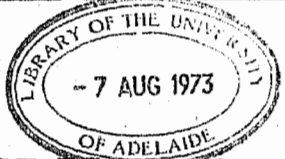


# FURORE OVER PROSH BALL STRIPPERS

THE LAST PROSH BALL - a little prophetic?



**THIS WHOLE MATTER WILL BE DISCUSSED AT A G.S.M. LAWN MEETING THURS 1pm**

**BE THERE!**

## McEvoy & co take on womens lib & Christians

Another round has been fired in the battle to prevent the Prosh Ball organisers featuring strippers at the Last Prosh Ball on Thursday 26 July. (See earlier report page 7). Last Friday's meeting, called not by Women's Lib but by two Christians in the Students' Association, showed tension and disagreement that a motion passed or lost couldn't satisfy. The report of that meeting on this page was written when it seemed that the issue had been decided: that there'd be no strippers at the ball.

Since then, however, things have been thrown into doubt again by the Social Activities Committee's decision to hold a second General Student Meeting on Thursday to consider a motion negating the previous GSM's decision to cancel the strippers.

## Deliberate antagonism

This makes it pretty clear that the organisers of the ball, Phil McEvoy and others, are intent on being as antagonistic as possible to Women's Lib. (The label "Women's Lib" is used very loosely and perhaps shouldn't be used at all: it includes such diverse people as radical lesbians, housewives, Marxists of all shade and colour, gay activists, etc. — probably all people aware of exploitation and deeper implications of sexuality in our society. But as a term designating those people who desire a breakdown in existing sex roles, it's useful in this context.)

Right from the start, the organisers were aware that they could face strong opposition to the sort of ball they were planning. There's little evidence that the organisers even considered an alternative to the usual booze-bird ball; they assumed that this was what the Prosh Ball was all about. After all, that's the way it's been for as long as anyone can remember. Why not add a stripper to make it really good show? ... But things have changed. A few years ago there was an Architecture ball called the Snatch Ball which sparked off an active protest from women who knew that a snatch was a pussy.

Last year there was a talent quest in the Union Hall. The audience was pretty much a cross section of Uni kids, and one of the acts was a stripper. The hall yelled and cheered enthusiastically, "Get it all off!" Then, quite unexpectedly, she did: she stood on the stage absolutely naked. And the boisterous shouting? Gone: you could have heard a zipper close it was so quiet. The audience, so expectant and aroused a moment before were struck dumb, deflated and embarrassingly exposed as the repressed, frightened children they were. Sober, they couldn't handle the naked stripper.

But the Prosh Ball organisers assumed that they'd have enough support for their piss-and-pussy show and disregarded these early warnings. They even went so far as to taunt those who might have been opposed to their show in a display of arrogant and insulting condescension that is amazing in its own right and says a lot about the mentality behind the ball.

The Last Prosh Ball Posters (presumably designed and printed before last Friday's GSM) feature as attractions at the ball, not only strippers (male and female) and blue movies but also a women's lib demonstration! That's not all! Mindful of similar attacks against the

Snatch Ball posters, the posters carry a small blank square, with the caption, For women's lib to spray their paint in, or something like that.

This sort of thing might be common fare at an RSL club, or as a skit in a Uni Revue — but coming from elected committee members of the University Students' Association, it's disdainful and offensive in the extreme.

Now, not content with the Friday GSM decision, they've decided to challenge and reverse that decision.

It's not a matter of "Women's Lib getting a bit too pushy", as McEvoy naively imagines. Nor is it a matter of you personally deciding whether you want to go to a ball with strippers or not (the argument that "you don't have to go to the ball" misses the point: we ourselves can determine what sort of ball we want to have). Nor is it simply a matter of exploiting the actual stripper who takes her clothes off. Nor is it a matter of Christians and Women's Lib against the Jocks (the numbers game is ultimately pointless and evasive).

It's much more than all of these things. Questions are being asked which have to be answered before we can decide about the issue of strippers at the Prosh Ball: questions like, who, how and why you do (or don't); like what part has our sexuality to play in out integrated beings; like what causes social, political, economic, sexual etc. exploitation, and what are the possibilities of liberation and human freedom.

## LAST FRIDAY'S MEETING

In the Games Room at a one o'clock G.S. Meeting on Friday, July 13, it was decided that students did not want strippers and blue movies at the Prosh Ball.

The motion to seek student opinion on the subject was proposed by John Freele and seconded — with a broad account of his brother's wedding night — by Trevor Brooks.

Most discussion centred upon the initial consideration of whether or not students wanted strippers, and this was only carried after a division of voters. The blue-movies issue then followed-on, in a much smaller gathering.

That students at this University should have the enlightened ability to carry a motion of this kind is pleasantly surprising, even optimistic for future issues — In fact, the only real disappointment of the day was the uninspiring level of repartee.

Steele: (Strippers) ... taunting members of the other sex (unconscious, one suspects).

Interjection: They don't seem to mind. (cheerful).

Taylor: ... "He's (Steele) telling us what to do — get f---ed Topley — you don't have to look."

Jill Mathews suggested that a lynching in the South Lounge would be sensational and one wouldn't have to look, and the logic of this left the pro-strippers in a ruin of abandoned arguments.

Sally Jackson made a trembling appeal from Women's Lib, and inspired powerful emotional response. A group of balloon-bearing sisterhood provided the meeting with its real force by arguing for respect, if not with wit, at least with

readiness. David Freeman suggested that stripping was an art-form and an entertainment, and that W.L. were hung-up about people earning income that way.

Interjection: Save the money and strip yourself. In fact, I'd rather you saved the money and didn't strip yourself.

Freeman, professing belief in W.L. — said that nobody had to look.

But the ultimate non-argument against the motion came from organiser Phillip McEvoy, who felt, apparently, that there was some mitigating effect in the fact — as he understood it — that strippers were emasculating and that one of those engaged would prove this with an onanistic display, though those were not his exact words. McEvoy personally feels that W.L. are getting a little too pushy.

Steele summed up for the motion to cancel the strippers, which, after a division, was carried 100 against 88.

One final spokesman against the motion to outlaw blue movies was quite overcome with emotion. Succinctly, and showing a nice capacity for faithfully portraying the values of his environment he said, in this order,

"You've just wasted \$160.00. And anyway, blue movies are fun."

How all this talk of liberties does remind us of our WASP backgrounds.

Scratch any Prosh Ball organiser and you'll find a puritan; pouring righteous indignation into all the wrong things.

Or, as Bertrand Russell would have it, the trouble with this world is that the stupid are cocksure and the intelligent are full of doubt.

Rosemary O'Grady.

# LOVE'S BODY

OH, GLORIA, GLORIA! HOW WELL I REMEMBER HER COOL WHITE SKIN...

I HAD BEEN FATED TO A LONELY LIFE...

TIL FIRST I HEARD HER SYLVAN VOICE...

A VISION OF LOVELINESS WAS IMING AT MY DOOR - STARED REPEATEDLY AND DEFTY IN THE HEART...

I BROUGHT HER INSIDE...

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT!

BUT THEN THEY CAME - THEY ALWAYS SPOIL THE FUN...

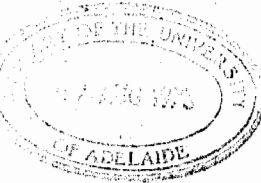
HEY MAC - THE NEIGHBORS BIN COMPLAININ' OF SOME KINDA ROTTING STENCH COMING FROM YOUR...

OH, GLORIA, GLORIA... I SHALL NEVER FORGET YOU!

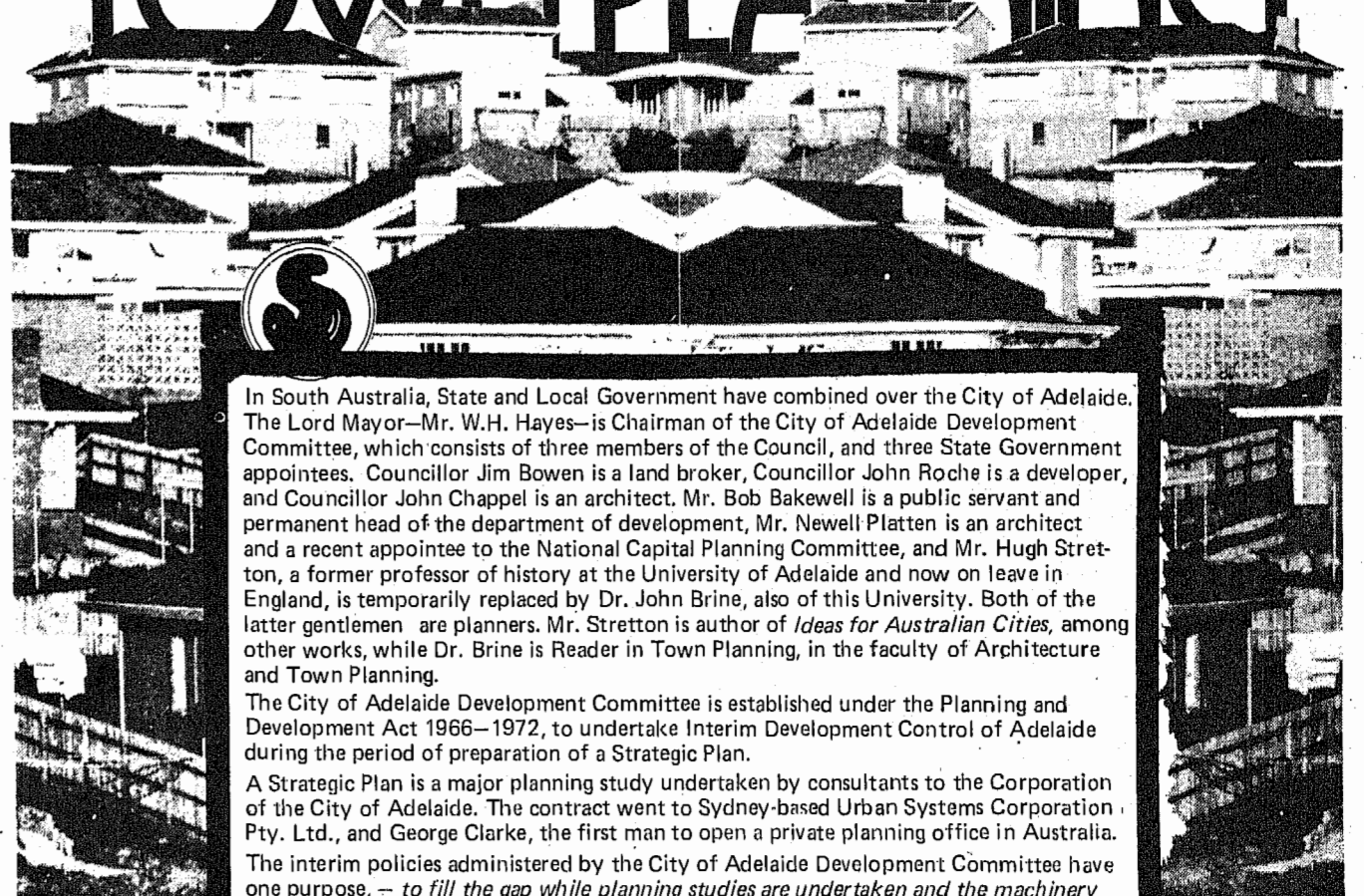
IT'S BETTER TO HAVE LOVED AND LOST THAN NEVER TO HAVE LOVED AT ALL!

GONE TO THE CLEANERS

THIS ONE TOO



# TOWN PLANNING



In South Australia, State and Local Government have combined over the City of Adelaide. The Lord Mayor—Mr. W.H. Hayes—is Chairman of the City of Adelaide Development Committee, which consists of three members of the Council, and three State Government appointees. Councillor Jim Bowen is a land broker, Councillor John Roche is a developer, and Councillor John Chappel is an architect. Mr. Bob Bakewell is a public servant and permanent head of the department of development, Mr. Newell Platten is an architect and a recent appointee to the National Capital Planning Committee, and Mr. Hugh Stretton, a former professor of history at the University of Adelaide and now on leave in England, is temporarily replaced by Dr. John Brine, also of this University. Both of the latter gentlemen are planners. Mr. Stretton is author of *Ideas for Australian Cities*, among other works, while Dr. Brine is Reader in Town Planning, in the faculty of Architecture and Town Planning.

The City of Adelaide Development Committee is established under the Planning and Development Act 1966-1972, to undertake Interim Development Control of Adelaide during the period of preparation of a Strategic Plan.

A Strategic Plan is a major planning study undertaken by consultants to the Corporation of the City of Adelaide. The contract went to Sydney-based Urban Systems Corporation Pty. Ltd., and George Clarke, the first man to open a private planning office in Australia. The interim policies administered by the City of Adelaide Development Committee have one purpose, — to fill the gap while planning studies are undertaken and the machinery for consultation is developed.

They see "three over-riding duties." These are to attend to immediate planning applications; to act to reverse the decline of residence and the general deterioration in the City's fabric; to publicly debate, object to and reverse zoning modifications.

Either a poly-centred metropolis or a pattern of independent small cities can live well. The difficulty is to get either pattern built. Hugh Stretton

There is a proposed method of operation: the publication of Interim Control policy; the indication that such policy does not constitute a statutory planning code. It is a policy proposal, offered for public consideration; current planning applications will be dealt with in the light of these policies; special consideration may be given to planning applications made before October 19, 1972, if changes might impose undue hardship.

..... Interim Control should leave open as many developmental and conservationist options as possible. ....

There will be confinement of very high office buildings to those areas already containing similar developments; there shall be a preference for high density development; service trades industries and storages necessary to the city's efficiency will be located, but superfluous industries are positively discouraged; residential areas are retained and some are extended; mixed-use areas are marked for restoration; traffic and parking are intended to be diverted from residential and residentially mixed areas;

the Development Committee will discuss with residents, and there is a public plea in newspapers and on air in the form of an invitation from the Lord Mayor (W.H. Hayes, Esq.), to the citizens of Adelaide that they write to the Town Hall discussing their opinions about what Adelaide should or should not be in the future.

*Transformation and adjustment in technological society is so rapid that past, present and future melt into one, thus giving the systematic prediction of future events equal weight with the interpretation of the past.*

CHERMAYEFF & TZONIS  
*Shape of Community*

## AND WHERE YOU ARE IS WHERE YOU ARE NOT T.S.E.

Traditionally, and almost as a condition of ability to operate, the town-planner has been confident that he can judge what is in the public interest, and that when and if planning goes awry the reason for it can more often be found at the door of developers, speculators and those vested interests which in reality and commerce make mock of the planners' fine, if academic, theories. Traditionally, planners have been almost powerless against the harsh realities of "development", because except for administering powers afforded by planning and development acts, planners have appeared powerless, apolitical, or at best "above politics", sensible rather than scheming, the unsung guardians of the public interest.

All this is changing. The planner's self-image has begun to more closely approximate that of society's image of him. With the realisation of what latent power resides in planning positions, it is now more and more important that planners justify themselves. In learning to play politics, planners are improving and polishing techniques and adjusting value systems.

Nowhere is this trend more evident than in England, where the capacity for professional fastidiousness is almost fanatical. In London, some ten months ago, this revived awareness of governmental processes, and the need to rationalise them, was the subject of considerable discussion centring upon politics and ethics. The issues raised during these discussions point to the difficulties planners have in understanding the demands of their profession, and the difficulty the public has in understanding planners.

Equality of esteem was the phrase employed by one experienced English town-planner to describe the central ethic of planning; meaning that every individual is entitled to a similar degree of consideration. Present-day pragmatism would argue that this is an impossibly unrealistic aim. But it was argued that every mistake can be traced back to a variance from that principle.

In the example of having to choose between a freeway and a village, it was claimed that it is possible to assess the values of efficiency achieved against misery caused; in the case of a conflict between short and long-term aims it should be practicable, working on this basis, to evaluate priorities. The conclusion dependent upon this line of discussion is that planning values are equivalent to money and power values. Information values were also mentioned as being equivalent to these others, but such an assessment ignores the fact that politics revolves about information, and information and advice can sway both government and private sector willingness to implement plans.

The first question which all this introspection on the part of planners raises must be that dealing specifically with the role of the planner himself. It is not invalid to query the function of planning, and only the most timid observer could fail to see that an acceptance of the imposition of standards implies investiture of power in some authority to determine standards. This, in turn, raises a question of aesthetics versus politics. Or, in

more obvious terms, how is the quality of life less damaged: in authorizing planners to impose standards relatively common and acceptable to all, in the belief that those professionally equipped to do so will devise some form of urban order? or retention of control, under advice from experts, on the grounds that for a society to relinquish control of its environment to a specialist body of planners would be politically regressive?

Here is the dilemma of the altruistic planner of our day. For anyone of sufficient experience or prestige to be able to persuade governments to support his proposals requires, by definition, a person of at least early middle age, who is enough removed in terms of years from young radical planners that these see his every move as being either a compromise or a sellout, and criticize accordingly.

The success of the planner depends upon the trust he is able to inspire in his political masters. Often, the only way such a person can gain the authority he seeks, and needs, is by fully appearing to accept the official line.

The planner who can achieve this balance between conception and implementation of his designs is the planner who gains a power base from which to offer the politicians whatever "choices" that technical power deems necessary, in order to gain his planned results.

So whilst a great deal is said, in planning circles today, about the need for regeneration of ideals, ethics, professional consciousness, the hard facts of the matter are that planners are having to compete nowadays with many others who seek the support of the power structures of government; and what was once taken for granted (the planner's ability to judge the common interest) can now be questioned by rival interests. So planners today need a swift injection of definitions . . . of scope, values, authority and political initiative.

At that is where the new cliché commences. *Citizen participation* is the planners' political football.

## MEN & BITS OF PAPER...

*Citizen participation* is not just the name of a new game. It is a procedure adopted by some minorities concerned with planning and environment, to effect change and lever action out of authorities which would otherwise have sole command of zoning and land use. Whilst it smacks of zeal and dedication to the future of a living environment, it is also a quite real basis of power, (as Dahl's New Haven experiences showed, at least on the eastern seaboard, U.S.A.). It is also, like many power bases, abused or corrupted by its adherents, who commence as a minority with a cause and, having gained ground, credibility and some measure of acceptance, emerge as an elite.

*Sophisticated governments know that the best way to control agitators is to disarm them.* A recent example of the South Australian Premier's dexterity at this is his appointment of the critical Mr. Cedric Pugh to a place on the board of the South Australian Housing Trust. Having made a participant of a not-impartial observer, the Government can rest assured that most of the energy that went into harassing that particular concern shall now go to improving it; or, at least, to diverting it into less politically noisome activities.

Although it is possible to make participants out of individual members of the public, it is widely thought that any attempt to involve the main body of the general public in the processes of planning towns and countryside is not only unrealistic, but is down-right undesirable. The very idea of massed populations having equal value placed on the proposals of each concerned individual implies an administrative headache of intolerable dimensions.

**LISTEN LISTEN**  
THE DEVILISH SCUTTLING REGULAR PUNCTUAL LIKE DEATH

**LISTEN LISTEN**  
USELESS TO TRY TO STOP THEM THEY ARE COMING FOR YOU



Dear Editor,  
I fully support the arguments that have been expressed in past ON DITs for paid editorship. The case for paid editors has been argued many times in the past. Perhaps this time it will be successful.  
Yours etc.,  
Chris White  
Ex. co. editor, ON DIT 1971.

### Grass

Dear Sir,  
I must comment on the pernicious exploitation of your letter column by a certain private interest group. In your last edition, a correspondent identified only as "Dan" is the pen name of Andrew Bleby, the director of the play, and his letter a thinly-veiled advertisement. I myself could do this, if I were totally unprincipled, I could use your letter column to advertise a play, e.g. TWO PLAYS BY GUNTER GRASS, "ONKEL, ONKEL" and "TEN MINUTES TO BUFFALO"—EXCELLENT ABSURDIST COMEDIES IN UNION HALL, JULY 18th-21st, 25th-28th. STUDENT PRICE, ONLY ONE DOLLAR. Being a man of principle, however, I would not resort to such a low trick. Be on guard!!  
Yours,  
Nathan.

### Manwell

Dear Sir,  
As veterans of this University will recall, the case of Prof. Clyde Manwell, the Adelaide Zoology Department, and the South Australian Dept. of Agriculture's pesticide programme is now in its third year. Imagine my justifiable anger when I found the latest news of this affair sharing away on pp. 10-11 of *Bread & Circus* No. 16! Underneath the article appeared a statement, presumably by Peter Love, that "More properly this should go in ON DIT. When I received the article I asked if it could be printed in ON DIT but was assured later that there was insufficient room in the current edition." Now, if, as the anonymous writer says, the Vice Chancellor (Prof. Badger) has been something less than objective in his handling of this business and if indeed Clyde Manwell is being pressured to resign at this moment, the ON DIT editor and staff should be doing everything possible to publicise and investigate the affair. In 1971 and 1972 the case was covered in fine detail in the pages of ON DIT by the editors at that time. I should like a full explanation as to how and why this article was relegated to *Bread & Circus*. Who exactly, said that there was insufficient room for the article? Under

the editorship of Peter Love and his predecessors, special broadsheets were printed if a story "broke" late in the day. More likely though, there was enough room for the article in the "current edition". I would also like a promise that in future the Manwell affair will be covered fully at all times by ON DIT. Today, according to the anonymous contributor, the case: Manwells vs. Department of Agriculture goes to court. The plot thickens. An account of the case is to be expected in ON DIT. Nimbin has finished, Mr. Paech.

Adrian Coghlan  
9th July.

Editor's reply—

Well, Adrian—you may call me Paul, if you like—I was never in any doubt about Nimbin: it seemed, in fact, never to have reached Adelaide at all. These, as they say, are the facts: Production of last issue ON DIT was severely hampered by several factors (including the disappearance of several articles & photos from the ON DIT office and the presence of NATIONAL U editors who were sharing facilities), but we got it out. There were a couple of articles that we did not include because we had to be printed on 5th July for the fees protest meeting. To have included the Manwell article (which was passed on to me by Peter Love who was asked to publish it in *Bread & Circus*) would have meant extending the paper by four pages and the publication date by one day. Your statement that "more likely there was enough room" is hardly accurate, Adrian.

Nonetheless and notwithstanding, we'll include details of the Manwell's progress in future ON DITs. Perhaps you'd like to become our Manwell reporter? Call in and we'll help you all we can.

### Comment

Dear Sirs,  
The A.U.D.C. publication of *Comment* is the largest amount of crap ever to be passed as sensible political comment.

Freedom on the Press is essential but surely someone must dismiss the broadsheet once and for all. I quote *Comment*: 'and Adrian Vicary appears to be showing signs of discontent with the left. At the Arts Faculty graduations, he sat on the chancellor's right hand and gave a speech to the graduates.'

If it helps any in the much publicised picture of Billy M and Nixon, Nixon stood on the right of 'Mr. McMann'—was Big Ears really a communist dupe?

J. Crotty  
1st year Arts

### Job Act III

NOTE: These three letters refer to the final Act of "The Book of Job" which was presented after the regular production on Friday July 6. Most of the audience had departed for the greener pastures of the cellar or bed, but a few brave adventurers stayed on, including the three authors of these letters, and Hann, Paech, Paul Foss and others. The dialogue came to the part about sexuality (as all modern playwrights tend to, sooner or later) and the audience's part was taken by Goldsworthy, Holden and Patsy. Here they review their performances, as well as adding a few pertinent comments on the script and direction of the Act.

TO THE EDITOR AND EX-EDITOR  
Paul Paech & Adrian Hann,  
This letter is in answer to your question posed on stage after that glorious debacle and non-event, *The Book of Job*. I find your proposal totally improper. It merely evidences your combined total subjugation of that fleeting moment of glory—sex. Yes—you are sexists, no subtler than the tri-daily masturbator of the local footy-club porn evening. Of all the fine human instincts, you will allow yourselves to be ruled by lust! Your question . . . would you have asked it of my mother? . . . or my father? Then was I known any better to warrant such a lust-filled suggestion. . . No! My

goodness, the question put to Sherree in the same terms was equally abhorrent. Sexists! Animals devoid of the milk of human warmth and subtlety! Yours in righteous indignation, Mark Holden.

P.S.: I don't want a

Dear Mr. Hann & Mr. Paech, I write in reference to your question somewhat bluntly imposed upon my two companions and myself following that uproarious and entirely ad-libbed waste-of-fifty-cents, *The Book of Job*. I would have found more humour in a kick in the head. Although I answered to the affirmative to your lewd and obscene advances, you disregarded my offer, seemingly hoping for a response from my male companion. Simply Mr. Hann, there is one deduction I can make. Readers, consider your verdict. Yours in school uniform, Sherree Goldsworthy.

Dear Messrs. Hann & Paech, (Sometimes conspirators and perpetrators of the infamous ON DIT and more recently known for involvement in that mind-warp, *The Book of Job*. I am writing to you two dopes to express my feelings about the indecent advances made to my good friend and invaluable creditor, Mr. M. Holden, after the aforementioned dramatic disaster on the night of Friday July 6 by Mr. A. Hann. I consider it improper to invite another person to engage in unnatural sexual activities, especially when that person is not a member of the cast. Apart from the fact that I laughed myself silly all through your Biblical balls-up, got pleasantly pissed down in the cellar & learnt a calypso version of *Heart & Soul* from Mr. P. Paech, I thought it was a bloody awful show, Wot's more, God wasn't wearing a rosary. And I have it on good authority that Princess Anne does not wear R.M. Williams boots. And I still think you are sexual perverts and deviants. Yours in pea soup, Patsy.

P.S.: Why didn't you ask me?



ON DIT 9 was edited by Paul Paech.

People and organisations who helped get it out included Chris Haines, Dave Fraeman, Bill Schoubridge, Rosemary O'Grady, Roy Green (who edited and is responsible for the TESTIS supplement), Len Lindon, Adrian Graves, Andrew Ligertwood, Phil Broderick, Richard Wallace, Bruce Perrin, Fred Bloch, Span, Adrian Coghlan, Gary Gumples, Graham Parker, Farrago, AUCPS, Karl Marx, the New Statesman; Chris Findlay, Ross C, Ralph Middenway, Di Otto, Barbara Preston, Rob Barth, Phil McEvoy, Alex Graeme-Evans, Anne Mac, WSA, Glenis (SAUA), Helen (Uni Multilith), Dallas (Smedley Press) and last, but in no way least, Marry Venner. If you're interested in what ON DIT could/should be doing on campus, come to the Publications Committee meeting to be held this Thursday at 5.00 p.m. in the ON DIT office (western end of the cloisters).

ON DIT VIDEO has, at the time of publication, arrived only in part. Hopefully, the remainder of the equipment (camera, lights & tape) will arrive during this week. People wishing to use the equipment should contact Arilds Dvonsons at the ON DIT office during the week or whenever.

A late notice: there'll be a concert on the Barr Smith Lawns on Thursday, 1:10; nice people singing nice songs.

