History Club (Drs. Young and Etherington on "What History means to me) have held well-attended and entertaining meetings. "United" has also struck with its spontaneous demo in support of Steele Hall - long may Jack Richards reign, may he defend our shores, etc.

Which leads Utopia to comment on how the Campus has now turned full circle. Those with long memories will know that Students for Democratic Action (SDA) began in 1968 with a similar demo, when the Dunstan government lost office by a 43 per cent vote.

CHANGE

SDA is now defunct of course, but its progeny, WSA, Power to the People Movement, and ARM, all live, and are variously searching for a 'Correct lines'.

The following quotation seems apt. "I am an unashamed reformist and so is everyone else who is prepared to discuss social change. . . If by 'revolution' you mean large and rapid changes in the social order, then you are an ambitious reformist and you might as well realize this and get on with the job. Talk of 'total revolution' is political masturbation." - the whole of Ralph Champion's brief article is very good reading. (See the latest "Arena" - No. 28).

LIVE IN THE PERIODICALS ROOM

Utopia hopes that some readers have already secured a few second-hand book bargains. Another source of stimulating ideas at minimum outlay is the Barr's Periodical Section, where a weekly browse along the new periodicals shelves is well repaid.

In the Australian field, Arena, Meanjin and the Australian Book Review are particularly rewarding, while Overland and the Australian Left Review are often useful. South Australian counterparts are non-existent, but the quarterly "Issue" isn't too bad. In particular, it reprints papers given at our Adult Education Department Seminars, which most uni students cannot find time to attend. Back numbers are still available, including those on Women's Lib and the Media. (Adult Ed. Dept., 3rd Floor, Library Complex).

BOOKS

Returning to books, it's about time Abbie Hoffman's "Revolution For The Hell Of It" was removed from the banned list. Reading it was the only thing that kept your columnist sane during swotul last year - "I don't like the concept of a movement built on sacrifice, dedication, responsibility, anger, frustration and guilt. . . Stop trying to organize everybody but yourself. Begin to live your vision."

Another particularly seductive passage at exam-time ran as follows - "Fantasy is the only truth. Once we had a demonstration at the Daily News Building. About 300 people smoked pot, danced, sprayed the reporters with body deodorant, burned money, handed out leaflets to all the employees that began: "Dear fellow member of the Communist conspiracy. . ." We called it an Alternative Fantasy. . . Nobody understood it. That is, nobody could explain what it all meant yet everyone was fascinated. It was pure information, pure imagery, which in the end is truth."

Finally, one last passage which seems especially relevant for uni students, since if we accept its validity, we are strategically placed in society to act upon it.

"Information is the key to survival. Information is what the struggle is all about. As long as I knew what I was doing better than the people I encountered knew what they were doing, I would survive.

SUBVERSIVE NOTE

To end what has obviously been a subversive and communist-inspired column, I draw a quotation from Theodore Roszak's eminently respectable book, "The Making of a Counter Culture". The concluding section contains these words of Chuang-tzu:

"The wise man, when he must govern, knows how to do nothing. Letting things alone, he rests in his original nature. If he loves his own person enough to let it rest in its original truth, he will govern others without hurting them. Let him keep the deep drives in his own guts from going into action. Let him keep still, not looking, not hearing. Let him sit like a corpse, with the dragon power alive all around him. In complete silence, his voice will be like thunder."

Portnoy.

Anti-fees campaign being planned (still!).

x x x

Ivan Illich and Michael Young are coming to Australia for a "Quality of Education" Conference in May.

Tom Tescher and Andrew are both working with a FAUSA committee investigating desirability and viability of an Open University. (Report late 1972).

Academic Board at Uni New England has approved a scheme enabling students to set up own courses. Then can count up to 1/2 degree. Provisos a) Board must approve b) Staff members available to take it.

AUC report to be published in August - belts may be even tighter in next triennium.

Brian

RMIT SECEDES FROM AUS

28th March, 1972.

Issued by Andrew Greig, President, on behalf of the 28th Students' Representative Council, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Last night, Monday, 27th March, 1972, at their fourth special meeting, the 28th Students' Representative Council of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology passed the following motion:

"That the Students' Representative Council of Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology secede from the Australian Union of Students."

The motion was carried by a small margin after an extended and heated debate, for two main reasons:

1. The inability of the S.R.C. to pay their fees to A.U.S. and remain within their budget for 1972.

The S.R.C.'s auditor spoke to the meeting on the financial implications of seceding from-remaining in A.U.S.

Capital funds had been used in 1971 to the extent of several thousand dollars to finance the S.R.C. Budget. To pay the increased fees of A.U.S. would lead to further depletion of Capital funds.

2. Opinion was also expressed that the R.M.I.T. student body was not getting sufficient return for the fee paid.

Andrew L. Greig,
President, 28th S.R.C.



"Hi Ted, you prayed?"

**UNITE AGAINST
WOMEN'S LIBERATION**

The Editor,
On Dit,
Enough is enough, and that is exactly what we have had of the bigoted, myopic stupidity churned out by women's lib. and their self-indulging friends in the mass media. Both of them need to be struck by the cold hand of reality, so as to precipitate a landslide return to normality.

Now then, have you studied the Hollywood era of late 50s-60s. Let me remind you:-

Slightly above average husky, rugged male (i.e. viz. YOU) meets (by some chance or other) a super way out gas turned on chick (gasp, pant, drool) who cottons onto the game like a superbly trained abalone. You, need it be said, rise to the occasion, and this chick repays your kindness with a casual smokey-grey, "Hey, ah, honey - (pause) ummm, how about the two of us go to my place for coffee, huhh?" Now, you are not about to let this pass through your hands; so off you go in your hot Chevy, down the LA. Freeway, past W.B. Studios, and out to Beverly Hills.

Do you follow the script? Good.
Well, coffee (Maxwell House instant freeze) and Jack Daniels on the rocks are imbibed. But before serving the second course this bright chick says "Say, sugar-pie, I'll, ah, just slip into something a little more comfortable, you know." (Which he does, so 'she does so.) Needless to relate, the coffee goes cold, and the ice pollutes the bourbon, because this chick ain't stupid, no sir! She slinks out with her boobs getting frost-bite (being barely protected by something comfortable) and you can even see the goose-pimples. And her (ahem) is quite obviously there. Well, as you know, give an inch and you give a mile, which you obligingly do - in fact you do it all night. (For breakfast, coffee and bourbon).

But, does this happen to you, off the silver screen, in true life? No, you wanking faggot, of course not. Why? - because none of the birds know how to go about it. (But you do, oh yes, with finesse, without hesitation.) But not one of these birds will ever act the turned-on chick because the women's lib. won't let them. If the Hollywood magnates could just be allowed to get at these masses of females, who are just crawling to know how, there could be an abundant supply of seductive, extrovert, intelligent, independent, groovy chicks, just begging to drag you to bed (as you deserve. Why should you do all the hard work for a mere attempt - chance at a promise.) The romantic French bird is no myth, nor is the Hollywood chick. But women's lib., with its origins in the wowerism of the 1900s, the stupidity of the peasants, and the bitchiness of convicts, rules with tyranny, impassing its own masochism.
So, clamour for the return of the socially educating film. The sort of flick that'll show her how it's done - that will discard frightened robes of spinster group, and let the chicks follow the true freedom of their libido right to your pad. Then retire, spend your life as a full-time stud, getting yourself worn just silly every night.
Way out man, way out!!! (pant, pant, dribble).
The Gumbo

A FESTIVAL FOR WHO?

Dear Sir,
F. Greenhouse (?) implies in his letter (ON DIT 28-3-72) that the Jazz Rock and Blues Club and Aquarius made no attempt to bring any of the Festival artists to campus. His suggestion that we could have arranged our own little Expression '72 displays an ignorance of the facts.

In fact, the Jazz Rock and Blues Club in conjunction with Aquarius did make strenuous efforts to bring some of the Expression '72 rock groups to campus for performances within the price range of the average student's budget. However, the Festival organisers would not allow Spectrum and La De Das to perform on campus during the Festival.

It seems that the Festival is only for the people who can afford to pay the price, and that campus gigs are not part of the organisers' scheme of things. Greenhouse? should aim his barbs at the cultural capitalists uptown, rather than at the music-for-the-people people on campus.

Fred Bloch.

Dear Sir,
A number of voluntary helpers run three Bargain Centres, to aid in financing our Special Education Programme.
The shops sell anything that has been donated, at prices ranging from 2c. to \$2.00. As an example, an average price for a good quality dress would be 75c.
Over the past weeks, we have had a number of students in, buying old scarves, blazers, naval uniforms, etc., so it seems like a good idea to ask you to publicise the shops in your columns, because:-
(1) Students may welcome the chance to pick up way-out gear at nothing prices.
(2) Affluent students may like to give us their old clothes to sell.
(3) We need the money.
(4) There may be an odd student who would give a half-day to serve behind the counter, learning how to be a shop-keeper, for no pay.
(5) Students may have non-affluent friends with babies or young children to clothe - we have a big range of children's clothing.
(6) We sometimes have text books, and often have fringe reading books for from 5 to 20c.
The enclosed duplicated pamphlet (we are sending some extra copies that you might, perhaps be good enough to arrange to display on Notice Boards at the University), gives details of where the shops are, and what they sell. It isn't quite true, because the Bargain Boutique (opposite Warradale Railway Station) is open on Mondays.
I hope you can help us with publicity.
(Mrs.) A. V. Eszenyi.
President.

THE AUTISTIC CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION OF S.A. (INC.)
has THREE shops, run by voluntary helpers, selling donated goods. Proceeds assist in the maintenance of the SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME, which helps young autistic children to learn to live a more normal, and happier life.
These are :-
BARGAIN CENTRE-BOOK EXCHANGE, 251 Seacombe Road, South Brighton.
BARGAIN CENTRE-BOOK EXCHANGE, 67a Finnis Street, Marion. (Phone 96 6522).
BARGAIN BOUTIQUE, 42b Addison Road, Warradale.
The shops sell: Jewellery, Clean Clothing and Shoes, Household Goods, Potplants and Cut Flowers, Jams and Preserves, New Handiwork, Books (including children's, comics and paperbacks), Stamp Collections, Furniture, Novelties and Toys, Tools and Utensils, China and Ornaments, Fruit and Vegetables (e.g. lemons, oranges and tomatoes).
DONATIONS OF GOODS would be most welcome and can be left at any of the shops during trading hours or with:
Mrs. Carthy - 36 Yarmouth St., Brighton - 96 5684.
Mrs. Jordan - 10 Third Ave., Ascot Park - 76 4173.
A pick-up of goods can be arranged by ringing any of the numbers listed above or by leaving a message with Mrs. Ragless (96 3194) or Mrs. Stahl (78 2585).
TRADING HOURS:
TUESDAY to FRIDAY - 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
SATURDAY - 9 a.m. - 11 a.m.

EGOMANIACS ON CAMPUS
Dear Sir,
Over the past few weeks, I have had the displeasure to note an increase in the antics of students at this university. It has seemed that the days of "young gentlemen letting off steam" smashing pianos, etc. were thankfully gone. But now under the name of United these egomaniacs amongst us have the opportunity to gain the attention they crave.
All students see through the shallow veneers of these self appointed campus jesters. They are obviously in need of help (personality wise) and the best thing their fellow students can do for them; is to ignore their cheap games and force them to face up to the inadequacies which motivate them.
Trevor Davis,
2nd yr. Arts.

LETTERS

VIVISECTION



UNITE AGAINST UNITED
Dear Sir,
On behalf of all the intelligent members of this university, I would like to lodge a protest, and initiate a crusade against the actions of a certain unruly element on campus - namely, the members of the so-called Club of United (one wonders at the integrity of those who prescribe the standards in the formation of Clubs!!!)
Not only is the outrageous behaviour of this group of heathen hooligans a disruptive influence on those of us who are here for a serious purpose, viz. to get an education; I say again, not only this, but they are also deeply offending those of us who value our past and heritage very dearly. To remember those bygone days of black jeans, jelly-rolls, sloppy-job and beehives, affords me many hours of reminiscent pleasure. Now that I have matured, I look back on this time with a paternal regard, and I react with paternal anger on seeing my humble beginnings made the subject of derision.

These should be seen as one chapter in the history of our development, and as such should be treated with the humility and reverence they justly deserve. This period is a monument to our national heritage and should not be the object of such an immature and pathetic attempt at satire! Incidentally, one would expect a more refined mode of behaviour from these older students, who are the models our impressionable freshers freely imitate.

Even more offensive and degrading was the nauseating display of anti-monarchy behaviour seen last week! How dare anyone question or deride the power of the monarchy? Without such an institution, deeply rooted in history, steeped in tradition, we would have nowhere to turn for stability and security. Without the strength of the monarchy, this country would soon collapse into a shambles. And these vile young upstarts, devoid of any respect for intelligence, education and freedom, proceed to defile this time-honoured institution with no consideration of the pain this might cause me, and others like me! This is little short of treason!

And so I call to all of you: you, who are intent on pursuing your studies without rude interruptions; you, who revere your heritage; you, who love, honour and obey; you, and all Christians alike, let us all rise and once and for all, quash this subversive element! United, **BEWARE!**

Yours sincerely,
B. Mangalis.

BOGUS AGAIN

Good Sir,
Ma Bogus, the Grand Old Lady of Decency (as she is affectionately called) is alive, well and smut fighting fit. She is now officially part of the unofficial M.A.C., D.L.P., "Mother of Five", "Shocked Reader", "Angry Father of Teenage Daughter", "Concerned", front against porn., drugs, sex and violence, the arch villain Hawke, Campus agitation, pinko swine, "That Green Hussy" and on the local front United and Bogus.

She wishes to make it clear, now that her illustrious name is again being scribbled that allegations that she has fallen foul of the President of the Methodist Conference are entirely false. "He couldn't rub me out" she said in an interview. Her advice to all the morally corruptible young freshers as follows:

- (1) Take at least 3 cold showers a day;
- (2) Cut the Hokus Bogus;
- (3) Unite against united;
- (4) Abort Son of Humour;
- (5) Don't meddle with Heddle;
- (6) Fight the Good Fight;
- (7) Guard your most precious jewel;
- (8) Have your eyes tested and beware!

Yours in Ma Bogus,
Crown Prince Alfred,
Her only Son and Heir.

Dear Sir,
Your rather tragi-comic cartoon about 'Orville' the rat, (ON DIT 21 / 3 / 72), although seemingly harmless, set me thinking about what exactly does go in psychology pracs. Having never attended one of these sessions, I cannot make any firsthand comments and can only go on what I have heard; which incidentally, brought about my decision not to study psychology, although I am quite interested in the subject. It never fails to disgust me when I hear students discussing their "sweet little rats", and what they are going to call their new "pets", when they know full well what fate is in store for these poor creatures; that is, useless brainwashing by means of food, bells and electric shocks, and then probable transferral to the biology labs. How can people be so callous? I think that most humanitarians would agree that man has no right to abuse any living, sentient creature, however lowly.

Psychological research is just one branch of vivisection, or experiments on living animals. Especially in the study of shock, dogs and cats have been tortured in indescribably horrible experiments, many appearing to stem from nothing more than pure sadism. This perhaps is hard to believe, but it is a fact that vivisection brutalizes human beings until they no longer value the life that is entirely at their mercy. It is called "a preparation". Considering the more humane and more efficient alternatives that are now, and could be made, available, it is horrible to think that the number of useless animals experiments increases each year. Atrocities even worse than those perpetrated on humans in the Nazi concentration camps, are being carried out today on helpless animals, in the fields of medical, chemical, dental and psychological research. Consider the rat that is confined in a small, airtight box containing an automobile warning device, and then driven into convulsions and eventual death by the continual, deafening sound. Can you think of a valid reason for such an experiment? Unfortunately, it is but one of many having absolutely no value at any time for humanity in general.

Yours sincerely,
(Miss) A. A. Hodges

SYA

Adelaide, March 23 . . .
A meeting was held here today at 287 Rundle Street, by the SYA High School Group concerning the recent events at St. Peters College. The SYA High School Group has contact with 12 schools in the Adelaide area.

The meeting passed the following resolutions:-

- (1) We demand the immediate reinstatement of Michael Trevaskis, a victim of the repressive headmaster at St. Peters College.
- (2) We demand the freedom of political activity in the high schools, i.e., the right to inform students of the political questions of the day.
- (3) We demand the freedom of speech and of the press for all students without victimisation.
- (4) We demand the right of students to express individuality not only in appearance but in all other aspects of school life.

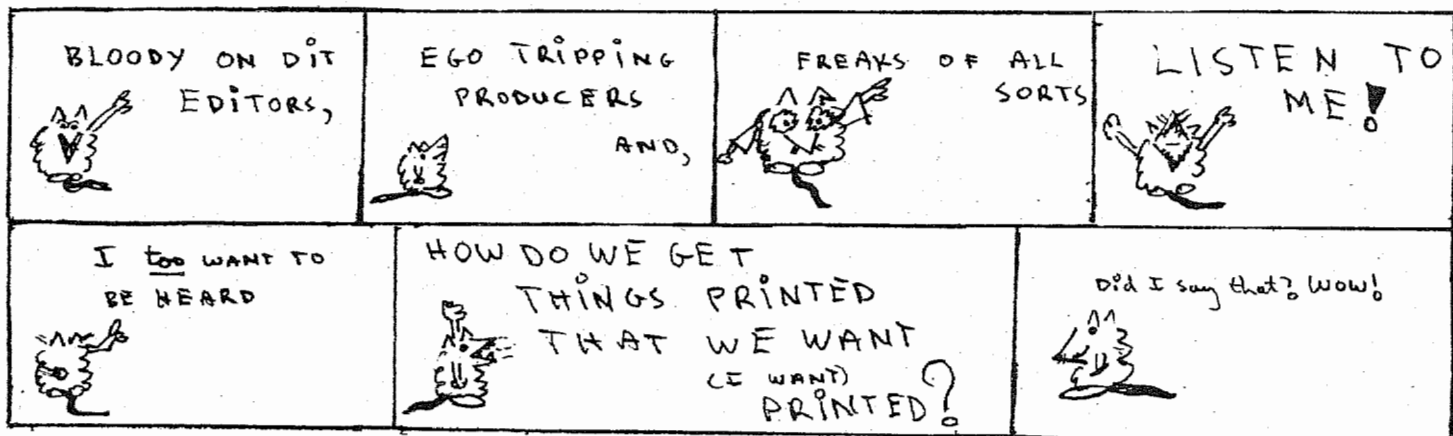
For more information, contact the Socialist Youth Alliance High School Group at 287 Rundle Street, Adelaide. Phone 23 4539.