ON DIT was typeset by the Adelaide Typing Bureau and Compositype Services, and printed by Smedley Press at 33 Hastings Street, Glenelg. It is published by the Students Association of the University of Adelaide; and if you don't like the people running that show now, vote for ones that you think you might like.

Subscriptions are available from the SAUA office. Advertising rate card also available. STUDENTS who bring in ads get 10% of the cost of running the ad in commission.

Deadline for next issue (end-of-term special, next week) is Wednesday, 18th July.

2-ON DIT, Wednesday, 18th July, 1973



The invitation to frustration that such a chaotic situation would mean is obvious. Yet, because of general acceptance of the statement that everyone should have the right to freedom of speech, the concept—as opposed to the reality—of “citizen participation” carries immense weight as a political weapon. For a government to be accused of discouraging citizen participation is for it to be held undemocratic.

Similarly, any government which can be seen to be encouraging citizen participation has at once disarmed its critics, and girded its loins.

The skill, therefore, lies in being outwardly democratic and being seen to be on equal terms with all who care to voice an opinion or phrase a proposal, at the same time as one is conducting the hard-core business of administration, finance, politics and persuasion that comprise successful planning; and all out of harm's reach, away from the destructive criticism and questions of what is, essentially, an ignorant public.

*In Australia, citizen participation is a political exercise. But there are places in the world where it is more than that.*

In the Netherlands, at Emmeloord, an experiment in neighbourhood building was planned almost entirely by the community who were to occupy the area. Citizens met regularly together and with government planning advisors, and built a proposal which evolved out of a very simple scheme. Each household was asked for its requirements in terms of living space and type. From all the specifications submitted, citizens were able to assemble a plan for a community lifestyle that was a direct reflection of that community's aims, goals and potential.

However, the Dutch are a race with a history of community experience. The size and shape of their confined country has forced upon them values and decisions based upon co-operation and altruism, which might all be more difficult to secure in a more independence-conscious nation.

North America's growing urbanism is subject to the same kind of complicated politicking we might expect soon to see in Australia. The Canada journal *Habitat*, has described the simple aspects of planning from the viewpoint of the underprivileged, as being a dialectic in which authorities plan, people protest and “*law and order*” moves in to resolve with weaponry. One Canadian alternative is illustrated in the case of Highway 417, Ottawa; where a four-lane highway proposal threatened well-established communities. The Ontario Minister for Highways became the target of a strong campaign led by residents of the most threatened area, Alta Vista, and of a subsequent campaign by the residents of Blackburn Hamlet, who feared that the highway might be moved towards their own neighbourhood. The Minister announced a four-month study to evaluate alternatives. A Committee responsible to the Minister selected a *multi-disciplinary consortium* from proposals submitted, and the proposal emphasized by that consortium was for positive public participation.

Thus, even before the recommendation for public participation had been made, the issue had undergone several stages of consideration and proposal, at both public and government levels, and several months had elapsed. Having admitted a proposal of five alternatives, the planners ultimately adopted the one most favoured by the articulate public. And a victory was hailed for *people power*.

However, upon closer examination it is startling to assess the cost, in money and time, but chiefly in political manoeuvring and therefore, presumably, in effort lost to legislation, at least on the part of the politicians.

From the first protesting move by Ms. Marlene Lebeau, through Ottawa Freeways Technical Advisory Committee, the consortium, various citizens groups, planning officials, politicians and study groups as well as each municipal government involved, the *participation* required brochures, information kits, proposals of alternatives, news-media coverage, a special CBC-TV programme including interviews and film, a helicopter view of the proposed route, and a mail-in ballot. During four months, the campaign's economic cost would be difficult to assess; and, in terms of mere numbers replied to the ballot, the reward of 8,600 might seem dearly bought.

Canada is a nation of higher educationists and dedicated committee-workers. In Canada, such frenzied activity is probably as good a way as any to pass the time, and if the outcome is a panegyric for public participation then that is probably treated as evidence of democracy, of which apathy is the mainstay, and not as evidence of the tireless agitation of a power-based elite.

The public needs planning, but planners so far are happier without the public.

This may sound cynical, but then, remember Glebe.

## WHERE THERE IS NO HOPE THERE CAN BE NO ENDEAVOUR...

Thus, Dr. Johnson, to a generation long since passed. It is difficult to resist phrasing the same thought in these phrenetic times when we come to consider the newest cliché in the language, *the quality of life*. This is particularly so where the term applies to the urban environment.

As the fabric of cities is growing thin and ravelling at the edges, so too is the ever-tenuous fabric of language. Everybody has something to say about the cities, about the decline of urban forms, about new towns, town-planning, decentralization, renewal, reclamation. There are whole new vocabularies of jargon, town-planners' talk, a combination of architectural design, engineering, geographical and survey terms, sprinkled with a smattering of aesthetics and economics phrases. What it all means is increasingly difficult to ascertain. As with all specialities, the planners' language divides him and his work from the layman and citizen, and even as planners talk about *citizen participation*, they are growing more and more removed from the uncomprehending populace.

This distancing of the planner from the planned-about is not part of the conventional wisdom. Rather it is contrary to it. Planners everywhere proceed upon the assumption that they are working in the common interest, in the best way they can; often under quite difficult circumstances. They are frequently criticised after the event, but seldom during the planning process. Many planners are drawn from the engineering and architectural professions, and so are accustomed to just such a working atmosphere, with few helpful inputs and adverse criticism when it's too late to alter decisions. These people are usually well-endowed with thick skin and with faith in their own professional judgment.

Yet, unfortunately, planners are the very people who look forward to a future of diminishing natural resources, growing populations, increased pollution in all areas of living, and also to a steady rise in the numbers of the world's uneducated. *Reason suggests to the educated that there is no hope for a twenty-first century; and there is not abroad in western civilization today a philosophy of humanity nor a transcending religion powerful enough to persuade them otherwise.*

Mankind cannot bear very much rationalism, just as it cannot bear very much reality. Whilst planners are everywhere rushing into print, the problems they describe, in a language which fewer and fewer non-planners understand, prevent the citizen, the planned-for, to comprehend. It is hardly surprising that the citizen is such a hindrance.

Man requires some form of contemplation, to balance his rationalism and to place his anxieties into perspective. In a city suffering smog, noise, overcrowding and public rudeness, the danger of venturing into each new day sets up a series of encounters, physical, nervous, emotional, which result in stress to the individual and blight to the city. Inhumanity has become the distinguishing feature of modern urban life. People are rarely kind to each other and ever more rarely to themselves.

The days of *Weekend* and *Little Murders* are foreshadowed in the recklessness of a New Caledonian roadway and in the terrible array of locks on a New York front door. The phenomenon is not localised; it is global. *Wherever people mass together in cities they commence to war.*

This world is most certainly full of care. And there is less and less time to stand and stare. The cities grow despite restraints and constraints, and their growth proves the inadequacy of all present approach to the problem. The future may well depend upon an ability to make time to stand and stare, to consider and then to decide upon a course of action.

*The quality of life in cities . . . the relative nature, or kind, or character of life in cities; the degrees of excellence, mediocrity or poverty of life depends upon the thought and action of those living life. Planners can plan, guide, dictate, aspire. They cannot live the life of the community for the community, and they can only operate from the basis of what they know. If the city-dweller does not care to advise and review the attitudes and decisions of those who have power to determine his environment, he cannot reasonably complain that his life is unbearable, or that the cities are dying. It is the responsibility of those who want to live to participate in the building of the environment. And it is possible that a first step towards assuming that responsibility is a step backward, a vantage point, and a quiet stand and stare. Under the present conditions of chill rationalism and freezing despair, the citizen can do nothing at all.*

ROSEMARY O'GRADY

# OMEGA BASE

Supplied by W.S.A.

## THE OMEGA BASE—PART OF AMERICA'S FRONT-LINE IN AUSTRALIA

1. A Joint Parliamentary Committee has been set up by the Federal Government to investigate the building of an Omega Navigational Base in Australia, and at Australia's expense. The Committee has advertised in the press, calling for submissions from the public. As the Committee is stacked in favour of the base (with 10 of the 22 members from the Lib-CP and DLP opposition), we should make our submissions in hard and clear terms. Students should help to form a Stop Omega Campaign with trade unionists and working people, to take action now against the base. Omega represents a further prostitution of Australia's land and resources to the U.S. military needs.

The Government's "Start Omega Committee" calls for OUR Stop Omega Committee.

### 2. What is Omega? Why should Omega be Stopped?

The Omega base proposed for Australia will be part of a network of eight stations which will enable a vessel to find its position anywhere in the world's oceans. Omega uses many low frequency (VLF) waves which can penetrate seawater to depths of 50 feet. The U.S. has operated the North West Cape base since 1963 for very low frequency radio communication with U.S. submarines in the Indian Ocean and South East Pacific.

The U.S. has 41 Fleet Ballistic Missile subs with about half on station at any time. Omega will allow these missile submarines to get their position from a relatively undetectable antenna floated up to 50 feet, while the submarine remains submerged at great depth.

Omega is primarily a military system, valued mainly for its unique property of underwater reception and intended to be used by missile subs to plot trajectories for their missiles.

U.S. missile subs are changing over to Poseidon missiles with a range of 4,000 kilometres and fourteen independently targeted warheads, each about twice as powerful as the Hiroshima bomb. The Poseidon has a 50% chance of hitting within one kilometre of its target provided the launch position is known to at least that accuracy. To be able to attack at any time the missile sub has to know its position accurately in any circumstance.

The main device for this is Inertial Navigation, but as this gets increasingly inaccurate over time due to friction, etc, the position of the sub has to be updated every 12 hours by other means. Omega is essential for this. While satellite systems and ordinary radio navigation can be used for updating a submarine's positions they make a submarine vulnerable to detection and attack, and must be backed up by a device such as Omega. Moreover, the Omega station itself is much less vulnerable to attack or jamming than any other system.

### 3. How does Omega fit into the U.S. Military Machine?

The U.S. says its missile submarines are a "Second Strike Force". What does this mean? It means these submarines have at least three uses:

- they can be used for retaliation after the U.S. has been attacked by nuclear weapons.
- the Poseidon missile could be used in a surprise attack designed to knock out another country's defences. The fourteen warheads could be thrown in a close pattern so that at least one scored a near direct hit.
- It can be used as a threat held over a country which has just been subjected to a nuclear or non-nuclear strike by the U.S.—e.g. to destroy part of the other country's nuclear weapons. The U.S. threatens to annihilate the country attacked unless it comes to terms.

Do we want to be involved in a war between the U.S. and Russia over, say, who is going to control Middle East oil supplies, or over who is going to dominate India?

Do we want to be involved in U.S. aggression (e.g. a "preemptive" strike) against China? Do we want to be a "floating carrier" for the U.S. military anchored in the South Pacific?

If Australia accepts Omega it could be seriously involved in a war it does not want. It will be an obvious target for attack in any confrontation between the two super powers.

**Remember: Omega enables U.S. submarines to remain hidden—and this enables these submarines to be used in a surprise attack, or to deter any effective retaliations to U.S. aggression.**

### 4. A Military Base Gets Its Camouflage!

The U.S. and the Australian Government are desperately trying to hide the fact that Omega's primary role is military. They want to stifle and confuse the public outcry which will stop any open attempt to add to the number of U.S. military bases in Australia.

The Omega base was kicked out of New Zealand because the U.S. and New Zealand government tried and failed to conceal its military purpose.

\* Omega was to be run and owned by the U.S. Navy.

—NOW the U.S. has set up a committee of nations to run the system officially. The U.S. now has the bases "owned", "run" and "paid for" by the countries hosting them.

\* The McMahon government handled the Omega base secretly.

—NOW Whitlam has handed the issue to Jones, the Minister of Shipping and Transport ("it is simply a navigational aid"), and a Joint Parliamentary Committee has been set up, and it will invite submissions from the public! This is sheer window dressing—the decision to build Omega has already been made. The only question for Whitlam is how to get away with it.

\* Before the ALP approved Omega. On May 25, 1971 Barnard then shadow Defence Minister said in reply to McMahon, "There can be no doubt that whatever other use Omega has, one of its major purposes is its use as a military tool". In the **Launceston Examiner**, Barnard wrote "... Omega navigation is of no value to shipping in Australian coastal waters. Cost would put it beyond the reach of smaller international shippers (i.e. Australia) ..."

—NOW the ALP supports Omega!

### 5. North West Cape—Pine Gap—Woomera—Omega?

Omega will be just one of many U.S. bases in Australia. The Australian people oppose yet another U.S. base on Australian soil.

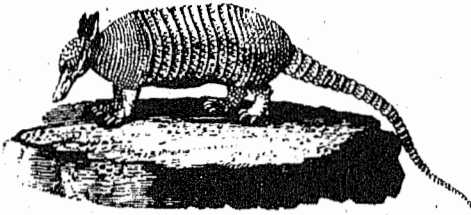
There is already plenty of bitter experience around the world of what the presence of U.S. bases in a country means. It means that the U.S. will use any means, C.I.A., sanctions, bribery and "friends in influential positions" to protect its "investment" and bring down a government which threatens its interests. It means that the country is already dominated by the U.S., and the U.S. means to continue its domination, to use the people as common fodder in its means (e.g. "Vietnamisation", Australia's participation in Vietnam, etc), to control the people's resources and wealth, and to drain off the cream for the benefit of the rich and powerful in the U.S.

We would not only stop Omega, we should expel all foreign bases. Since it handles communications with U.S. submarines, the North-West Cape base is a prime nuclear target. It means that the U.S. has placed the trigger for its weapons on our soil.

### OPPOSE ALL FOREIGN BASES IN AUSTRALIA!

Foreign bases and the threat they pose to the Australian people flow from the U.S.—Australian Alliance.

To get rid of the bases, we will have to stand on our own feet, get rid of the U.S.—Australian Alliance, take control of our economy from foreign lands, and build a state which puts the people's affairs in the people's hands.



## ACTION AGAINST NUCLEAR TESTS



### ACTION COMMITTEE AGAINST NUCLEAR TESTS

By now it must be obvious that France is determined to carry on with her proposed atmospheric testing of nuclear devices. China too, has proved herself ready and willing to go against the wishes of the majority of the nations of the world. As for the International Court's ruling, instead of stopping the French, it has merely (as anticipated) publicised more effectively the opposition of New Zealand and Australia to the tests.

The Australian Government has shown a marked indifference to the recent Chinese nuclear explosion. To be consistent, the government must establish trade bans on all Chinese goods, stop all exports to China and sever existing diplomatic relations with Peking.

Obviously though, it is going to take more than economic sanctions and diplomatic severance to stop France and China. Nothing short of direct intervention will stop the tests. This is the reason why protest ships are even now entering the 60 mile radius around Mururoa Atoll which has been declared off limits for all vessels other than those French ones involved in the tests.

At present the 5 nuclear powers have the capacity to kill life on earth several times over. A number of other countries (Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, The Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden) have the capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons and systems for their delivery. These near-nuclear nations may be encouraged by the French and Chinese examples to think that they can develop and test nuclear bombs with impunity.

**There is no question about it; the more countries with nuclear arsenals, the greater the risk of a nuclear holocaust.** The only acceptable alternative for China and France and the world is a step by step reduction of nuclear arms.

Although both France and China are carrying out tests in "unpopulated" regions (The fact that China is doing so within her own territory in no way vindicates her actions), extensive upper atmospheric transport of particles and slow exchange between hemispheres means that no part of the world can avoid radio-active fallout. There is no evidence of a safe level of radioactive dosage: the risk of invoking disease or disability increases with the dose accumulated by the individual. The illnesses it can expect to contract within the next few decades are leukemia, bone-cancer, cancer of the thyroid and others. The morality of governments that allow whole populations to be exposed to a health risk with no potential benefit is to be regarded with extreme suspicion.

Appalling as the facts of fall-out are, they are quite insignificant compared with the potential damage expected in a nuclear war. Experts are agreed that a nuclear war could break out, if only through a technical accident. The U.S. airforce has had at least 35 significant accidents with bombs, including dropping some on Spain and Greenland.

The world's stockpile of thermonuclear weapons now equals about 20 tons of high explosive for every man, woman and child on earth. This stockpile is still steadily growing in silence.

**We must act now before it is too late. The very existence of nuclear weapons is a real threat to man's already shaky chances of survival into the next century.**

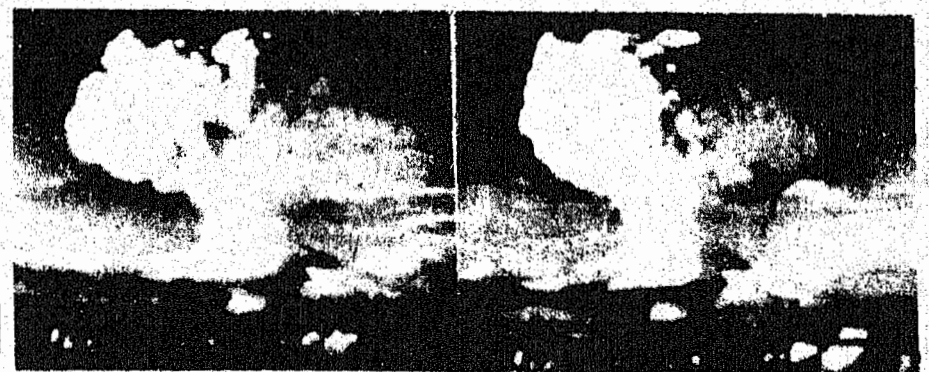
The Action Committee Against Nuclear Tests (ACANT) was formed in Adelaide last June shortly before the last French Tests. Members have one thing in common—an opposition to all nuclear tests for any purpose—and we have made it our aim to do what we can (by direct intervention if necessary) to stop the testing of all further bombs, to prevent any more nations from joining the already over-populous "nuclear club" and to strive, as long-term aim, for eventual world-wide nuclear disarmament.

ACANT holds its general meetings every second Monday of every month at Willard Hall. If you are interested in joining our group, or just want to find out what we are doing, our next meeting will be on Monday 13th August at 8.00 p.m. at—

S.A. Dairyman's Association,  
13 Leigh Street, 2nd Floor Pan Am.

(Car stickers and 'NO' badges on sale at SAUA office—proceeds to Green Peace New Zealand).

BARBARA PRESTON



# PROSH

## PROSH-WATERGATE SCANDAL

### WAS IT A THREE YEAR PLAN BY THE 1970 PROSH COMMITTEE

It was revealed from behind closed doors that there was no truth in the rumour that the '70 Prosh Committee had been involved in the Watergate Affair. In a recent meeting the Social Activities Committee didn't discuss the involvement of the directors. In the scandal that has rocked campuses all over Adelaide. No comment was made but a few words were said. A reliable source disclosed that in 1970 the committee had decided on a three-year-plan stunt. To end all Prosh stunts. Files of those meetings have just come to the notice of a member of the '73 Prosh Committee and he stated he would release them to the S.A.C. if immunity from the C.E.C. was granted.

The President had nothing to say.

### Early Warnings

As far back as 1969 it was thought that Prosh in its present state was dead, so New Prosh was born and died a week later from alcoholic poisoning and lack of sleep. This did not deter the '70 Prosh Committee who as early as May 1970 were planning the event that would shatter the world: the bugging of the Watergate— S.R.C. These facts were part of the dossier that has just been released. As the '70 campaign for Prosh rolled on alarming signs were growing. These had been put up by the City Council in Memorial Drive.

The President moved his car.



### Safe Opening

What Prosh needed was a change in texture and tense so the committee moved into the On Dit office laid the plans. A safe opening was the burial of New Prosh which had been lying around the office since August '69. The directors appeared before the Vice Squad on two chrome and leather chairs and revealed the proposed plan except one explosive operation. That was the famous scavenger hunt.

### Stage One

Due to stage one of the Union rebuilding program, the Prosh Ball had to be held off-campus; more official confrontation. The first part of the Watergate bugging had gone smoothly, or so it seemed. The publishing of the "Pentagon Rapers" by the Australian Womens Monthly dropped a bomb-shell. Files were blunted and offices broken into. The F.B.I., C.I.A. and Y.W.C.A. were called into investigate the matter, but the Union ground staff had already repaired the damaged door.

The President was given another key.

1970 was over when '71 hit with Free Prosh — the diversion. Campaign funds were being rechannelled into stage two of the affair so students were given a free rain. The result was rather strange as it started to cost more than expected. The power structure was tilted. The '70 committee were not involved on the surface, but were hard at work on a grass roots level

The President knew nothing.

Then it struck 1972. Election year. But was it time. The Prosh committee thought it was time for a change, but the avalanche had already begun. The plan now in stage three called for a bold

statement to the public and officials regarding the involvement in high level activities. The city council were approached and the news went public by air — Prosh would have a pollution free procession.

The M.A.C. thought that the statements made by the director were a bit thinly covered. How could he have not known about the large quantities of flour and smoke bombs in stock if he were directing the procession — and if he did know what was his motive by publicly declaring no knowledge of the subversive activities,



What actually happened in Rundle Street? It wasn't clear due mainly to large volumes of white smoke coming from D.J.'s and J.M.'s. Fruit was repeatedly being used to punch holes in the polluted atmosphere so that little old ladies could breathe. Unfortunately they forgot to avoid the fruit first before opening their mouths.

### Impeachment !!

Impeach meant that peaches were used instead of apples and there was also some impairment of sight. The result — Rundle Street resembled Rundle Street of previous Proshes. The council cried "No more", and so it was that the '73 Prosh committee came to pass with a legacy. The greatest stunt that had ever been implemented had backfired, but Prosh was still alive. The Prosh — Watergate Affair was far from over but the signs were good. They had been repainted.

The President received a parking ticket.

The Adelaide University Social Activities Committee sighted the evidence and decided to call a hearing. They would consider testimonies of the '70 Prosh Committee and receive applications for the reconstruction of Prosh 1973.

### 73 Committee Hearing

After a valued appraisal of the previous committees effects to destroy the system by which students can actively control Rundle Street once a year, the S.A.C. decided upon

1. Prosh would go on despite inflation.
2. The President would refrain from letting his dog wander through the S.A.C. office.

The official reason for two was that a bugging device could be concealed in the dog's collar. Unfortunately motion two failed to be recorded in the minutes due to a break in by elements unknown.

### The Present Tense Situation

Under the SAUA constitution the S.A.C. elected itself as the '73 Prosh Committee with chairman Phil McEvoy becoming director.

Peter Love submitted an application for Prosh Rag Editor on his and the A.U. Publishing Committee

Under the SAUS constitution the S.A.C. elected itself as the '73 Prosh Committee with chairman Phil McEvoy becoming director. Peter Love submitted an application for Prosh Rag Editor on his and the A.U. Publishing Committee's behalf which was accepted. The Prosh Committee comprises Chris Haines, Dave Freeman, Chris Findlay, Craig Allen, Allan Taylor

### A Thursday Ball

It is now fact that the '73 Prosh Ball will be held on the Thursday of Prosh continuing into Friday morning. The advantages over the old Friday Nite obvious. Gone will be the tired feet after selling Rags on Friday morning and trapesing round campus all day. This year the ball will get Prosh day under way. The venue will be the Upper Refecs and surrounds with limited ticket sales. Local and inter state bands will perform but — there will be a difference

The ball will run until two then, for the stayers, feature films will be shown all night until the dawn greets us with the Breaky — a feast of chicken and champers. What a way to round off the night. Then the new Iron Man Comp. which will test the strength of the real stayers, open to all students.

### No Procession !!

Yes, its happened at last. The traditional Prosh Procession has been scrapped. (Prosh is short for Procession)



Why? If you went to last years, and the year before etc. the reason is obvious. Noreal comment on society was being made as in the old days. Just more flour and smoke bombs combined with greater hassles from the City Council and the cops. Trucks were always very hard to come by.

### THE SUBSTITUTE —

A football match in Victoria Square: actually its called Hoccer Crossball or just plain stupid.

Grandstand space could be a hassle at the great clash of the century.

The Watergate Wanderers V's The Prosh Porn Eaters.

Who will win the McFairly Meddle?

### No Stunts ?

"Rubbish" said the stunts committee, "Stunts will go on for ever". And so be it. Financial assistance is available for all official stunts approved by the committee. It will take no responsibility for



unofficial acts of destruction.

As the term progresses more ideas are coming forth for activities early in the week. Students with ideas are welcome in the S.A.U.A. office anytime. If you have an idea, don't sit on it, hatch it and give it to us, we'll soon cook up something.

Prosh '73 looks like being an inflating event for activities.

PROSH ON.

### Truth at last

COULD THE PROSH-WATERGATE CONSPIRACY BE PART OF THE LARGER BUS TICKET CONSPIRACY

# PROSH

## THE LAST PROSH BALL

featuring  
**CHAIN**

also **MADDER LAKE**  
**MOONSHINE JUG & STRING**  
**PARAGON PAINT**  
**MINT**

but <sup>probably - beat thursday's lawn meeting 1:00pm.</sup>  
**NO STRIPPERS**

& other attractions  
Beer & wine included \$6 double, \$3 single from SAUA Office  
THURSDAY 26 MAY 8-2 Union Buildings & surrounds

Adelaide campus lives! First it was the Ford-workers-strike lawn meeting. Then last Friday, a General Student Meeting instructed the organisers not to engage strippers to appear at the Last Prosh Ball. The meeting, though not officially called by women's liberation, brought WLM members out in force. But they weren't the only ones out to stop the strippers: the Christians came, armed with arguments, Bible texts and broadsheets. (Their broadsheets, headed *How to Enjoy Sex*, gave eight instructions, including Don't look upon it as something which is dirty or unnatural, Remember it is an art not a "job", Have it in the right place (marriage), You will need a change of heart: and this is 1973!) So we had the jocks and the engineers on one side, and the New Puritans (Women's Libbers and Christians) on the other. The WL people got pretty vicious and demonstrative and the jocks got vicious and demonstrative back.

Everyone thought the strippers were hot favorites, but the vote came and the strippers were out.

Perhaps a better motion might have been to have directed the Ball organizers to pay a strippers fee to anyone who took off their clothes at the ball.

To be sure sexism should be smashed—but an alternative which fails to recognise our sexuality as it is, open and honest, (and, therefore, open to change) might be a decision in favour of repression.



# HEALTH SERVICE

## A SHORT, CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM OF OUR UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE

It is about time something was done about the inadequate state of our health service.

We have one sympathetic full-time, overworked physician, who likes (even so) to run to whole show on his own without much help. Most other universities (interstate) have half a dozen or so full-and part-time Medicos and nurses to cater for the student's needs.

At the moment Adelaide Uni. Health Service is not really catering for the needs of the majority of students, as they are fobbed off if they have any complaint which is not an "acute emergency". However, any medical complaint made by a student is an acute emergency as they have to keep up with their work. If they are fobbed off, it just wastes their time; they may not be able to get any other source of relief quickly, and the complaint becomes chronic or worse, leading to trouble physiologically and academically.

It is about time that all the health needs of the students were catered for and attended to here, where they should be, and not fobbed off to their own physician, who in many cases doesn't exist.

Also, not only do many students not even know any other doctor except the Uni. one, but they cannot afford to belong to a Health Benefits Scheme, and could not see a G.P. anyway due to the financial hardship.

Regarding Dental Services: they are just as vital but the Uni. has none. This is a service most students could not even dream of financially.

So the changes that should have occurred long ago but have not, should be:

- (1) Employ an extra G.P. or two to make sure all the needs of the students are met.
- (2) Utilise final year Medical and Dental students, to help their associates, by being rostered to the Student Health Service at various times.
- (3) Give the final year Dental students the power to refer on, efficiently and swiftly, patients to the Dental Hospital, so they can receive prompt and thorough treatment.
- (4) Possibly employ more trained sisters (but (2) (3) (4) can't prescribe anyway!)

# HUMAN RELATIONS WORKSHOP

Due to the success of previous Sensitivity Training Groups held in the University vacations, a further group will be held from the 13th to the 17th August in the Student Counselling Service, George Murray Building. This will be an intensive group from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

These groups are designed to increase personal awareness, sensitivity to others, and to aid the examination of self-actualizing needs. In essence, they are for normal people who are coping with life, who wish to strengthen, expand and enrich their interpersonal relationships.

It is essential before embarking upon any encounter group of this nature that participants have a clear idea of the contract on which the group will operate. The main points of the contract might well be:-

- A. That each person accept responsibility for their own participation and progress in the group, for their own personal growth or lack of growth.
- B. That each person strive towards increased awareness of thoughts and feelings within themselves and attempt to communicate these consistently in the group.
- C. That each person strive to relate honestly on an I-and-Thou and Here-and-Now basis. (The group doesn't deal with past events, past problems or the skeletons in people's closets.)
- D. That each person accept responsibility for their own perceptions and interpretations, for their own feelings and thoughts, and allow others to do likewise.
- E. That each person, while being able to express feelings of hostility towards others, abstain from destructive attacks and discourage others from attacking.

Applications for this group will close as soon as the first twelve names are received. To obtain further information about the group or to enrol, contact Norm Greet, Student Counselling Service.

# AUGUST COUNCIL MOTION

## NOTICE OF MOTION TO BE PUT TO AUGUST COUNCIL

"That the National Travel Officer who takes office immediately after Annual Council 1974 be elected at August Council".

Proposed R. Bleechmore.

# ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY REGIMENT

There will be a BEATING OF RETREAT followed by a giant barbeque at Torrens Parade Ground on Sat. July 21 at 5 p.m. The occasion marks the Regiment's 25th Anniversary. The Unit's history, Our First 25 Years will also be on sale for the first time. The cost of the barbeque is \$1.00.

It will be a great day for AURIANS so if you are one or are interested, come along. The Regiment's Pipe Band will provide music.

A.L. Graeme-Evans

# CHITEPO ON CAMPUS

Herbert Chitepo LLB.BA., leader of the ZAPU-ZANU liberation forces in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) will speak on

**Thursday, July 19**  
**1pm Union Hall**

Hear the facts of the confrontation with white minority regimes in Southern Africa from the African point of view.

There will also be a RECEPTION for Mr. Chitepo at 5 p.m. in the Games Room on the same day (with refreshments) followed by a PUBLIC ADDRESS at 8 p.m. in Napier Lecture Theatre 5.

# NEW UNION STAFF

*Why is the Union being rebuilt?*

It wasn't big enough or good enough.

*When did planning start and when will the building be finished?*

Planning started in 1966 and the building will be completed by third term in 1974 with everything running smoothly by 1975.

*What will the building contain?*

Spaces in which Union members can carry on these activities:  
VISUAL ARTS AND CRAFTS/PERFORMING ARTS/QUIET ACTIVITIES/ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

and in which there will be these services:

CATERING/BOOK SELLING/MEMBERS' WELFARE/INFORMATION/ADMINISTRATION/MAINTENANCE

and from which we may expect to see a continuation of interest and activity in: COMMUNITY WELFARE.

*Whom should we employ?*

The short answer is a handful more cleaners, catering staff, clerical staff, maintenance staff plus a few CREATIVE people. Here are some possibilities:

CRAFTSMEN IN ANY OF THESE AREAS

sculpture/soft sculpture/pottery/weaving/painting/spinning/printmaking/photography/modelling/film/radio/videotape

CULTURAL OFFICERS TO LOOK AFTER

magazine library/art collection/record library/exhibitions/entertainment/performing arts.

In addition there has been a suggestion that the Union should establish a dental scheme, subsidize the University Health Service to a greater degree, and fund activities in community welfare, pay the Editor of On Dit and a Recreations Officer.

*What's all this about?*

Obviously the Union wouldn't have gone ahead to spend so much money to provide so many new facilities without having been convinced that they would be used. Back in the days when the Union was first being planned there were numbers of Union meetings, at which there was overwhelming support, from then students, for a development of this sort.

Further, there have been continuing enquiries from members interested in particular areas of activity throughout the whole period of the building programme. Now that the last stage is under way discussion has started on the best way of operating these various facilities.

In addition there has been set the idea that the Union should allow priority for other schemes not connected with the building programme.

The point of this catechism is to provide Union members with the opportunity to react at this stage to some of the ideas expressed above.

If you have any suggestion as to the kind of things the Union ought to be doing, starting late next year or early in 1975, please let me know, by writing me a short note. And could I please have it soon?

# FOOTLIGHTS

## THE ANNUAL FOOTLIGHTS REVUE

being a post-exam sort, happens in December.

But we need to know - NOW - do you fancy yourself as:

A DICTATOR (to direct the show)

A CARPENTER (to help build sets)

AN ELECTRONICS GENIUS (lights and sound)

A MANIPULATOR (to help backstage)

A COUTURIER (to help sew costumes)

A CON MAN (for publicity)

A SCROUNGER (to get free props)

AN EXHIBITIONIST (to act in the thing)

Then contact Mike Jacobs on 32 4915 or leave a note in the Footlights box in the Students Association office. DO IT NOW! (It's usually fun)

**Galadriel...**

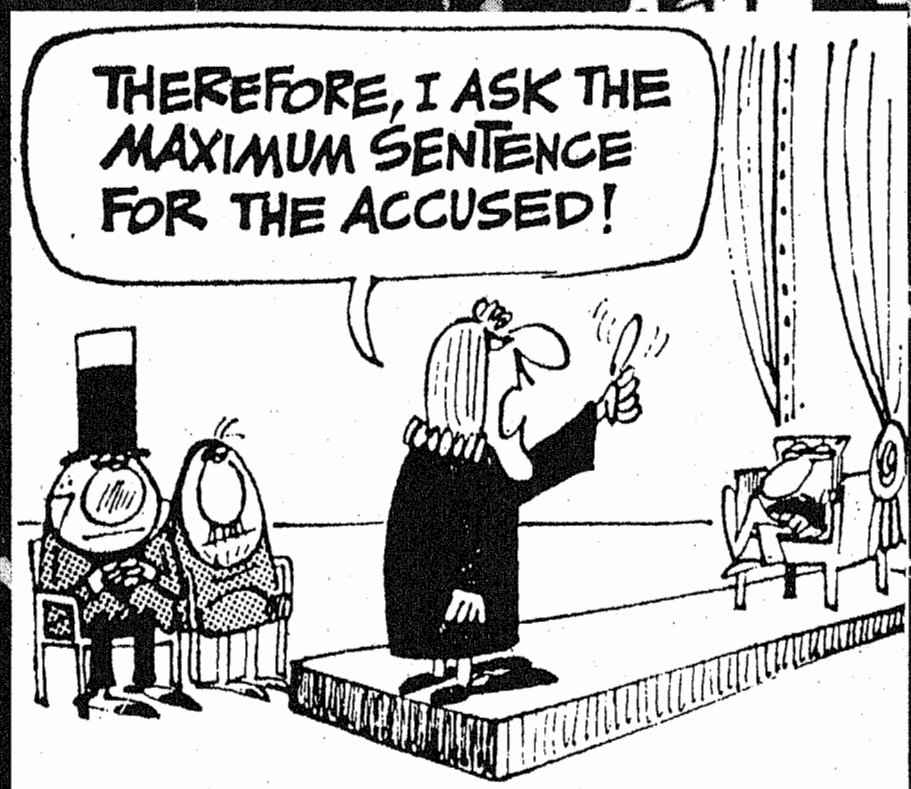
'for your benefit ...'

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE URGENTLY SOUGHT FOR  
A NEW MAGAZINE WHICH WILL CONTAIN  
PROSE - POETRY - DRAWINGS  
OF A FANCIFUL NATURE...

PLEASE SEND ANY CONTRIBUTIONS AS SOON  
AS POSSIBLE TO:-

'GALADRIEL' ...  
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Watergate - A President above the law

Aborigines, human rights & the law

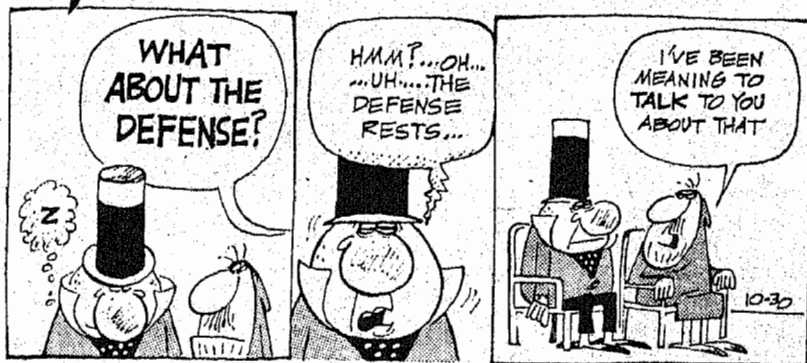
The radical lawyer & society

The intergalactic vision of Dr. Beatrice Sol

Internal Law School Polemics

Graham Parker -

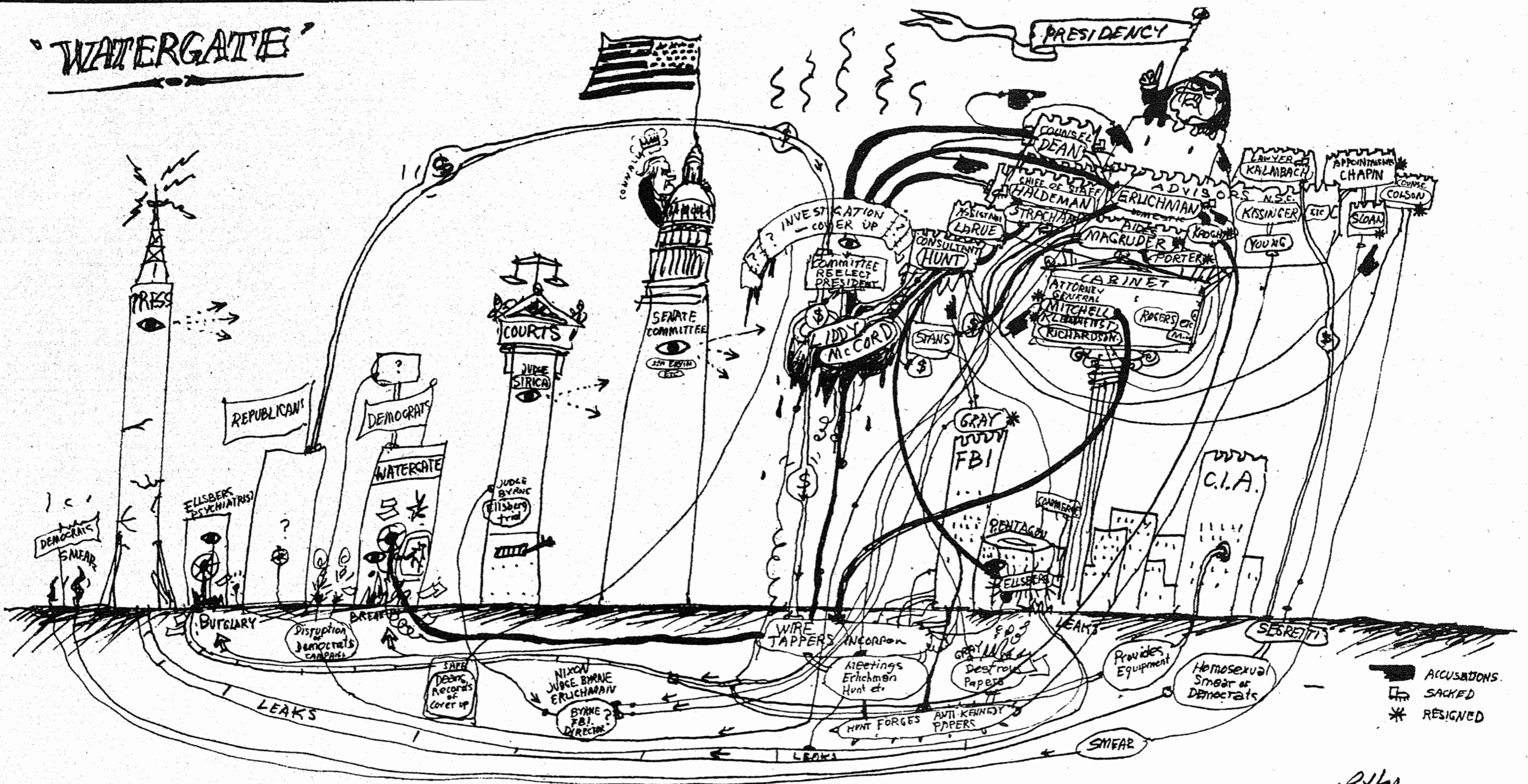
Confessions of an academic





# WATERGATE

I didn't get where I am by ducking tough issues—President Nixon  
 If you can't stand the heat, you should get out of the kitchen—President Truman  
 When you can't stand the kitchen, you should get a new house—Testis  
 When you can't stand the stench you should get rid of the cook—The New Statesman  
 When you can't stand the standing, you should get laid—On Dit



## Nixon: dangerous precedents

President Nixon, who dearly relishes presidential 'firsts', has become the subject of a number of them recently in the legal field. He is the first president to be associated — how innocently or culpably is not yet known — in a broad criminal conspiracy apparently including such offences as burglary, wire-tapping, perjury, obstruction of justice and campaign fund abuse.

Never before has a president been implicated in such common criminal behaviour. Andrew Johnson was tried on impeachment charges but this was based on the purely political allegation that he fired one of his cabinet members in violation of the Tenure Act. Because Nixon's situation is so unique, it has brought to the surface legal questions involving the chief executive that have never been raised before. One is whether the President can be subpoenaed to testify before a grand jury. By his own statement of 23 May he ordered a partial curtailment of the Watergate investigation on 'national security' grounds, and his personal lawyer raised money that allegedly was paid to purchase the silence of the Watergate defendants.

Thus President Nixon might well have pertinent evidence as to whether an attempt was made to obstruct justice. A grand jury in Washington is investigating the Watergate cover-up attempt, so unless his office precludes it, Richard Nixon's testimony would clearly be demanded. There have been reports that the Watergate prosecutors and the grand jurors want it. White House press secretary Ron Ziegler has declared that this would be a violation of the separation of powers.

This question is now being considered by the special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, and, even for such a constitutional authority as he is, it must be an agonising process. For it brings into conflict two bedrock principles of American government — that the chief executive must be free to do his job without harassment from the other branches; and that no man is above the law. The constitution is silent on the subpoena question. It has been litigated only once, way back in 1807, when the defence in the treason trial of Aaron Burr requested a subpoena for documents in the custody

of President Thomas Jefferson. Chief Justice John Marshall held that in proper circumstances a president could be compelled to give evidence, and he issued a subpoena for Jefferson to bring the documents and testify. This was never served, but Jefferson produced one of the documents.

One of the juicier ironies of the Watergate affair is that this precedent would have been considered pretty stale, but for the fact that the hardnosed, law-and-order policies of the Nixon administration breathed some new life into it just last year. In its efforts to compel grand jury testimony from a New York Times reporter about the Black Panthers, the Nixon administration urged the Supreme Court to rule that the First Amendment's free press guarantee does not shield journalists from being forced to disclose confidential information. The court went along, in one of those eyebrow-raising five-to-four rulings, with all four Nixon appointees backing the Nixon position and picking up one extra vote to control the result. The extra Justice was Byron White, who based his opinion on the principle that 'the public has a right to every man's evidence,' and who quoted with approval Chief Justice Marshall's conclusion in the Aaron Burr case that 'in proper circumstances a subpoena could be issued to the President of the United States.'

This was only dictum, of course, and many legal authorities argue that the separation of powers principle should shield presidents from grand jury subpoenas. Their rationale is that Grand Jury subpoenas could be used to harass the President and take up his time, and that considering the present pressures of the presidency, he should be immune from that concern. As Alexander Bickel of Yale puts it, the Jefferson precedent might have made sense when the president's relaxed daily routine included a dip in the Potomac River, but being Chief Executive requires more control now. Where, for instance, would all those secret service men go while the grand jurors were privately grilling the President at the Courthouse? And where would the President put his 'little black box' containing the nuclear button?

It seems clear that the President must have some immunity from testifying, but

it also seems unreasonable that that immunity should be complete. If, for instance, there was a murder in the White House and he was the only witness, he could be expected to testify. Arthur Goldberg, the former Supreme Court Justice, argues that a president could be subpoenaed to testify — but only after a firm foundation of evidence had been laid, showing that the president probably had evidence of a crime, evidence that was necessary to assure that justice was done. The suspicion in legal circles is that the White House isn't as much concerned about presidential grand jury testimony as it is that to give such testimony would imply that the grand jury could then include the president in its indictments.

Here the constitution does speak, but not without ambiguity. It is clear that a majority of the House of Representatives can vote a Bill of Impeachment against the president for 'high crimes and misdemeanours' and that he must then stand trial before the Senate with the Chief Justice presiding. The constitution provides that a two-thirds margin of the senators voting is required for conviction, and then it adds:

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than the removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment according to Law.

Does that imply that persons subject to impeachment — i.e. all Federal officers — can be presented only after removal from office by impeachment? It seems so, but again the Nixon administration's prosecutorial seal has set a contrary precedent. A few months back it indicted and convicted a sitting Federal Court of Appeals judge, Otto Kerner, for bribery offences committed during his prior tenure as Democratic Governor of Illinois.

So unless it can be implied from the president's position at the pinnacle of the Executive branch that he is a case apart from other Federal officials there seems to be no clear reason why he cannot be indicted. Prosecuting that indictment would, of course, be quite another thing. As lawyers sometimes put it, you can sue the Pope for bastardy, but the question is whether you can make it stick. So the power of a grand jury to name a president in an indictment does not mean that he could be served with the papers, or brought to the courthouse for trial. There has been some talk among the Watergate prosecutors that a president might be indicted with no effort to bring him to trial — at least until the end of his term — or that he could be named as an unindicted co-conspirator.

A measure of Mr Nixon's troubles is that while he is the first president in a century to be the subject of serious impeachment talk, these other questions are also being seriously discussed. The reason is the presence of Archibald Cox, whose efforts to choke off the Senate Watergate hearings have shown that whatever his faults, timidity is not one. If the facts should warrant it, and if he should conclude that grand jury proceedings could constitutionally involve Nixon, Cox comes across as the kind of man who would not hesitate to present the President with another first.

Although the press has been having a field day with the current revelations of the Watergate investigations, there has been no mention in the media of evidence that links the United Airlines Boeing 707 crash, near Midway Airport (Chicago) last year, with attempts to stop potential witnesses from testifying at the various Watergate investigations.

Sherman Skolnick, who founded the Chicago based Citizens Committee to Clean Up the Courts, claims to have evidence of a connection between the 'Watergate Conspiracy' and the plane crash at Midway. Since Skolnick's initial statements pertaining to inconsistencies in the investigation of the crash, documents incriminating former U.S. Attorney General, John Mitchell, have been found, while one of Skolnick's investigators, Alex J. Bottos, was seized by Federal marshals and removed without trial to a federal mental institution in Springfield, Missouri.

Shortly after, Skolnick and an aide met with two unidentified persons to discuss the content of some documents that are alleged to contain incriminating evidence about Mitchell.

During the course of this meeting Skolnick and his aide were threatened with a fate similar to Bottos and then chased by car, across the Illinois/Illinois state line. Skolnick and the aide then decided to head for Canada with thoughts of seeking political asylum as they could not be assured that their evidence would be heard by Senator Sam Ervin's official investigation committee. For three days nothing was heard of Skolnick and his organisation began trying to find out his whereabouts for fear that he had been kidnapped or murdered.

Finally he came out of hiding and prepared to re-enter the U.S. and make his evidence known. At the border he handed over the microfilm copies of the documents in his possession to U.S. Customs, who handed them over to the FBI. Some days later the FBI claimed first to have lost the film and finally returned the original microfilm documents, but ten blurred photographs which had no link to the originals.

Perhaps the same FBI photographic technician who got hold of the famous Zapruder film (of the assassination of President Kennedy)

got hold of the Skolnick microfilm. Whatever the case, Skolnick is now back in the U.S. waiting to be called to testify at the Watergate hearings and in the meantime he has outlined some of the details of the evidence he intends to put before the investigation committee.

This bizarre story comes from the LA Free Press and the (Van Couver) Georgia Straight — two of the few papers who have given any coverage to this new aspect of the Watergate case. Because of Skolnick's reliable investigations in the past (see article below), until there is evidence to the contrary, his current revelations should be seriously considered.

If Skolnick can deliver his documents and testimony to the courtroom, it will probably result in a far wider investigation of contemporary US politics than Watergate has to date. As the Watergate scandal reaches to President Nixon himself, the Georgia Straight suggests "it appears that the Republican leadership attempts to conceal the facts may already extend beyond perjury to the actual murder of potential Watergate witnesses."

## Watergate murders?

Our story begins a year and a half ago when members of the Chicago based Citizen's Committee to Clean Up the Courts began an investigation of the Coroner's Office in Lake County, Indiana. In 1969 this Committee had initiated an investigation of the Illinois State Supreme Court which resulted in the resignation of half the court. The Committee, founded by Sherman Skolnick, had also initiated an investigation of Otto Kerner, former Illinois Governor and federal appeals judge which recently resulted in Kerner's conviction for bribery, perjury and extortion.

According to a complaint filed on March 2, 1973, by Skolnick, the Citizen's Committee had discovered that documents and records issued by the Lake County Coroner's office purportedly with the signature of the Coroner were, in fact, not signed by him and were fraudulent.

The complaint states, "It was apparent to the plaintiff and his staff that these records were manufactured to cover up numerous mysterious deaths ... believed to be murders ... of persons who were witnesses or in other respects related to a Federal Criminal Indictment, filed in the U.S. Court in Hammond (Indiana) ... Said indictment, charging a bribery scheme involving a gas pipeline, was against the Mayor of Hammond, city officials of East Chicago, Indiana, and former officials of Northern Natural Gas Company or its subsidiaries."

The complaint continues, "Within a few months before and after September 8, 1972 (when

that another gas pipeline, El Paso Natural Gas Company, was owned in part by John Mitchell, who got ownership while he was U.S. Attorney General and dropped anti-trust charges against El Paso. Mitchell was also deeply involved in the Watergate affair where gas and oil company monies were used. The documents disappeared after the flight 553 crash at Midway Airport, Chicago, in which the two attorneys died, along with 43 other persons."

### HUNT OF THE CIA

Another victim in the plane crash was Mrs. Howard Hunt, wife of the CIA man who later pleaded guilty in the Watergate case. She was on the way to Chicago, allegedly to start a legal dispute with her husband and to remove herself from the position of being what James McCord, another Watergate conspirator, has described subsequently as the pay-off person to the conspirators to ensure their silence.

Skolnick, in an exclusive telephone interview with this writer, claimed that Mrs. Hunt was carrying forty thousand dollars

in bills traceable to the Watergate conspirators at the time of the crash, in addition to the ten thousand dollars of untraceable money found on her person after the crash. The forty thousand dollars was never recovered, however, along with the legal documents of the gas company attorneys.

Another victim of the crash of Flight 553 was CBS newswoman Michele Clark, believed to be accompanying Mrs. Hunt to Chicago and to have exclusive access to details relating to Mrs. Hunt's trip.

Skolnick believes that Flight 553 was sabotaged for the purpose of murdering these four people and revealed the reasons for his belief in an exclusive phone interview from Chicago which included him and one of his chief investigators, Alex J. Bottos.

Alex Bottos had evidently infiltrated the notorious Joseph Sarelli airplane gang as an investigator for Skolnick's Citizens Committee, and the Northwest Indiana Crime Commission. This gang, according to Bottos and Skolnick, is a national unit of former airplane technicians and criminal fences who specialised not only in airplane robberies but in thefts from trains and trucks. Bottos told me that his specific function in the gang was to "play underground banker" to use his contacts to market stolen negotiable securities by obtaining loans on them for 80 percent of their value.

In August, 1972, this Sarelli gang stole over two million dollars of negotiable securities by using their specialised knowledge of airplane construction to open a panel between a rest-room and the baggage department of an inflight airplane going to Milwaukee. One mem-





Laws grind the poor, and rich men  
rule the law—Oliver Goldsmith

# ACADEMIC CONFESSIONS: I WAS ONLY FOLLOWING ORDERS

## NAPIERBURG LAW CRIMES TRIBUNAL



For weeks now around the country, there has been lively speculation surrounding the results of the Law Crimes Tribunal at Napierburg. Last night the judgement was handed down from the bench, which consisted, of course, of randomly-selected representatives of the poor, the black, migrants and the unemployed. As expected, it revealed a nationwide conspiracy to block a truthful apprehension of reality from the minds of law students. Those convicted were sentenced to periods of up to seven years working in a factory (with the option of being laid off in a recessionary cycle). One of the accused, Professor Graham Parker, formerly of Adelaide University, broke down and, to gasps of amazement from the millions watching the proceedings on television, delivered the following self-indictment:

If the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, then the social revolution engineered by the United States Supreme Court was planned in the classrooms of Yale Law School. Both parts of that statement may be suspect but I think I would choose the latter half as the more commendable and more accurate. In the nineteen-thirties, men such as William O. Douglas, Jerome Frank and Thurman Arnold were teaching law at Yale. They believed in the functional approach to law, in mixing law with sociology, in taking a "realistic" look at law. Yale lawyers have always been obsessed with Policy. If you wanted to be a super-mechanic of the law and hungered after a partnership in one of those gigantic Wall Street law firms made famous in Louis Auchincloss' stories, then you went to Harvard. If you wanted a liberal legal education, if you cared about social justice in the United States, if you wanted to change the world, then Yale was the place for you.