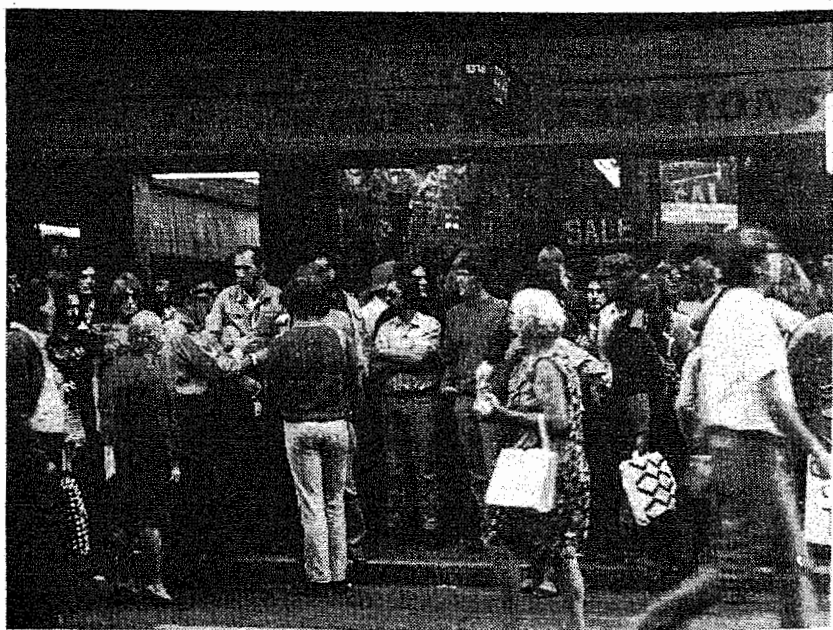
Simon Sullivan
for the
SYA High School Group.

MONEY SENT TO LA TROBE

After the General Student Meeting vote to take up a collection among students and for the P.A.C. to subsidise the collection on a two for one basis, a total of \$115.65 was sent to the La Trobe University S.R.C.

\$38.55 was collected, making \$77.10 as the P.A.C. subsidy.





Trouble over the loud hailer.



"Save the people not the dollar".



"Situation under control, over and out".

Thursday's Demonstration

In the centre of Rundle Street, opposite John Martins, is an auctioneering racket that coldly cheats the gullible and old-aged. The shop commenced business before Christmas, and is protected by the City Council and the cops. It is a racket working within the law.

Worker Student Alliance organised a demonstration to protest this "legalised" robbery. They were joined by United who tried to infiltrate the shop before the main body of the march arrived.

The reason for this subtlety in tactics is explained in W.S.A.'s "Clenched Fist".

"We have seen how the auctioneer gains the confidence of his victims by giving away plastic rubbish. Also, how money bid for the goods is at the beginning refunded to the bidder, so as to lure people into bidding ridiculous amounts. When sufficient people have been softened up to the point where they will bid indiscriminately for unknown packages, the doors are literally bolted. The victims, locked inside, are then expertly cheated by the quick-talking auctioneer."

However, the only people locked inside on Thursday were the manager and his lackeys. They stayed inside for over half an hour while United chucked flour bombs and W.S.A. & Co. chanted "Save the People, Not the Dollar" and "Trust to Luck and Lose your Buck".

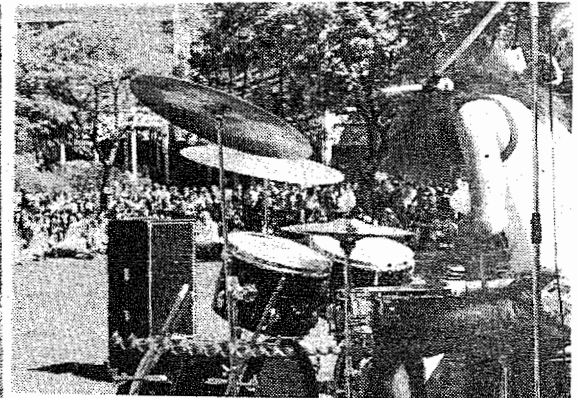
The demonstration seemed to get its message across until Kennedy's Keystone Kops moved in and dispersed the crowd. The only troubles occurred when we were told we couldn't address the onlookers through the loudspeaker, and when the cops stopped us assaulting the manager ("whatever happened to freedom of expression?")

To sum up, this legal confidence trick cannot be dismissed by blaming the credulity of the people who volunteer their bids. This "get something for nothing" craze is pushed into us all the time and serves as an ideological prop of capitalism.

It must be gotten rid of.

Michael Williss.

Rashama on Campus



Selling Hackney to the PEOPLE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORTER

The Advertiser reporter the next day made up most of the evening's events and to wrap up a job well done the editorial smugly announced that "Hackney is no longer an underprivileged area." (In fact the editorial in praising the plan as "bold, imaginative, and exciting" was repeating what was written some months earlier when Dunstan was encountering opposition to the urban renewal scheme.)

SOME PEOPLE BENEFIT, OTHERS DON'T

The redevelopment plan may of course be "bold, exciting and imaginative" to private developers, land agents, insurance companies, building contractors and the ALP intelligensia, but there were some people at the meeting who were not entirely happy. There were others who are not particularly happy, the existing residents of Hackney, and those who have already been forced to move out. Understandably most of the people remaining in Hackney (and this is only a small number) are confused, anxious, undecided, desiring to stay but also not wanting to cause trouble by opposing the government for fear of not getting adequate compensation for their existing houses and not getting suitable choices in the relocation program. In fact the St. Peters Residents Association have little hope of pressing their case against the socially disastrous redevelopment scheme and is even finding it difficult to act as an advocate on behalf of residents in getting adequate new housing and compensation.

THE OPEN DOOR AND SMEAR TACTIC

It was fascinating to see Dunstan's handling of the objections raised. Dunstan the politician was putting on easily his best performance for quite some time. Dunstan watchers know his style, but the manner in which it was executed put to shame the best of the Festival performances. The first tactic used was the 'open door' device. Students are familiar with liberal academics who when under pressure from student demands insist that any one with grievances is only too welcome to come and personally discuss the whole matter. "My door is always open", is the cry. And this tactic was used superbly a number of times by Dunstan when the questions were looking difficult. There were a number of obviously worried Hackney residents, usually migrants whose command of the English language is not as functional as our Premier's, who wanted some sort of public assurances about their future. At one stage Mr. O'Reilly's smooth talking and evasion of the question was causing some embarrassment, and prompted Dunstan to intervene with the personal, "come up and see me some time, my door is always open" approach.

The Adelaide bourgeoisie have never had such an able administrator of their interests, never such a fast talking smoother of troubled waters! The rest can only wait and hope for Whitlam to operate in a similar manner on the Federal level!

Dunstan's tactic of dealing with objections raised by members of the Residents Association was politically not as subtle but probably just as effective. This was the clever use of the smear tactic. The ALP cheer squad ably backed him up with shouts for the person criticising to "sit down, get a hair cut" etc. Usually the questioners directed their criticisms to the other speakers, but it was Dunstan who had to reply. An example of this was a question directed to Mr. Speechly along the lines of "What is the morality involved when the planning process consciously directs the removal of a lower-class community to be replaced with a middle-upper class community solely for the benefit of private developers?" Mr. Speechly was undoubtedly rattled, and Dunstan saw fit to reply by saying how urban redevelopment was in the State ALP's last election policy and when returned, by people including those in the Hackney, the government then had an adequate mandate to proceed. Someone commented on the fact that the Chowilla dam issue was probably foremost in people's minds, and questioned the whole morality of the argument claiming a right to act under a mandate. Dunstan's hypocrisy was best revealed when he dealt with the serious question of Hackney residents being very much attached to their physical and social environment and whether the compensation scheme allowed for these factors. His reply included a speech saying how distressed and concerned he in fact was when he had to sell his house and leave his garden. To a whole series of questions, he began by saying that the questioner's motives could be doubted, because that person was a radical student and had already publicly criticised Dunstan and the whole redevelopment scheme. And at one stage Mr. Leo O'Reilly's evasions of the "pressure to sell" tactics of the Housing Trust in the area threatened to upstage Mr. Dunstan's performance.

WHY DON'T WE SELL AUSTRALIA?

Never before has such a smooth display of polished glossy advertising been used to dupe the public and promote the ALP intelligensia as dynamic, imaginative and progressive, I note understandably not socialists. For a closely reasoned analysis of the S.A. A.L.P. see Bob Catley's review of *From Playford to Dunstan: The Politics of Transition* in the latest ARENA No. 28. Yes, a night well worth remembering. And when the bulldozers have long since gone, the profitters are looking for greener pastures, and the career ALP technocrats gaze in wonderment at the Dunstan erections over Hackney, people who were there at the beginning of it all, will be able to fondly remember one of the highest points of the vigorous growth of Australian capitalism!

A comment on last Tuesday night's meeting at the St. Peters Town Hall when the Hackney Redevelopment Scheme was publicly revealed.

So you think the ads on telly are smooth. But not you may think as smooth as the best salesman's team in S.A. Yes, the reference is to the king-dickest promoter of big business since farmer Tom, the star of the Festival attractions, our very own Don ('Redevelopment in Hackney is not a plot to increase the number of ALP votes in my electorate') Dunstan. The product to sell? A new, improved, greener than green Hackney redevelopment plan. And of course the buyers of the scheme, in ideological terms, the gullible public and the confused, anxious, worried residents of Hackney (or rather those who haven't as yet sold out to the benevolent Housing Trust, that nice governmental instrumentality that only does what it is told and asks no questions— see Stretton's letter ON DIT 4). The real buyers of course do not actually appear on the stage — they are sitting back waiting for the profits to roll in as soon as the two month objection period (or for Dunstan the promotion period) ends and the bulldozers go into the area and the three twelve story towers are built.

THE SALES PITCH HAS WORKED BEFORE. WHY NOT NOW?

In the supporting roles for last Tuesday night's performance were an assembled team of the smoothest, slickest salesmen the bureaucracy could throw up. There was Mr. Alec Ramsey, (that old time guardian of corporate interests and provider of houses for happy workers), Mr. Leo O'Reilly, (chief implementer of the Housing Trust's designs to move the existing community out of Hackney with a minimum of fuss and a maximum of the Colgate's ring of confidence smoothness), Mr. Speechley (in the guise of a town planner by providing the rationalisations for the private developers) and lastly, but by no means least, the only honest salesman, Mr. Ken Tomkinson, the Mayor of St. Peters and a land agent.

Glossy diagrams, photos, and a real plastic model of the future high rise apartment blocks were the suitable devices for the salespitch. And the studio audience included an ALP cheer squad who applauded every move of the super-technocrats and heckled any criticisms from students and members of the St. Peters Residents Association. Letters were conveniently on hand to be read to those present detailing how "happy and contented" a few Hackney residents now were since they had left the area and were living in their nice new Trust houses. And even a gentleman, by the name of Mr. Rommilly Harry, was there to praise the imaginative scheme and to suggest that now the area was to be no longer substandard and a blight on St. Peters the name of the area could well be changed from the ugly sounding working class "Hackney".

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

ABORIGINES — THE BEGINNING OF THE STRUGGLE WHY RUN A KID'S CLUB?

Forced by years of oppression to leave the reserves the modern 'part' Aborigine comes to Adelaide to give himself a chance.

We have ensured that they have no chance on the missions. For thousands of years Aborigines have lived in an almost symbiotic relationship to their land — their spiritual life, their music and their social organisation interrelated with their land. By taking their land, by denigrating their religion, stealing their sacred objects and feeding them poisoned flour, we have killed them physically and we have killed them spiritually.

Rounding up different tribes with different ways on different lands, and pushing them together on one place, we have destroyed their culture, pride and dignity. Despising them for their lack of technology, we have failed to see the wisdom and strength in many parts of their culture, and have walked over what they feel to be important. Once on the Mission, we have allowed them to subsist on our handouts until they know no other way.

Now, without a written language, their part Aborigine descendants have lost most of their culture, and neither we nor they will ever find it again. They have not been given a new culture, and they cannot build their own on missions where basic human rights are not catered for — where they cannot be their own masters.

Their children are not being educated to compete (as we all must in our society) with whites, and there is no hope of becoming self sufficient on a mission. Grade seven at a mission school is about Grade four at our schools.

So they leave for Adelaide — land of hope and glory.

Here, they find, to rent a house they need \$50 deposit plus the first two weeks rent in advance — in all, about \$90. They just have not got this type of money. So they go from place to place, finding someone who will put them up for a few days. This means no stability or security, and no time to settle down. This reflects on the work of the Aborigine, and on the achievements in school of his children.

But worse, 2½ per cent unemployment means 0 per cent unemployment in Beaumont and 10 per cent unemployment at Port Adelaide (where the Aborigine can afford to live).

There are no jobs, and even if there were, the constant movement of the Aborigine in his search for a home, and his lack of experience with white man's organisation, coupled with racism, means that he is unlikely to get it.

And now the Housing Trust is cracking down on two families in the one Trust home — a policy of 'enlightenment' which virtually ensures that the new Aborigine family won't find its feet since the support of fellow aborigines is denied him.

What can we do?

Well, you must find an opening, a reason for contact — a place to begin.

Their kids go to many schools because their numbers are too few and their homes are scattered.

This means that when it's 'picking on the boongs' time, the Aborigine child has not the support to put up a good fight, although as fighters they are more than a match for one white. The child is unable to escape from the continual tension of persecution (i.e. to cope with his environment), and develop in ways that require acceptance and freedom from the immediate struggle to survive.

This, allied with the known concern of part Aborigines for their children led the Port Adelaide Methodist Mission to choose children as a starting point for its Port Adelaide Project.

The aim is to allow the Aborigines to regain pride in their heritage and a sense of identity, of belonging to a community.

The Sunday Club was started in 1970 and now has 48 leaders and 120 kids attending each Sunday. Just about every child is Aborigine, and therefore, within the club they are free to be themselves and to develop their talents in less destructive directions than defense.

Our society takes away from us the wonder of a thing as it is and the feeling of fulfillment that comes from doing something to your own capacity and replaces it with indexed, measured competition. This is all necessary for us to view life as a consumer client, and to buy and regularly replace the second dishwashing machine. The children of the poor suffer most because their parents are unable to give them the start, the attitudes, responses, ideas — to enable them to compete successfully (like you and me). So they also miss out and the cycle of poverty grows on.

The Sunday Club attempts to give them a chance in this rat race (because no one can grow from a position in which he can't cope), and also an involvement in a different form of community. With different ideas.

This is, of course, the idea behind it. Once the children are involved, their parents become involved (as they have through the friendship club), and then the project is expanded (as it has been), to include many other groups — this "imposed" interaction produces lines of communication, friendships etc., which later are used by the Aborigines for their own purposes when they gain the experience to stand on their own feet and act for their own issues.

And if in the imposed program you have stressed certain values and ideas, these will be employed by the Aborigine in his new community. And if these counter the dominant ideas that reproduce our society, then the Aborigine Community will counter (or oppose!) our society.

But this is just one outsider's view of how this project could be going. Our present society impresses itself very strongly on the Aborigine as well, and might easily counter the effect of the project.

Where do we fit in.

Well, S.A.A. supplies people to man the Sunday Club, the six learning (homework) centres and the preschool group.

And the Sunday Club could do with a few more males — and people with cars. (The others could also use manpower).

WANT TO TRY TO BEND HISTORY — CONTACT PETER BICKNELL PH. 47 5822 (9 - 5). OR fill out a SA-A membership form (from secretaries in Students Assoc. Office).

BETTER STILL — DO BOTH!!

— ABSCHOL SEMINARS

Every Tuesday at 1 p.m. in the Lady Symon Hall.

These have now been running for four weeks and have been attended by about 80 people each time.

This indicates that there are many people around who are appalled by the treatment our society gives the Aborigines — or at least, are concerned and interested. Topics include Traditional Culture, Reserves, Missions, Aspects of Discrimination, Problems of Urbanisation, Land Rights etc. As many speakers as possible are Aborigines.

Be there to gain insights into the problems facing the Aborigines.

Social Action-Abschol General Meetings

Wednesdays 1.00 p.m.

Meeting Room 1

Social Action-Abschol is structured as a participatory democracy — that is, all members can make the decisions relevant to themselves in the organisation. You should come along as often as possible to aid this decision making process. The meetings also announce results and new ventures — things you should want to be aware of.

Interested in your life and environment?? Friends of the Earth. Meet every Friday, Meeting Room 1, 1.00 p.m. — Become a part of our krap-attack group.

TUTORING IN INSTITUTIONS

Tremendously important developments are to be further developed at a

MEETING
MONDAY, APRIL 10th

1.00 p.m. LADY SYMON HALL

ALL TUTORS MUST DESPERATELY TRY TO GET TO THIS MEETING.

South East Corner Project

General Meetings Every

SUNDAY NIGHT

7.30 P.M.

At the Centre,
327 Halifax Street.

Well then, for the first time, we have spoken and spread our news in comprehensive fashion via this newspaper. Let me take this opportunity to congratulate you if you are still reading. It was well worth it, wasn't it. Now, don't be shocked, but there is much more for you to achieve than just this. Our words, brilliant though they are, are one of our poorer points. The key to our greatness is ACTION.

Why don't you try a taste of it!

In the words of John Lennon (Imagine) 'We hope some day, you will join us'.

MORAL DICTATORSHIP

If you don't oppose it, You deserve it.

The Moral Action Committee must be one of the biggest affronts to the democratic principal since Tom Playford's gerrimander. Unfortunately, some of our laws are just as Victorian as the Committee which leaves us with a double dose of Moral dictatorship.

Australia might be amongst the most censored countries of the world, but there has been some liberalization in the last few years. We who have come to enjoy our new freedom don't particularly want to see it whisked away again by a group of self-righteous wowsers. Whisked away it will be, for we have already seen just how powerful this group can be. When they first mounted their campaign against "Oh Calcutta", it was easy to dismiss them as a bunch of cranks — that kind of apathy will be fatal in future!

The problem exists around the facility of this group to express their voice. They have the organization of the Church which can, with a little effort, mount petitions with thousands of signatures. As we have recently found they even solicit among school mother's meetings and suburbs door to door. They are not representative of the community, but they are a voice officialdom cannot ignore. On the other hand, officialdom can ignore us — the silent majority with the result, democracy goes out the window!