Of course this is a caricature. After all, didn't Ralph Nader go to Harvard? Then again, Charles Reich, the greener of America, is a Yale law professor. Reich may be a somewhat larger-than-life law professor but Yale has tended to attract and breed men who take a broad view of the law. In the early nineteen-forties, Lasswell and McDougall wrote a manifesto for legal education which has set the pattern for all modern North American law schools. Social activism was spawned at Yale because they believe in using the law for political change, first through the United States Supreme Court (with the famous decisions on school integration, and limiting the admissibility of coerced confessions and illegal police searches) and, more recently, by their policy-making invading the government offices and the public forums.

In the last decade, a superficial reading of the "Yale Law Journal" and "Harvard Law Review" would show the difference between the two schools. Harvard's journal seemed to concentrate on long, technical articles about corporation or labour law and scholarly expositions on the Supreme Court and the Constitution while the Yale publication seemed to be concerned with psychiatry, the sociological approach to criminal law, poverty law and the politics of legal education. The same contrasts could be seen in the Commonwealth lawyers who took postgraduate degrees at Harvard or Yale. The men returning from Yale always seemed intellectually excited by the experience while those who had spent a year in Cambridge, Mass., were almost weighted down by the awesome honour of having sat in the very classrooms where Roscoe Pound and Felix Frankfurter had taught. Once again this is a caricature. A new approach to law has been evident in both schools and in the Australians and Canadians who spent a year in either place.

Under the influence of the new American legal education, some law professors have gone a little far with their intolerance of judges who are not activists and innovators, and their contempt for a profession which is only interested in the "black letter" law of property and commerce. They have looked at the "ought" rather than the "is" of the law. They sought to dissect the law to discover the "real" social facts behind a particular judge's decision, to find the "real" policy which prompted a legislature to pass a statute. They wanted to inject massive doses of the social and behavioural sciences into the law curriculum. Courses such as law and psychiatry, urban legal studies, consumer protection, law and the environment, criminology, and juvenile court practice became common. These developments have been accentuated by the rise of student power. The students discarded their three-piece suits and the law schools started to attract or arouse young people who were not prepared to believe that there was equality before the law or that a law degree was simply a licence to make money by advising rich clients to get richer. Yet the first impetus came from the professors. Those students attracted to the law tended to be naturally conservative and rule-oriented. Therefore it is not surprising (although it seems anomalous) that the professors radicalised the students rather than vice versa.

It is to the North American law student's credit that they have learned their reforming lessons well. Many of them have more knowledge of the social sciences than their professors. To some extent, they have rebelled against the half-baked sociology courses and have demanded more law. This has not meant a reversion to arid academic discussion of legal subjects but an application of sociological skills to the law and the profession. Courses are now developing in trial practice and advocacy, conflict resolution and legal problems, the theory and practice of civil procedure. These courses are now taught by a law professor who has had years of practice and, perhaps, a behavioural scientist. They are not merely trade-skill courses. The law schools are slowly moving toward a useful mixture of the academic and the truly clinical. Many of the resulting law graduates do not want to become company or real estate lawyers. Some of them are becoming Nader's Raiders. Others are being hired by cabinet ministers to advise on social legislative policy and planning. Some are even making real economic sacrifices and opening law offices in the slums or the ghettos. Is the same process occurring in Australia? There seems little evidence of it so far. The Aboriginal legal services programme at the new University of New South Wales Law School is one of the first signs of activism in the law schools. There are no experiments in neighbourhood legal services which

take the law to the poor, advising them on hire purchase contracts, landlord and tenant law and offering advice in marshalling community action to aid welfare recipients and pensioners, organising tenants' strikes, forming consumer action groups and fighting racial discrimination in housing, job applications, etc.

The law school curriculum is still very much under the control of the legal profession. In any event, the law teachers in Australia still seem to be preoccupied with a formalistic view of the law. They are often still teaching law exclusively from appellate court decisions which has an air of unreality about it, because much of this knowledge may be useful to eminent counsel but has little relevance to the situations which a young lawyer is likely to (or wants to) encounter in everyday practice. The Australian law schools have hardly been less conservative than the courts in their refusal to accept sociological data in teaching (and interpreting) the law.

Of course there are great cultural differences between North America and Australia. Sociology is less accepted here as a discipline. The Australian lawyer and law school seems to have been preoccupied with the common law dispensed by the courts and to have ignored much of the law provided by legislatures and administrative agencies. North America is not preoccupied by the mystique of the bar. Barristers in Australia, who seem to be more concerned with the form than the substance of the law, have no counterpart in North America. In Canada and the United States, there is a more pragmatic attitude to the law, with a greater awareness of law reform. The North American lawyer and law professor is more concerned with the ideal of justice in the law. Yet the lawyer is also more honestly seen as a power broker and lobbyist, but not just for the rich or privileged client.

The law school curriculum appointments in the law schools here and the philosophy of legal education is still dominated by a narrow professionalism. The law schools have made few attempts to provide clinical training (with the notable exception of the Legal Workshop at the Australian National University). The peonage of the articling system still exists, providing a cheap labour force and perpetuating the static habits and mores of the legal profession. There is no indication that the law schools see their role as one of law reform. More often they see it as training lawyers to perpetuate the system rather than change it. There seems little hope of changing this view so long as law students are only interested in making money from company or tax law, so long as the profession dictates the terms of legal education, so long as the legal profession prohibits students from appearing even in the lower courts and so long as the students themselves are prepared to be tools of the system for their own material advancement. Lawyers like to talk glibly of the majesty of the common law, of the glorious heritage of freedom and justice dating back to Magna Carta and of equality before the law. When law students finally realise that this is mostly rhetoric, then we can expect legal change and some groping toward social justice.

## FULL MARX

"A philosopher produces ideas, a poet poems, a clergyman sermons, a professor compendia and so on. A criminal produces crimes. If we look a little closer at the connection between this latter branch of production and society as a whole, we shall rid ourselves of many prejudices. The criminal produces not only crimes but also criminal law, and with this also the professor who gives lectures on criminal law and in addition to this the inevitable compendium in which this same professor throws his lectures onto the general market as "commodities". This brings with it augmentation of national wealth, quite apart from the personal enjoyment which . . . the manuscript of the compendium brings to its originator himself.

"The criminal moreover produces the whole of the police and of criminal justice, constables, judges, hangmen, juries, etc.; and all these different lines of business, which form equally many categories of the social division of labor, develop different capacities of the human spirit, create new needs and new ways of satisfying them. Torture alone has given rise to the most ingenious mechanical inventions, and employed many honorable craftsmen in the production of its instruments.

"The criminal produces an impression, partly moral and partly tragic, as the case may be, and in this way renders a "service" by arousing the moral and aesthetic feelings of the public. He produces not only compendia on Criminal Law, not only penal codes along with the legislators in this field, but also art, belles-lettres, novels, and even tragedies . . . The criminal breaks the monotony and everyday security of bourgeois life. In this way he keeps it from stagnation, and gives rise to that uneasy tension and agility without which even the spur of competition would get blunted. Thus he gives a stimulus to the productive forces. . ."

— Karl Marx, Theories of Surplus Value.

Chief witness for the prosecution in the Napierburg Law Crimes Tribunal was one PHIL SLADE who tendered the following evidence on the radical lawyer and society.

## What else can be done?

In the present social context the "Radical Lawyer" is almost a complete contradiction in terms. For those who subscribe to being firstly a lawyer and secondly a radical (can it be vice versa?), their task of self-justification is to find what must be the finest of connections between the two terms. How do you use a legal system which is designed, and in fact does, protect the present social system to change that system? How do you deviate from the accepted norms of legal behaviour, when it is the profession itself which makes its own rules and which simply expels those who do not conform to those rules of professional behaviour? Conversely, how do you play the game, without being caught up in the very system which you are opposing? These problems are of course not peculiar to the law profession — how do you teach for example, in the repressive education system without being repressive yourself? But the dilemma is more pronounced in the law, which after all is the centre of social repression.

By providing aid we at least establish contact with the people at a crucial stage. If we are to get the people to fight their own problems and to work towards change, it is best to motivate them by their personal experiences rather than by impersonal concepts of social theory. Social apathy must be rare where people have genuine and overt grievances. People do not have to be told what forces have created their particular problem, especially if there is no solution to their grievance at law. They know that something is wrong and they are more than willing to talk about it.

Once the motivation has been established the Services' raison d'être can be put into effect. Ultimately we hope to act as merely a central point of organisation, where people can come together to take concerted

action. The type of action envisaged is the formation of such groups as tenants' action unions or perhaps by a group threatening to publicly disclose the corrupt, if not illegal, actions of, for example, credit companies — the point here being that strength lies with numbers taking unconventional action, rather than with individuals taking conventional legal action.

We believe that the achievement of this object depends not only on the people themselves, but on the conduciveness of the Services to getting the people involved. The main obstacle that we have attempted to overcome is the intimidation of people by the false elitist image of lawyers. Normally a person merely relates the problem to the lawyer, after which the lawyer takes over and the degree of communication between the two is minimal, because after all the lawyer is the expert and it is not the place of the layman to understand the law nor attempt to, but to merely accept it. To overcome this situation we try to have a non-lawyer, human being, sitting in when the interview is taking place in order to break down the formality of the interview and to ensure that intimidation does not occur without comment. The level of communication is therefore increased and the potential of getting that person motivated to take an interest in his or her problem is vastly increased.

As yet the Services are still young and its successes as anything else but band-aid legal aid services are few. But we believe that we have established a good conceptual grounding for a direct assault on a repressive social and legal system. Perhaps the Services are not the ultimate in revolutionary assaults; but for those who are struggling to reconcile their politics with their profession, the Services offer a viable alternative to established law practice and at least go some way to demonstrating the need for something more than purely legislative change.

William Kunstler, the leading attorney in the Chicago Conspiracy Trial of 1968, along with the defendants in that case, managed to turn the system against itself, by turning the case into a political farce. In effect they reversed the roles of the participants, by putting the system on trial. But Kunstler had everything going for him: a popular cause; an overt case of political repression; activist defendants; and an incompetent and fascist judge.

Legal repression is too subtle to allow such cases to arise frequently. We all know that some poor bastards are going to get the shit beaten out of them today or tonight by the pigs, but what can be done about it? Most people would pay lip service to being repulsed by it, but at the same time dismiss their ill-feelings by saying that it is a necessary evil in the retention of the overall system. After all it is not easier to believe the pigs rather than such dubious people as those who have been arrested? Again, how do you bring a credit agency to trial for keeping personal files on individuals as to their credit rating, and making these files available to all and sundry who might have an interest in the character of that individual. The result being that a person who has a bad debt, might not be able to obtain suitable employment, and pay the debt off. This circular situation is far from infrequent, but the well-being of the economy demands it; stuff the individual.

Certainly there are times when the system can be put on trial, but in reality the system is powerful enough to absorb such ad hoc attacks. It is with the point in mind that the best way to attack the inequities of the

# JURISPRUDENCE

## Lecturer's notes

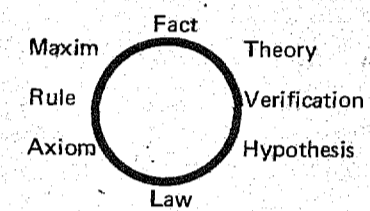
(taken from Orphic Law)

1. evolutionist T.H. Huxley said "Mr. Darwin abhors mere speculation as nature abhors a vacuum. He is as greedy of cases as any constitutional lawyer, and all the principles he lays down are capable of being brought to the test of observation and experiment." Comment on the philosophical and practical schism between law and science (empiricism, psychology, solipsism). Their unity.

2. Only real schism (or separate truths) is one of consciousness  
 a. "the divine"—the indescribable and inexplicable; the unspeakable and the unimaginable.  
 b. "the natural"—the area of language. (Articulation is the main state of nature—or, "speakable, tho' unspoken" such as habits). Law or fact? "Statements" covers both, and all statements are posited/positable.

3. Terminological queries (raised but unanswered)  
 a. to "break" a fact  
 b. to "disobey" a fact  
 c. to "falsify/verify" a law (e.g. the Road Traffic Act.)  
 d. to "repeal" the laws of nature (Joke: are they suspended while we sleep.)

### 4. Visual Aid



5. Statements are images i.e. pictures. Breaking a law, breaking a picture. But other pictures provide for that picture to be broken—"laws are made to be broken." Walking into a wall and walking into a law.

6. Sol's demolition of the is/ought dichotomy: the one eyed lawyer. "I am dropping acid but I ought not to." Classical jurisprudence separates the wizard of Is on his duty-free island away from the Orphist of ought who drifts by in the sky on his great nation of obligation. Sol distinguishes "eye one" (the particular person) from "eye two" (all mankind in Australia). "Solipsistical" as opposed to "objectival".

7. Final quotation:  
 "Each individual man is the centre of his own sol system."

## Juristic Impressions

La Sol a mea—22.6.73

I had met Mr. Lindon some not inconsiderable time before, so you must forgive bias. The poor man plainly admits it before outset.

I am perpetually reminded of conversation on evenings at his flat where he lived with his sister Avril, then unmarried and work bench, to which he was extravagantly devoted. The name 'Sol' was muttered passingly as Len (familiarity lent itself to 'Len') sat



Surely, young man, you know it's unlawful to dress as a woman?

The outrageously narrow scope of the 3rd year option in legal philosophy ("Jurisprudence") is a notorious fact in the Ligertwood Building. Honours Law student Len Lindon, in real life a B-grade writer (director/critic), attempted an assessment of the present sterile situation, in a free-fall lecture to the jurisprudence class et al. This page is a collection of readings on his lecture. Cut them out carefully and arrange in a booklet for ready reference.

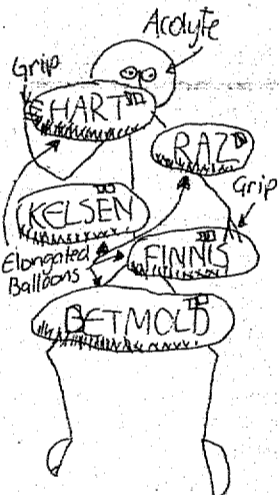
# JURISPRUDENCE

in his high backed wicker chair like a Gothic saint in his niche. George Woodcock, a close mutual friend also sensed the seething excitement within Lindon. He put it so well in his article for "partisan Review" entitled "A Comforting Illusion of Nearness"—dealing with Len's brooding years. His own apartment reflected his attempt to reconcile his intellectualism with his interest in Sol culture already moribund among the people. I like to call this period for all of us "Sol-emnity."

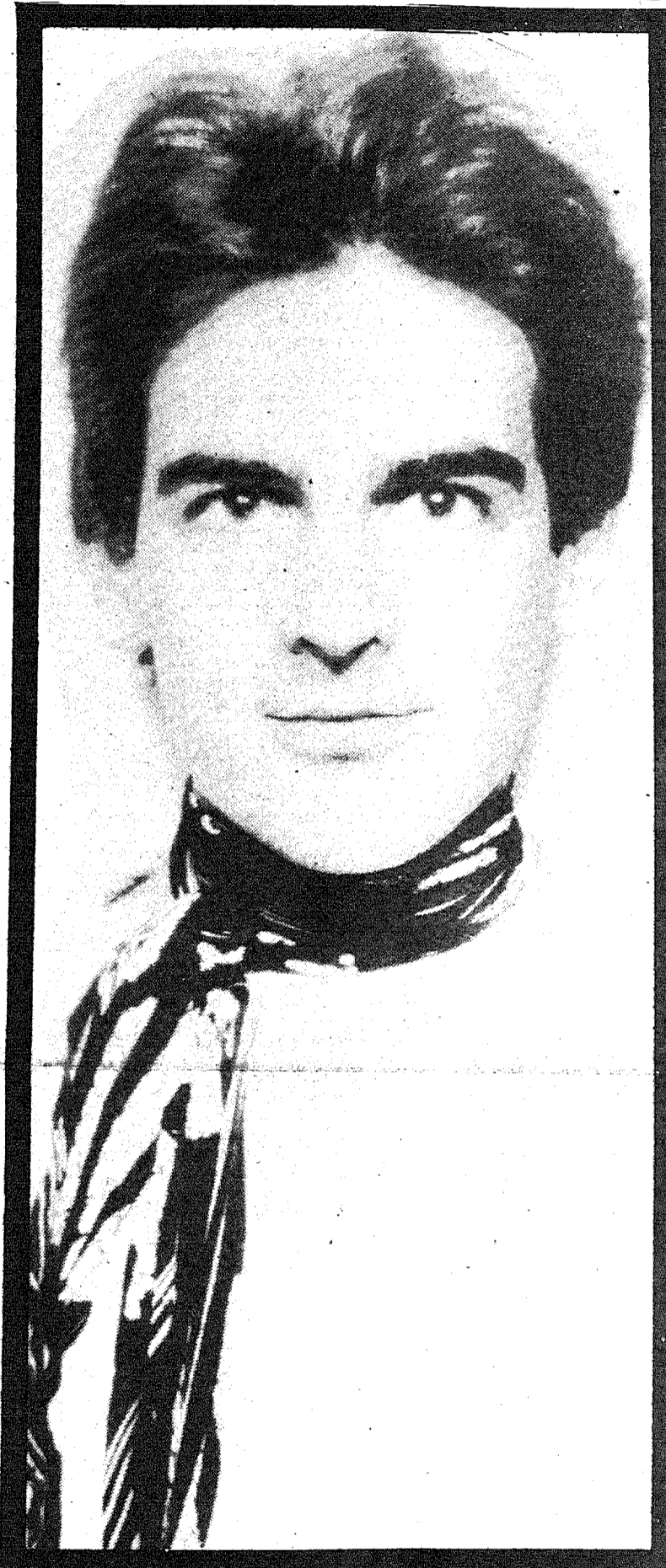
Later, while travelling in Ionia I noticed several obscurely placed but well preserved statues of this great woman. It seems that some things were precious to both sides during the Civil War.

On a recent infrequent visit to the law school I met Len bounding along a corridor. His face was beset with purpose and I could tell the fruits of meditation had ripened and not fallen green upon the ground of frustration as George and I had so often feared. He told me that he was to give the Jurisprudence Centenary Oration Lecture on Beatrice Sol and in his humble manner asked for my presence and pressing a complimentary ticket into my quivering hand loped off.

FRIDAY 22nd June 1.45 p.m.  
 We spoke briefly as he prepared for delivery. We pattered with trivia for a while then I left to take my seat with the expectant audience. The theatre was in darkness except for two yellow beams of light washing the lectern. On the left was a seated figure of Beatrice Sol after the style of Perroneau, it caught the flattering grace of naturalness and intelligence of Perroneau's "Salon women". Closer to the lectern an acolyte sat holding shibboleths of conventional orthodoxies.



Tension and Bach's HERZLICH THUT MICH VERLANGEN (BWV727) welled around us. A sparkler hissed and frenzied at the end of a rising hand (I knew it was Len's). Pop!—the man breastst upon us in an exciting introductory climax dressed as doyen and magician. I smiled to myself recognizing the Fowlesian and "Deliverance" technique employed in this opening cameo and applauded



Len Lindon

### JURISTIC IMPRESSIONS

the discreet competence in which it summed up Sol's philosophy. The audience in those opening moments were assaulted sensually—sight and sound—Given a bigger budget Lindon could have embraced all five senses, I'm sure. Sol healed herself through physical and emotional confrontation. She rejected utterly the pedantic mutations of nineteenth and twentieth century reasoning. The forcing of all human vagaries into theoretical natural behavioural laws and roles. The repression of free expression since the Enlightenment showed that all social consciousness was expressed in terms of domination i.e. superiority and inferiority juxtapositioned into an imagined whole. Beatrice Sol ran through this and found Truth c.f. truth c.f. Ruth could only exist in terms of natural responses to reality and not from a moulding of reality by an accommodating apology for expediency in a social order.

In a brilliant parody Mr. Lindon donned gown and duck mask and in a gesture symbolic of rebellious youth, symbolized by ritual preparation for a herion fix, burst the balloons held by the acolyte. He topped this iconoclastic action with an elegant offer to Mr. Detmold to commit intellectual Hari Kari—He could not have refused. "So all legal quacks burst their own theories."

Mr. Lindon gave a preparatory background of Beatrice Sol's early academic and adolescent years. Born in Lisbon and died in Moscow she had brushed amorously and intellectually with many prominent names of the first half of this century. Mr. Lindon's research had revealed some fascinating but irrelevant achievements of this remarkable woman. However time and machinations have bleached out her influence.

Mr. Lindon's discursus was an excursion of Beatrice Sol's definitive work 'Orphic Law' in which her precepts of jurisprudence were set out for discovery. "Is and 'ought'—two feet firmly planted in clouds were dismissed in a fascinating dialectic. Reaction like the audience was slow strained and ineffectual.

One critic tripped around the periphery of Len's thesis.

"Len too ashamed to persist in his forte, sucking '68 red and too afraid to commit himself to anything else, played pretentious trends in the dark... Spectations, too expectant to be disappointed, too bored to move laughed cleverly and with some malice in the wrong places... Sex, the ultimate justification of the examination system." Another expressed involved bowel comment about a pox ridden hypothesis—"the baby was still born of course, the after birth riddled with poxy overtones of deflowered placenta—weeing on overt nonsense of maggot infested legal reasoning. He virtually opened both cheeks of his a.se out to the grave-loppers... to reveal the long dark passage of analytical epistemology... etc.

## The Unholy Hippie

OR SATIRE UPON A SATIRICAL SATYR: AGAINST L—

With apologies to Dryden, and the Holy Family I must speak of L— and his phony Eccentricity. Gangling tall, with black-browed visage, And a compulsive concern for his Public Image, This Creature was less of a Man Than a Concise Oxford Orang-Utan Sly he was, with a sarcastic bent, By Nature sharp, and arrogantly confident. Mendacious and scheming, more witty than learn'd, (For all real knowledge he completely spurned). A fashionable dresser with shabby dress, Boorishly obvious in his attempts to impress. Poor in his Satyr's Art, his usual offence Was a peice of silly impertinence; He handed awards for Dullness around While he himself wore Stupidity's crown. So like a goat was this spiritual gnome That he belonged not in Greece, but Rome. Eager for Fame, and brashly impudent, He posed as a Doyen of Entertainment: As for his method, in Dryden's verse, Is discover'd an account quite apt and terse—"Lord Praises to prepare his Paths he sent, And then himself pursu'd his compliment." His qualification (or what he boasted instead) Was chiefly that of Woodstock Head. Such recommendations could breed slender Hope, For qualitie he despised, unless in Dope. A grasping desire for Status and Praise, Inform'd his Prose, and ev'ry turn of Phrase. His utterances and writings were a Paradigm Of every Artistic and Literary crime. In degradation of taste this phillistine sage Surpassed the might Mary A— Not to ignore that which praise befits Must acknowledge him Prince of Hypocrites, But regret that he ever left the stage To become a Critick of the Age, And judge the World, or thus it seem'd, For what others thought Holy, he blasphem'd. Nobility and Reason both were defamed By this Wonder of the World, self-proclaim'd.

## Brief comment

Leon, too ashamed to persist in his forte, sucking '68 dry, and too afraid to commit himself to anything else, played pretentious trends in the dark... Spectations, too expectant to be disappointed, too bored to move, laughed cleverly and with some malice in the wrong places. And the questions he raised! Jaws dropped (to yawn). Sex the ultimate justification of the examination systems? Ultimate justifications, of course, we all know well; they're what the subjects all about; no trouble at all. But sex? From Lindon mind you. What does he mean? What is he? Only he knows for sure.

Richard Wallace.

Theres we all shat in total darknezz waiting to see this jurisprudential streak of pelican shit

## Secret Society

SECRET SOCIETY FOR ELITE LAWYERS

—How many law students know or even suspect that a powerful secret society of lawyers can influence their whole academic career? TESTIS was approached by a member who wished to remain anonymous for fear of professional ostracism if he was ever discovered. TESTIS calls on the University to outlaw this insidious and undemocratic cabal forthwith! Meeting next FRIDAY in the Students Association at 1 p.m.

TESTIS: When did you first become aware of this society?

INFORMANT: At the end of 2nd year I was approached by Prof. [redacted] who invited me out to dinner... I guess I'd gotten pretty good results in the first two years or so.

TESTIS: Specifically, what results?

INFORMANT: Four credits, two distinctions. Anyhow, Prof. [redacted] took me to where there were some academics I knew and some politicians—even the [redacted]—and several lawyers and one or two judges and the [redacted] was presiding with his usual laconic wit. There was one other student in my year too, as well as some older students.

TESTIS: Who, in particular?

INFORMANT: Matthew Goode, Andrew Wilson, Richard Wallace, David Reek... uh, and some others...

TESTIS: What happened then?

INFORMANT: Uh, I'd rather not say... it was all... repulsive and infantile... I felt like vomiting, very frightened... but so clever you had to admire it. I've found out since how its done—its terrifying to think of their power. And you can see them doing it to naive students all the time, its well... shit... its obscene.

TESTIS: Did you later take part in initiating other students?

INFORMANT: Well, yes naturally, But the actual meetings were tremendously stimulating intellectually and the most amazing people—successful and powerful lawyers—would treat you just like friends if you flashed the word.

TESTIS: The word?

INFORMANT: Oh yeh, well see it was called the Sol Society in honour of Dr. Beatriz Sol, and any permutation of her name was O.K.—it was a kind of game to make the most subtle puns—soul, sole, son, fast, etc. My usual was "I think the sun's coming out."

TESTIS: Was there any marked sexual predilection in the membership?

INFORMANT: Well yes, I suppose most of us are gay, tho' most are still in the "tribal habits" stage. Bondage and transvestism—every year at the drag ball "solstice" Dr. [redacted] used to charade as Beatriz, He was sublime. We came out together.

TESTIS: Is that why you gave up going to assemblies?

INFORMANT: Yeh, I suppose so—it all seemed so... unnecessary in its... vulgarity.

TESTIS: What would happen if your identity were discovered now?

INFORMANT: Oh, I suppose nothing worse than the fate of [redacted].

TESTIS: But I thought he had a nervous breakdown from overwork. (He showed great brilliance until Fourth year.)

INFORMANT: Yeh well he was expelled from the Sol system and became open-game for every one. It was a kind of competition to see who could push him furthest but not snap him.

TESTIS: Do you feel terrified now?

INFORMANT: Of course. But the world has to be told.

deliver his baby. The baby was still-born of course, the after birth riddle with poxy overtones of deflowered placenta mentally somersaulting over the maggot-infested brains of legal reason, we weeing on accepted nonsense, [redacted] out of the mouth of is and the or, feeding the rule of recognition with skid marks on his y-fronts. How he battled on in the 2 faces of adversity I shall never know. He virtually opened both cheeks of his [redacted] out to the grasshoppers in the audience (and myself) to reveal the long dark passage of analytical epistemology, the caves of grundnormization of cognitive analyses (a yard rule of recognition in the school yard sense) and a revealingly noticeable the subdued reference for intellectual obigopolistic dominance clearly super-faecal, like blow fies on a dead monkey's raw [redacted] hole. Well done Len, me boy!

Garry Gump!