The other side of the problem exists in the law. Thanks to the Commonwealth Customs Department, we have more liberal censorship. If it were only in their hands we would have no worries, but there exists the right of legal injunction and the apolice Offences Act. Injunction gives to the individual the facility to bring before the courts any aspect of social life which offends him.

Having gained access to the court he is bound to accept the ruling of the judge. Hence we have a second censor with the power to overrule the decision of the Customs Department. Then we have the Police Offences Act which is only operative after the offence is committed. (In Sydney, 'Oh Calcutta' at least got the chance to commit an offence before the Police acted. Here in Adelaide the injunction was justified on mere heresay.)

Admittedly the Commonwealth Board of Censorship could be better qualified, but to allow police officers to pass mandatory judgements in what is offensive makes a mockery of the whole affair.

This great hierachy of censorship leaves us with an end product, which after being subject to the inept scrutineering of the bureaucracy, is still in danger of rejection by Puritans, a situation which is enough to strike despair into the heart of any self respecting liberal. What can we do?

It would appear that liberalization of censorship rests on the justification of a change in public attitudes. Censorship in other countries has been based on this criterion, where legal precedents have been created on the strength of that which offended ten years ago, no longer seemed to offend. Here lies the key to our future, for all of the above mentioned machinery must bow to this fact. If we want to keep that which the Customs Department has so graciously given us, and even get some more, we must cease to be "the silent majority". A petition is a good way to start, and we will start by hitting our nearest rival, the Moral Action Committee. Pick up your forms from the Editor of this magazine or phone Paul Burns or Chuck Mora at 23 5577.

"Funniest thing for years!" — The Advertiser

"Best thing I've ever seen!" — The News

"We are amused!" — Betty Windsor

"I didn't understand it" — Ernie Sigley

PRUDES IN PANIC!
CHAOS IN ADELAIDE CITY!
BEWARE...

SON OF HUMOUR



UNLEASHED IN THE UNION HALL AT 8.15 PM

TICKETS: \$1; ALL STUDENTS 80c. BOOKINGS AT ALLANS

DATES: WED. MARCH 29 TO SUN. APRIL 2; AND WED. TO SAT. APRIL 5-8

FREE OPENING NIGHT!

DIRECTED BY ADRIAN AND BRENTON HANN

Australia Party Campaign for Vote at 18

The Australia Party has launched a national campaign to lower the voting age before this year's Federal election.

The Party has established a fighting fund to finance court action in South Australia and possibly Western Australia and to mount a campaign in the other States and territories.

The campaign will centre on South Australia where 18 year olds will be given the vote at State elections held after 30th June this year.

Legal advisers have told the Australia Party's National Executive that under the Commonwealth Constitution adults with voting rights in State elections are enfranchised for Federal elections.

The Party wants to use a court victory in South Australia to pressure other State Governments and the Commonwealth Government into giving 18 year olds the vote.

Literature will be distributed at high schools, universities and colleges throughout the country enlisting the support of young people in the campaign.

The national convenor of the Australia Party, Gordon Barton said that the campaign would concentrate on exposing the political expediency surrounding the McMahon Government's decision to deny 18 year olds the vote.

"Governments enlist and conscript for military service, people less than 21 years of age and expect them to pay taxation.

"It is a matter of common justice that those vitally affected by Government decisions should determine the complexion of the Government concerned," Mr. Barton said.

"The higher levels of education being attained by young people equips them to make better considered political choices.

"The sophistication of today's youth pre-empts any meaningful comparison between 18 year olds and their elders at the same age."

Mr. Barton said people take a more responsible attitude to politics if they feel involved in the decision making process.

"The Commonwealth Government is aware of these arguments but has chosen to maintain the present age qualification for selfish political reasons.

"Australians of any age group should not be denied their democratic rights simply because they are hostile over the incumbent Government's record of incompetence."

McMahon Attacked

16th March, 1972

The Australia Party has asked the Prime Minister, Mr. McMahon to see a delegation of legal and constitutional experts to discuss his attitude to voting for eighteen year olds.

Mr. McMahon said yesterday he is still opposed to lowering the voting age for the coming Federal election.

This week the Australia Party launched a nation-wide campaign which will include possible High Court action in South Australia where eighteen year olds will achieve the right to vote in State elections in June.

It will attempt to persuade Mr. McMahon that a High Court case would almost certainly go against the Commonwealth Government and that a change of heart by the Government now would prevent an embarrassing election year confrontation.

In a letter to Mr. McMahon today, the National Convenor of the Australia Party said he found the Government's opposition to a lower voting age hard to understand — particularly as the former Prime Minister, Mr. Gorton had pledged to give eighteen year olds the vote in 1972.

He questioned whether a change of leadership within the Liberal Party gave the Government the right to renege on its election promises of 1969.

Mr. Barton said, the Australia Party delegation would explain to Mr. McMahon the exact legal position now that two states, South Australia and Western Australia have legislated to change the voting age.

He said Mr. McMahon had apparently failed to grasp this particular nettle — the serious constitutional issues raised by the South Australian and Western Australian action.

Askin Attacked

17.3.72

The Australia Party today (Friday) widened its campaign for 18 year old voting to include New South Wales by calling the Premier, Mr. Askin to immediately promulgate the date from which 18 year olds can vote at New South Wales elections.

Dr. Roger Gurr, the Party's New South Wales Organiser accused Mr. Askin of double-dealing by legislating for 18 year old voting and then declining to set a date for its implementation.

"It is entirely within the powers of the State Government to determine the issue but the Premier has chosen to hide behind the Commonwealth's skirt."

"Mr. Askin is as aware as anyone of the McMahon Government's reputation for indecision yet he claims to be waiting for some leadership."

"The New South Wales Government should promulgate June 30, 1972 as the date from which 18 year olds will be permitted to vote in line with legislation in South Australia."

"Mr. Askin's reluctance gives rise to suspicion that he, like Mr. McMahon, is worried by the unpopularity of the Liberal Party in the younger section of the community."

"Further examples of political expediency by a Liberal Party struggling to stay in office will merely increase the Government's unpopularity," Dr. Gurr said.

WUS

!!! TRAGIQUIZ !!!

Howmudjyanoboutwotsgoin? Try to answer the following ten questions on current events!

1. The name of the latest liberated State in South Asia is: a) E. Pakistan b) East Bengal c) Bangladesh.
2. What's its population? a) 50M b) 60M c) 75M.
3. How many Bengalis were in Indian refugee camps at the end of the war? a) over 5M b) over 8M c) over 12M.
4. What was the total number of Bengalis left homeless by the war? a) over 12M b) over 20M c) over 30M.
5. Unemployment now stands at a) 3 per cent b) 5 per cent c) 75 per cent.
6. Because no crops have been planted during the war, how much must this state pay for food in the next 12 months? (UN estimate) a) \$120M b) \$240M c) \$530M.
7. This will buy the minimum amount of foodgrain to stave off starvation that is (UN estimate) a) 5M tons b) 8M tons c) 12M tons.
8. The total number of trucks available to carry this food is a) 1M b) 100,000 c) 1,000.
9. These trucks are rendered useless in a Transportation system where destroyed bridges number a) over 50 b) over 100 c) over 600.
10. Food riots are expected within a) the year b) half a year c) 6 weeks.

"ALL DISASTER RELIEF OPERATIONS IN THE PAST HAVE NO COMPARISON WITH THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK IN BANGLADESH." (UN representative on the scene in Dacca, March 20th.)

In view of the staggering calamity in which the new nation finds itself struggling ON DIT is presenting in this space a series of articles which will keep you abreast of the latest developments in Bangladesh. This series will also try to make the incomprehensible more real with articles on the background to the present situation, and its effect on the people, the economy, health, education, transportation and communications. Any question you have will also be handled. Direct this to Bruce Vordan (see below).

ANSWERS

(based on information from UN Relief organisation, and Austcare representatives) all "c".

RATING

1-5 You didn't know the seriousness of the situation until just now.

6-8 You have been following the news and will welcome any chance to help.

9-10 If you haven't already found some way to become involved — we need you.

Contact Bruce Jordan WUS Director, Adelaide Campus in the Geography Office in the Napier Building in the SRC Office. Phone 63 1524.

Watch this space for further developments.

IRISH UNFREE STATES

Frank Bremner

On DIT (March 7, p. 15) asks what the student movement in Ulster are doing in the current situation. Risto Lehtonen (1) of Finland tells some of the story:

NIGHT IN NORTHERN IRELAND

There are many trouble spots in the world. It is easy to become immune to news from them. But an eye-to-eye meeting with those close to the heart of the trouble does make all the difference: the pain, agony, and despair — as well as the hope and determination — become much more tangible. I was most grateful for my brief visit to Belfast — January 29-30. The Rev. Nigel Melville, chaplain of Stanmillis College and a former British SCM secretary, arranged for me to meet people in both the Catholic and Protestant communities, and gave me a personally conducted orientation tour aimed at providing a glimpse of the city's predicament in the present crisis.

It is a shock, when visiting part of a country which has just joined the rich nations of the European Economic Community, to land in a war situation: barbed wire, blackouts, hundreds of destroyed or damaged buildings, internment camps, armoured vehicles, barricaded control points, and an almost physically tangible sense of unease among the people. Everyone conveyed the same message: a complete impasse has been reached. The wedge between the roughly two-thirds Protestant and one-third Catholic sectors has been widened and deepened; for the majority, violence seems the inevitable outcome, but not the solution. The conspicuous presence of the British army has obviously further deteriorated possibilities of communication.

In some Catholic communities of Belfast the unemployment rate is over 45 per cent. Poverty is everywhere. The present economic recession has hit the whole country, but the hardest hit are the Catholics in the city ghettos. The once important industries — linen and shipbuilding — have lost most of their business, and few new ones have taken their place. Brave efforts are

being made — some with leadership from Catholic parishes — to create small home industries, but the prevailing violence often seems to undermine the modest though impressive achievements. At a new venture called Ballymurphy Enterprises, which produces knitwear in a Catholic mission in the heart of the troubled area, people told me about their work and plans; interrupting their story from time to time to describe the previous night's shootings which had lasted several hours.

The SCM is one of the few organizations which communicate effectively across the barrier. In Belfast about 60 per cent of its members are Catholic and 40 per cent Protestant. Speakers and resource people representing all shades of theological and political opinion are invited — and actually come. But the SCM is not just a debating society: it is deeply involved in community projects, including play centres and work camps for children and teenagers. These projects fill an urgent need, and also expose students to the social, economic, political, and religious issues at stake.

What comes through most forcefully from the SCM and others engaged in the search for a meaningful solution to the conflict is a sense of isolation and a longing for contacts with people outside who could share, even for a few weeks, their plight. Summer work projects will again be set up, and students from other countries, with sensitivity to the complexity of the situation and a knowledge of English, will be most welcome. (2)

FOOTNOTES

(1) Rev. Risto Lehtman is General Secretary of the European region of the WSCF (World Student Christian Fed.) — this report comes from WSCF Newsletter Feb. 1972.

(2) Information available from Voluntary Service Bureau, Bryson House, 28 Bedford St., Belfast 2, Northern Ireland.

THIS WEEK . . .

The Empire Times suggested that South Australia revert to the status of a Crown Colony. Grass Roots, in conjunction with the Country Party, published a special issue on super-phosphates.

The Napier Underground took its head out of the sand.

Clenched Fist patted someone on the back. The Liberal Party adopted a Liberal policy. The Labor Party called for a longer working week.

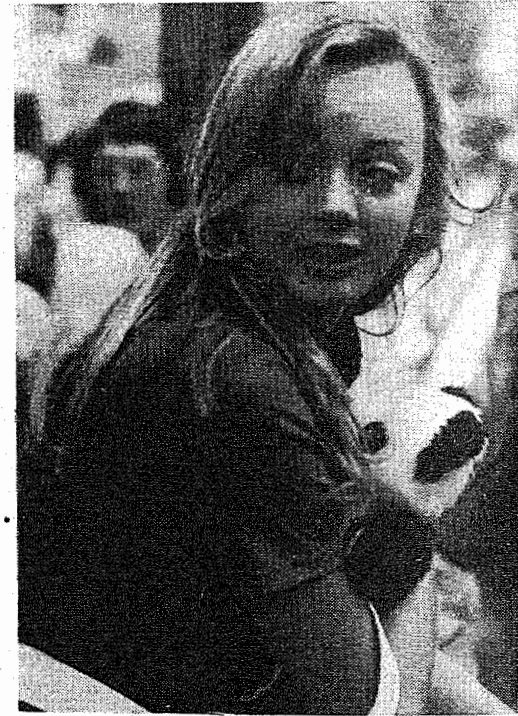
The Democratic Labor Party and the Students for Democratic Action formed an alliance to work for democracy.

An Australian joined the Australia Party. A worker joined the Worker Student Alliance. The Radical Alliance embarked on a radical criticism of Marxism.

The Committee for Rights and Responsibilities said that students should have more rights and fewer responsibilities.

The Moral Action Committee demanded that censorship should be banned as immoral.

David Hester stopped writing letters to ON DIT. David Hester April 1st, 1972



The Black and White Panda movement comes on campus. (No relation to the Black Panda Movement in the States.)

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

What the World needs now is love and ECOLOGICAL ACTION!

COLLECT CANS FOR COKE — GIVE'EM BACK WHAT'S THEIRS.

The capitalist system has its neck in a noose of its own making, and is pulling the knot tighter. To smash the system is the only way to save the world.



Friends of the Earth see the need for ACTION, and are taking the first steps. Coca Cola is representative of the "naifassed" technology which is choking up the earth, and FOE intends to use it as an example, through a symbolic attack upon the one-way techniques of production.

Look for the Coke-bins and donate your cans and cups — remember, put all your litterinabin. Be in on the LAWN MEETING, THURSDAY APRIL 6 at 1.10 p.m., and watch the FOE noticeboard for more exciting developments.

Mr. Len King

Following on from the interview with the Premier an interview was arranged with the Attorney General, Mr. Len King QC.

One evening at 5.10 p.m. I arrived at Parliament House for the interview to find that he was in Parliament at the time.

In due course the Press Secretary, Mr. Tony Baker, fetched him and we went up to Mr. King's office for the interview.

I explained that I wanted to raise questions concerning the administration of the Police Offences Act, a recent controversial issue of Empire Times, the action over the Prosh Rag and what we can print in ON DIT.

EMPIRE TIMES

ON DIT: "Referring to the controversial edition of Empire Times produced in September last year, what was your decision not to prosecute based on?"

KING: "The first thing to say is that student publications are not treated any differently from publications by anyone else. The circumstances may be different and when the Attorney General comes to exercise his discretion as to whether there should be prosecution in a particular case, he takes into account all the factors involved including the sort of people into whose hands the publication might come. In the case of Empire Times, I authorised a prosecution in relation to one issue. The prosecution came to nothing because the police were not able to obtain sufficient evidence to stand up in court identifying the authors or publishers or printers of that particular issue of Empire Times. No further action was taken because the evidence wasn't there."

ON DIT: "Now if it had been printed by a commercial printer then action would have been taken against the printer?"

KING: "It would have been taken against the committee which authorised the publication, those who were involved in its distribution and the printer."

PROSH RAG

ON DIT: "I see. Now turning to the Prosh Rag. The situation is a little different because it was distributed to the public, but in this case action was only taken against two students who were prosecuted for distributing it out of how many hundred I don't know, and the printing firm that leased the press to the publishers."

KING: "The situation with the Prosh Rag was that two persons were identified by the police as having distributed copies of the Prosh Rag and that was the only report of distribution identifying the distributors which came to me to authorise the prosecution. I have no doubt that others were distributing the Prosh Rag but whether the police didn't detect them or what the circumstances were I don't know. I don't know why the police only took the names of two people."

"So far as the authors or those responsible for the publication were concerned, the police were not able to obtain evidence admissible in a court once again identifying those people and therefore there was no prosecution. The police were however able to produce evidence which I felt justified authorising a prosecution against the printer."

"I can't say more than that at the present time because as far as I understand the position, this case is still pending and I therefore wouldn't express an opinion as to whether he is guilty of an offence or whether any charge would be proved against him. That is a matter for the court."

ON DIT: "As I understand it from our printer, the firm actually leased the press to the publishers. Does this figure in the decision to prosecute, that if . . ."

KING: "Look, I think I must cut this short because I just cannot discuss that case. It's subjudice and it'd be completely wrong for me to make any comment at all on what might be the facts surrounding the case."

Note

This question was asked because it is a crucial point in whether we can take full responsibility for what is printed in ON DIT. After legal advice

was taken the publishers of the Prosh Rag leased the press from the owners in an attempt to absolve the firm from responsibility for the publication. If the government is successful in its prosecution then ON DIT won't be able to undertake a similar leasing arrangement.

PROSH RAG

ON DIT: "Well, what were the main complaints about the Prosh Rag?"

KING: "Well once again, because the case is pending, I can't say much about it. Speaking generally, I have to take into account the sort of publication, the sort of material that is published, whether it's pictorial or printed matter because there is a difference, and whether the material is sold only to adults, with some precautions taken against general distribution. Obviously you have to consider whether the material may come by chance into the hands of others than the purchaser, young people particularly or people who might be offended by it. A lot depends here on whether it is pictorial or printed, or if printed what sort of printed matter it is. If it is a book for instance, there is no great worry, because its contents don't come readily to the attention of somebody who doesn't make the effort to read it, whereas an obscene picture might."

ON DIT: "But with something like Portnoy's Complaint, once the word got around, underage people would obtain a copy."

KING: "Yes, but underage people if they want to make the effort, will always be able to obtain this sort of material. No laws or prohibitions will ever stop that. But there is a big difference between that situation and the situation in which the booksellers or publishers are able to appeal to prurient interest of some natural curiosity of teenagers, by advertising, by promotion directed towards attracting that type of customer. In the case of Portnoy's Complaint certain restrictions were placed on the manner of sale, designed to limit its sale to adults and to preclude promotion which would be directed to the curiosity of teenagers."

GUIDE LINES

ON DIT: "On this point, our printers say that they haven't any guide lines at the moment as to what is admissible and what isn't."

KING: "Well, this is true and they won't have because in South Australia we have set our face against censorship. We have no censorship authority charged with the responsibility of reading material in advance and deciding whether it should be published or not. We take the view that it's undesirable to have a committee prescribing standards for the public. The law is there, which prohibits publication of obscene and indecent material. People who publish material which may be on the borderline do so at risk."

"If they offend the law, then they may be prosecuted; if they're prosecuted and wish to dispute the issue as to whether the publication is obscene, well the matter has to be decided by the court. We believe that these issues must be decided by application of the rule of law and that the issue must be decided openly in court, the defendant has the right to produce evidence and to contest the issue as to whether the publication is obscene and we will not accept here the idea of some authority, some committee sitting behind closed doors and running the blue pencil through passages in publications for that reason."

"There is a disadvantage, I know. It is not possible to know in advance and the only advice one can give is to keep clear of material that might be regarded as indecent or obscene."

ON DIT: "This is a purely relative matter according to which section of the community you are dealing with. Something which a large majority of university students would not consider obscene, some sectarian group might consider to be so."

KING: "The test that the court applies is what is acceptable or tolerable according to current community standards. The courts in applying this test will try to disregard special groups which have standards which differ from the general standards that obtain within the community and will apply the standard of a person of average attitude or of average feeling about the presentation of sexual matter in print."

"It is a difficult concept but it is one which the courts attempt to apply with greater or less success depending on the circumstances I suppose."

ON DIT: "Judging by a recent case a magistrate may apply a different test than a supreme court."

KING: "That is always possible of course. The magistrate may take an attitude on any question that is corrected by a supreme court on appeal. That is not only confined to questions of obscenity."

DISTRIBUTION

ON DIT: "Would the court take into account for instance if it was distributed within a university and not to the general public, as Empire Times was distributed. Would the court take into account the standards applying within that group?"

KING: "Yes, it may if it could be certain that the material would not go beyond the group, but

the difficulties with the publication such as Empire Times, I had to decide whether to authorise a prosecution there, the difficulty is if you have a large scale illustration of the sexual act of one kind or another, it will inevitably come easy to the notice of people who didn't originally buy it at all. In fact copies of Empire Times did find their way into homes and at least in one case to a school."

"It is not possible to say simply because the initial sale is within the university campus and to adults at a university that it won't go beyond the university boundaries and this is the difficulty and one of the factors which has to be taken into account."

ON DIT: "Well, if you are talking about the sexual act I could go into a newsagent — I think I still can and get a copy of Man and Woman which would have a colored photograph in the centerfold of the sexual act. This is openly displayed in the shop and presumably there is no restriction of sale to minors."

KING: "I don't know of that particular publication but I don't think you can generalise about these things. I mean there are publications sold in relation to sexual techniques containing illustrations of the sexual act but in a context which is not prurient and not offensive and at least not offensive to the general body of the community. There may be and doubtless are some people with fairly extreme views on the topic who might find them offensive. Well, the most you can do is to issue a warning that that publication is of the type that has this type of illustration but they're not generally regarded in the community at present as being offensive."

"But then of course you can get a sexual act which is depicted in such a way as to be plainly prurient and will be offensive to a very great number of people in the community and even if not offensive to them as such they would regard very strongly that that material is not suitable for juveniles. So it is very difficult to generalise because material differs so much."

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

ON DIT: "Now, if the court was looking at a publication produced at a university and another publication was on general sale and had the same sort of words and perhaps the same illustrations (e.g. line drawings or something like this) would the court take into account the fact that this other publication may be on sale?"

KING: "Well it might, but this is always a dangerous thing because as it has often been pointed out by judges the fact that there is no prosecution in a particular case doesn't mean necessarily that that is tolerated by the community or that it is acceptable by the community and it may merely mean that the authorities have decided that it is better in that case not to prosecute; that the harm which flowed from prosecution might be greater than any good that would be done and there are often practical steps that can be taken (say to ensure that that sort of publication is not displayed, that it's only sold to adults) that are more effective than prosecution in reducing the degree of offensiveness to the community generally and its availability to juveniles."

GUIDE LINES AGAIN

ON DIT: "For a person who is faced with the decision what to print in a university paper, it is desirable that he has some sort of guide lines, not as to what cannot be printed but what will not be prosecuted. Otherwise, the students look around and see other publications that have got these things and I don't put them in because I am not sure what will be prosecuted or not or the printer is not sure whether it will be prosecuted or not. Are there any sort of general guide lines?"

KING: "The first thing to realise about this are that some of the publications that are currently sold are always on the verge of being prosecuted and that the prosecution may take place at any time. For one reason or other it may be felt at a particular time that more is achieved by not prosecuting or that it is not a suitable time to prosecute for one reason or another. You can't assume that a publication that is still selling will escape prosecution. There has been some recent publicity over two cases."

ON DIT: "What, Sexy and . . ."

KING: "Well Sexy originally then Kings Cross Whisper and Searchlights. Those publications are always or have been for some considerable time in a situation where a prosecution might be authorised. Now much depends there on what is contained in the publication, how it is sold, whether it is displayed, and generally how it is handled. It is not to be assumed that because a publication like that is on sale that they will escape prosecution. Much will depend on their contents and the circumstances."

"I don't think I am in a position to give guide lines because there are no general rules about things. A publication might have for instance an isolated passage which is regarded as indecent, but looking at the publication as a whole one might think that it is not an indecent publication and you might have a publication with the same sort of stuff or perhaps not any more indecent but because the publication is full of it and appealing only to prurient interest and having no other redeeming merit it might be

according to ordinary community standards thought to be obscene. So, it is virtually impossible to lay down any guide lines and I think that all any person can do either by himself or with the aid of a solicitor, if he thinks it advisable to consult a solicitor, is to try to ascertain what is considered indecent by ordinary community standards."

"Most people have of course some sense of propriety or decency and if their own views differ from those in the community then they have just got to consult the standards of decency which pertain generally in the community."

COURT STANDARDS

ON DIT: "Well, this is still fairly dicey. There must be sort of current standards that the court applies at the moment. Where would be the best place to find out what these standards are?"

KING: "Well there have been prosecutions in Australia though there hasn't been a prosecution in South Australia that has come to court for an indecent publication for quite some time. But in other parts of Australia there have been prosecutions. I think the only way to find out what the courts have decided is in the judgements of the courts themselves which certainly on appeal are always reported."

ON DIT: "Would a person such as Justice Bray be able to tell me what are the current guide lines?"

KING: "Oh no. He wouldn't be able as Chief Justice to tell you. Your only course is to consult a solicitor. It is purely a matter of legal advice as any other legal problem."

TAKING RESPONSIBILITY

ON DIT: "Now if I wanted to or the students wanted to take onto their shoulders to publish something and have it printed by a commercial printer is there any way that would absolve the printer?"

KING: "No, if he publishes indecent matter then he is as much responsible for it as those who authorised the publication."

ON DIT: "So the usual way that students go if they have their own press and if they go into smoke as it were seems to be the most effective way."

KING: "You don't expect me to comment on that do you?"

ON DIT: "What about interstate printers for instance the previous Prosh Rag to this one was printed over in Sydney?"

KING: "There are problems of detection obviously but they are not insolvable and of course if we wanted to prosecute in a particular case it would be the duty of the police to sheet home the responsibility."

THE ATTORNEY'S DISCRETION

ON DIT: "You are talking about government censorship. You say that this present government has no system of censorship. Now isn't the fact that you make a decision NOT to prosecute something or to allow it to be distributed e.g. with Portnoy's Complaint a form of censorship?"

KING: "What happens there is simply that the Attorney General by virtue of the powers under the act exercises his discretion not to prosecute because the act says, as you see from the section that you published in ON DIT that no prosecution under that section can take place unless it is authorised by the Attorney General. This of course is to prevent groups and individuals with perhaps very strong views on the subject instituting reckless prosecution in the community. It was put there to ensure that some discretion could be exercised by the Attorney General, that it would not be an automatic prosecution and that the private individuals couldn't prosecute without the Attorney General's authority."

ON DIT: "Are decisions to prosecute . . ."

KING: "This will have to be the last question. I am sorry, I am down to introduce a Bill at quarter to six."

ON DIT: "Are decisions such as this decided at cabinet level or are they usually at your own discretion?"

NOW FOR THE COMMERCIAL

"I think that I will conclude by saying that in exercising my discretion I give the fullest scope to the freedom of the adult individual to make his own decision as to what he should read and what he should not, at the same time balancing with that the right of other members of the community not to have material thrust upon them either deliberately or by chance by it being spread about indiscriminately in the community and to protect juveniles from that sort of material until they have reached the age and adult decision when they can make up their own minds as to what they are prepared to accept and what they wish to reject and what they want to read and what they do not . . ."

"In particular cases of course it is necessary to give more weight to one of those considerations than another and that depends on the circumstances."

The interview was conducted by Peter Love.

SOME ASPECTS OF EDUCATION IN CHINA

Bill Synnot

Since we were a student delegation the greater part of our twenty-five day trip was spent visiting different educational centres. We visited the Universities of Shanghai and Peking, the medical training centre in Canton, the nursery and school at the Pumpkin Resettlement Block in Shanghai, and a Children's Palace in Shanghai.

The aim of education in China is to bring up successors to the Proletarian revolution. The Pumpkin Resettlement Block was an old slum area erased and reconstructed by 1965. The shape of the old erased huts resembled pumpkins and this gave rise to its name. Now there are 35, five-storey apartment buildings with 8,000 inhabitants and 1,809 households. We were taken to the nursery where young children in small groups were seated on chairs playing games like tiddle winks and simple jig-saw puzzles. These children, as well as all children in China, were very neatly dressed and groomed. Despite the similar design of all the clothes, there was a great variety in colours. The nurseries taught the children basic hygiene and revolutionary songs and dances while both parents were working.

Primary Level

The schooling in China is generally done in two shifts namely the morning and afternoon. In the first and second grades, the official Chinese language called Mandarin is taught as well as mathematics, Chairman Mao's thoughts and revolutionary expression in singing, dancing and painting.

Productive labor is a subject taken in all grades. This subject is aimed to train the people to love both labor and laboring people so that they cultivate the habit of work. In the first and second grades where the children are seven to eight years old they have two, 40 minute classes per week.

By the fifth and sixth grade, additional subjects like Chinese literature, history and geography and scientific knowledge are studied. The productive labor lessons of these senior classes are up to half a day per week. This work is usually done in a small factory within the Resettlement area. This factory produces gloves from scrap. In addition to the factory there are small plots of land used to grow wheat and rye as part of the agricultural productive labor course. By the time the students get to sixth grade and are about 13 years old they go to the rural areas several times a year.

The Children's Palace

The Children's Palace we visited could be described as a children's education centre outside school. This is where students with exceptional ability in fields like dancing, singing, music and sport go after school hours for extra tuition. The students are selected by their schools to be sent to the Children's Palace. There is no restriction on the number of courses a student can do and a course lasts for three months.

The activities of the Children's Palace fall into three categories. Firstly, the expression of Marxism - Leninism and Chairman Mao's thoughts in dancing, opera, singing, and ballet. Secondly, to train young 'cadres' who will go back to their respective primary schools to help teach their fellow pupils and to popularize their activities. Thirdly, games like ping pong.

When you see ten year old children playing ping pong it is understandable why they are the current world champions.

At this centre we were shown a range of their activities climaxing in a performance of variety acts. We saw 12-13 year olds painting both revolutionary and creative material, young students playing both Western and Chinese musical instruments, model plane making, ship modelling, song and dance routines, wireless making and military training similar to our school cadet units.

The Shanghai Children's Palace we saw had many foreigners visiting it. It was founded in 1960 as an educational centre and now has up to 1,000 pupils coming every day in two shifts. For example, if a pupil goes to school in the morning he would go to the Palace in the afternoon. The instructors are generally off-duty teachers and workers who are invited to teach the pupils. The children's performances were very professional especially when their age is taken into consideration. Irrespective whether one agrees with the political emphasis placed on the song and dance routines it is very encouraging to see if children show some artistic talent they will have a chance to further it.

Tertiary Education

In turning more towards the tertiary level, there have been great changes in education since the Cultural Revolution (1966-70). Before the Cultural Revolution (CR) there were few students from the masses, namely peasants, workers and soldiers at the universities and the courses were not orientated towards practical application.

Now the students are chosen by three criteria. First is that after leaving school, the students have had at least two years of practical experience with the masses. In fact, for students to be able to go to the centres of higher education they must be recommended by the masses to the local Revolutionary Committee and then to the educational authorities. Despite the importance attached to recommendation by the masses the higher educational centres have final say. Second is the purity of ideology towards class struggle, Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's thoughts. Third is that they are graduates from school and are in good health.

The emphasis on this level of education is integration of both theory with practice and academics with the people. All students must serve the people entirely and wholly. In addition the students should improve their understanding of Marxism, Leninism and Chairman Mao's thoughts.

Medical Education

In the study timetable at Canton medical students spend two afternoons namely Wednesday and Saturday and two evenings, Wednesday and Friday for political study. In addition to Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's thoughts they discuss current affairs in political study.

The daily routine of the Canton medical students starts at 5.15



a.m. with exercises. Then at 6.30 a.m. they have breakfast and start study and practical work at 7.30 a.m. They stop for lunch at 11.30 a.m. and at 2.30 p.m. they start work which ends at 5.30 p.m. for dinner. After dinner they have free time for recreation, cleaning up study and exchange of ideas. Then from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. they do self-study and are in bed by 10 o'clock.

Looking at the changes in advanced education since the C.R. the medical school is a good example. Before the CR the medical course was six years long but now it has been reduced to three years. The Chinese gave three reasons why the length of teaching was cut. Firstly, Chairman Mao states that schooling should be shortened and should have practical orientation. Secondly, there is a need for more doctors. Thirdly, there is a need for faster and better results in training of students.

Before CR a medical student had to study 36 subjects. Some subjects were dropped, combined, cut down or added to so that they only study 13 subjects. For example, they have combined anatomy, physiology, biochemistry and histology into one subject. There were four types of subjects effected -

1. The non essential to the application of medicine namely higher mathematics.

2. Repetition and overlap between subjects namely infectious and parasitic diseases.

3. Some of the subjects' contents were divorced from practical application.

4. Traditional Chinese medicine was both neglected and looked down upon. For example, acupuncture as an operation has been going on for years but it is only since the CR that it has been used as an anaesthetic. We attended the use of acupuncture as an anaesthetic in two operations namely on the thyroid and to remove a cyst in the ovary.

Student Assessment

The assessment of students is done by varying ways and emphasis is on the use of different methods with different subjects. For example, to test theory they use examination papers. The Chinese still use assessment through examination but this method has been modified since the CR. Before, lecturers used random tests but now they put a series of questions to the students who are allowed to do them in their own time with the help of textbooks and discussions among themselves. Then the papers are handed in and the students are allowed to criticize.

Another method is to send the students to the grass roots. For example, sending doctors to work in communes or engineers to factories. At the grass roots the students attitude to the masses and their "Bedside manner" is assessed by the people and these are involved in the valuation of the student's performance.

Student-Staff Relations

The relationship between students and lecturers has changed since the CR. Some of the lecturers who discussed with us the changes had spent a couple of years in Western countries before 1949. Before CR the teachers only met the students in the class room and usually only know by name the more intelligent ones. After the CR there is what is called the 'open doorway' with closer links between the students and teachers. During the CR both students and lecturers went to the rural area together to learn from the masses.

By learning from the masses, the Chinese state how their academics receive lectures from peasants, workers and soldiers about their experiences. Also the academics live and work with the masses. The students are free to criticize their lecturer and the latter must take note of the criticism or the lecturer could lose his job.

For example, a 63-year-old male lecturer in Classical Chinese history had been teaching for 40 years at different universities and the last 20 years at a university in Shanghai. At first he was hostile to the masses' criticism and he desired to retire. Last winter he was asked by the students to teach in the May 7th Arts Faculty and he consented to this, but the students still criticized him. He was deeply moved by the students concern in him, so he was determined to improve his teaching. He then explained how he now devises his teaching material with more emphasis on the students wishes in mind, and after classes he talks with the students who continue to make suggestions to help him.

As a result he claimed that there are three improvements in his teaching. First his change in attitude of teaching, in the past he lectured primarily for his own benefit and not to help socialism, the masses or the revolution. Now all this has changed. Second his own viewpoints have changed. Previously he regarded himself as superior to the masses but now desires to learn from the masses especially his students who came from the masses. Third he has changed his methods of teaching. Before the CR what he said was law and if the answers in the examinations were not from his lectures then the student failed. Also he used to teach his students to look down on manual labor and people who did manual labor. Now he takes part in manual labor.

Today students give lectures and in this way the lecturers learn from the masses. Thus there is a two way exchange between lecturers and students and the suggestions from both sides are acted upon.

From my limited experience many Australian academics could learn from the Chinese application of the interchange of constructive suggestions between staff and students. This two way exchange is in Chinese terms adequately described as "soldiers teach officers and officers teach soldiers".

Remoulding Universities

The University of Shanghai is a liberal arts and science university. It has six departments of natural science and seven departments of arts. In addition, there are attached units of scientific research namely genetics and economics of capitalist countries. The university was set up in 1905 as a missionary school and was later an important school for the KMT. Before the CR certain officials tried to make the university a Moscow type. This was called the revisionist line namely divorcing the students from the masses by encouraging the students to regard themselves superior to the masses. This is called elitism.

Also, students were selected just on academic record and this resulted in most students coming from bourgeois backgrounds. It was very difficult for a student from the masses to get to the university. Slogans like you cannot make a formula out of a sickle or an axiom out of a hammer were used by revisionists to counter the movement to recruit more students from workers background to the universities.

The old universities divorced themselves from reality and practice. For example, a fifth year student in the biology department was asked to go to a farm and tell the difference between a cock and a hen. He could not tell the difference. This type of example resulted in great dissatisfaction with the education system.

In 1958, Chairman Mao stated that education must serve the proletariat (the masses) and be combined with productive labor. In response to this call, the students criticized their lecturers. In the Arts Department they make the lecturers pledge themselves to class struggle and in the Science faculties, they set up factories in the school. The leadership of the university tried to resist this student movement.

Then in 1966 Chairman Mao stated education should be revolutionary, schooling time should be reduced and bourgeois attitudes should not be tolerated any longer. This kindled the flame among the students and the more progressive teachers resulting in the CR. These students and teachers organised mass criticism sessions, carried out debates and wrote big character posters. After two years of confused battle the revisionists were overthrown and a revolutionary committee with students in the majority was set up to run the university.

The battles in general were not violent although in the struggles, violence did occur. The battles were basically verbal stressing re-education of the persons following the wrong line. Then in 1970 for the first time in the University's history the people with practical experience who were recommended by the masses were enrolled. During the CR most educational centres were closed and many students went to the rural areas to learn from the masses.