### JURISPRUDENCE

In preparation for Friday's lecture the disinterested student may not wish to browse through the following:—

- Hart (ed.) "The rest is silence - essays on the life and art of Beatriz Sol." Oxford, 1972 \$6.50 (Union Bookshop).
- Dworkin "The intergalactic legal vision of Dr. Sol" 1973 Yale L.J. 1108 (June).
- Söl, B.R. "A" 1970, Johnathan Cape. (first published 1913 in "BLAST" magazine) 2 guineas. (Mary Martins)
- Söl, B.R. "Orphic Law" and "Notebooks and Diaries" 1971 Allen Lane (The Penguin Press) \$1.50 (Union Bookshop).

However, equally useful advancement may be obtained from watching a film of your choice (preferably televised) or listening to Mick Jagger singing "Love in Vain", or indeed to "Midnight Rambler". Reference could also be made to any poem of Milton.

### NOTICE

The Sol Centenary Celebrations Committee Chairman, (Prof. Theodore Day) said tomorrow that as part of the 100th nuptial rejoicings, jurisprudes around the world would take part in a televised Opera/ballet of "The Sale of Goods Act 1841—1957" by satellite linkup. The program was shown on Channel 10 last Friday at 10.30 p.m. and will be replayed in the Law School daily at 7.30 a.m. until further notice.



Of necessity, the Aboriginal Australian must be permitted to regain his full stature as a man with dignity and confidence.  
Neville Perkins

On June 16-17th a conference was held in Sydney by the International Commission of Jurists in association with the Faculty of Law of the University of N.S.W. It was grandly titled "Aborigines, Human Rights and the Law." In this section of TESTIS the four members of the "Adelaide contingent", Andy Collett, Adrian Graves, Andy Ligertwood and myself, propose to comment on various issues that the conference raised.

## The role of lawyers: Green

The speakers included prominent aborigines and white academics, lawyers, magistrates and politicians. It was predictable, therefore, that the discussion would become somewhat polarised. Topics ranged from a technical examination of the Gove (land rights) case to an eloquent condemnation of the European legalistic framework. Some lawyers were clearly taken aback at the extent of the aborigines' contempt for the legal process and the fierce conviction with which it was registered. The tedious allegation by Mr. Wentworth M.H.R. (Lib.) that their views were not representative of black opinion was given short shrift. While the sincerity of Mr. Wentworth and others was not open to doubt, their illusions about what one lawyer called "the tradition of British justice" took a severe battering.

I do not want to give the impression that the conference was merely a convenient forum for a slanging match between angry aborigines and recalcitrant lawyers. Several of the papers of both groups will have lasting importance to the struggle by black Australians for dignity, justice and all those clichés which are so much remote rhetoric to us middle-class whites. Incidentally, these are all to be published as a book in the near future.

I should like to present in this article a cursory summary of the papers delivered by a Sydney barrister and an academic from the University of N.S.W. Law School. As I have already pointed out, the aborigines expressed some well-directed antipathy towards the system within which these people operated. Yet, at the same time, they held enormous respect for those who sincerely put the aborigines' interests to the forefront and merely found that they could fight for them most effectively within a particular institutional context. For example, Kevin Gilbert, after a bitter tirade against the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, showed a deep affection for its political head, Gordon Bryant (who had just spoken at the conference). Also, in the legal arena, much weight was attached to the contributions of people like Professor Wootten Q.C., in the moving force behind the N.S.W. Aboriginal Legal Service, and John Little, their lawyer in the Gove case (whose identification with the aboriginal cause has brought him personal tragedy at the hands of the Victorian Bar).

Law students may easily become cynical and disillusioned with the role of the law in relation to Australia's "white problem". Too often, however, this sort of attitude leads to a recipe for inaction, which is no less irresponsible than the servile integration of the thinking of most of their colleagues into the legal system's repressive and self-justifying assumptions.

### A JURY OF ONE'S PEERS?

While it may be a little naive to contend, as did Dr. John Hookey (of A.N.U. Law School), that the law is "a bag of tools" to be manipulated by lawyers on behalf of whatever interests they choose, there are clearly some areas with profound implications for aboriginal rights that have not even been touched. One of these was dealt with by Geoff Gray, a young local barrister.

After noting the significance which English law places on a trial with a jury made up of one's peers, he drew our attention to the obvious fact that, while this right was taken for granted by white Australians, it was totally denied to blacks in N.S.W. (Gray was assuming, of course, that the case in question would be one of the few not tried wholly within the summary jurisdiction, i.e. the Magistrate's Courts). Thus, on top of the alien nature of the court structure to the dispute-solving mechanisms of the aborigines' own society, there is added the absence of black participants except, of course, as "the accused". The only remedies for this at the trial at present are the challenges to the array and to the polls. The first is a right of great antiquity which has scarcely been used since the 18th century. It involves questioning the whole panel of the basis that the summoning officer has not made a disinterested selection. One of the last cases in which it was used was *R v. Dolley and Thelwall (1821)*, in which a publisher, having been charged with sedition, was able to prove that the sheriff who summoned the jurors was a member of the association which had instituted the prosecution. More common today is the objection to the individual juror. This is called "challenge to the polls" and may be carried out in two ways, by *peremptory* challenges and challenges *for cause*. Plainly, it is far less useful and will be ignored in this context.

Gray devoted most of his paper to the possibility of a revival of the "challenge to the array" and referred to a recent N.S.W. case in which it was argued (one got the impression by him). The court rejected the submission because (1) it was raised too late in the trial (despite precedents to the contrary), and (2) "prejudice" on the part of the sheriff had to be shown. But no reason why "exclusiveness" should not be regarded as a ground for prejudice was given in the judgement. Gray suggested that lawyers should keep an eye out for areas with a significant aboriginal population who have been consistently ignored by the sheriff and the N.S.W. Jury Revision Courts. A successful "test case" would become the "thin end of the wedge" for the future membership of blacks on N.S.W. panels, a practice adhered to in the U.S. since *Norris v. State of Alabama*.

- To summarise:
- 1) *Aboriginal defendants should continue to challenge the array;*
  - 2) *Aborigines qualified as jurors should volunteer for inclusion on the jury lists as they are compiled;*
  - 3) *Aborigines should be represented at the hearings of the Jury Revision Court; and*
  - 4) *Blacks and whites should press for amendments to the N.S.W. Jury Act.*

### THE QUEENSLAND ACT

Professor Garth Netheim presented a paper which drew together the conclusions of his just published book, *Outlawed*. The latter is an incisive study of legally-sanctified racism in Queensland, and Netheim's paper made a brief analysis of its chief topic, namely the most obnoxious piece of legislation in Australia—the Queensland Aborigines Act. It was created (without any prior consultation with the affected parties) in the classic Queensland tradition adopted for the passing of controversial Bills: in the early hours of the morning by a handful of members of the single House of Parliament (a second would not have made much difference). Not only that, for the legislation was held in abeyance until a few days after the federal election in December last year.

Netheim arranged for a pamphlet to be distributed containing a summary of the main provisions of the Act. Entitled "The Queensland Act: Sordid Australian Racism", it corresponded fairly closely with his speech (which left many in the audience stunned), and while no substitute for reading his book, is well worth reproducing in full:

The whole of Australia today still reeks of social injustice. Nowhere is the injustice more evident than in the white man's continuing exploitation of the Aborigine. And nowhere is this exploitation more strikingly manifested than in the Queensland Aborigines Act 1971 and the accompanying Aborigines Regulations of 1972. In all, the Regulations cover twenty-three subjects, including the dissolution of the Aboriginal Councils, education and training, employment, health and medical treatment, the care of children, the sale of beer, the control of Aboriginal welfare funds, the administration of Aboriginal estates, and, in fact, all matters required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed and in respect of which the manner of prescription is not otherwise provided for. (Act, 56(22)). Even the most cursory reading of these two documents will show the almost complete disregard for human rights on which they are based. What follows is but a brief and partial description of the racist laws which govern the lives of Aborigines in Queensland:

#### A. Authoritarian Administration

1. All or nearly all aspects of the Act and the Regulations are in the last resort under the control of one man, the Director, against whose decisions there is usually no appeal.
2. Under the Act, the clerk of a court is normally charged with the duties of a district officer in respect to that district (Sections 10, 35). It so happens that the clerk of the courts is also very frequently the local police officer. As a result, when an Aborigine allegedly breaks the Law, he is apprehended by the police officer who lays charges against the offender. When the Aborigine comes before the court, it is the same police officer who, as a district officer, can examine and cross-examine witnesses and even address the court. The accepted standards of justice are not, it would seem, applicable to the Aborigine.
3. The authoritarian nature of the Act is compounded by the fact that many people under it can neither read nor write. They have, therefore, no hope of interpreting it to their own advantage. Furthermore, third parties (e.g. concerned citizens) are unable to meet with them and State Department officers if there is any questioning of procedures.

#### B. Restriction of Aboriginal Movement

1. For an Aborigine to visit a reserve, he requires a permit which is given for a limited period (Section 19). If applied to the white man such a permit is not required.

# ABORIGINAL RIGHTS AND THE LAW



## Discrimination: Ligertwood

**THE PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION ACT 1966-1971.**  
This is the only anti-discrimination legislation existing in Australia and to say it is ineffective is an understatement. To date two actions have got to the Courts, and only one has been successful. The Act is a political sop to minority groups particularly the Aborigines, and the sooner this is realized and new legislation is passed the better. One only has to look to U.S. and U.K. legislation to appreciate the sophistication required of legislation to prevent discrimination. The S.A. Act is a simplistic, superficial collection of words, perhaps declaring in principle that discrimination is wrong, but doing nothing to put that principle into practice.

Why is the legislation ineffective? An answer requires a little detail. The Act purports to make discrimination on grounds of race, colour of skin and country of origin illegal, a crime, with an appropriate penalty attached. (It would be a minor criticism to say that the maximum fine of \$200 is inappropriate.) But it is only a crime if the prosecution can prove beyond reasonable doubt that the discrimination complained of was by reason only of race colour or country. If there was an additional reason for the discrimination the prosecution fails—or to put it more accurately if the prosecution cannot establish beyond reasonable doubt that there was *not* another reason then the charge fails. Thus if an Aborigine walks into a pub without shoes and is refused a drink by the publican, the publican will only be liable to conviction if it can be shown beyond reasonable doubt that he refused to serve the Aborigine on account of his race and that he did not refuse to serve the Aborigine because he was not wearing shoes. Or if the Aborigine happened to have a reputation for being a trouble-maker (as is frequently accused) the prosecution fails unless it can be shown beyond reasonable doubt that the publican did not refuse to serve the Aborigine on account of his reputation. (Do we faintly hear the argument that we don't object to black men as such but you should see the way they behave!) The only way of ensuring a conviction is to persuade the accused to expressly admit that he discriminated by reason only of race, colour or country. This happened in the only successful prosecution. But even an admission will not be sufficient in many cases. What if the only person hearing the admission happens to be an Aborigine himself? Will his testimony be accepted in the face of a denial by the white defendant? It was the testimony of a white social worker that clinched the matter in the only successful case!

This requirement of proof beyond reasonable doubt that the discrimination was by reason only of race, colour or country is the principal reason why the legislation is ineffective. Others have levelled criticism at the requirement of the Attorney-General. They argue that one has to persuade a perhaps racist government official that there is discrimination before an action in the courts can begin. The State Conference of the A.L.P. have fallen for this argument and have urged the Government to repeal this requirement so that private individuals can bring actions. But this will achieve nothing at all. Even the most co-operative Attorney-General will be unable in most cases to give his certificate because the evidence will not show beyond reasonable doubt that the discrimination was by reason only of race, colour or country. Until this requirement is repealed the Act will be useless. Criticize this requirement first. There are good reasons for allowing a third party to enforce anti-discrimination laws. The Attorney-General is not the appropriate third party, I agree, but in principle the Act takes the correct line. In U.K. and U.S. enforcement is through independent race relation boards, which provide money and expertise for investigation.

There are other criticisms to be made of the Act. It only covers certain specified acts of discrimination rather than declaring generally "Thou shalt not discriminate." The specific acts covered by no means outlaw the most harmful acts of discrimination e.g. it is an offence to dismiss an employee on grounds of race etc. but not to refuse to employ a man on those grounds; e.g. it is an offence to refuse to let premises on grounds of race etc. but not to refuse to sell premises on those grounds; e.g. it is an offence for a shop-keeper to refuse to sell goods to a person on grounds of race etc. but not an offence for a private seller to refuse to sell the same goods on those grounds.

But to go on would require investigation of the technicalities of the legislation which I do not want to do. I think I have made it pretty clear what the major criticisms of the Act are and why it cannot possibly work.

What suggestions for reform? It is not mere co-incidence that the U.S. and U.K. have adopted similar legislation in the field of race relations and the

principles of their legislation should be followed. A Race Relations Board should be set up, individual complaints should be heard by the Board, the Board's first duty should be to encourage reconciliation between the individuals concerned and if conciliation fails the Board should make appropriate orders to prevent any discrimination continuing or re-occurring. These orders should be enforced by the Courts. If conciliation fails the individual discriminated against should be able on his own motion to seek an order from the Board.

It is hoped that such legislation will be passed. It is quite obvious that the Aboriginal community both needs and wants protection.

## Humbug Politics: Collett

At the recent Sydney conference on "Aborigines, Human Rights and the Law" C.D. Rowley described the present state of aboriginal policy as "in the middle of the transition from humbug to politics".

"Humbug" describes the days when departmental initiatives relating to aborigines were not fit to be called policies; when the same Aboriginal Welfare Department, for differing purposes, adopted three different definitions of an Aborigine; when legislation was based on the principles that Aborigines were unable to manage their own affairs, unable to handle liquor, unable to give evidence in court, unfit to govern their own communities and unworthy of inclusion in industrial awards. In the main those days have gone, although the recent Queensland Acts constitute a grim reminder.

Hopefully, with the transition of 'politics' the role of the Aborigine will change from that of an inarticulate and oppressed object of the political system to one of participation on his own terms.

C.M. Tatz (Professor of Political Science, University of New England) gave an account of what Aborigines could expect from the present political system. He began with the observation that it is a mere assumption that a democracy can successfully accommodate ethnic minorities—an assumption that is yet to be verified.

### DEMANDS

1. They can be ignored. This was more often than not the case in the past, one obvious example being the fate of land rights demands made to the Federal L.C.P. government.
2. They can be diffused. A government can buy off aboriginal leaders by creating for them "liaison" positions within the existing bureaucracy (a sinecure that few Aborigines could otherwise expect) or even by giving them plane tickets and expenses to attend conferences on aboriginal issues (there has been a veritable plague of these in the past year.)
- If a government can 'con' aboriginal leaders into believing that they have a stake in policy making it can effectively secure loyalty and stifle articulate criticism. But more importantly the leaders become alienated from rank and file aborigines. As they are drawn into the white bureaucracy rapport with these people fades and grass roots opinions are left behind if indeed they are any longer heard. Evidence of the mistrust of aboriginal leaders is abundant, even in Adelaide.
- It is a little disconcerting to see how readily aboriginal heavies (with the exception of Bobbi Sykes and a few others) threw their weight behind the ALP's proposed Black Consultative Congress. To date very little is known about the powers of this proposed body and yet the electorates have been determined and voting lists are being drawn up.
3. Tatz pointed out that it may well be that the A.L.P. is sincere in its desire to redress the injustices that Aborigines have suffered. However, totally regardless of the sincerity or forcefulness of a government, its policies can always be thwarted by a hostile or even unco-operative bureaucracy.

Tatz's earlier articles yield a number of examples. Firstly, by means inherent in bureaucratic structure: "Ambiguity is a powerful force. It can be used as a control device and is commonly used by most administrations as a means of power; uncertainty, unease, ambivalence, diffusion of responsibility." Secondly, by refusing to admit that there is a problem or by rhetoric that suggests that solutions are being implemented—when in fact they are not. In relation to the official reports of the Northern Territory Administration on the chronic state of aboriginal health Tatz noted:

"The rhythm of underwhelming progress is clear: longish periods of stability, better statistics and general health improvement, however glacial in pace; and occasional 'difficulty' like children dying. And if they die there are ready explanations . . ."

The explanations?  
"The Aborigine penchant for grog, their stubborn adherence to what is seen to be a 'bad' traditional way of life, their general perversity in refusing or rejecting enlightenment and, worse, their ingratitude . . ."

### STRATEGIES

Soon Aborigines must take stock of their political progress under the A.L.P. to ascertain whether their demands have produced innovation or mere rhetoric. If it is the latter, two strategies are available.

Firstly, the civil law can be used as a means to attain political ends by harassing the government Nader-style. Civil law can also be used to protect the legal rights of aborigines (e.g. the right to payment under industrial awards) but this safe-guard has been completely neglected, even by Aboriginal Welfare departments. (Even if actions under the South Australian Prohibition of Discrimination Act are included the number of cases where redress has been sought in civil courts is less than ten).

That litigation can be used to harass a government into making political concessions is evidenced by the Yirrkala land rights case. Whilst not legally successful it focussed public attention upon the issue and led eventually to the establishment of the present Woodward enquiry into aboriginal land claims.

However if political pressure and legal action are not effective, the second strategy becomes inevitable. As a result of their frustration, aborigines will resort to violent means.

### A.L.P. POLICY

The final speaker to address the conference was the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs Mr. Gordon Bryant. One could be excused for suspecting that the speech he prepared contained the beginnings of a policy backslide.

"There can be discerned a perceptible fear on the part of many responsible members of the community that the action to discriminate in favour of Aborigines is as ill-advised as action designed for the opposite effect."

He poses the question whether the aboriginal policies propounded by the A.L.P. were discriminatory and therefore undesirable. His answer was that they are discriminatory but so are old age and widows pensions and child endowment—but anyway let's not use that word, rather let's consider them as "policies designed to eliminate the effects of discrimination".

Fair enough, so far as it goes. However the real issue is, at what stage will it be deemed that the effects of years of discrimination have been eliminated? Mr. Bryant did not say. All he did say was that the government had promised to "improve the lot" of the Aborigines, to "improve their life style".

If the A.L.P.'s policy is simply based on achieving parity with white standards of housing, health, employment, education and social conditions, then it misses the point. The statements of those aborigines who spoke at the conference made it clear that the basic issue is political power, not a mere improvement in social and economic conditions. Primarily it is not the effects of discrimination that they are concerned with, it is the cause. McGuinness' words

"It is absolutely essential to understand that Black Power is a cry of despair . . . It is the cry of daily hurt and persistent pain . . . Most black men have lost faith in the white majority because white power with total control has left them empty handed."

Until Aborigines are rested with real power over their destiny (e.g. until Mr. Bryant's place is taken by a Black) equality for Aborigines cannot be achieved.

## Land rights: Graves

### SOME VIEWS ON THE GOVE CASE

This article discusses the land rights talks given at the recent International Commission of Jurists conference. There was no discussion of the complicated and difficult legal issues involved in such cases—so there is none of that in this article. For students who are interested in doing some reading in this area can I suggest—

- 1) The Judgement of Blackburn T. in *Milirrpum v Nabalco Pty. Ltd.* (1971) 17 F.L.R. p 141.
- 2) John Hookey "The Gove Land Rights Case: A Judicial Dispensation for The Taking of Aboriginal Lands In Australia?" *Federal Law Review* No. 15, Number 1 p. 85-114.
- 3) J. Little "Legal Status of Aboriginal People: Slaves or Citizens" in F.S. Stevens *Racism: The Australian Experience* Vol II (Sydney: A.N.Z., 1972) pp 77-87.

Whenever there is a discussion of Aboriginal Rights there necessarily is a discussion of Aboriginal Land Rights. This is not simply because the Australian white settlers (and we as their descendants), have committed a gross injustice in alienating the original Australians from their ancestral lands, but because that dispossession had such devastating and tragic consequences, since land is inexorably bound up with Aboriginal culture. Aboriginal culture is an all encompassing topographical-spiritual-corporeal unity, so complete in fact, that the loss of one component means the loss of the others, this resulting in a physical condition that brings about a breakdown of human dignity, followed by hopelessness, degradation and in many cases—death.

There is much then in Aldo Massola's and Kenneth Maddock's assertion that it is meaningless to talk simply about "land rights", because the Aborigines' demands for autonomy must be based on a demand for "cultural rights"—of which land rights is an essential aspect. It might fairly be said that, at least for a significant number of Aborigines, the struggle for land is a life or death matter. Such considerations did not imbue the one land rights case of Australian constitutional history, which was based solely upon establishing whether or not, under the law, Aborigines had a proprietary right to the land.

Blackburn J. in *Milirrpum v Nabalco* and the Commonwealth of Australia, favoured the defendants' assertion: . . . at Aborigines had no such right. At the recent conference of the International Commission of Jurists the case was discussed in the light of whether or not it now constituted a roadblock to those who are struggling for judicial recognition of land rights.

John Little and Dr. John Hookey do not believe that it does—and expressed great surprise that the case was never taken to appeal. John Little is a former Melbourne barrister who was the initiator of the case. He was connected to a similar case in USA while doing post graduate work there and came back to Australia convinced that the Yirrkala of Gove had a chance at gaining land rights in the face of their property being mined for bauxite by Nabalco. Eventually a case was mounted with A.E. Woodward QC being senior counsel for the plaintiffs and J.E. Fogarty and John Little as junior counsel. The Solicitor-General for the Commonwealth led the case against the Aborigines.

The result is now history, and it would be impossible to give adequate and just attention to the submissions of counsel and the judgement here. John Little, however, believes that in the Gove case the "law disgraced itself", although he certainly has a very personal reason for so believing. As junior counsel he was not permitted to "follow on" and present his submissions to the bench during the case, a matter about which he is very bitter. But therein lies the synthesis of some questionable aspects of the litigation that Little points to in order to illustrate his argument that there has been at best, a miscarriage of justice in this case.

In the first place, whilst it was he that initiated the case and encouraged the Yirrkala and the Methodist Church to press for a claim, he was denied the right to be involved in the conferences of counsel for the plaintiff during the preparation of the case. In fact there was much tension between Woodward and Little, over the nature of the arguments to be used. One such point of tension was the strange arrangement that Woodward made with some of his legal brethren before the case came up. A proposal involving a compromise with the Commonwealth was drawn up without the counsel consulting the plaintiffs. The compromise was such that the Yirrkala would receive title to land from the Commonwealth if they dropped the "lands rights" argument. This was tantamount to a surrender of the principles of the case. Little threatened to walk out, but the plan was dropped and he stayed on. continued on back

## WATERGATE (cont.)

ber of the gang faked sickness in the bathroom while the panel, not even known to the stewardess who attended the "sick" man, was opened with a key. From that point, it was only necessary to reach in to obtain the securities.

In January, 1973, Justice Department Strike Force Prosecutor Douglas Roller had members of the Sarelli gang arrested for this robbery, and undercover agent Alex Bottos was the star witness against the gang.

However, Bottos told this writer that between December 8, 1972, and the time that members of the Sarelli gang were arrested, blowing his cover, he had been approached by members of the Sarelli gang who said they had in their possession the legal documents and the \$40,000 in marked Watergate bills which were missing from the flight 553 crash. According to Bottos, these gang members wanted Bottos to act as an intermediary between them and Republican leaders. For five million dollars they were willing to turn over to the Republicans the documents linking former Attorney General Mitchell to the El Paso Gas scandal and the \$40,000 of Watergate payoff money which could be traced back to the donors. If the Republicans would not buy the documents and traceable bills, Bottos was instructed to approach Democratic opponents of Nixon as persons who would pay well for this evidence.

Evidently, the Sarelli gang learned from either their Mafia or CIA contacts (the gang, according to Bottos, had performed many CIA missions involving the disabling of aircraft) of the documents and money on the plane. They had either been hired for the theft or independently decided that the prize was worth the effort.

Bottos and Skolnick then began to fit together other facts which connected the Sarelli gang to the airplane crash. They learned from a source in the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) that Flight 553 had been sabotaged because, among other suspicious factors, it was found that there were small punctures in the back of the altimeters of the plane.

According to the FAA informant, the altimeters so treated would register perhaps 500 feet of height when the plane was 800 feet off the ground. Although the official FAA explanation is that the plane crashed because of ice on the wings when attempting to land at Midway Airport, Skolnick pointed out to this writer that a plane going several hundred miles an hour that was several hundred feet lower than its captain thought was bound to be in serious trouble. And, mysteriously, or maybe not so mysteriously, the "Glide Control" on the runway Flight 553 was supposed to use was shut down and there was no radio information from the ground about the plane's altitude.

Also the FAA informant, whose identity Skolnick is sworn to protect for the present, reported that the official investigation had turned up unexplainable facts concerning the recorder in the cockpit which are supposed to preserve evidence of malfunction in the event of a crash. As Bottos explained, "These recorders are built like a huge generator and meant to last forever. They are inspected immediately before takeoff and upon landing." In the case of Flight 553, the cockpit recorder stopped functioning fourteen minutes before the crash and the tail recorder was not recovered for a full day and a half after the crash, with all information erased. According to the FAA informant, the erasure is unexplainable since the entire tail section fell off the plane before it landed and the recorder could not have been damaged in that occurrence.

According to Skolnick, another factor which indicates the plane was sabotaged is that there is a dispute between the FAA and the local coroner over the condition of the pilot, a Captain Whitehouse (ironically, immediately before the crash. The coroner claims that Whitehouse was dead before the crash while the FAA claims that he was killed as a result of the crash.

According to Skolnick and Bottos, their information is that seven people on the plane, including the pilot, had more than the normal amounts of cyanide in their bodies. As this writer was led to understand, it is normal for persons involved in the fire resulting from a plane crash to absorb a certain amount of cyanide fumes from the fire extinguisher devices, but the seven bodies allegedly had far more cyanide in them than accountable to the fire.

Skolnick asserted to me that if the pilot were dead before the crash, this explained why, immediately before the crash, the plane was involved in a manoeuvre called a "spool-up", a lurching up as it approached the ground. If the pilot had fallen over the controls, the plane would have gone out of control and the other pilot might not have been able, because of the other pilot's unconscious position, to get to the controls and correct the situation.

As Skolnick and Bottos reconstruct the crash the following happened. A man on the plane somehow injected, or got the seven victims (including not only the pilot, but the two gas company attorneys, Mrs. Hunt

and CBS newswoman Michele Clark) to ingest fatal amounts of cyanide. Then the documents and the marked forty thousand dollars were stolen and parachuted from the plane. Skolnick claims to have a witness who saw such a parachute exit from the plane while it was in flight. But the Sarelli gang had already arranged for the plane to crash as that would wipe out the poisoner.

Skolnick believes that he has already identified the poisoner, who survived the crash and evidently believed up until Bottos subsequently spoke to him, that the plane crashed simply because the pilot became unconscious from the cyanide. When Bottos told him of the FAA informant's evidence that the plane had been mechanically sabotaged with the obvious intent of wiping out the poisoner, for the first time the poisoner realised that the full plot included what criminal technicians call a double take-out (Oswald, or someone, kills Kennedy; then Ruby kills Oswald). The fact that Skolnick identifies the alleged poisoner as an employee of a Federal Drug Agency tends to further the thought that the Sarelli gang was not operating independently.