Study of English

An example of the changes in the education system is in the studying of English. Before the C.R. English was studied with the use of classical literature namely Shakespeare, Chaucer and Dickens. The Chinese claimed that these books did not help them in understanding everyday English. After the C.R. the English students studied the translations of works by Marx, Lenin, Engels, Stalin and Chairman Mao, in addition to the foreign press reports and conservation pieces.

In the Peking University library, I found a large section of English literature books. Some I saw were written by Dickens, H. G. Wells, Bernard Shaw and Robert L. Stevenson. Thus it seems as though these books are not necessarily studied formally but are still obtainable. It took me a long time to fully comprehend the way the education system works.

Motivation

In talking to students studying different courses and asking them why they are taking these courses, they always stated that it was because the State needed people trained in these vocations. It was not because the students wanted personal betterment or desire of material gains. For example, the masses might recommend a peasant to become a doctor and if the State feels that the commune or factory needs a doctor then he or she is sent to a medical school. And once a doctor graduates and is sent to work among the masses, he or she is expected to integrate and do productive (manual) labor with the masses.

Another example, I was talking to a medical student about what he hopes to do once he has graduated. He answered my question by saying that if the State wanted him to become a general practitioner he would become one. Likewise, if the State desired him to become a surgeon.

Development since 1949

Another point I found hard to understand was the complete subjugation of the individual for the benefit of the masses. For example everything is to serve the masses, students, bureaucrats and doctors, all must serve and integrate with the masses. Most bureaucrats do one day a week in a factory or a commune in addition to one month a year. At the same time when I look at the Chinese achievement since 1949, I would not mind losing some of my individualism to help improve the livelihood of the people and modernize a country.

Also, it is understandable this lack of desire for material objects if there is no inflation and if a family's livelihood and education is guaranteed irrespective of what job you do. In China, to my mind, there is equality of opportunity. For example, in education, despite what job you do your children will get the same educational opportunities as any other child. This equality of opportunity apparent in education is further stressed when comparisons are made with children's conditions before 1949.

Before 1949, there was little or no chance of education for children except those from wealthy backgrounds. Most children were beggars or were used as cheap labor. In talking to some of the elder citizens of China, I could understand their respect and complete dedication to what Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party had done for China and its people especially in equality of opportunity. These people proudly boasted of the education achievements of their offspring.

The Role of the Artist

In discussing the role of the individual in China the place of the artist might help explain the slogan of serve the masses. We visited the centre for pottery study and research in Tangshan and a fine arts factory in Peking. In the answer to the question of what role does the artist play in Society, the Chinese state that an artist should be respected because of his special skills but at the same time the artist should integrate with the masses. Art should serve the proletarian culture namely Chairman Mao's thoughts, reflect the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people and serve the broad masses of the Chinese people. While as foreigners like Chinese art, especially the ancient traditional character, then it should serve both the Chinese people and people throughout the world.

During the C.R., many Chinese called the "ultra-lefters" opposed the continuation of the certain Chinese art. They argued that some art did not serve the revolution and hence should be abolished. That line was defeated since art is to serve the masses and the masses wanted these art traditions continued. In addition, this art shows the skill and craftsmanship of the Chinese workers and this is another reason why it should be preserved. We saw jade and ivory carvings, lacquered painting, fine paintings on blown eggs, paintings inside small bottles and a great variety of different designs on pottery. One craftsman spent over a week continually painting a traditional Chinese scene on a large vase.



● A statue of a boy is the background to this picture of children and leaders at an international children's day rally at the Children's Palace in Peking.



Fee Hike in Japan

A three-fold increase in tuition fees at the national universities in Japan, planned to come into force next April, has sparked off noisy demonstrations, boycotts and strikes in some 86 campuses.

After much debate and delay, the Government has finally ordered the state-run universities to increase the tuition fees from the current average of 12,000 yen (40 US dollars) to around 36,000 yen a year. Only last November, the Ministry of Education had categorically stated that no fee hike was planned for this year.

The Government has sought to justify the increase by pointing out that national university fees have remained unchanged since 1962, while during the same period the private universities have increased the fees from 52,000 yen (170 US dollars) to 90,000 (300 US dollars). Student opponents of the hike argue that instead of 'competing' with private universities in raising fees, the state should provide more subsidies to the private universities and thus compel them to reduce tuition fees.

By January 17, barricades and strikes had already forced the closure of six universities and teaching had been disrupted at another 79 campuses. At one university, five anti-fee-hike opponents turned the classrooms of Kamazawa University into a sea of foam by discharging chemical fire extinguishers. The National Police Agency claims that only extremist students have been leading the dispute which has received little support from the rest of the student community.

The Government has also advised the 'prefectural' universities (run by local governments) to increase fees by 50 per cent. Since different political parties control the municipalities, it is doubtful whether the leftist-oriented local governments will follow this recommendation. The governments at Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto have already rejected the proposal.

'OZ' EDITOR SPEAKS

JIM ANDERSON is one of the three co-editors of OZ, the British underground magazine. He spent several weeks in a London jail last year after the OZ trial in which the three co-editors had been found guilty of obscenity. The sentence was quashed on appeal.

Jim Anderson is an Australian who went to London in 1966. In 1967 he joined his fellow Australian co-editor, Richard Neville, on OZ. The third co-editor is Englishman Felix Dennis.

Jim Anderson is also an active member of the militant Gay Liberation Front (GLF) in London which fights for homosexual rights, while supporting other radical and revolutionary action.

He speaks with DENIS FRENEY of Tribune about OZ. In a later issue we will publish Jim Anderson's views on the Gay Liberation Front.

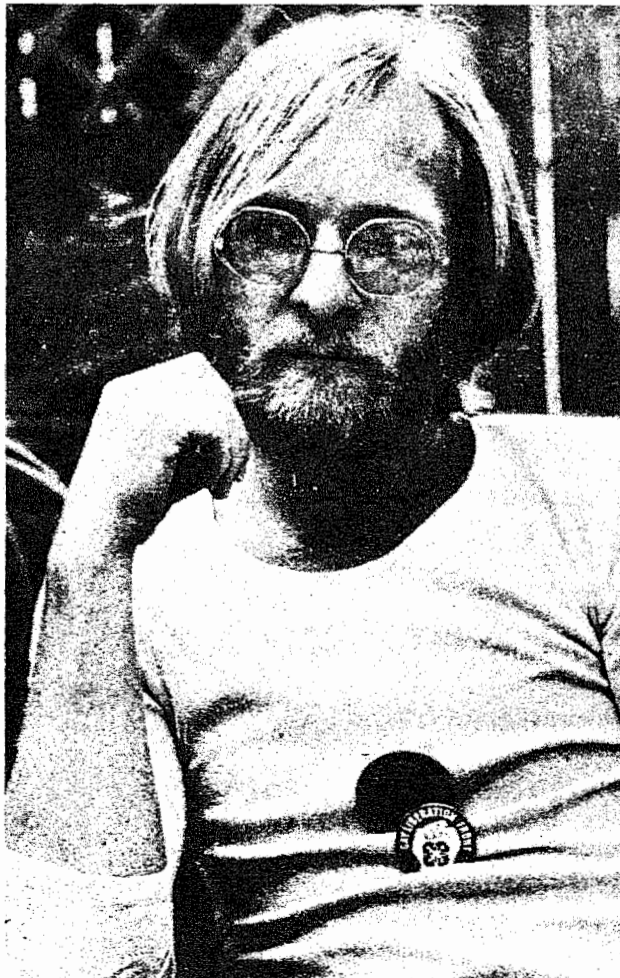
TRIBUNE: What effect has the OZ trial and final acquittal had on the underground press in Britain?

JIM ANDERSON: The final decision was in our favor, but the victory was very much a pyrrhic one. The Chief Justice stated that jail was quite an appropriate penalty for obscenity offences; there would be no expert witnesses in future; a magazine could be judged, not as a whole, but on "obscenity" in a single page, which would convict most underground magazines.

Even though it was a pyrrhic victory in that sense, we scored a great psychological victory. I don't think that OZ, no matter what it prints, will be prosecuted again for a long time.

I don't think they'd have the nerve to do it after the uproar around the last trial.

I would never censor OZ — we'd rather stop OZ than be dictated to by the police, the Chief Justice or anybody. So we've come out with a fifth anniversary issue last month which is a daring leap forward — as usual. As for the general effect on the underground press: International Times, another underground paper in London, was busted two or three years ago and fought a very straight short-back-and-sides battle. It was found guilty and fined, appealed — but the appeal won't succeed.



Jim Anderson photographed in Sydney

Last month they were busted again, for producing a ripped-off book of American comic strips, Nasty Times. Now they're going to fight it as we did. I think we've shown how to fight obscenity cases.

In that sense we've strengthened the underground press.

TRIBUNE: How would you characterise OZ politically? What sort of political issues do you take up?

JIM ANDERSON: OZ has always been a maverick sort of publication — it's irritated the Right and also the Left. It has come to politics through the underground culture. In the Summer of '67 it caught up with the hippie movement, and became psychedelised. It took up various issues, like the Yippies and the Chicago Convention. But it's only since we were hit on the head last year that OZ has become a much more responsible, in a sense, serious sort of magazine, with interest in what you could call "freak politics".

Richard Neville is always talking about starting up a Freaks United Party. Similar to the Yippies but not quite so surreal as the Yippies, a bit more conventional, I suppose. I don't know if we'll do it — I'm still pretty ambivalent about my political ideals and what I believe in. I suppose we would all classify ourselves as anarchist-socialists.

We take up issues such as the legalisation of acid and grass, and sexual liberation. On Women's Liberation, we did an issue in 1970 on which Germaine Greer worked with us. We did a homosexual liberation issue before the Gay Liberation Front got off the ground in England.

Gay Liberation is the sort of personal liberation issue that we like to take up.

The other sort of problem OZ has tried to grapple with is the amalgam of the far Left with the hippies.

We want to bring together the non-politicised hippies with the politicised old Left — the International Socialists, the International Marxist Group, the Communist Party, who've never had much time for OZ or the hippies. We want a united front of the cultural revolt with the young new Left. I think it is a vital thing to any sort of united front against the Establishment.

It is hard to make them see eye to eye — they destroy each other. But OZ has been constantly attempting to bring about this marriage of these two forces, in issue after issue.

Books

The Feminine Mystique

BY BETTY FRIEDAN

Penguin 1963

Reviewed by Heather Nimmo

The *Feminine Mystique* has been around a long time, but in the light of the publicised visit of a well-known Women's Lib. campaigner, we thought this book may be worth getting off the shelf and dusting.

While sitting in the pub one hot Saturday afternoon trying to write a review of Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*, I listened idly to the conversation between the hotel proprietress and a woman sitting at the bar which seemed mainly to concern the bladder condition of one and the children of the other. However my interest in them grew when I heard one exclaim to the other, "I don't know why I go on living, really the children and Harry don't need me, except to clean up after their bloody mess. I wake up in the morning knowing exactly what I'm going to do. My life's just so mechanical."

These words, which might have been spoken by one of the women out of *The Feminine Mystique* demonstrate quite clearly that although Betty Friedan was writing about American women,

10 years ago, her findings are very relevant to Australian women in 1972.

The women of *The Feminine Mystique* suffer from what Betty Friedan initially calls "the problem which has no name" but which she defines more explicitly later in the book: "It is my thesis that the core of the problem for women today is not sexual but a problem of identity — a stunting or evasion of growth, that is perpetuated by the feminine mystique."

It is my thesis that as the Victorian culture did not permit women to accept or gratify their basic sexual needs our culture does not permit women to accept or gratify their basic need to grow and fulfil their potentialities as human beings, a need which is not solely defined by their sexual role."

That this is the case, that women are not encouraged to finish their education and commit themselves to a career a purpose which will give them an apartness from their husbands, is made very clear by this glowing account from *Look* (Oct. 16 1956).

"The American woman is winning the battle of the sexes. Like a teenager she is growing up and confounding her critics."

No longer a psychological immigrant to man's world she works, rather casually, as a third of the U.S. labor force, less towards a new 'big career', than as a way of filling a hope chest or buying a new home freezer. She gracefully concedes the top jobs to men. This wondrous creature also marries younger than ever,

bears more babies and looks and acts far more feminine than the 'emancipated' girl of the 1920's or even 30's. Today if she makes an old-fashioned choice and lovingly tends a garden and a bumper crop of children, she rates louder hosannas than ever before."

It is clear that, with the threat of over-population coming near, women of the 1970's are no longer encouraged to have a "bumper crop of children", but they are still expected to share, with their sisters of the 1950's, the material and self-sacrificial 'virtues' defined under the feminine mystique. It is also true that girls now receive greater encouragement to complete their education, to obtain their degree, but they are still not being encouraged enough to do something with it, to commit themselves to a career and obtain the more executive positions which are in line with their capabilities.

Betty Friedan sees the crux of "the problem that has no name", in education she feels that educators are channeling girls into 'marriage preparation' courses because they feel that more arduous courses of study would be 'a waste' and would only lead to conflict and frustration. Mrs. Friedan concedes that the more educated a woman is, the more frustration she experiences in her role as a housewife. But she feels that the answer lies not in resigning women to the feminine mystique, to the restrictions of Occupation: Housewife, but in encouraging them to combine the role of housewife with the commitment to a self-satisfying and stimulating career.

In *The Feminine Mystique* Betty Friedan makes no mention of contraception and abortion, issues which are to the front in the present-day fight for woman's rights. But one should not expect her to. For as all people are influenced and indeed, bound, by the culture in which they live, so too is Mrs. Friedan. Therefore, in the face of a culture which saw marriage as the pinnacle of a girl's achievement, and motherhood as the natural consequence of that achievement it would be surprising, indeed, if Betty Friedan were to propose the idea of free contraception and abortion on demand. It could only be in a society like ours, where the fear of over-population and the increasing participation by women in affairs outside and independent of the home, have placed marriage and motherhood in a more balanced perspective, that such issues as contraception and abortion could seriously be considered.

Therefore we can see that with regard to the present-day Women's Liberation Movement the book does not go far enough. However, with regard to what it does say it is still very relevant, particularly in its emphasis on education, as a way of combating the pressures of the feminine mystique.

Mrs. Friedan writes lucidly and perceptively, and although the evidence for her theories is drawn mainly from her own experience and interviews with American women, she backs it up with scientific studies and surveys conducted by psychologists and anthropologists.

And she does realize that her book is only a beginning, a first step on the road to the liberation of women from the feminine mystique, for her last words are:

"It has barely begun, the search of women for themselves. But the time is at hand when the voices of

the feminine mystique can no longer drown out the inner voice that is driving women on to become complete."

Our thanks to Miss Payne in the Union Bookshop for our Review copy.

Pictures of the gone world

by Lawrence Ferlinghetti,
Reviewed by Julianne MacKay

Well, what can one say about Ferlinghetti and his poetry; I guess it's all been said before, especially with his appearances during the Festival. For a start, the book, which is one of the pocket poets series sent over from City Lights in San Francisco, contains twenty seven poems which make really good reading, and are about all kinds of people doing all kind of things which show just how aware the poet is. Ferlinghetti sums his poetry up when he says that a 'POEM IS A MIRROR WALKING DOWN A STRANGE STREET.'

If you like Ferlinghetti's poetry then buy this book because there is some really good poetry in it. If you don't know much about him and enjoy reading poetry then this book is a must for your collection, especially at the price.

You can get your copy from the Union Bookshop for \$1.60.

see and hear what can't be printed in 'On Dit'

Son of Humour

Uni revue.

Directed by Brenton and Adrian Hann.

Reviewed by P.B., P.L., K.L. and J.V.

Don't panic! don't panic! it's picnic time for teddy bears; a picnic full of homosexuality, heterosexuality, world politics, commercialism, the festival of arts, Spray Fresh, cream pies, tap dancing, 'dicks don't grow on trees' and hell bent roller skaters.

Like many reviews it relied on individual situation comedy. With the small cast there was little chance for the spectacular, but never-the-less it was varied and moved quickly from one situation to another.

The cast did a great job and there were some superb individual performances; Robyn Archer singing 'Metwurst eating mamma', 'the old soft screw', 'dicks don't grow on trees' plus a superb rendition of Jimmy Hendricks had the crowd screaming for more. Bruce King's skating performance was almost the upset of the evening. Steve Spears as the abandoned baby with the goo-goo-googly eyes, heterosexual misfit, tarzan, tige, among other things, gave a consistently good performance and Arwed Turon as Justin Hanna, Mao and the dirty old man was really good.

The Mao Tse Tung-Tricky Dicky confrontation, the Anunciation, Justin Hanna add and the ballet finale were some of the many highlights, But why should we expound further, we suggest you see it for yourself because it was a good nights entertainment; well worth seeing.

HOWL and other poems

by Allen Ginsberg
Reviewed by Julianne MacKay

"Howl" is introduced rather vaguely by William Carlos Williams (whoever he may be). As for this well known poem, not much can be said for it. The poem is divided into three parts plus a footnote. The first part starts nearly every line with the word "who", which in some cases and with restricted use could be very effective, but when repeated non-stop for seven pages it becomes extremely boring. In the second part nearly every other word is moloch (note, a variation at least from the first part), which again wears out any effectiveness it may have had through sheer monotony. The third part again is repetitive, but this time he repeats "I'm with you in Rockland". The footnote wears out the word "holy".

If you saw Ginsberg or read any reviews on his readings, you may have noted that several people mentioned that after a while he became very monotonous (this was evident at his appearance on the Barr Smith Lawns), but if you like Ginsberg because of what he stands for ("a figurehead for what ever has been going on with kids in America"), then perhaps this doesn't matter so much.

The rest of the poems, of which there are nine, make much better reading, especially a poem called "America", which is about the best in the book.

In comparison with Ferlinghetti he's not much of a poet, but then statements such as these are just matters of opinion, because poetry appeals to different people in about as many different ways.

This book is available in the Union Bookshop for those who like Ginsberg's poetry.

Films

come up and see me sometime
or i haven't much to hide

Review of
Myra Breckinridge
by LONDON WYNE

Showing at the Village Cinema
course Mr. Magoo.

Lance would be proud of the scissors that got to work on this film. It was irretrievably damaged. The original version was probably a fair rendition of Vidal's book. It is worth seeing if only to see Mae West excel herself (being Mae West). The scripting is clever and exceedingly funny.

Raquel Welch as an actress is disappointing but her physical gifts are good, as always.

The cavalcade of stars and funnies include Laurel and Hardie, Ray Milland, nudes of Lana Turner and of

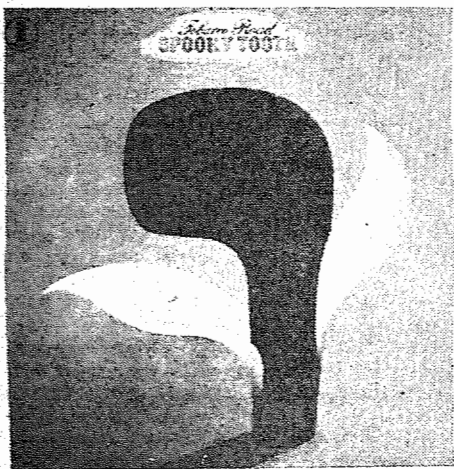
Males smashing Myra (Myron) is highly versatile and as a lesbian excessively beautiful.

Cleverly finished, the film is anything you want it to be, except Spanish Fly.

The opening scene is probably the best piece of fantasia I have seen in a long time and its effect is enhanced by the fact that Myron is about to be decocked.

A worthwhile movie if you enjoy new experiences and not so subtle subtlety.

RECORDS



SPOOKY TOOTH — "TOBACCO ROAD"

First of all, for fans of, or anyone conversant with Spooky Tooth — yes, they have returned, after their "period of disillusionment" — this record is better than their last attempt "The Last Puff" and of the same musical form, if not as quite exciting, as the brilliant "Spooky Two".

But for novices to Spooky Tooth, and I expect that they are many, they are a very competent set of musicians and this record is a good example.

The record seems to me to be a "statement" from Spooky Tooth to show the world their versatility — a fact which may or may not be commendable. It contains a variety of musical forms, ranging from "electrified" (excuse me die-hard folk fans) folk such as Crosby, Still, etc. type harmonies in "Here I Lived So Well" and "The Weight" through more typical tracks (vaguely Spooky Tooth's forte is mellow vocals with a heavier backing than one would think appropriate — very effective) to such songs as "Tobacco Road" — the slower, deeper version which some of you may have heard done by several local groups earlier, and the almost frenetic "Sunshine Help Me".

They also attempt one song which may be in the vein of Emerson, Lake and Palmer, by the use of sound effects in "Bubbles", which brings vague memories of "Take a Pebble", but I may possibly be imagining that. (My apologies to everyone if so.)

As a matter of fact, this group more than any seduces my tendency to imagine and in parts I heard (?) Vanilla Fudge type organ-vocals such as in "Society's Child" and elsewhere and even what sounded like a veering towards the "mind blowing" style of Pink Floyd — particularly at the ending of several tracks.

At this stage you will either be ready to run off to D.J.'s and listen to such a group or else have finished reading the review by such an obvious neurotic.

But for those left, I will conclude anyway. There is a very competent guitarist who knows his place — a remarkable virtue, a more-than-useful organist and likewise pianist whose vocals compliment each other well, with very efficient and almost inappropriate (their virtue, remember) bass and drum "backing" (excuse me this time drummers and bassists). You may not like the idea of this style, but if not, at least listen to it with an open mind, ready to appreciate its obvious good points and as Jeff Beck once said "try and find a small place in your head for it" perhaps.

Peter James.

all day music



WAR — "ALL DAY MUSIC" — United Artists

War are better known as Eric Burdon's backing group, and on this LP they are going it alone. Of the seven members of the group seven play percussion instruments part, if not all, of the time and this has a notable and pleasant effect. They suffer from their subject matter however, playing music that never became very popular in Australia.

Their type of music is not heavy and only slightly blues inclined and so is very peaceful but does not have any of the vibrancy which is associated with a good rock group. Some tracks start with a glimmer of good rock-blues but become dully repetitive, others have the kind of sound 5th Dimension are known for. The end result is a mixture of styles which were popular several years back.

The group lacks the dynamic force of Burdon who gave them a distinctive sound and produced some good music. All through this record they sound like a backing group, the first and last tracks being the most impressive with good harmonica and drum work.

Essentially a talented group, they fail to impress not having Burdon standing out in front of them to show the way.

David Fensom



FACES — "A Nod is as Good as a Wink . . . to a Blind Horse" (Warner Bros.)

Anyone who's heard any of the Faces previous albums will know the basic format of this one — good basic rock numbers which never get too heavy, as well as one or two old standards given the distinctive Faces touch.

Rod Stewart always holds himself back to just being one of the band, sharing lead vocals with Ronnie Lane, and writing with Wood, McLagan and Lane; hopefully any rumors about a split between them will be quietened. There's a definite improvement in their music since the time of "Long Player" — Ron Wood's guitar reminds you that stereo has been industry's only worthwhile contribution to society this century. Kenny Jones manages to restrain himself from going completely off his head on drums, McLagan handles a boogie electric piano as effortlessly as a slow organ intro and Ronnie Lane could thump along with the best of them on bass.

Forget about "Long Player" and whatever the Faces were up to then. "A Nod . . ." is their second step, just as good as their first.



Don McLean — AMERICAN PIE — (United Artists)

This is a great album. By now you've probably heard at least one of Don McLean's songs on the radio. If you like him at all, you'll like this album.

Amidst the delicate love songs, the personal portraits, and in spite of the sadness and the epic bemoaning of the decline of America, McLean's philosophy is hopeful. At first it seems like pure nostalgia. He is looking back and remembering how easy it was when there were heroes to follow and set steps to dance to: "No matter how scary life got I could depend on you" (poem to Hopalong Cassidy). But McLean's vision doesn't finish there — he is more forward looking. Although, in part he is mourning the death of the old America, he is not like those who "look at the present through a rear-view mirror" and so "march backwards into the future" (McLuhan).

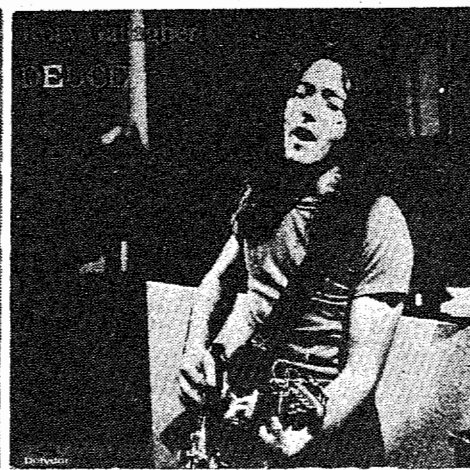
Throughout AMERICAN PIE there is a hopefulness, based on that old virtue — faith. First of all, faith in personal relationships which then extends to the whole society. He sings of the birds of "Winterwood" who "Sing hopeful songs on dismal days, they've learned to live life as they should — they are at peace with nature's ways."

Like Cohen (although he is very different to Cohen really), McLean has the ability to be intensely personal and universal at the same time. He may be singing to a single person, to God, or to all mankind. In any case, it's a love song and all he wants is a response. New knowledge means new responsibility: So there's no need for turning back, 'Cos all roads lead to where we stand And I believe we'll walk them all No matter what we may have planned."

(Crossroads)

As he says: "the black and white days are over so long Hopalong Cassidy"

Christine Belford



RORY GALLAGHER — "DEUCE" (Polydor)

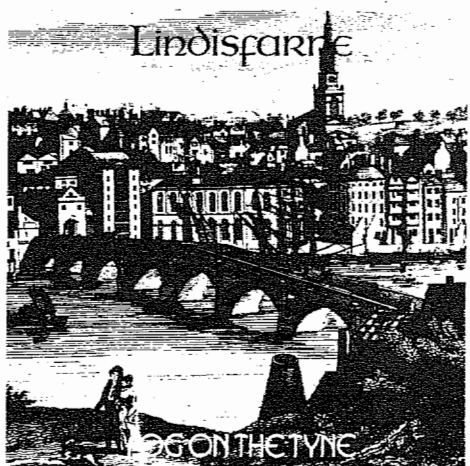
Following his tirocinium with Taste, Rory Gallagher has now produced his second album under his own name. It is a far better product than the first and Gallagher is rapidly becoming equipollent with some of the best names on the British superstar circuit.

Many people who listen to music with an intellectual rather than bucolic approach tend to vituperate Gallagher and regard his music as somewhere jejune. However, I suspect that their opprobrious attitude to him is really a manifestation of their disapproval of his tendency to self-appreciation rather than an evaluation of his music.

I found this album besprent with a variety of guitar sounds from soft acoustic arpeggios to resounding paroxysms of electricity, the speed of which is such as to cause bubonocetes to anyone attempting to dance in time. My own feeling is that Gallagher belongs to the rogation of guitarists and that any attempt to vilify his playing is likely to be not only a calumny but also somewhat sisyphian if the aim is to deprive him of success.

My only doubt about the worth of the album concerns the vocals which, while being authentic, may appear unoriginal and derivative to many followers of blues music. But this is a small criticism of an otherwise excellent Irish blues set.

Trevor Mules.



LINDISFARNE — "FOG ON THE TYNE" (Phillips)

What can I say but T.F. much! This group would have to be one of the best in the folk-rock category to have emerged from the English scene in the last year. If you've heard their single "Meet Me On the Corner" (which starts the album) you'll see what I mean.

The general feel of the set tends to be more guitar orientated than the above cut — especially acoustic and 12 string — but the sweet vocals are typical with the exception of a couple of tracks ("Alright on the Night" and the title track). The songs are fairly quiet, slow and lyrical. This lets Ray Jackson play around with mandolin and harmonica (so nitty gritty dirt bandish) as well as throw in some fine vocals.

He seems to me to be quite a dominant force in the group as a front liner while Si Crowe, Alan Hull and Rod Clements provide the guts of the music with guitars, keyboards and vocals. They also write most of the gear and do it very well at that. Ray Laidlaw's drumming is nice but by the very nature of the music, it's nothing special.

If I have a favourite on this set it would probably be their single but "Uncle Sam" (anti draft lyrics . . .) rates highly and so also do "January Song", "City Song" and a blues they call "Train in G Major".

Comparison with other groups is unfair both ways but particularly on the second side they remind me of Fairport Convention. But their work is so varied that on the whole, the sound is pure Lindisfarne and nothing less.

Taking into account my weakness for this, I still have to recommend it! Which ever way you are bent you are bound to find a lot to listen to here.

Mike Leach.

W.S.A.

part two

This is the second of a series of articles on W.S.A. It is concerned with the important Uniroyal strike which took place in August last year and with how students played a valuable part in it.

W.S.A. is the theoretical and practical welding together of two revolutionary forces — workers and students. Students who sincerely want to become revolutionaries face a contradiction which is peculiar to their situation, and that is between the class nature of the university and the class nature of revolutionary struggle. The university is a bourgeois institution designed to assist in the maintaining and extension of the capitalist system — its courses and its research both reflect this.

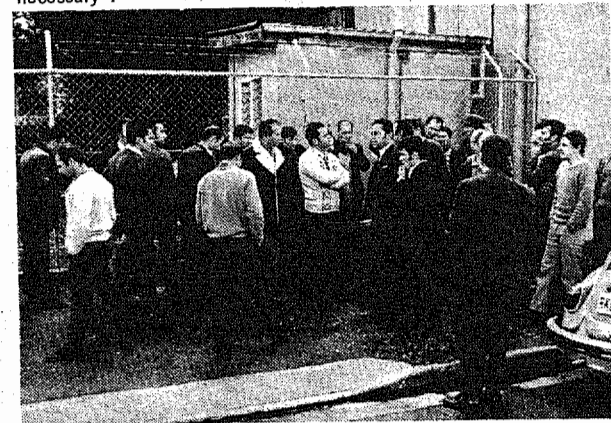
Revolution, on the other hand, is the struggle of the working class. Revolution must come from, and be led by the working class because of their concentration, economic status and role in production. The proletariat is the class that the bourgeoisie depends on for survival and so is the one that can destroy it. Workers and students can become very strong allies in revolutionary struggle, but to achieve this alliance students must take the initial step by integrating themselves with workers, becoming a pupil and learning from them and involving themselves in their struggles.

The Uniroyal and West Torrens Council strikes last year showed much to the students from Flinders and Adelaide W.S.A. who involved themselves. In just these two strikes students learned a great deal about monopoly capitalism (things they will never learn in books) and the just struggles against it.



Uni Royal Security Office back entrance at 6 a.m.

Rubber Mills (S.A. Ltd.) was taken over and re-named by the giant U.S. Monopoly Uniroyal, not long before the strike began over Uniroyal's attempts to speed-up production to keep in line with Chrysler's speed-up. The takeover changed the situation in that in addition to the existing contradiction between the workers and the management, there is now a contradiction between the bosses in America and their Australian puppets who run Uniroyal for them. Chryslers had stepped up production to compete with G.M.H., so the men in the Joins Department at Uniroyal who make parts for Chrysler cars, were pushed to produce 30 per cent more. After one man broke down in hysterical crying fits — a result of being pushed too hard — the men decided to act. They organised themselves to fight the pressure of speed-ups and downed tools to kick the timekeeper out of their section. After a request for \$2.50 increase was refused by the bosses, the men decided to strike for \$6, and to "stay out 6 months if necessary".



The men organising to fight.

To the workers at Uniroyal the compulsory twelve hour shifts are the least of their worries. These are no hangover from the Dark Ages — twelve hours a day, six days a week is the deliberate result of modern-day capitalism. The illusion of a 40-hour week is a joke to Uniroyal workers slaving for 72 hours each week in some of the most appalling conditions imaginable — poisonous cancer-producing gases, lack of safety devices on hot machines, deafening noise and filthy surroundings etc.

In the struggle following, the enemies of the workers were exposed. When Cavanagh (Miscellaneous Workers Union) appeared before Commissioner Lean, he recommended a \$3 increase: this was acceptable to the Joins Department workers. However, the Chamber of Manufacturers refused to consider any increase. The Industrial Court can only enforce decisions on the working class, not on the bosses who ignore it when they want to.

The bosses used scab labor but were too scared to continue when the rest of the factory found out. The bosses then threatened to shift the presses to Victoria, but they did not: they also threatened to sack the strikers, but they could not, because the strikers had the support of their fellow workers. To back the bosses' threats the Industrial Court issued a no-strike order.



The men fight against both management and sellout Union.

At the meeting on the following Monday, Mr. Cavanagh tried to persuade the men to return to work; adding his weight to the threats of the bosses and the courts. But the men stood firm in their struggle and defied the attacks of all those on the bosses' side. Chryslers shut down on Tuesday. Mr. Cavanagh called another meeting on Wednesday, again to talk the strikers into returning to work. The strikers again defied him, and Chryslers again shut down.

This was an embarrassing position for the union to be in as it takes the side of the bosses against that of the men it is supposed to represent, and it found itself unable to "control" the men. Embarrassing for the Labor Party too as "industrial unrest" could discourage the great foreign investment promotions being carried on by Dunstan and Co.

Labor Minister McKee joined the ranks of the sheepdogs, herding the workers back to the factories. He visited the strikers in their homes and gave them a promise from Premier Dunstan that they would get their \$3 increase. The Union and many shop stewards were also still trying to get them back to work. All this was done in the middle of the night so that the strikers could not talk with their fellow workers or W.S.A. The men returned to work after a strike lasting four weeks. To keep up the image of their arbitration courts, a \$3.30 increase was granted a week later.

Students learned that they could contribute much: during the strike they gave the men moral support by going to the strike meetings outside the factory at 5.00 o'clock on cold winter mornings. Financial support in the form of a strike fund which collected \$100 from students and the other Uniroyal workers also helped to make it easier for the strikers to make their principled stand. Their actions towards the students during and since the strike have shown this.

In setting up a strike fund for the West Torrens Council workers we felt as with the Uniroyal struggle, that contrary to being just charity, a political action such as this must be of practical and immediate use to the working class. The West Torrens Council workers went on strike over a pay claim which was necessary considering, for example, that one of the men was supporting a family of nine of \$44 a week. The men organised themselves into a strike action group. The strike fund and the moral support given by students at a demonstration outside the West Torrens Council Chambers helped the men to resist the increasing pressure from the Council and the press.

In both the Uniroyal and West Torrens Council strikes the students saw how the bosses use threats, slander, racism, abuse, blatant lies, attempts at blackmail and "promises" which the men knew meant nothing in trying to get them to return to work. The students saw how the press collaborates with the bourgeoisie, and the degree to which a union can be bought off, so that it is no longer a workers' union, but instead serves the bourgeoisie.

Students also saw that the workers stood up against these attacks, united and strong, and realised the tremendous strength of the working class.



Students await result of meeting after handing out leaflets and donating to strike fund.

STRUGGLE

Quote from Chairman Mao.
We should rid our ranks of all impotent thinking. All views that overestimate the enemy and underestimate the strength of the people are wrong.

Contributed by W.O.A. Adelaide Uni Branch.

United States treasury secretary, John Connolly, commenting on complaints from other nations about his country's 10 per cent import surcharge, said in effect, that the rest of the world could burn in hell. "They cry about it, and they weep about it, but the truth of the matter is that it doesn't have much impact. Because we're the largest, and we're the strongest, we're the whipping boy", he roared.

Interstate Sunday paper, Oct. 1971.

What different people say about demonstrators.

"Idiotic vandals" — Attorney-General Hughes.

"Nuts" — Gorton.

"Pack-raping bikies" — Treasurer Snedden

"Rabble" — Premier Bolte.

"Bums" — President Nixon.

"Bastards" — Premier Askin.

"They got some baton today and they'll get a lot more in the future" — Police Inspector Mattfuss, Melb. Sept. 1970.

U.S. millionaires are turning Cairns into a base for big game fishing. One Yankee parasite spent \$30,000 to catch a 1,000 lb. Marlin. He admitted in an interview, that he had never done a day's work in his life. In another newspaper article on American millionaires, it was revealed that the comedian Bob Hope (who is viciously anti-communist and an avid supporter of aggression against the Vietnamese people) has a personal fortune of \$450 million. There is no getting away from the old saying that a man thinks according to his property.

Vanguard, January 1972.

The following quotes illustrate the fascist nature of U.S. Imperialism.

"We look at Heinrich Ford as the leader of the growing fascist movement in America."

Adolf Hitler, March 1923.

"Ford was financing Hitler from before the 1923 Beerhall Putsch. For many years Hitler kept an autographed photo of Ford on his desk.

Vanguard, 1972.

WHAT EVER YOU SAY YOU CAN'T DENY
THE ESTABLISHMENTS RIGHT TO EXIST.



SOCIALIST YOUTH ALLIANCE CONFERENCE

The national conference of the Socialist Youth Alliance (S.Y.A.) was held in Melbourne over the Easter weekend. Some of the topics to be discussed were; The Student, Women's, Labor and Anti War Movements; Anti Racist Action; The International Situation.