Anyway, if the reader is still with me in this stranger than fiction story, Bottos was supposed to testify about the Sarelli gang's involvement in the August, 1972, security robbery. But the prosecutors in the case then learned that Bottos was also going to talk about the Sarelli gang's involvement in the Flight 553 crash, and open up new lines of inquiry about former Attorney General Mitchell and the Watergate scandal. However, these were no ordinary prosecutors; these are special Justice Strike Force attorneys (the aforementioned Douglas Roller and a Sheldon Davidson) who have direct links to the White House, and all of a sudden the prosecution of the Sarelli gang comes to a sudden halt.

Then comes the FAA hearings which say Flight 553 crashed in landing because of ice on the wings. But Skolnick has the information relayed to him by his secret informant of the sabotage and also, because of his previous inquiries regarding the natural gas scandal, has specific knowledge, including some copies, of the Mitchell-incriminating documents that disappeared from the plane. Skolnick demands to testify about all this but is not allowed to do so by Ms. Isabel Burgess, Chairwoman of the National Transportation and Safety Board holding hearings since February 27, regarding the December 8, 1972, crash of Flight 553. Skolnick, never a man to give up, filed a complaint in Cook County, Illinois court, on March 2, 1973, against Isabel Burgess, demanding the right to testify and giving a summary of what has been related above.

But if Skolnick was not able to be present at the hearing on the mysterious crash of Flight 553, in which Watergate payoff woman Mrs. Hunt suspiciously died, there was one surprising direct link with Watergate present — Dwight L. Chapin, formerly the Presidential Appointment Secretary. Chapin, who resigned his position shortly after the bugging team was arrested, had his name linked because of his high White House status with the men responsible for the sabotage attempts on the Democratic Party. Now he is a high ranking United Airlines Executive, a post for which he has had no experience, and only weeks after his resignation from the White House turns up as United Airlines representative at the government hearing involving the crash of United Airlines Flight 553.

So March 2, 1973, Skolnick filed his complaint against the procedures in the aircraft accident hearing and reveals that Alex J. Bottos is working with him and is prepared to talk about the Sarelli gang, Mitchell, and the Watergate connections. On Monday, March 5, one business day later, Alex J. Bottos was seized by federal marshalls on a year old charge of impersonating an FBI agent and without a trial, on the basis of Title 18 of the U.S. Code, Section 4224 relating to mental observation of a person charged with a federal offence, is locked up in a federal mental institution in Springfield, Missouri.

But Bottos had friends outside, namely Skolnick and the Northwest Indiana Crime Commission, for whom Bottos was working undercover as an infiltrator of the Sarelli gang. So just last Friday, April 20, Bottos was sprung from the federal facility with horrible stories of how the federal government has 200 people locked up in Springfield without giving them due process of law.

As our curtain closes, for the moment, on this real life story of intrigue, possible murder, certain perjury by White House officials and calls for the President of the United States to step down from office until the Watergate crimes are fully revealed to the public, we can report that on Monday, April 23, the Northwest Indiana Crime Commission called a press conference blasting the Justice Department for abducting their star witness against the notorious Sarelli gang. Skolnick has already been informed that he is going to be a witness before Senator Sam Ervin's Select Committee investigation into Watergate.

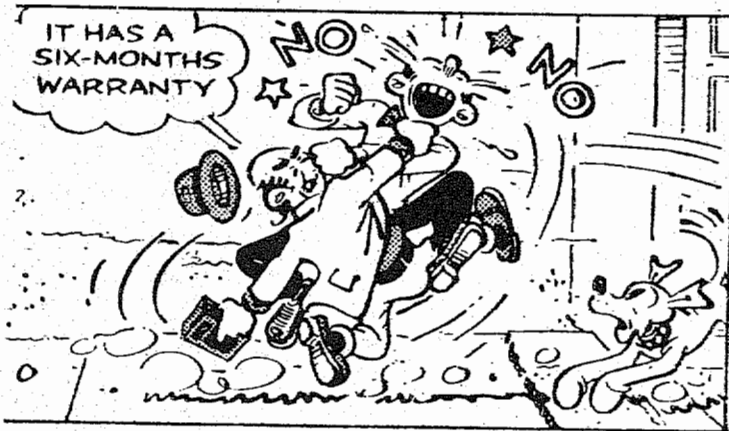
# Consumer protection

The somewhat mysterious body known as the Adelaide University Consumer Protection Society was established early in 1st term of this year in the Law School (of all places) to add an official element to the Consumer Protection and Education activities aimed at the now notorious business of Rundle Sales.

As should now be common knowledge (see On Dit No. 2, April 1st), the Mock Auctions Act of 1972 outlawed a style of high pressure selling very similar to the present sales conducted by Jim Keogh and staff at their little shop at 99a Rundle Street. The passing of this Act resulted in two "Crazy Auction" stores in King William and Rundle Street, both owned by Keogh's boss, Melbourne business-man Jim McLoughlin, being immediately closed down.

The Dunstan Government naturally hailed the Act as yet another (?) successful piece of Consumer Protection legislation. The Prices Commission stated in its 1972 Annual report that "the Mock Auctions Act was an Act that was introduced to cover a specific situation, and in doing so, it met with spectacular and instant success."

Curiously, Jim McLoughlin had other ideas. Eleven months later he set up business again, under the new name of Rundle Sales, at 99a, having devised extremely subtle means of evading the rather cumbersome legislation. All of a sudden, the Prices Commission started to receive complaints again, though little word of the complaints nor the newly-established business was mentioned to the public.



After taking an enthusiastic but rather disorganized interest in the activities of Rundle Sales for several weeks, a number of Law Students established, on an informal basis, the Adelaide University Consumer Protection Society, the first Consumer Protection body apart from the Government in South Australia. The Society's Consumer Education programme concerning the techniques of Rundle Sales commenced when the City Council granted a permit to hand out leaflets for the week beginning on 10th April. Since that day, the distribution of leaflets outside the store has continued, though without a permit for all but a week of this period.

Basically the leaflets inform potential customers of certain aspects of the sales: such as the fact that the firm conducting them was forced to close down a very similar business last year due to the Mock Auctions Act; that their present business is being investigated by the Prices Commission with a view towards outlawing it as well; that frequently articles are sold in the store to imaginary people, or are never delivered to the customers to whom they are sold. The leaflets also point out that many complaints have been made to the Prices Commission recently, concerning purchases made in the shop.

One brief interlude in the leafletting did occur for several weeks during May when the Society reached an agreement with McLoughlin and Keogh in their solicitors' office. The agreement was to the effect that the Society would "desist from interference" if the sales were changed so that customers would be able to follow the proceedings and, most importantly, appreciate what they were getting for their money.

The agreement was not a success. Within 3 weeks, just as many people were emerging from the store bewildered and dissatisfied as had been prior to the agreement. Refusal by Rundle Sales to seriously comply with its terms doomed it to failure after the first week of its operation.

Accordingly, the Society recommenced its Consumer illumination via the leaflet medium. The operators of Rundle Sales took such exception to this, that on the 27th June, the 5 principal members of the Society—Law Students Rob Berton, Ian Govey, Mike Harry, Andrew Hill, Pete Taylor and Gary Watts—all received the following letter:

Dear Sir,  
We are acting under instructions from Messrs. J.G. McLoughlin and J.T. Keogh who conduct a business known as Rundle Sales from premises leased by them at 99a Rundle Street, Adelaide.

Our Client complains that you individually and in concert with others (apparently from the University Law School) have unlawfully beset our clients' premises and attempted to interfere with our clients' business. Messrs. McLoughlin and Keogh have endeavoured to be tolerant of the activities which your associates and yourself have undertaken pur-

porting to act in the name of "consumer protection" but the point has now been reached where our clients can no longer stand by whilst their business is in jeopardy of destruction through your activities. Rundle Sales does not dispute your right to express your disagreement with our clients but in so far as you may be seeking law reform our clients require that you should act in a lawful manner.

Our instructions are now to seek from you a suitable undertaking to refrain from further unlawful interference with our client's business; to this end we invite you to confer with our clients at our office at a time to be nominated by you when you will be afforded the opportunity of full discussion. We give to you notice that our clients propose to proceed against you in the Supreme Court for an injunction and other relief at noon on the 29th June 1973 unless in the meantime it shall appear that such a course has become unnecessary.

Please let us know immediately if you consider a conference may be helpful.

Yours faithfully,  
Griffin, Hume & Co.

### Barr-Smith Lawn Meeting

As the procedural steps merely leading up to a Supreme Court action cost at least \$400 for the losing party, it was painfully apparent that the AUCPS needed an immediate guarantee of a substantial sum of money. While, for a number of reasons, it was by no means certain that the matter would end up in the Supreme Court, this possibility clearly had to be taken seriously—hence the appeal by the Society at the Lawn Meeting on Friday 29th for a guarantee of \$300 to meet any legal expenses which might be incurred.

The Lawn meeting was undoubtedly one of the best attended for a long time. The over-whelming support expressed for the AUCPS was an immensely heartening sign of faith in the activities of the very few on-campus social action groups which are prepared to do something positive for their cause. It has yet to be fully determined whether the \$300 voted to the defence of the 6 students threatened will in fact be needed—the individuals involved are awaiting (and themselves working on) legal advice on their case. Nonetheless it can be stated as a certainty that the present attitude is not to concede an inch unless viable alternatives to the present leafletting campaign become apparent.

### FUTURE OF THE AUCPS?

Apart from the Mock Auctions issue, the Society has done a little research into the social problems of landlord and tenant law, as well as certain pyramid selling organisations operating in Adelaide. It is anticipated that when the present affair subsides, the body will become fully fledged, and extend its research into a wide number of areas. The outcome of the present fracas will be followed up by AUCPS broadsheets and further articles in On Dit. However, whatever that outcome may be, the AUCPS will spare no effort to ensure that the Consumer Protection foothold which it has established over the last 4 months is not lost.

### HANDED OUT IN FRONT

**WARNING! BEWARE OF THE SALES BEING CONDUCTED ON THESE PREMISES.**

THINK before you decide to spend any money at all. — otherwise you may end up paying a large amount for something you don't really need and which may be of very poor quality.

— VERY FEW (if any) of the goods sold here are of any recognised brand name.

#### REMEMBER the following points:

— these people were **OUTLAWED** by the Govt. last year by the Mock Auctions Act. By changing their methods in small ways they have been able to avoid prosecution, yet they are still selling the same goods at similar prices.

— most of the **TRANSISTORS, ALARM CLOCKS, ELECTRIC SHAVERS, OPAL JEWELLERY** etc, which are offered for sale are **NOT SOLD**, at all, or if sold, are **NEVER DELIVERED** to the buyer. In the past, these goods have frequently been sold to non-existent customers.

— there are **NO REFUNDS** on any of the goods sold during the sale.

— you are unable at any stage to **INSPECT** the goods you are buying.

**WHAT TO DO** if you find you have been pressured into buying something which you don't want, or which does not function properly:

— **FIRSTLY:** press the salesman for a refund if you decide you want your money back—he may give it to you to get rid of you.

— **SECONDLY:** if you are unsuccessful in any of your complaints, go straight to the Prices Commission in City Cross Arcade, 1st floor, or ring them on 87 0431.

**NOTE: THERE HAVE, IN FACT, BEEN MANY SUCH COMPLAINTS MADE TO THE PRICES COMMISSION ABOUT PURCHASES MADE IN THIS SHOP.**

# ANARCHY!

**CONSERVATIVES**—Get off your tower of myopic elitism!

**LIBERALS**—Renounce your bed of selfish apathy!

**RADICALS**—Throw off your toga of pre-revolutionary narcissism!

**APOLITICAL CREATURES**—Pull your fingers out!

**ALL LAW STUDENTS OF GOODWILL JOIN THE LEGAL AID GROUP**



### NEXT ISSUE

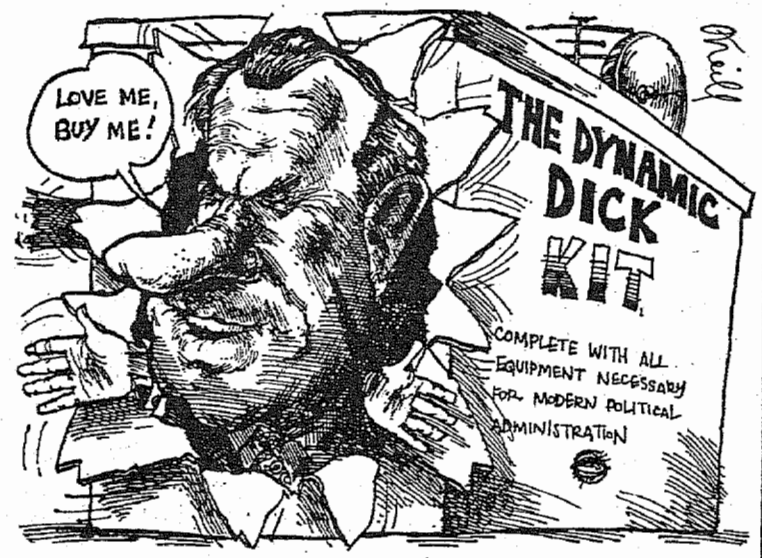
"Never before has the law been the subject of such discussion and criticism as it is today . . ."

Law students, in the main, are dissatisfied with what they are being taught, yet they lack insight into its ills and direction in reforming it. Occasional changes are made but the overall nature of the course remains undisturbed.

A new critique, analysing the present nature and inadequacies of the course is badly needed . . ."

So begins a critical examination by Michael E. Davis of the course from which he graduated last year. Davis reminds us that "legal institutions are among the most primitive and basic in any society" and are therefore "as interesting and intellectually exciting as any branch of human knowledge." Why is this content sublimated to the dictates of legal methodology? How problematical is meaningful change?

**THIS ISSUE OF TESTIS (TO BE PUBLISHED AT THE START OF THIRD TERM) WILL BE AVAILABLE TO NON-LAW STUDENTS; MERELY SEND YOUR NAME, ADDRESS AND 14 CENTS IN STAMPS TO ROY GREEN, C/- LAW SCHOOL OFFICE.**



# ABORIGINAL RIGHTS

### Green (cont.)

regulation would mean that a resident of Melbourne could not visit Sydney without a permit and then only for a restricted time.

2. On contravening this condition, the Aborigine incurs a penalty of \$200 (Section 10), and even if not prosecuted, he is liable to ejectment from his property with the use of as much force as the law may deem necessary (Section 17(2)). It was precisely this form of regulation which was used to justify in 1962 the forced eviction of Aborigines from the Mapoon Mission in Cape York Peninsula.

### C. Residence and Mining Regulations

1. One of the reasons for such tight control of Aboriginal movements is to ensure that they do not interfere with the white man's economic activities. Thus, in spite of the fact that most Aborigines are tied to their land by legitimate traditional association, they are all required to apply for residence on a reserve (Section 20, as per form 4 of the Regulations schedule, p.21). To understand the significance of such a regulation, one could imagine a law requiring a white Australian to apply for residence in Melbourne, Sydney or any other part of Australia.

2. The permit, once granted, however, may be revoked by the Director, and the onus of the proof then lies with the Aborigine to show why the permit should not have been revoked (Section 26).

3. The above regulations are quite clearly related to mining interests. The Act states that no mining or prospecting is allowed without the approval of the Minister of Trustees (Section 29 (1a-b)). But in fact, the following sub-section makes it possible for such approval to be obtained. (Section 29 (2)). Moreover, there is no definition of who or what constitutes a trustee. In any case, the trustee's refusal to grant a permit can be overridden by the Minister (Section 29 (4)).

4. The trustee or Minister has the power to conclude an agreement with the applicant company (Section 30 (1)), and to participate in the ensuing profits of the mining operation. The only qualification is that such sharing in the profits must be to benefit of the Aborigines whose land has been used for the purpose. There is, however, no mention as to how this participation in profit is to be implemented. *There is no reference to Aboriginal consultation, no mention of royalties for mining ventures, of compensation for land taken or destroyed, in short, no recognition of Aboriginal land rights.*

### D. Management of Property

1. Provision is made for an Aborigine to apply to the District officer to have his property managed for him (Section 37 (1)). There are no details given, however, as to how the application is to be made. The Regulations schedule includes no application form. In other words, there is no way of proving who has or has not made an application for the management of property.

2. The district officer is empowered to add on the application for the names of the applicant's family and the children that are born to him (Regulations, Form 1, p.20).

3. The district officer managing the property of an Aborigine may appoint any person to act as attorney or agent for that person (Section 38 (1)). Such appointments can be made without consultation of the owner of the property. It is, in fact, possible for the property to be sold without the owner even being aware of what has been done in his name.

4. The Director has the power to administer the estate of a deceased or missing Aborigine who had applied to have his property managed (Section 40). The obvious problem with this provision as with so many others is that no evidence exists as to who has or has not lodged an application for the management of his property. Moreover, once such an application has been made, the person concerned is not provided with a regular financial statement of the transactions carried out in his name.

5. The Act provides for the termination of the management of property (Section 45 and form 2 of Regulations), but it is somewhat doubtful as to whether most Aborigines are aware of this provision. Similar doubts exist as to whether most Aborigines receive a copy of form 1 once the district officer has accepted to manage their property.

6. Closely related to the management of property is the Trust Fund which established and administered by the government. It is this fund which is the depository for the monies withheld from Aborigines under the Act and banked on their behalf.

### E. Employment

1. Under the Act it is possible for Aborigines to earn less than a basic or minimum wage, once he has admitted that he is an aged, infirm or slow worker. (Regulations 69, 70). The effect of such an admission is not only to reduce his income but also to undermine his dignity.

2. The Regulations further provide for part or the whole of an Aborigine's earnings to be paid to the director or district officer, often without the knowledge of the Aborigine (Regulation 67).

3. When the Aborigine is in need of his own money, he has to go to the district officer for a certain sum to be made available to him. (Regulation 5 (3)). Usually, he is given only very small sums. Quite often he is told that he has no money left or that his wife has spent it. This, apart from the restrictions on an Aborigine's freedom to dispose of his own income, the legislation tends to operate as a divisive influence within Aboriginal family life.

### Graves (cont.)

When it came to the court Woodward submitted to Blackburn that he did not want Little to argue any aspect of the case to the Bench, despite the ancient and respected legal tradition in which all counsel are permitted to submit to the court, even if the submissions do not follow a set logical argument established by senior counsel and which may even disagree with senior Counsel's own submissions. In fact so settled is the tradition of junior counsel following senior that a term has been coined for it—"following on".

Blackburn, to the great surprise of those who supported Little, concurred with Woodward and barred Little, at which point he withdrew. Soon after the judgement, Woodward was raised by the Commonwealth, his "opponents" in this case, to the bench; the Gove case was never taken to appeal; and Little was thrown out of Bar-Chambers.

But Little argues that his submission, (which is reprinted in F.S. Stevens Racism: The Australian Experience vol. II, p. 77-87) introduced new matter to the court, which based the lands rights claims on new issues and which could have had a persuasive and decisive effect on the judgement.

Dr. John Hookey agrees with Little. Hookey, a senior lecturer in Law at the A.N.U. has been working separately on the issue of land rights, an interest he engendered after success in New Guinea land rights cases, and has argued that the Gove land rights case was in effect a judicial dispensation for the taking of Aboriginal lands in Australia.

He believes, on purely legal grounds, that the judgement of *Milirrpum v Nabalco* undoubtedly continued the trend of decisions in recent land claims of ethnic minorities in former British colonies, where the majority is of European stock. (New Guinea, for instance, is an exception). He points out though, that none of these recent decisions was binding on the court. He believes that in *Milirrpum v Nabalco*, the treatment of a number of Privy Council cases in the judgement was not entirely compelling on the fundamental issue of common law recognition of existing rights in land, on the establishment of a British Colony. In this he thought the plaintiffs would have had a better chance on appeal.

Furthermore he claims that the judgement of Blackburn was only dicta made by a Judge of the Capital Territory and therefore not binding on the States Courts, and that there could well be a case raised in South Australia, for instance, in which the North-West reserve would be an excellent choice for precedent.

Hookey and Little claim that the talents of a lawyer provides a "bag of tools" by which reforms and justice might be achieved through the right channels. This, of course was a matter of contention at the conference, because the reality of the situation does not support those remarks.

Personally I would support the efforts of lawyers like Hookey and Little, because such efforts have paid off in some places. But I must add that from the *Milirrpum* case we must learn. Here we had the considerable forces of the state, hand in hand with a gigantic international mining company, which has made its millions from the exploitation of Aborigines and other members of the third world, moving against those powerless members of the third world in a forum which itself has so often and so cruelly demonstrated that its allegiance simply does not lie with the defenceless members of society. The dictum that the law protects as well as sanctions does not exist in reality, a fact to which the Gove land rights case is a testimony.

Clearly there is no simple answer, except perhaps, that lawyers—above all—should be involved in the struggle to transcend that which is merely given, what is purely determined, and dare to create the qualitatively new.

# The Bust.



**1** POLICE CAN NOT SEARCH YOUR PLACE WITHOUT YOUR CONSENT UNLESS THEY HAVE A SEARCH WARRANT.

**2** NO POLICE OFFICER HAS POWER TO DETAIN YOU AGAINST YOUR WILL MERELY TO QUESTION YOU.

**3** YOU MUST BE PUT UNDER ARREST BEFORE BEING DETAINED OR QUESTIONED. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO KNOW THE CHARGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER AN ARREST.

**4** IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT YOUR POSITION, ASK FOR A SOLICITOR. REFUSE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OR MAKE A STATEMENT. EVERY WORD SPOKEN TO A POLICEMAN CAN BE USED IN COURT AGAINST YOU AS LEGALLY AS A SIGNED STATEMENT.

**5** ADMIT TO NOTHING. WHEN YOU DO DECIDE TO MAKE A STATEMENT, YOU MAY PREFER TO WRITE IT YOURSELF TO ENSURE THAT IT ACCURATELY STATES WHAT YOU WANT TO SAY.

**6** BAIL MUST BE SET WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME. BAIL CAN BE A DEPOSIT OF MONEY, A TITLE DEED TO A HOUSE, OR A BANK SAVINGS PASSBOOK, LODGED BY A FRIEND OR RELATIVE IN FRONT OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD A SOLICITOR, APPLY FOR LEGAL AID FROM: 'THE LEGAL AID COMMITTEE, VICTORIA', 'THE PUBLIC SOLICITOR, N.S.W.', 'THE LAW SOCIETY OF S.A.', 'THE LAW SOCIETY OF W.A.', OR 'THE PUBLIC DEFENDER, QUEENSLAND'.

There were 3 names left off the broadsheet as Candidates for the Union Council. These were:

Lyndon Owen  
Arilds Dzonsons  
A.C. McFarlane

#### EXTRA POLICY STATEMENTS

These arrived too late for inclusion in the Broad-sheet and are published here as a service to electors.

#### TONY SHORT

—Outgoing Chairman of the Union Theatres Committee. Member of Union Council.  
—Graduate A.U. Law/Arts.

My primary aim in nominating for the Union Council is to see that the participatory principles embodied in the New Union Constitution are not inhibited or eroded, but are part of an ongoing process of representative decision-making. My particular concerns in the past have been associated with the Union Hall, and the prospect of an increase in Union facilities (viz. the new Little Theatre and Cinema complex) will, I will urge the Council if I am elected, involve a change in Union Council policy to minimize their use for Union Members rather than the continuation of the principle of attracting outside users, which it is current Union Council policy to encourage for financial reasons—often to the detriment of internal users.

#### LYNDON OWEN

—Past President Students Association  
—Policy speeches are all too often mere calculations to win votes. Dishonest?  
No promises are the best promises.

#### VOTE STEVE DOYLE FOR SOCIAL ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE.

This is a political advertisement.

People interested in Naturapathic, Iradology, Bio-chemistry, herbal medicine and diet come to Bob's place every second day of the month at 8.00 p.m. at 43 Gilbert St., Gilberton. People interested in an Alternative Medical Centre please come along too, or contact Peter Carey at the S.A.U.A. office.

Educational Seminars on theatrical production presented by the Uni. Theatre Guild and AUDS. Sunday 29th July to Friday 3rd August. Union Hall. Admission \$2.00 Members and students \$1.00.

IT'S NOT WHO YOU ARE,  
BUT WHO YOU KNOW . . .  
and we know everybody.

#### RE-ELECT THIS ALL-STAR CAST:

MCEVOY  
ALLEN  
HAINES

an experienced Social Activities Committee.  
This is another political advertisement.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE: EXAMS

Adelaide Uni has an archaic and unique system which requires students to lodge an application to sit for exams in subjects for which they have already been enrolled. The closing date for this to be done is 28th JULY. The exam timetable is being prepared now, if you've got special circumstances you want to be considered, let the Acting Academic Registrar know before 28th July. Exams generally begin Monday 5th December.

One or two people wanted to share house in Fitzroy. \$7.50 a week if one person, \$6 for two. Phone 69 1335.

Clearlight, has moved to 201 Rundle Street, Adelaide, adjacent Don Giovanni Pizza Bar—Opposite the Rundle St. Post Office.  
Clearlight has meetings on the last Thursday of each month. 8.00 p.m. at Clearlight 201 Rundle St. Adelaide.

Anglican Society—Communion Service, Chapel, Each Friday 1.10 p.m. All welcome.

Unclassified ads are free to all students. Try to keep it down to 25 or 30 words if you can and drop them into the On Dit office some time.

DHARMA PEOTRY READINGS—July 21st, North and South Lounges, New Union, 8 p.m. Be there with your own poems.

Sell the 1973 PROSH RAG—on Prosh day after the ball; dress up in amazing clothing and costumes and live out your most intimate fantasies (and help charity as a justification.)

GRASS! A.U.D.S. PRESENTS TWO PLAYS BY GUNTHER GRASS, ONKEL, ONKEL and ONLY TEN MINUTES TO BUFFALO ABSURD COMEDIES, IN UNION HALL, WEDNESDAY—SATURDAY: JULY 18th—21st and AGAIN FROM 25th—28th at 8 pm STUDENTS ONLY \$1.

#### UNI. GOLF CLUB

For members the following is offered, free of charge, in the last week of the coming vacation (20th-24th August).

1. At Royal Adelaide Golf Club a club championship and handicap event will be held on Monday 20th August with finals following during the week.
2. Free Coaching with Royal Adelaide's professional, Alan Murray, on Tuesday, 21st, Wednesday, 22nd, and Thursday, 23rd August.
3. At the Tower Hotel, Magill, a free dinner will be held on Friday night, 24th August. A list for members interested is up on the Sports notice board. Membership is still open to those interested (both male and female). Inquire at Sports Association.

WANTED TO BUY: small old car, preferably ute or convertible. Preferably Morris 8 (or 10). Will swap for Standard 8 if necessary. Please ring 79 4925.

The Student Counsellors get an amazing amount of current literature on DRUGS sent from U.S.A. Not all of it looks like vicious propaganda and some of it could be positively interesting. If you'd like to read it (no hidden cameras, microphones or security guards) go upstairs above the George Murray and ask the people there.

National Conference on Southern Africa—Assistant to Liberation Movements and other strategies, For action on Southern Africa. 20-22nd July at Minto (near Campbelltown, outskirts of Sydney) Sponsored by W.U.S.A. Special Guest Herbert Chitepo, leader of the AXP-UNU Liberation Movement of Zimbabwe—cost \$10—details from P.O. Box 124, Bondi Beach, 2025 N.S.W.

What we need is a Counter Calendar? Help those before they enter the Machinery. Interested in getting one together? contact us at 14 Clark St., Norwood.

MORRIS OXFORD 1958 for sale. \$100 O.N.O. Apply F5/167 Marion Road, Firlie.

#### NOTICE TO ALL STUDENTS

RE: FORMATION OF NEW TEAM SOCIETY

"TEAM" STANDS FOR TOTAL ELIMINATION OF ALL MORALS SOCIETY

"Tentative" aims:

- To
- (1) Re-initiate, heighten and maintain social activities at Uni.
  - (2) Further direct students away from Politics and to having a good time at Uni.
  - (3) Take over where SCI/AES left off i.e. re introduce bath tub races, bird droppings, etc.
  - (4) Run a disco-dance in the Games room.

For further info. see a TEAM member and get a 'Team' 'T' shirt (S.A.U.A. Office).

# UNCLASSIFIED ADS

For interesting and enlightening books and comics, as well as for a wide-range of Underground Bootleg and Rare Imported records, visit MOTHERS BOOKFARM, 1 Corramandel Place, Adelaide. (Opposite Mary Martins.)

# AUDITION

Actors and actresses, speakers, musicians and dancers required for a production "Explosions/Images . . . The Rotting Enchanter". Written by W. Shoubridge, Sylvia Plath, Apollinaire and Nietzsche. Come to On Dit office and leave your name, address and interests/capabilities.

Notification of audition time and place in next On Dit.

## Administrative Training for Graduates

Applications are being received now for appointment to the Australian Public Service under the Administrative Training Scheme. Graduates and final year students in any discipline are eligible.

Minimum commencing salaries at present range from \$4,850 to \$5,850, according to level of degree. These salaries will be reviewed during 1973.

The Public Service Board will conduct a twelve months' course of intensive training in Canberra. On successful completion of the course, the trainees will be placed in the Board's Office or in Departments, normally in Canberra. There are excellent opportunities for continuing advancement on merit.

Selection of trainees will be completed before final examinations and announced in November-December. Successful applicants will commence training about the beginning of February 1974.

Information brochures and application forms are available from Careers and Appointments Officers at universities or at the Public Service Inspector's Office shown below. Applications should be forwarded by August 24 to—

The Recruitment Officer,  
Public Service Inspector's Office,  
IMFC House,  
33 King William Street,  
ADELAIDE. S.A. 5000 (Telephone 23 9911)

## Training as COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS

The wide range of computer installations in Australian Government departments provides excellent opportunities for careers in programming, and in the design and development of computer-based systems.

#### TRAINING

Where necessary, twelve months of full-time training will be provided at colleges of advanced education. This will cover appropriate formal courses and on-the-job practical training in a department.

Where an acceptable standard has already been reached in a recognised tertiary course, exemptions from formal training may be granted.

Training is conducted mainly in Canberra and Melbourne, but a limited number of recruits may be assigned to other capital cities.

#### QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants should preferably have completed a tertiary qualification. Prior training or experience in automatic data processing is not essential, but tertiary qualifications in computing or relevant experience would be an advantage.

Applicants must be British subjects eligible for permanent residence in Australia.

Applicants may be required to sit for tests designed to measure aptitude for programming. Successful applicants will commence duty by the end of January 1974.

#### SALARIES AND PROSPECTS

Trainees are currently paid commencing salaries within the range \$5,377-\$6,832. Higher salaries within this range may be paid according to qualifications and experience.

There are excellent opportunities for continuing advancement after training.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

Brochures and application forms may be obtained from careers and appointments offices at universities and colleges of advanced education, or from—

The Recruitment Officer,  
Public Service Inspector's Office,  
IMFC House,  
33 King William Street,  
ADELAIDE. S.A. 5000.  
(Telephone 23 9911)  
with whom applications close on 28 July.

NEXT TIME  
Poetry (at last),  
Prosh, Zappa,  
John & Yoko  
and much, much more!

## CAREERS with the Australian Public Service

Representatives of the Australian Public Service Board will visit the University on 25 July

to interview interested students.

Appointments should be arranged with  
**Appointments Board Office**

PSB35 122 63

NORTH  
ADELAIDE  
PIZZA  
HOUSE

42 O'Connell St, North Adelaide  
phone 67-2468 - 7 days a week  
RECOMMENDED BY THE ON DIT STAFF

# ELECTION TIME AGAIN

## INTERNATIONAL OFFICER



**ROY GREEN**  
(Law/Arts)  
The position of International Officer is a highly important one. It exists mainly to give students the opportunity of shaping A.U.S. policies in the field of foreign affairs. I believe one of the chief tasks for the International Officer and the A.U.S. over the following year is to make sure that the present government does not renege on its stated opposition to the minority regimes in Africa (i.e. Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies). This, however, is only one area in which A.U.S. policies could really have impact on the government. Critical examination must be made of such innovations as the so-called "resources diplomacy", and action must be taken on such matters as a student exchange scheme with China (like the one now operating between it and Canada).

## CEC PRESIDENT



**PHILLIP BRODERICK**  
(Law 4)  
The concept of the Students Association was to get away from the representation notions of former SRC's and promote participation. Greater emphasis on individual welfare and increased enthusiasm for what goes may help to eliminate some of the alienation on this campus. Student welfare in areas of financial assistance and increases in medical and counselling services, along with an already advanced scheme for a Dental Health Service will endeavour to be implemented. My main aim is to try and get students involved in what goes on so that everyone benefits. The position of President is one of co-ordination with all the committees in the Association and with the past year on the Central Executive Committee I feel I have some notions of what to do. In short, the potential of this important office interests me greatly and I hope for your endorsement.



**IAN MacGILLIVRAY**  
(Mech. Eng.)  
I intend to REALLY TRY VERY HARD. I went to a major Public School and therefore am probably better qualified than anyone else could possibly be.

**PAUL S. NANKIVELL**  
(Ag. Science)  
I will, if elected, undertake to champion the much maligned cause of Student Welfare activism and not be duped by the grandiose promises of the insincere manipulators of opinion. My opponents have in the past, and will continue to use this post for their own ends.



**I. G. (MAX) MACGREGOR**  
(Arts)  
Apart from being a member of United (which is now an underground terrorist party) I have had no official capacity in any other student activities, but to me this is immaterial. Some people set their sights on bureaucratic administration merely so they can become a heavy, not really performing any effective role in the University Association. After observing the lack of initiative shown by last year's International Officer I feel obliged to seek the position myself to lift this area from its present stagnant state. I take a strong interest in international affairs and will strive to bring an awareness of these to the campus in general, through the usual available methods.

## CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICER

**DAVID GLYN ROBERTS**  
(Medicine)  
To promote activity, e.g. Street Theatre, Chamber Music, Theatre Workshops etc. I would like to open up the available entertainment media.



**SUE EMERSON**  
(Arts)  
Many of us think that Uni has degenerated into a cold anonymous place and that this is in part due to the inactivity of so-called anti-bureaucrats, who, two weeks after election become unimaginatively bureaucratic. I would like to change this approach so that your Association works more for you, then for them. In particular I would like to integrate greater participation in activities such as street theatre, open-air concerts, Union nights etc. This is my response to the monotony of heavy rock concerts and the impersonality of mass balls. If elected I will instigate events of a richer variety.

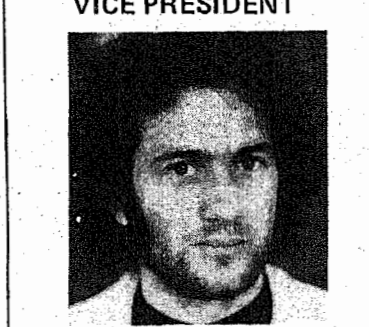
## SECRETARY

**DAVID GLYN ROBERTS**  
(Medicine)  
Open up S.A.U.A., make it more friendly and warm, enable students interested to have a direct say in the executive running of the Students Association (that's your Association).



**J. R. E. LISTER**  
(Law/Arts)  
As a later year student, I have observed the ups and downs of student bureaucracy with moderate cynicism but still feel prepared to try anything once. Personally, I feel that student politics should be put back on the B.S. Lawns where it belongs.

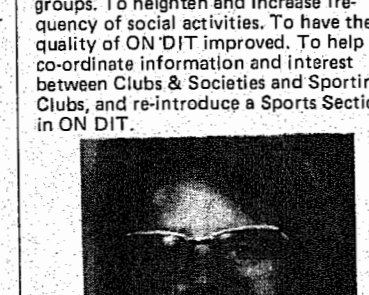
## VICE PRESIDENT



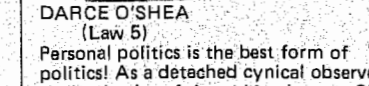
**JIM HYDE** (Arts 2)  
Refectory and Union Bookshop—Enquiries into standards, service to students and prices. Communications—Improvement in communication between all sections of the University, especially between the students and the Association and Union.



**DAVID FREEMAN**  
(Science)  
The role of President is voting a clear cut leader of students. He is a chairman, speaker and activator of student welfare and activities. The President must be aware of current student thinking, have full knowledge of the Union and University structure, and be an original administrator. I consider I have had the experience over the past years to carry out this position. More communication between students and the SAUA who controls part of their status fee is necessary. A paid full-time editor of ON DIT is one way of a new communication level.



**ANDREW (ANDY) P. TOTH**  
(Dentistry)  
To make SAUA a dynamic, functional organisation, truly representing the students' point of view. To increase the say in SAUA activities of the majority of students and not mainly the minority groups. To heighten and increase frequency of social activities. To have the quality of ON DIT improved. To help co-ordinate information and interest between Clubs & Societies and Sporting Clubs, and re-introduce a Sports Section in ON DIT.



**DARCE O'SHEA**  
(Law 5)  
Personal politics is the best form of politics. As a detached, cynical observer of the demise of the old inadequate SRC, I have seen student politics decline to an all-time low. The SAUA has declined into nothing more than a riffle and stamper, with next to no student involvement at all. The personal challenges of the position appeals to me, to say nothing of the illusion of power and prestige. If elected, I will do to my utmost satisfaction all the duties of the V.P.

**TREVOR BROOKS**  
(Arts)  
There is a need for the students on this campus to take a greater interest in the political welfare of the student body. As a Christian I am concerned for the whole welfare of every student so far as an individual can practically help. Thus, I want to look into the problem of student dropout to see how many can be helped. I hope to be able to negotiate for just prices (hopefully much lower) in the refectories. The price of text books needs investigating with the possibility of free books being gained.

## PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE



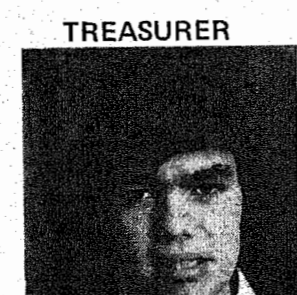
**ARILDA A. DZONSONS**  
(Arts)  
I have been involved in the purchase of ON DIT video equipment in 1973, and wish to continue in '74, so that the video can become a viable and readily available form of student expression, for use as students themselves see fit, not tied to any top-heavy bureaucratic structure.



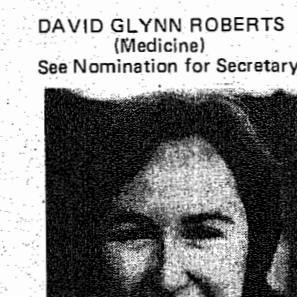
**PETER JOHN LOVE**  
(Arts)  
I wish to be re-elected and continue with editing Bread & Circuses, the Union Diary, and assist in the editing of Orientation literature. I also wish to assist, as member of the Publications Committee, in establishing other forms of media such as Video, and work towards establishing such things as a Student Press and typesetting facilities, and generally help in keeping communications going.



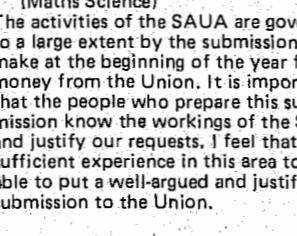
**BRIAN SYMON**  
(Medicine 3)  
Feels that the cause of the decrease in general student activity on campus is that most students have left the leadership to a generally radical group which, over a period, has alienated the student mass. The Association and Union finances could be directed for both student and public good; ON DIT could become a paper of sensible, in-depth discussion of affairs which affect not only students but all people.



**ROSEMARY O'GRADY**  
(Arts)  
Support: News/features/special reporting / many more reviews/careful design, layout and editing/letters to the editor / Australian cartoons/good spelling/freedom of the press/wit... including irony/getting into hot water... it keeps you clean. Oppose: page upon page of American comics/humourlessness/The Bomb.



**DAVID GLYN ROBERTS**  
(Medicine)  
See Nomination for Secretary.



**ROSEMARY OSMAN**  
(Maths Science)  
The activities of the SAUA are governed to a large extent by the submissions we make at the beginning of the year for money from the Union. It is important that we know the workings of the SAUA and justify our requests. I feel that I have sufficient experience in this area to be able to put a well-argued and justifiable submission to the Union.

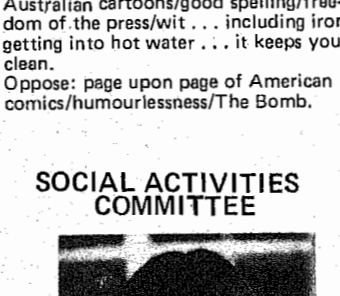
## ON DIT EDITOR



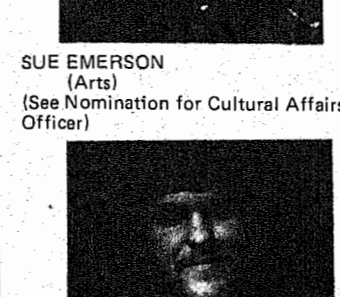
**PETER CAREY**  
(Economics)  
This place really shits me. You want to know why? People around here just don't want to communicate or maybe they just don't know how to. If I try, well, man, they really think you're made. They really think you're quite gone. The Social Activities Committee has to pull its finger out. People aren't turned on by heavy rocks any more. Let's have things which get people away from their little ego trips and look to the fact that people are just people and we don't need to be anything more, and we don't have to be afraid of communicating because we're afraid of people getting to know that we are really just normal and the same as all the rest. I really dig to be myself.



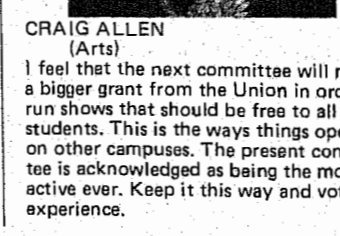
**COLIN HERRING**  
(Arts)  
To organise and help students to have a greater interest in their university.



**STEVEN LUKAS**  
(Engineering 2)  
If elected to the Social Activities Committee I propose to put some life back into Prosh which seems to have died over the last few years. I want to take a greater part in the organisation of the social activities of this university which seem at the present in a state of stagnation.



**MICHAEL ELSEGOOD**  
(Engineering 2)  
Apart from stirring on the odd occasions, my university activities amount to nothing. The purpose of the Social Activities Committee is, as I see it, to provide fun and excitement on campus, which at present is so close to being dead that I consider something must be done to resuscitate it.



**SUE EMERSON**  
(Arts)  
(See Nomination for Cultural Affairs Officer)

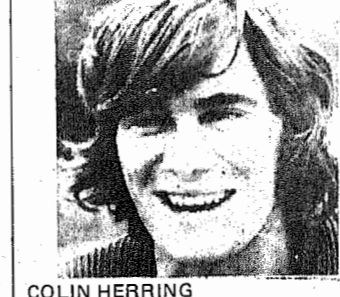
**CRAIG ALLEN**  
(Arts)  
I feel that the next committee will need a bigger grant from the Union in order to run shows that should be free to all students. This is the ways things operate on other campuses. The present committee is acknowledged as being the most active ever. Keep it this way and vote for experience.

Well, here we are again, folks; it's election time. These are all the people who want to spend your money for third term this year and for 1974. It may make some difference to your life, but like most elections in most places for most positions, it's mainly just a show to make you think you've got some say in what happens to you. These people whose photos you see on these pages want you to give them POWER; some of them are genuinely altruistic (they think they can help you); some of them are idealistic (they think they can do better than the others have done); some are ambitious (they want to Get Somewhere, or Get Things Moving); but most of them are poor lost children none too sure of what's going on around them, believing (because it's too horrible not to believe) that they can do something with that power. It seems that, more often than not, it is power that does things to them. Anyhow, have a happy vote.

**JOHN STARK**  
Photo and policy not supplied.



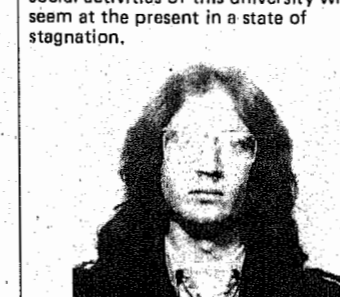
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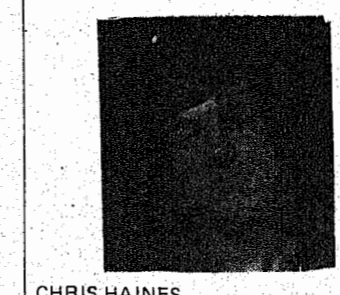
**STEPHEN J. DOYLE**  
(Science)  
In standing for election to the Social Activities Committee, Stephen Doyle promises his fellow students and devotees: better balls (at least one fancy dress ball); sessions by our best rock groups; keen and early involvement and participation in Freshers' Camps; and numerous other social functions—everything his fellow candidates can offer and more, including assured cooperation with the other four members.



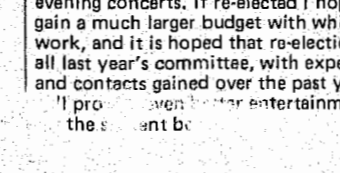
**PATRICIA HOGAN**  
(Arts)  
In not being affiliated with any particular political faction and having no axe to grind, I hope my influence I will be relatively unbiased and more representative of the general student body. I aim at increasing student awareness and participation.



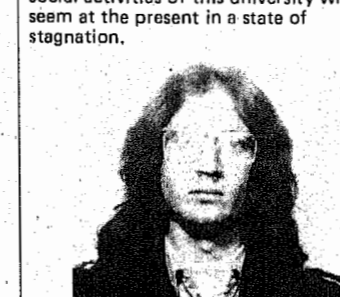
**RICHARD C. WHITE**  
(Law/Arts)  
After the debacle of the 1972 P.A.C., it will be my policy to assist with the re-establishment of the P.A.C. as a vital body capable of fulfilling its function of the fostering of student awareness, both political and social. This awareness should not so much be fostered by the P.A.C., but that the P.A.C. should provide an efficient vehicle, where necessary, for the expression of that awareness.



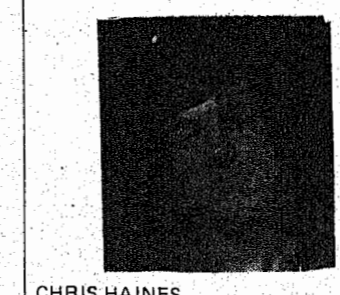
**DAVID JOHN O'SHEA**  
(Law)  
(See Nomination for Vice-President)



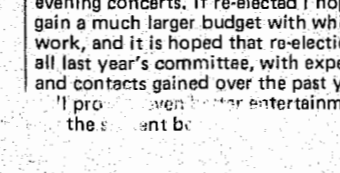
**ANDREW (ANDY) P. TOTH**  
(See Nomination for Vice-President)



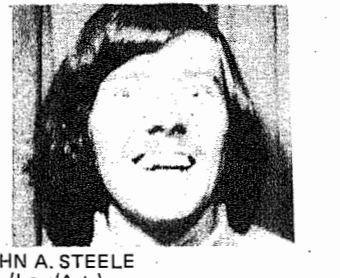
**BRIAN SYMON**  
(Medicine 3)  
(See Nomination for Publications Committee)



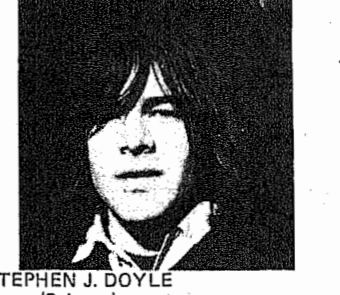
**PETE TAYLOR**  
(Law/Arts 5)  
As you can see, I've been around the place for a good few years and on present indications will be around for a few years to come. As a candidate for the P.A.C. I'm just interested enough to want to get involved in student politics and stupid enough (despite 5 years in the place) to still think there is such a thing. I want to look deeply at the social and political issues.



**JOHN ROBERT ARKINSTALL**  
(Maths Science)  
(See Nomination for Communications Officer)



**JOHN A. STEELE**  
(Law/Arts)  
I see the main purpose of University social activities as combating the very real problems of loneliness and lack of communication at personal levels on campus. To me an essential feature of entertainment is self-involvement for someone else's benefit (and incidentally one's own). To this end I would promote bring-yourself-and-give-yourself rather than bring-yourself-and-lose-yourself activities such as folk and rock workshops for amateurs with any degree of experience, old fashioned (choose your partner) balls, shows for overseas guests to do their thing (like that of the Russian students last term) and specifically worker-student social activities. Heavy rock concerts strike me as developing loneliness, alienation and anti-creativity.



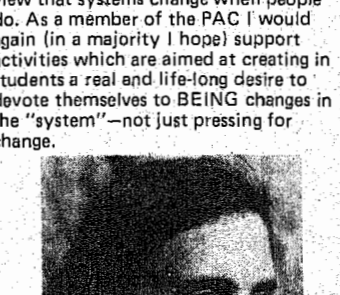
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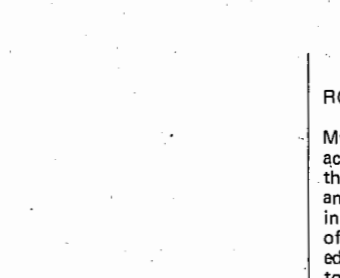
**PHIL MCEVOY**  
(Law)  
During my term as Chairman of the S.A.C. I have been accused of mismanagement, irresponsibility, ego-tripping and other nasty things. All this is true. But never before has there been such intensity of activity. I believe the S.A.C. to be the most important part of the SAUA, and with this in mind, I will present a budget submission for \$6000 to bring the S.A.C. into line with other campuses.



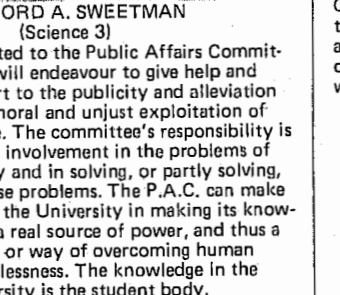
**JOHN H. STEELE**  
(Law/Arts)  
I have not yet (despite a whole term on the P.A.C.) lost faith in the Christian view that systems change when people do. As a member of the PAC I would again (in a majority) I hope support activities which are aimed at creating in students a real end life-long desire to devote themselves to BEING changes in the "system"—not just pressing for change.



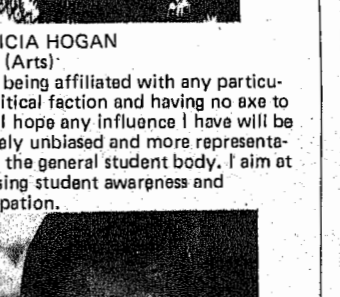
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(Maths Science)  
(See Nomination for Communications Officer)



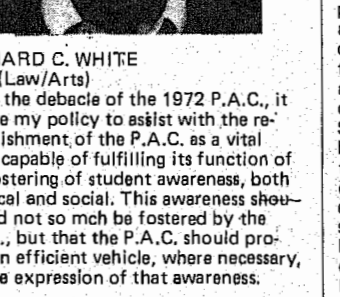
**GEOFF COLTON**  
(Science)  
Even though I disagree with the apathy of most students toward "public affairs" my policy is that no money shall be voted to outside (or external) bodies by the P.A.C. without the prior consent of a General Student Meeting. The essence of this policy is to ensure that money is allocated according to the "general student will" and not according to the whims of the five PAC members.



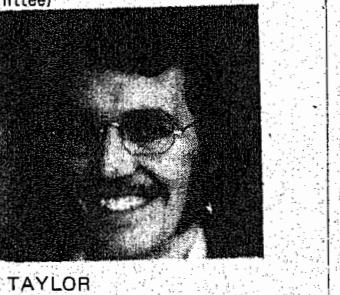
**CLIFFORD A. SWEETMAN**  
(Science 3)  
If elected to the Public Affairs Committee, I will endeavour to give help and support to the publicity and alleviation of immoral and unjust exploitation of people. The committee's responsibility is one of involvement in the problems of society and in solving, or partly solving, of these problems. The P.A.C. can make use of the University in making its knowledge a real source of power, and thus a means or way of overcoming human powerlessness. The knowledge in the University is the student body.



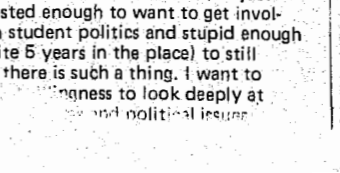
**ROBERT C. P. WALSH**  
(Arts)  
The PAC's function is to create and maintain awareness of social and political issues on campus. I support (a) the PAC putting out broadsheets putting forward and discussing issues of concern to students. This should be done in co-operation with the Publications Committee and ON DIT with whom we should develop a clear working relationship. Secondly, Bread & Circuses should become a publication of the PAC since the function it is performing is the one ascribed to the PAC; (b) establishing a fund to make the publication of broadsheets on the campus free to anyone who has a point of view they wish to put over; (c) make use of such occasions as Freshers Camp, Orientation Week etc. to make students aware of the nature of the SAUA organisation and how it works and how they can use it; (d) greater liaison between the PAC and other committees—as I see it, a prerequisite to an efficient PAC.



**ROBERT C. P. WALSH**  
(Arts)  
(See also P.A.C. Nomination). I feel that it is vital, for the proper functioning of the PAC and CEC, that a member of the PAC be on the CEC if there is to be a two way exchange of information between the student body and the Students Association (for which reason I have nominated for both). So if you are faint to vote for me, vote on both. It is obvious that there has been a breakdown in communications and to some extent this is I feel a fault of lack of co-ordination between committees. If the Communications Officer is to communicate he must be on PAC. The rest of my policy follows that laid down in my PAC policy statement.