The following excerpt from a S.Y.A. handout gives the background to the conference and the aims of the S.Y.A.

The revival of radicalism in the 1960s, which successfully broke through the restraining wall of the Cold War anti-communist ideology, will continue to accelerate in the coming years. This is not merely a statement of revolutionary optimism, it is a prediction based on a rational analysis of the history of the last ten years. The central contradiction faced by the rulers of this country can only become more acute; the inability of world imperialism to beat back the advance of the world revolution without sacrificing social peace at home and intensifying the class struggle.

The radicalisation of the 1960's has taken place, in the main, among the youth. A new generation of revolutionary militants, of which the S.Y.A. is an integral part, has emerged, and it has proven to be a dynamic, enthusiastic, and determined force on the Australian political scene.

Increasing numbers of our generation are coming to understand that it is capitalism itself — not its spokesmen such as McMahon — that is at the root of the problems in this society. They have come to understand that the war in Vietnam and the oppression of women and black people in this country are not mere 'mistakes' that, once pointed out and clearly labelled, can be corrected, but that they are conscious policies and inevitable results of capitalism as a system.

At the same time, many young radicals have become disenchanted with the 'new left', realizing that it has failed to act effectively, provide leadership, or elaborate a new theory that could replace Marxism.

The process that began among the young radicals in the 1960's and will continue in the 1970's is one of coming to grips with and understanding the need for a revolutionary change in this society, and the task of building an organisation that can provide leadership for youth in the fight for that revolutionary change, in this context, the role of the conscious vanguard — the revolutionary socialist youth organisation — is crucial. This is what the Socialist Youth Alliance is all about, and the S.Y.A. National Conference will be an opportunity for you to join with other revolutionary-minded young people in making plans for struggles in the year to come.

The most advanced section of the young radicals needs to understand and learn to apply the tools of Marxist theory. The ideas of Marx and Engels, further elaborated by Lenin and Trotsky, enable young revolutionaries to understand the dynamic of developing revolutionary forces, and enable them to consciously initiate, participate in and lead mass

struggles to high levels of political consciousness.

But theory by itself is meaningless. An organisation is necessary to put Marxism into practice. If you are serious about organising against capitalism you cannot function as an isolated individual, or even in merely local or regional groups. We need an organisation built on a national scale, and one that is part of an international movement, to organise the fight against a capitalist class that is itself organised on a national and international scale.

Such an organisation of revolutionary youth must be an organisation built for action; as such it must be based on fundamental agreement with the program of Marxism, and a willingness of its members to act on that program. This is not to say that the organisation must be monolithic, without internal differences and democratic discussion of those differences. A healthy and vital political life inside such a revolutionary youth organisation is the only guarantee of a continued revolutionary course. The S.Y.A. is such an organisation.

education campaign

april 4th-7th

1972 is an election year. The chances are high that the Prime Minister's policy speech will again (as it did in the Adelaide Town Hall in 1969) make absolutely no mention of education — beyond a reference to that good old vote-catcher, State Aid.

On the other hand, the Teachers Institutes, the Parents and Friends, the A.L.P., the Australia Party — for all of these groups, education will be a major issue. Demands will be made for more federal finance for education, for education planning at a national level, for urgent measures to alleviate the extreme inequalities in Australia's education system. There'll be talk about smaller classes, better-qualified teachers, tax deductions, free books.

BUT THAT'S NOT WHERE IT'S AT. All of that has nothing whatever to do with education.

It doesn't matter whether there are five or forty-five kids in a class, whether the school has six tape-recorders or none. As long as the teacher is standing at the metaphorical front of the room (even if it is only "guiding" the discussion), as long as the student is being assessed, or made to wear a uniform, or get his diary signed, or his hair cut, as long as he is confined to rote learning, sterile criticism and forty minute doses of information — as long as all this applies then it's not education we're talking about. Training, maybe, but

not education.

We could have allowances and free books for every student, kindergartens on every street corner, our universities full of working class kids, but nothing would really be changed.

What has to happen is the realisation that "schooling" does not equal "education" — as George Bernard Shaw did when he claimed that his "education was interrupted only by his schooling". What we call "education" is narrow, repressive and un-imaginative, and what it produces is a nation of unquestioning, uncreative conformists, personally thwarted by their inability to express themselves, and nationally unable to control their own destinies.

This is what the 1972 A.U.S. Education Campaign is all about. We want people to realise that education is not just something that happens in a school for ten years of their lives. We want the community to be aware of the dissatisfaction of students — especially secondary students — with what is being offered them. We want those students to know that they are not alone, that what they are feeling is perfectly valid. And we want educators, administrators and politicians to be forced to recognise their demands.

Of course, these wants are not easy to communicate. It is much easier to stand up and point out the imperfections in the system than it is to attack the system

itself. For a start the language of the "deschooling" advocates is likely to be quite alien to the institutionalists. The General Principles section of A.U.S. policy (printed below) sets it out as clearly and simply as possible.

For those who prefer something a little more direct, we offer the Education Work-Out of April 7th. Originally coined in 1966 to allay the fears of those who could not handle the thought of a strike, the word "Work-Out" meant that students would spend the day away from their studies, working in the community — and in 1966, over 2,000 Adelaide students did just that. But 1966 is a long time ago, and concepts of what's acceptable have changed. Curiously enough, the change has occurred also in the upper echelons; in reply to letters offering the services of students in schools, most head masters and mistresses have asked for speakers, rather than ditch-diggers or book-coverers.

As is perhaps fitting, the initiative has been taken by secondary students. The Union for Secondary Students has called for a day of action on Friday 7th, for debates and rallies in schools, and for a mass rally in Elder Park. The aim is to provide an alternative educational experience — musicians, poets, academics, will be on hand, and it will be up to those present to make their own scene. In addition, a list of demands has been

drawn up, and will be put to the rally for discussion. It is hoped that people will attempt similar things in their own schools — refuse to wear uniforms (symbol of all things institutionalised, authoritarian and repressive), organise rallies, present their own demands — not only to the Head-master, but to the School Council, the press, and the Government.

Repression in universities is not as obvious as in schools but is no less real. (Try writing a poem in an English exam, instead of writing about a poem!) Remember how we set up committees three years ago to look into ways of involving students in decision-making at all levels of the university? What happened to them? Some are operative at Flinders, none at Adelaide.

On Friday 7th, all tertiary students are asked to devote their time to reassessing the situation. The academic year is far enough advanced for us to see where it's heading, but not too far for its direction to be unalterable. Why not discuss this in lectures? Or not go to lectures if your lecturer is one of those people who believes in the divine right of Those Out The Front. Go down to Elder Park with the school-kids — talk with them — indulge in a little non-streamed, non-syllabussed, two-way education. They need your support, and you just might happen to learn something.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Education is a personal attainment which is not necessarily the result of an institutional process. Institutions can only be labelled educational by intent; the nature of the process in an institution may derive from different functions accorded it in a social system.

Formal schooling is one of the ways in which society has maintained control over its younger members. Through practice, it has been accorded the monopoly of the production and certification of knowledge. Thus, an important function, rather than an incidental one, has been the socialisation of youth into cultural patterns of behaviours and expectations, both through teaching methods and structural arrangements. In this way, schools perpetuate the idea that schooling is necessary; the existence of a commodity produces a demand for that commodity without critical analysis of the qualitative consequences.

We recognise that people grow up in several environments. Home, school, work-place, and community are the settings for social and intellectual experiences from which they acquire and develop the skills and attitudes which characterise them as individuals and shape their choice and performance of social roles.

Arrangements must be made whereby the process of education in society can be continued without the necessity of formal schooling.

A society without schools envisages the transference of responsibility from institutions to individuals. In this way, hierarchical and authoritarian structures and practices can be broken. A replacement of these structures by cooperative methods of education can be ensured by the development of, and extension of support for the practice of community education. Existing material and capital can be utilised by "natural communities" (in terms of social, cultural and economic unity).

Education is also not merely the result of a personal development during a closed period of each individual's life. The personal development of education is a life-long process that precedes and follows the conventional period of formal schooling.

Each individual is entitled to the education of his choice. He should be able to enquire into areas of special interest to him, by methods appropriate to himself. Education is not confined to formal courses of study imposed upon the individual. The form and content of study should be determined by the individual and his teachers in consultation and cooperation.

AUSTRALIAN UNION OF STUDENTS — EDUCATION POLICY, 1972.

THE UNION FOR SECONDARY STUDENTS

Was formed at the end of 1970 when five students were expelled from St Peters College. After that initial burst of publicity the Union disappeared from the public eye. There was a big thing about "student pornographers" and that four-letter word in the U.S.S. paper, Ikon: there was also a delegation to the Minister of Education, and a number of schools were leaf-letted. But not very much happened.

But this year things are happening. Recently St Peters was picketed for three consecutive mornings, and there has been a lot of publicity about the infamous "Little Red School Book" which U.S.S. are distributing. But the most significant thing in which the U.S.S. has become involved is the National Education Campaign being planned in conjunction with A.U.S., the national tertiary students organisation.

The Sunday Mail chose the unfortunate term "strike" to describe the culmination of the week on April 7th. And the Australian reported that 250,000 primary and secondary students in South Australia were going on strike. (If only they would!) But it's much more than a strike. The primary aim of the day (and for that matter the whole week) is to get something going within the students own school. We're urging students to tackle the problem of uniforms with the school administration. We're also trying to get students to arrange something within their own school as first priority. This is already being organised at Scotch.

For those who feel defeated by overwhelming odds there is an alternative happening in Elder Park with poets, musicians, representatives from organisations, etc. And as far as possible we want the people doing the stuff to be students. **PARTICIPATION IS WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT.** But all this has to be worked out at the meeting on Thursday.

Basically, the campaign can do three things. First will be a chance to get changes made within the schools themselves. Secondly it will be a go at a real education rather than fact storage and regurgitation. Thirdly the whole thing will give a lot of publicity to the situation in the schools — it will be a chance to expose certain repressions, inequalities, etc, at it will also give people an idea of what we think education should be about.

Motions passed at

GENERAL STUDENT MEETING BARR-SMITH LAWNS 1PM THURSDAY, 30th

MOTION 1: This meeting of students, believing education to be essentially a matter of personal development, rather than institutionalised training, express its condemnation of the Australian education system, in particular:

- its authoritarian and repressive nature at all levels, especially secondary.
- its complete lack of questioning or imagination.
- its extreme inequalities and class bias.
- its lack of adequate financing and planning at a federal level.

MOTION 2: That the students of Adelaide University, in conjunction with the Union for Secondary Students, and Flinders University, participate in the National Education Campaign during the week April 4th-7th, and that a sum of \$200 from the Education and Welfare Committee and \$200 from where the CEC may decide.

MOTION 3: That the S.A.U.A. assist in the publishing of the Little Red School Book by providing Administrative facilities.

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

Secondary students are not a pack of pathetic, incapable dolts. Those who seek to "protect minors" from what they consider "undesirable" are inhibiting the development of the individual. This ostrich outlook attempts to deny students the right to learn about important social issues from as many sides as possible. If a person is old enough to be affected by anything, then it is time they learned about it.

Secondary students should not be denied the right to dress as they please and wear their hair as they like. How would "adults" like it if the government legislated compulsory uniforms and hair lengths.

Secondary students are human beings — individual human beings. It is immoral to try to rigidly standardise anyone's appearance and thoughts.

ABOLITION OF EXAMS.

The idea that exams could give anything approaching an accurate assessment of a person's intellectual development is dangerous to say the least. Many students with poor examination technique or temperament have been denied the chance to further their pursuit of knowledge — some have even been led to think they are "stupid". The frustrations caused by these situations, added to the direct tensions resulting from the exams themselves, have created unnecessary social problems.

For fourth and fifth year students this is not helped by the ludicrously overloaded syllabuses set by the P.E.B. It is not enough to talk in vague terms about phasing exams out over the next x years. The examination system has caused

enough damage — we demand the abolition of the Public Examination system NOW!

UNRESTRICTED POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Many students are eligible for voting in their matric. year, and nearly all of them are eligible the year after. They are asked to decide the way the country should be run, yet throughout their entire school life students are given no political education, and are actually discouraged from involving themselves in real politics.

Last year saw a number of school newspapers (eg. Norwood High, P.A.C.) closed down over censorship of political material.

Students should be allowed and encouraged to become involved in politics: political sub-branches should be allowed, as should the handing out of political material, the discussion of politics, ideology and life-style in the class-room, and their discussion through school noticeboards and publications. That way students can make up their own minds and perhaps be less apathetic voters than the present mob.

PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

Should the head-master be allowed to make decisions affecting the whole of the school, without reference to either students or staff? This ranges from matters of school policy to expulsions and suspensions. We believe, and the Karmel Report supports us, that students should play an active role in the government (as opposed to administration) of the school. Are there any students on your school council?

taekwon-do

OFFICES FOR 1972

PRESIDENT — Mathew Tan
SECRETARY — Nick Kriaris
TREASURER — Tony Ferrante, Vira Burdinuk
COMMITTEE MEMBERS — Patrick Jee, Andrew Thomas

TRAINING AT Adelaide Uni. Gym, McKinnon Parade Tuesday and Thursday, 7.00-8.15 p.m.
FOR INFORMATION — Write to Sports Association or any of the above.

BEGINNERS WILL RECEIVE SUBSIDY

On Friday, 17th March, our club staged its Annual Demonstration before a packed house at

the Estonian Hall.

That night is probably best remembered for the presentation to Mr. Casey of the Honorary 3rd Degree Black Belt by General Choi, President of I.T.F. Mr. Casey, Minister of Agriculture and Forests has spent a great deal of time and energy in promoting the art and truly deserved this honor.

After the demonstration, all members were awarded with their certificates of grade. Robert Skurray received his 1st Dan and three members received their 1st Grade Brown Belts. This means that in the near future, our club (the Pioneer University T.K.D. club this is our 5th year) should have a strong body of black belts.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE
 Department of Adult Education

THE FUTURE OF THE FLINDERS RANGES

Seminar 7-8 April

The publication by the State Planning Authority of the Flinders Ranges Area Development Plan will provide the basis for a public seminar for all interested in the Flinders Ranges, the Acting Director of the Department of Adult Education at The University of Adelaide, Dr. Derek Whitelock announced today.

Entitled *The Future of the Flinders Ranges*, the seminar will be held at The University of Adelaide in the evening of Friday 7 and on Saturday 8 April. It has been arranged by the Department in co-operation with the Town and Country Planning Association.

Authorities such as Mr. Warren Bonython, the conservationist; Mr. Ian Mudie, the poet and historian; Dr. David Corbett, the geologist; Mr. R. Ellis, an expert on Aboriginal relics; Mr. D. E. Symon, the botanist and Mr. P. Pollnitz, Director of the S.A. Government Tourist Bureau will present papers on different aspects of the Flinders Ranges.

The organisers believe that many people will welcome this opportunity to join in informed debate on the future of one of South Australia's outstanding natural assets.

Full details of the seminar may be had from the Department of Adult Education, University of Adelaide (Phone: 23 4333, extensions 2267 or 2014).

A.U.B.E.

Come and get your unsold books **NOW!** We're open in the Lady Symon library till 7th April from 12-2 p.m.

GREEK CULTURAL NIGHT FILM AND DISCUSSION

South Lounge, Adelaide University, 7.30 p.m. promptly 6th April.
Free wine, biscuits and cheese, and lots of good company.
 Please come **ALL WELCOME**
 How about some support EH?

HISTORY CLUB NOMINATIONS

Nominations are called for the positions of Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer and committee members.

These need not be seconded, and nominations can also be made at the Special General Meeting, but if received beforehand will mean that the meeting will take as little time as possible.

Please address nominations to "The Non-existent Secretary", History Club, C/o Students' Association Office, where by some mysterious process they will be attended to.

N.A.P.S.A.C.

Are you sick of pressing your manipulandum? Does rejecting your null hypothesis get you down?

Or are you just plain feeling neurotic? It's the ID thing these days to indulge in a little PRACTICAL psychology. Helps to occlude those ego-neuroticism blues!!

Rid yourself of dissonant dependency behavior and IDENTIFY yourself as a social (and also culturally relativistic) organism.

The National Association of Psychology Students of Australia has strung together a conference with the primary objective of stimulating the deprived human organism with cups of coffee (interspersed with the occasional guest speaker) so get the knots out of your Freudian slip and come on down to Camp Kursa, Aldinga Beach, May 14-20.

If you should require any more information (and indeed you should!) you may contact the committee through the Psychology Students Association or by ringing

Malcolm Butcher 64 2783
 Andrea Kneebone 71 8712
 Robert Crompton 31 9983

SUPERSTAR, OR SON OF GOD? — YOU FIND OUT.

The production, "Jesus Christ Superstar" does not trumpet the Christian gospel. It does, however, show how contemporary that gospel is, with the lure and attraction of Jesus Christ to this generation.

We're not asking you to consider a religious code or doctrine, nor going to a church, nor even the moral teachings of Jesus, but Jesus himself. Modern man is continually in search of truth, but to the authors of "Superstar", and our world, we must conclude by saying, go beyond this album to the gospel itself and find the real answer in Jesus' death for sin on the cross, and in the Easter dawn — where the tomb is empty and Christians shout for joy in each generation, including our own — "He is risen".

If you want to consider the evidence for yourself, we'll be glad to give you a gospel or New Testament. Drop a line to the Evangelical Union.C-o Students Association.

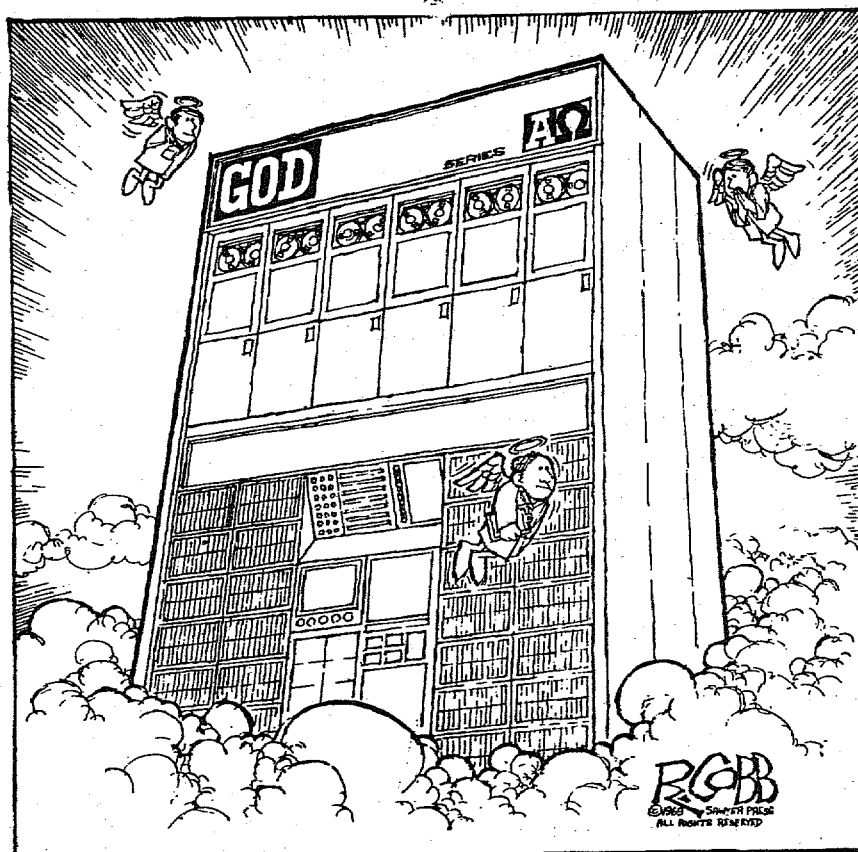
Do you have any legal problems? E.G. National Service, Landlord-Tenant problems — if so come to **LAW STUDENTS LEGAL AID** — at meeting room three — Union Building, 12.00 p.m.-2.00 p.m. Fridays.



"I thought he seemed depressed!"

RUSSIANS VISIT

A mixed party of Russian students will be visiting Adelaide Sunday 9th — Monday, 10th April. They will be staying at Union Hall, Flinders and an informal reception will be held Monday evening. Anyone wishing to attend please contact Ralph Bleachmore at SRC office.



RUMOR HAS IT

Rumor has it that one of our people died for our sins, was buried and rose again three days later. Heavy implications . . . if the rumor has substance.

Greater love has no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

Rumor has it that Cephas saw him, then the twelve, after that the five hundred other brothers . . . all at once. James saw him after the five hundred and then finally Paul.

Paul met this man on the road to Damascus. And he says the man's name is Jesus.

Now the irony of it all is that you just know over five hundred people couldn't be hallucinating at one time like that. I personally never saw the man but then I never saw Marshall McLuhan or Ho Chi Minh either. Besides, if you can't believe Paul and Cephas and James . . . who can you believe?

Rumor has it that this Jesus practiced medicine, wine-making and food distribution without any licenses. It's been said that those things weren't done to flash people or for the sake of an ego trip.

According to those people who claim to have been in touch with him, he preached a positive mes-

sage of love and peace and he did it with an overwhelming aura of authority. He supposedly spent his time with common people . . . out people . . . and practiced what he preached.

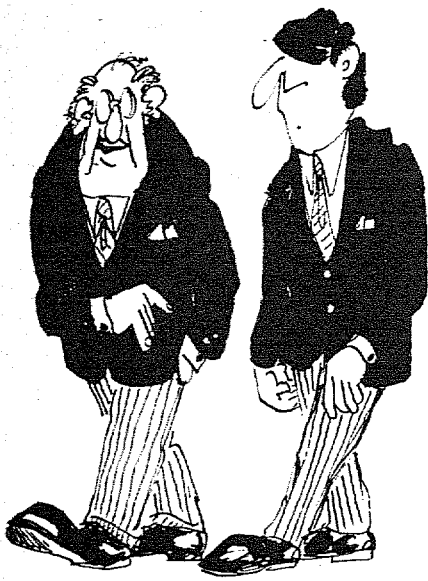
The other day I met one. He called himself a follower of the Way, a friend of Paul's.

Jesus said "I am the way, the truth and the life . . ." Heavy! Apart from the way there is no going. Beyond the truth there is no real knowing. And without the life meaningfulness is reduced to a mere existence.

The follower of the Way, as he claimed to be, said I could go all through life without ever knowing him and I would miss nothing . . . but to go through life without ever getting to know Jesus was to miss life itself. An unadulterated, heavy-duty, personal relationship with Jesus really has hairy implications!

I could have written off the guy's statements but there was something about his message of love and peace and the way he practiced what he preached that couldn't be knocked.

Rumor has it that now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation. So now what?



YOU'LL GO A LONG
WAY WITH US JONES ...
I LIKE THE WAY YOU'VE
RETAINED YOUR
INDIVIDUALITY

GERMAN ACADEMIC EXCHANGE SERVICE

Fellowships for advanced studies in Germany

Fellowships are offered to foreign graduates and post-graduates for a course of study, specialized training or research at universities, technical universities, research institutes and academies of art or music in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Qualification: outstanding academic record; detailed study or research project; age: 18-32 years.

Duration: 10-12 months: grants are renewable under certain conditions.

Allowances: monthly fellowship rate: DM 500,- 600,-, 800,- according to candidate's age and level of previous training; tuition fees: travel expenses: additional allowances.

(\$A1-DM 3.77 (approx.))

Applications: Application forms and more detailed information may be obtained from: The Secretary, Department of Education and Science, (German Government Scholarships), P.O. Box 826, Canberra City A.C.T. 2601.

Closing Date: Completed applications should be returned to the above address by the closing date, 16th June, 1972.

AUSSC presents

SLACK

On: Friday, 21st April at 8 p.m. - Free B.B.Q.

At: 34 Park Tce. Gilberton (just north of SAS 10) - Free GROG.

With: Moonshine Jug and String Band.
And: Throwback (Heavy Rock)

All welcome: \$2.00 single: \$3.50 double.

SORRY

Due to factors beyond our control, Blackseather were unable to appear. We apologize for any inconvenience caused by the sudden shock announcement.

P.S. Country Radio are on this week.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Dear Interested Person or Group,
The Public Affairs Committee has the difficult task of preparing on behalf of the Students Association a submission on the Rights and Responsibilities Report for the University Council by the end of the first term.

For this purpose a special PAC meeting will be held on Wednesday April 5th at 7.30 p.m. in the Anna Menz Room to allow all interested parties to contribute ideas towards this submission which, we hope, will be ratified by a General Students Meeting shortly after. Please come.

Mick Davis,
Chairman, PAC.

COLOMBO PLAN STUDENTS ASSOC.
ANNUAL BALL 1972
FRIDAY, 9TH JUNE, 7 P.M. - 1 A.M.
POORAKA HOTEL, BRIDGE ROAD.
3-COURSE DINNER
FLOOR SHOW (DANCING GIRLS &
ARTISTS)
DOUBLE TICKET \$4.50 (Members). \$5
(Non-members).
TICKETS AVAILABLE SOON
CONTACT: MR. NORTON, AQUINAS
COLLEGE.

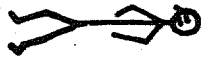
THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE ARE YOU HOMELESS?

The University owns two houses at Park Terrace, Gilberton and several houses in Finnis Street and Mackinnon Parade, North Adelaide which it makes available to students of the University who are in difficulties about living accommodation. The principle applied is that there should be one study-bedroom for each student; consequently the number of students in any one house is determined by the number of habitable rooms after allowance has been made for a common lounge and kitchen and dining facilities. The rent is \$5 a student a week; the occupants must provide their own furniture; and the kitchen and toilet facilities must be shared.

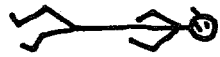
The University has also established a Board of Management for these houses. It comprises five nominees of the University Council, four nominees by the Students' Association and four nominees by the tenants. The Board has allocated all rooms and at present there are no vacancies. However, in the expectation that some vacancies will occur, the Board proposes to establish a reserve list of applicants. If you need accommodation you should make application now.

Application forms and general information about the scheme may be obtained from the Amenities Officer in the Union (Mr. Baden Teague), or from Mr. D. J. Ayre in the Registrar's Office in the Mitchell Building. Students who wish to be considered for accommodation in these houses should lodge the application form with Mr. Ayre by Friday, 7th April. It would be helpful if they did so personally and informed Mr. Ayre in some detail of the circumstances associated with their applications.

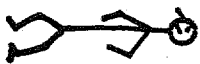
ITS NOT EASY
TO LIE AROUND
DOIN NOTHIN



MOST PEOPLE
CAN'T DO IT



THEY DON'T HAVE
MY DRIVE



SPORTS ASSOC.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

will be held in the
LADY SYMON LIBRARY
at 1-10 p.m.

on
WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1972

BUSINESS

- Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held 7th April, 1971.
- General Secretary's Report for the 1971 session.
- Statement of Accounts for 1971.
- Election of Officers for the Session 1972-73.
- Announcement of:—
 - Club's Representatives
 - Club's Colors Committee Representatives
 - College Representatives
 - University Council Representatives
 - University Graduates' Union Representatives
 - S.R.C. Representative
 - Physical Education Students' Representative
- Amalgamation of the Adelaide University Car Club.
- Any other business.

NOTES

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Nominations for these officers must be signed by three members of the Sports Association and handed to the General Secretary not later than three (3) clear days before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

Nomination forms can be obtained from the General Secretary.

The following nominations, endorsed by the General Committee at its meeting on the 23rd March, 1972, have been lodged with the General Secretary:—

- President: Mr. R. D. Seppelt, B.Sc. (Hons).
- Deputy President: Mr. R. F. A. Wills (Final year Law).
- Hon. Treasurer: Mr. D. J. Dall, B.Ec.
- Hon. Asst. Secretary: Mr. K. R. McClay B.Sc. (Hons).

HISTORY CLUB

The all-new self-cleansing History Club enters a record-breaking second fortnight by announcing its next two meetings.

Thursday, 6th April, 7.30 Honors Room. (4th Floor, Napier Tower.). Dr. Prest on the Tudor period. Watch Bread & Circus for details.

Thursday, 13th April, 1.10 p.m. Anna Menz. Special General Meeting to adopt a constitution and elect officers (about 10 minutes worth). Then, by special request and at great expense, one or more postgrad students will offer an eccentric, mind-blowing, purgative and thoroughly respectable paper.

The Chief Film Censor has classified this film subject to the following warning:—

"THE DEVILS is not a film for everyone. It tells of hideous events which allegedly occurred in France in 1634. Because the film is explicit and highly graphic in depicting these events, some people will find it visually shocking and deeply disturbing"

VANESSA REDGRAVE / OLIVER REED
KEN RUSSELL'S

Panavision
Technicolor

THE DEVILS

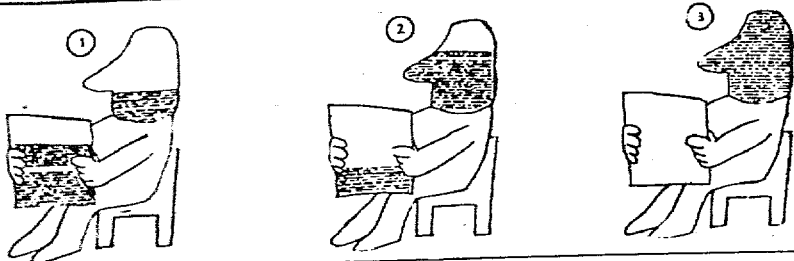
Kinney Leisure Service



FORUM Cinema. Commencing FRID. APRIL 7th.



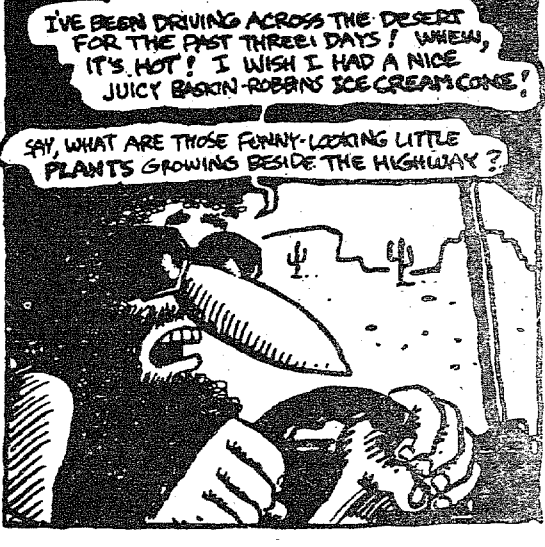
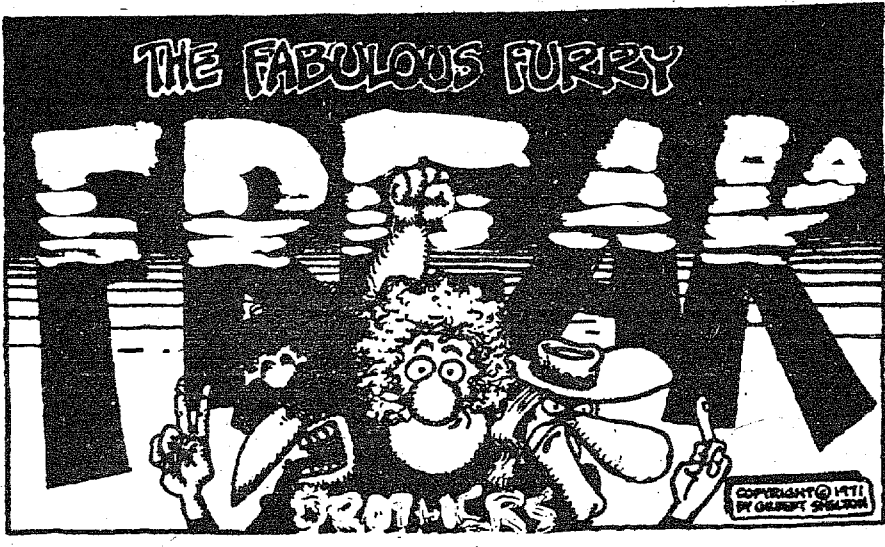
"We're getting busted every day and I can't shake the nagging suspicion that we've been infiltrated."



THE FABULOUS FURRY



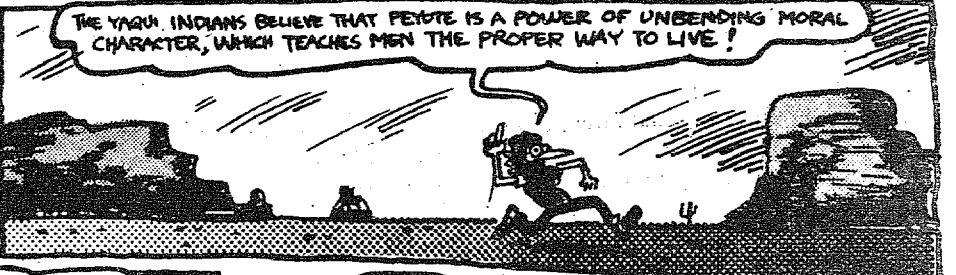
PHINEAS DROVE OFF TO TEXAS TO VISIT HIS PARENTS, BUT ALL MY SHIRTS IN HIS CAR!
YOU OUGHTA THANK HIM



I'VE BEEN DRIVING ACROSS THE DESERT FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS! WHHEW, IT'S HOT! I WISH I HAD A NICE JUICY BACON-ROBBINS ICE CREAM CONE!
SAY, WHAT ARE THOSE FUNNY-LOOKING LITTLE PLANTS GROWING BESIDE THE HIGHWAY?



WHY, THESE ARE FEYOTE CACTI! I READ ALL ABOUT THEM IN THE TEACHINGS OF DON JUAN BY CARLOS CASTANEDA (BALLANTINE BOOKS, NEW YORK, 1966)!



THE YAKU INDIANS BELIEVE THAT FEYOTE IS A POWER OF UNBENDING MORAL CHARACTER, WHICH TEACHES MEN THE PROPER WAY TO LIVE!



...YOU PICK ONLY THE ONES WHICH PRESENT THEMSELVES IN YOUR PATH...



...AND YOU GOBBLE A FEW OF THEM DOWN...



...AND IF "MESCALITO" LIKES YOU, HE MAY APPEAR IN PERSON TO DELIVER THE TRUTH TO YOU...



WHHEW, THIS SHIT TASTES TERRIBLE!



GAG! RETCH! URP!



YOW!
...IT'S HIM!
"MESCALITO"!!



SCREAM! WAIL! SHRIEK!

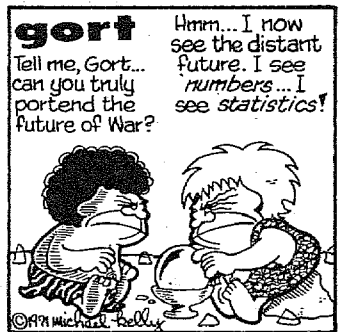


OH MY GOD! HE'S UGLY BEYOND DESCRIPTION! HE LOOKS LIKE... A... A GIANT FEYOTE PLANT!



...AND HE HAS A SHOTGUN!
HE'S GONNA KILL ME BECAUSE I SAID HE TASTED TERRIBLE!

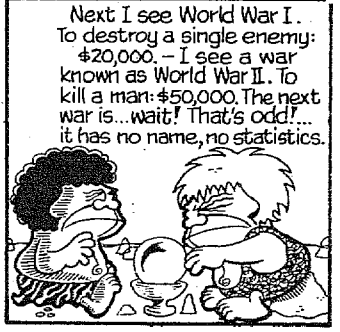
THIS FEYOTE COSTUME SURE HAS BEEN MAKING IT EASIER TO KEEP ALL THEM HIPPIES OUT OF MY PROPERTY! HEH HEH!



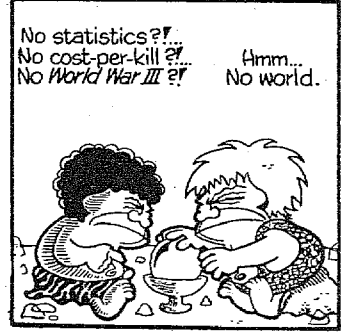
gort
Tell me, Gort... can you truly portend the future of War?
Hmm... I now see the distant future. I see numbers... I see statistics!



I see the Roman Army. The cost to kill one enemy is... 70¢. - Now I see a man named Napoleon. To kill one enemy soldier, it costs him \$3,000.



Next I see World War I. To destroy a single enemy: \$20,000. - I see a war known as World War II. To kill a man: \$50,000. The next war is... wait! That's odd!... it has no name, no statistics.



No statistics?! No cost-per-kill?! No World War III?!
Hmm... No world.

STONED-OUT FUNNIES



JEEZUS! This sure is good dope!!
YEAH!



You know... this is the last of it.
The LAST of it?



Well... you know what THAT means...
YEAH.



Time for another raid on the east side!