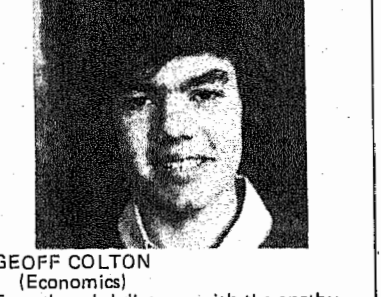


**GEOFFREY JOHN ADAM**  
(Laws Irving Beasdale)  
(Law)  
To prevent students from being sucked in by manipulators by making them aware.

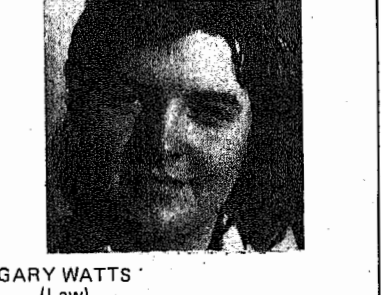


**GWYNNE PHILLIPS**  
(Maths Science)  
One of the most obvious failures of the S.A.U.A., to this date, has been in the realm of communication. It is my conviction that what is needed is a Communications Officer who is prepared to grasp the crux of student feeling and present it before the Association, while at the same time adequately reporting all activities of the Association. As a Christian, I believe this can only be achieved through a change in attitudes and relations.

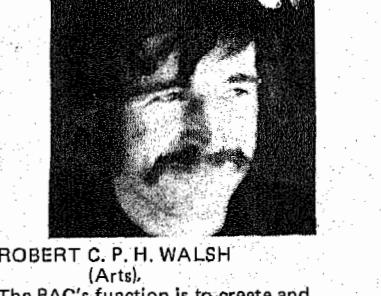
**ROBERT BERTON**  
(Law)  
My general policy will be to act in accordance with my view of the role of the university. Students should receive another side of education, i.e. education in their responsibilities towards the rest of the community. As they are a privileged group, university students have a duty to use their skills for the benefit of the community. The PAC's job is to promote the sort of political activity that will both make students aware of the problems around them and give the maximum benefit to society generally.



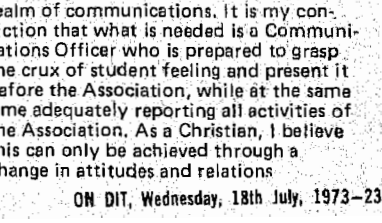
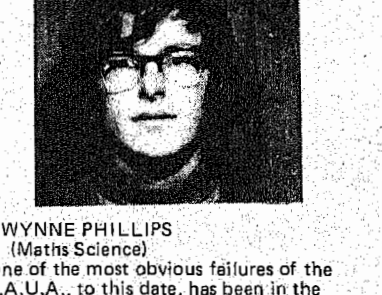
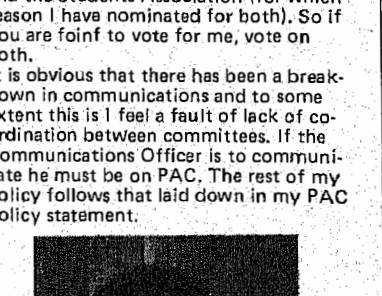
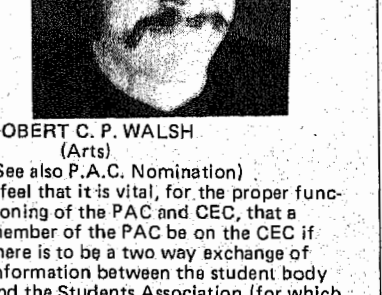
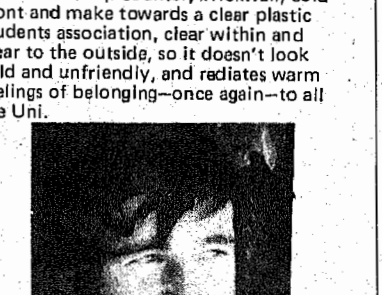
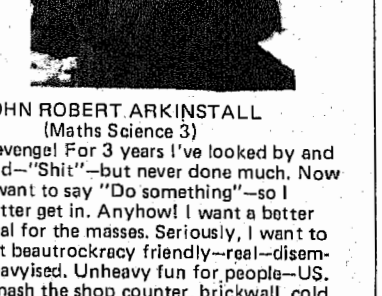
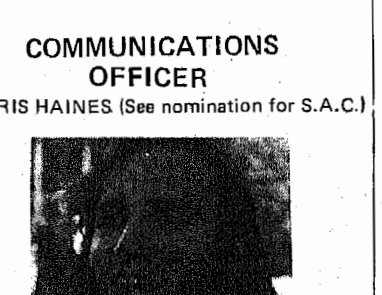
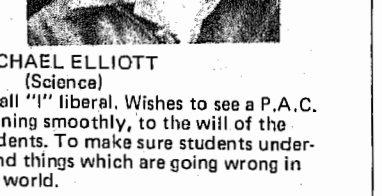
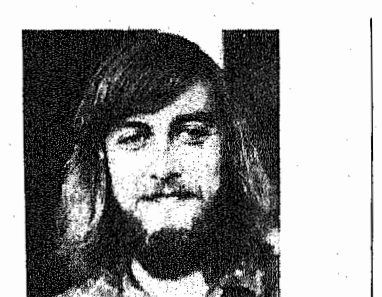
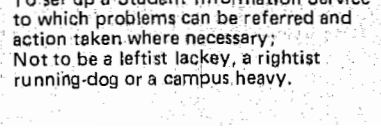
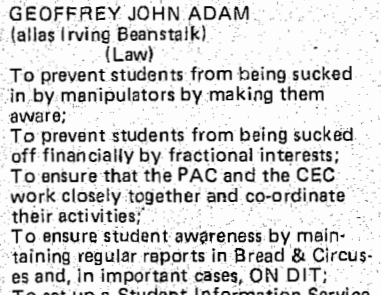
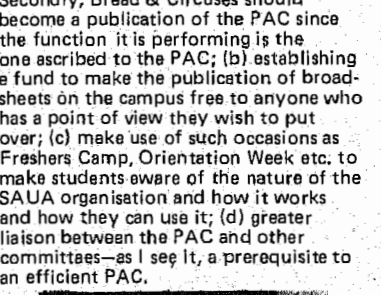
**MICHAEL ELLIOTT**  
(Science)  
Small "I" liberal. Wishes to see a P.A.C. running smoothly, to the will of the students. To make sure students understand things which are going wrong in the world.



**CHRIS HAINES** (See nomination for S.A.C.)



**JOHN ROBERT ARKINSTALL**  
(Maths Science 3)  
Revenge! For 3 years I've looked by and said—"Shit!"—but never done much. Now I want to say "Do something!"—so I better get in. Anyhow I want a better deal for the masses. Seriously, I want to get bureaucratic friendly—real—disembodied. Unhealthy fun for people—US. Smash the shop counter, brickwall, cold front and make towards a clear plastic students association, clear within and clear to the outside, so it doesn't look cold and unfriendly, and radiates warm feelings of belonging—once again—to all the Uni.





# ON DIT FENCE

Over the last couple of weeks there have mysteriously appeared on campus small photocopied petitions calling for the removal of the ON DIT editor. Mysterious because no one knows where they come from.

The petition runs like this:

## CHANGE ON DIT

1) "On Dit" (the University Student Newspaper) has been badly done this year by the "Hann/Paech" team. The paper has promised to make Univ. life happier, more interesting, more meaningful for its student readers. This the editors have failed to do.

2) Adrian Hann has now resigned. Paul Paech was not elected by the student body. Therefore there is, at present, no elected editor of "On Dit", your Univ. paper paid for by your Union fees.

3) If you feel strongly and want to do something about this motion, then come along to the General Student Meeting which will be held soon.

4) Constitutionally, 20 students of the University must sign a piece of paper for such a meeting to be possible. Also 15 of those who sign must be at such a meeting.

5) If you want something practical and positive done to change the editorship, to make "On Dit" better for the remainder of '73, then just SIGN your name below and come to the meeting (time and place will be fixed when we've got 20 signatures.)

Then there is room for people to put their names and addresses.

First, the technical matter about the election: Paul Paech himself nominated for ON DIT editor for 1973, but after nomination, withdrew and stood on a joint ticket with Adrian Hann. This fact was publicised by posters and pamphlets distributed around campus before and during the elections, as well as in the information that was sent to all students with the ballot paper. The Hann/Paech team was elected with a large majority.

Before resigning, Adrian Hann discussed the matter of who should edit the newspaper with the Students Association President and others who agreed with him that Paul Paech should continue. The matter was raised in the Publications Committee where it was similarly agreed.

Elections are now being held for 1974's editors, and there were only two nominations, neither of them responsible for the moves to oust Paech in 1973.

The claims of the petition to be motivated by a desire to "make On Dit better" seem to be misleading if the people/person responsible for the petition couldn't field a candidate for 1974.

But the important issue is probably the criticism of ON DIT for failing to make "Uni life happier, more interesting, more meaningful."

Well, how do you deal with a criticism like that!

PLEASE CUT OUT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE AND FILL IT IN; THEN RETURN IT TO THE EDITOR WHO WILL PSYCHOANALYSE YOU AND TELL YOU WHY YOU ARE/ARE NOT HAPPY, WHY YOUR LIFE IS MEANINGLESS/MEANINGFUL, INTERESTING/UNINTERESTING.

MY LIFE AT UNIVERSITY IS

- ( ) HAPPY  
 ( ) UNHAPPY

SINCE READING ON DIT I HAVE FOUND THINGS

- ( ) MORE INTERESTING  
 ( ) LESS INTERESTING

NOW MY LIFE HAS

- ( ) NO MEANING  
 ( ) MEANING

I HAVE/HAVE NOT CONTEMPLATED SUICIDE THIS YEAR, BECAUSE OF READING ISSUE NUMBER

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (Circle one)

The thing is that if ON DIT is/is not interesting, it's partly due to what you've done with it. Most of what has been submitted to ON DIT has been printed. (Some of it hasn't and this is due to either technical problems: like space, time, reproduction quality, etc; or the material not being thought of wide enough appeal; the editors have been open for discussing this with people who disagree.)

So that ON DIT has been open for people to do things that they wanted to do with it. That's what the Hann/Paech Exercise was about.

This may not be the place, but there are a few other things that might be relevant:

Over the past few weeks someone (it seems) has been waging a quiet vendetta against either ON DIT or the editor or both or something.

Several articles which have been submitted to the ON DIT office for publication (including a 20-page review of the Film Festival by Peter Crayford, about 30 photographs which the South East Corner Group wanted to include in their supplement on their work) have vanished from the office.

Equipment which is essential for laying out the newspaper (two sets of four drawing pens, white ink, cutting knives, scissors, rubbers) has been gradually disappearing.

In addition, the cleaning lady arrived one morning to find water, sugar and coffee strewn around the office, over tables, record covers, interstate newspapers, on the floor; and she was pretty angry. We told her it wasn't our fault, but there was still a mess to be cleaned up.

The ON DIT telephone was torn from its wall socket and for about 3 days was unable to receive calls. (It provided in fact, a nice rest for all concerned, but was a little inconvenient.)

All of these things have happened within the last month, and it's getting a bit boring. It's difficult enough to get ON DIT together as things are, but it's well nigh impossible when photos you had ready for a four-page supplement disappear from the office before you use them, or when articles left in the office for publication just aren't found, or when lay-out equipment (of which ON DIT has precious little in the first place: NATIONAL U editors were shocked by the crudity of facilities here) is stolen from the office. It's all a bit of a drag, but then, there are some people who work like this.

We've been trying to keep ON DIT (office and publication) as open as possible, so that people can come into the office and read the large collection of interstate and overseas publications that we get. But these things make us a bit more reluctant to do this.

### But, back to the petition:

The person (or people or organization or whatever) who's behind this petition has nowhere put his/her name to anything that's being done, or given a reason for it. (Which suggests that he's not even a student.) If he/she wants to change ON DIT the structure is open (and has always been open for that.)

## PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE MEETING

to discuss

On Dit

5pm \*

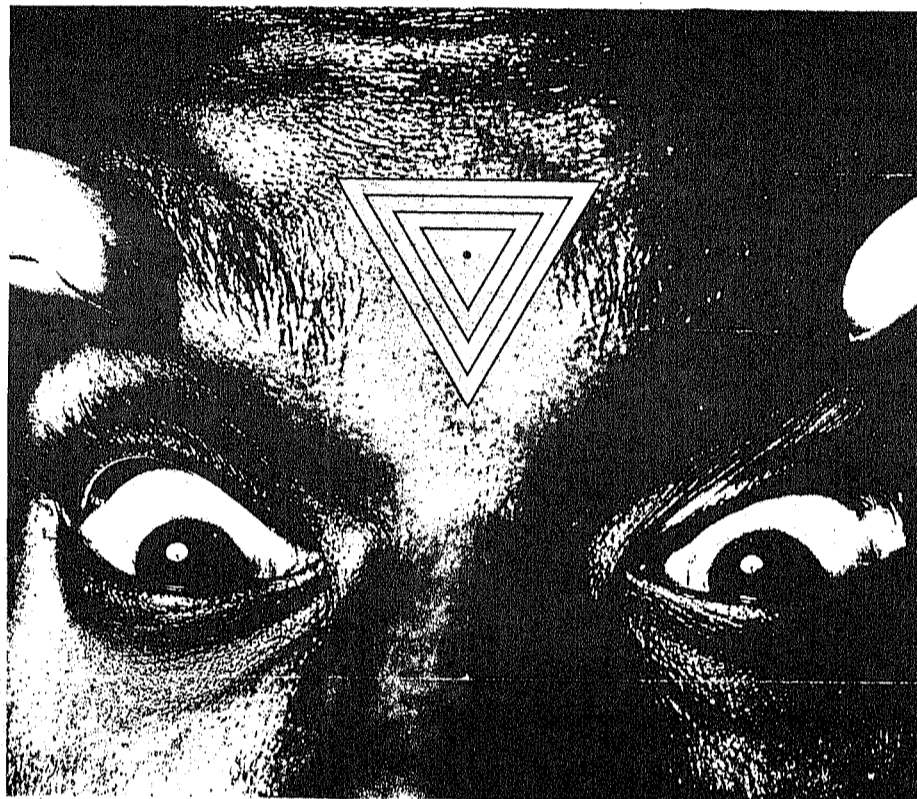
Thurs 19th July

On Dit office

\* NOTE: due to honest simple misreading standing meeting will now start at 5:30pm



# BAULS OF BENGAL



The Bauls of Bengal will arrive in Adelaide next Tuesday (24th July). They'll be on Adelaide campus sometime, someplace on Thursday. They will have lots of free time (Thursday, Friday evenings, all day Saturday) for playing, talking with people. With them will be a group of musicians from the White Company. They'll all be needing beds, and food, and friends—if you can provide one or more of these contact Anne Mc in the SAUA office. There will be one public concert. BONYTHON HALL, SUNDAY 29TH, 8 P.M. \$2, or \$1 for students.

All profits are going to the building of a place in India where people can come and study Baul music.

NOT ONLY the Bauls, BUT ALSO, a "Singular Show".

Again from Aquarius, a "Singular Show", with Marg Roadknight, Jeanie Lewis, Graham Lowndes, Glen Gardier and Doug McClelland, a most incredible group of people. One concert only, Wednesday, 1st August; details aren't worked out yet, but watch for Aquarius posters.

# grass!

Gunter Grass is an absurdist playwright, which means that he thinks that, when you get down to the nitty-gritty, nothing really makes much sense. Beckett and Pinter are also absurdist playwrights, but the difference is that whereas nothing ever really happens in their plays and it's all pretty depressing, things happen in Grass plays. The junk-metal train eventually moves; the murder weapon eventually murders someone. But it still doesn't make sense. Does anything?

Neil Giles is a "down-and-out flinders person" . . . according to On Dit's theatre critic, Bill Shoubridge. Now, Bill is one of my best mates, so I know he won't mind me telling him to go bag his head. Giles, as he is known to his friends, directed the highly zappy "Clown Pageant" at Flinders University last year. South Australia will probably lose Neil's talents soon if he receives a grant enabling him to flee to the greener pastures of the east. Meanwhile, we will have his interpretation of Grass "Onkel, Onkel" as a treasured memory.

Rob Brookman has been an actor, writer, administrator around Adelaide Uni's theatrical scene for some years now. You could call him an absurdist director. He knows that nothing makes sense, but he has an entertaining way of saying it. Witness his version of Grass "Only Ten Minutes to Buffalo."

These, then, are the people. The times and place are July 18th-28th at Union Hall. The occasion is A.U.D.S. presentation of two plays by Grass.

This is your chance to be an absurdist audience, to share with the above mentioned people and with actors too numerous to mention, the fleeting vision that nothing . . . really . . . makes sense.

# MEDIA-CRITS & PIECES

## FLESH

### A Consumer Report: Getting That Better Lover

Lovers come in many categories. First decision is your brand of sexism, then age, interests and finally race, if you're race kinky.

Heterosexuality is the most popular love combination. Most heteros choose people who correspond in age, interests and race, the only major difference being that one pretends to be "masculine" and the other pretends to be "feminine".

The professional student however should seek a lover very different from him or herself. For example, being a young, technological type, Asian male, I chose a 40-ish, fine-arts, Kiwi female, who is married with two children and about to leave hubby No. 2. This much difference in a love-consuming pair is fairly rare. Ten years age difference or less is the norm amongst conventional lovers.

Purchasing your better lover will cost time, money and most of all, your ego. The love-consumer will be immersed in an emotional, physical and intellectual exchange. To gain the most for yourself on the trade market, you need to attract and hold lovers of high quality. So invest in personality growth first, if you want that better lover.

Most of us (students) can offer our lovers **youthfulness**. This means that you are physically healthier, more articulate, better educated, less inhibited, more naive about the old-fashioned laws of socializing. You have a very high market value, you beautiful lover of life. Quite often this is enough to attract a lover well varied in sensuality, the practical know-how of loving, and other things that cannot be learnt in any formal education system. Such a lover is usually quite a few years older than you.

To get that ultra-educational lover, do all you can to elicit interesting information and other experiences from him/her. Develop your knowledge of physiology and psychology. Intelligent insight into the important pre-occupations of your lover can be learnt by reading. The heterosexual male will find himself a good lover if he is an amateur gynaecologist/counsellor. Heteros of both sexes will benefit by reading "Playboy", "Cosmopolitan", "Thursday" and other human relations material.

**Recommended:** Young men and women should seek older lovers. Explore and learn what is beyond your age cohort, professional (e.g. studentship) interests and nationality.

In getting and in getting to be that better lover you must at least try that other brand of sexism: homosexuality. Homo love choices are not very popular on the love market. Most who have so chosen have little to regret and gained much. Experiencing homosexual love is to experience social oppression and being a member of an underground, persecuted minority group.

Homosexual experiences teach one to love and accept ones self, its body, and other people of the same sex. Men learn that other men experience emotions. Both sexes discover new erogenous zones and techniques. The interchange of sensuality opens new fields for your enjoyment. It becomes easier to then direct your lovers to stimulate your sensuality.

Because your homosexual lover has had the same sexist growing-handicaps as you, it is easier to establish deep rapport with your homosexual lover. This more

meaningful contact will enable you to work through those hangups you know or do not know you have. A good homosexual lover will help you to gain healthier attitudes to your personality, genitals, your sex role and that other sex role.

**Recommended:** Keep growing up. Explore beyond those culturally imposed boundaries. Experience homosexuality and heterosexuality.

To get that better lover, you need be a better lover yourself. Other worthwhile learning experiences are threesomes, foursomes, and orgies. Voyeurism and pornography is good for you. Other growth-potential experiences are one night stands, serial and parallel love relations, short and long term affairs, defacto marriage (with and without

children), and all these either in homo or heterosexual forms. Don't forget animals, gadgets and lubricants for sensous enjoyment.

By interacting so very physically, sensuously and creatively with people and other parts of your environment, you understand a new and wonderful appreciation of the oneness of nature with yourself. Life and living is fun, so enjoy it. So enjoy yourselves, all you potential polysexuals.

Julius Leekell  
(pseudonym)

Some other worthwhile books:  
**In Praise of Older Women.**  
**Married Men Make the Best Lovers**  
**Understanding Human Sexual Inadequacy.**  
**The Art and Science of Love**

dancers body whenever he was doing anything lively or inventive, which was rare.

**Portals and Descents:** by Pomare, once again patchy, it seemed to me that the music was always doing incredibly dramatic things while the dancer was content to mope about the stage. It gathered force halfway through and from there on was gripping, if only it could have been accepted as pure dance instead of all the pretentious bull-shit about "exploring the mind of a creative artist".

**Gravitation Pull:** By Chochoero: A piece that was really shivery with its silent menace in the beginning again became melodramatic and clever. Towards the end where things speed up until the exit which was much like the entrance, it again showed the force and intensity of the ballet that it could have been.

**Send us a dove:** by Cook: Friend Len Lindon was blathering something about cinematic techniques and I couldn't see for the life of me what he was talking about. Here at last was some quite stunning original choreography, twisting its dancers into weird shapes and groupings. I do wish however they would stop being obsessed with changing lighting to make a point and let the dancers do it. There were two things in it that left me doubting its originality as a theatre piece. Those descending lights that might have come from Van Manens "Grosse Fuge" and the pointless entry of a dancer on built up shoes that might have come from Tetley's "Mutations".

**Post script to Liz Dalman and the Dance theatre:** I am glad that we have you, I am glad that you explore and try out the spaces that you use, I am unhappy that you don't explore enough your dancers potentialities, I am sad that so much of your stuff seems derivative and forced and repetitive. We hear so much about your dynamic creative talent and I wish I could see more evidence of it in the ballets you produce. Though there are some in whose eyes you cannot do wrong, I must opt out from this fan club. To me Dear Liz, your heart is golden but so often your head is packed with straw.

Yours sincerely William Shoubridge.  
(P.S. I am not being bitchy, merely a little put off by posturing)

## DANCE

### Australian Dance Theatre

Season at Scott Theatre

If there is one that I have always resented in attending performances of modern ballet, it has been the copious programme notes that tell me what the thing is about, and what to think. So, when I went to see the Australian Dance Theatre at the Scott recently, I deliberately refused to read notes and consider what was going on in front of me as pure form, stripped of all the philosophical boulderdash that seems to hang around modern dance like a fog.

**Leaving:** choreographed by Dalman to hideous musical mockeries of Bach seemed to be nothing more than an extended calisthenics lesson or the sort that the C.M.F. were wont to give. Far too much leg work, which was repeated again and again. It seemed to be written for the sole purpose of exercising the calves and thighs, in its angularity, it was fascinating for the first 5 minutes then seemed content to repeat material from there on.

**Grizzly Bear:** Thank Heaven that this piece was short, it was a desert of choreographic interest. Danced by males only, it reminded me oddly of the Rumble scene from West Side Story, something which I can't see as having any significance. Sometimes those dancers were in time, sometimes not.

**"three faces of noon":** by Eleo Pomare: who was such an over emotive embarrassment here at the last Festival. Like so many of the Dance theatre works, it was patchy, there were isolated moments when I was truly excited but these gave way to moments that were forced and fussy. Rendolent of a lot of "song of the earth" romanticism which again characterises most post Graham dance, there were the scenes between Barry and other individuals that carried the momentum of the dance along, but the group work seemed so much useless flitting about.

**Ceremony:** by Ray Cook: seemed to me to be nothing but a vaguely surrealistic con game. The greatest fault was the melodramatic lighting that cut off bits and pieces of the

*The Apparitions: Adam and Eve*



# MEDIA-CRITIS & PIECES

## THEATRE

### In Answer to past abuse

I have had to put up with some pretty stupid things these past few days concerning what I wrote in the last edition of ON DIT.

One of the main reasons it was written was to try and find out if anyone actually read the column: and just what sort of reaction they could give me. Well, I got reactions but it proved that very few had actually read the thing and considered what I was trying to say. Okay, it was pretty virulent but what else can one be when reasoned argument is smiled at and ignored. Instead of arguments and criticisms of what I had said in the context of the article, I was subjected to some of the most petty and pointless personal attacks I have ever had to undergo.

*I will admit one fault: I was unfair with AUDES.* I did NOT see their productions of *Sadie and Neco* and *The Queue*, and subsequently I apologise to them for what I said. I also saw Flinders production of Mrzek's *Tango* and was agreeably surprised. There was no clammy theorising and no bald rhetoric, but there was dollops of good acting and competent direction.

To the Theatre Guild I make no apology because there is no apology to make. They must admit to themselves that *Antigone* was chosen, largely because it was a last minute choice, it also cost fairly little and it would be a reasonable, SAFE production mainly because of its inclusion into the high school syllabus. The whole thing was a mistake, why couldn't they have shown the foresight that they did in choosing *Chocolate Frog* . . . that was a splendid evening. *Antigone* is a poor and boring play; I thought so, the rest of the actors thought so, the director thought so, as did the majority of students and others that I talked to. I don't know what they are doing for the next production because of the aforementioned pettiness. I was told in certain terms that I had better apologise to them if I expected to get any further with them, presumably a threat to make me recant or else face exclusion from all further productions. Well, I refuse to be intimidated by people who don't seem to realise that any theatrical organisation has got to face criticism, and the criticism I gave was considered and I will justify it in the face of all comers!!!

But aside from this, it seems to me to be yet another depressing symptom of the disease that is eating into the theatre scene in Australia. I have always said that a country without a theatre is a country without a soul. Australia is too young so far to have grown a real soul and the indifference and sheer laziness with which theatrical talent and inquiry is being dealt with show it has a long way to go and a lot to learn.

The greatest and most unforgivable fault is sheer timidity, well illustrated by the offerings here in this city. That so called hive of theatrical activity, Melbourne, has the Pram Factory which is scared off premiering new talent, content to stick with the trite and laboured efforts of Buzo, Hibbert (witness *Stretch of the Imagination*) or Williamson. Nimrod in Sydney is content to sop up the successes of Melbourne, (witness *The Sweat proof boy*, *Awful Rose*, *Removalists*, *Chocolate frog*, etc.)

Only one institution in Sydney premieres new work and that is the Sydney New theatre in Newtown, which, however, due to lack of money severely shackles any writers talent and imagination. Adelaide has nothing at all!!!

This new Florence, this Athens of the south is a living monument to mediocrity, hypocrisy and the Safe Box Office. The Hindmarsh La Mama is a snide insult to its experimental forebears (although Knez did premier Handke's *Offending the audience* and as for the *Cottage*, *The O*, *Bunyip*, etc . . . well the less said the better. (see below for review of *Summer of the 17th Doll*, that arthritic piece of the post war era). The one place that we may hold dear to our hearts is Betty Burstall's La Mama in Melbourne. This woman has a concern for a growing indigenous theatre and I wish her every luck in the world. It is a good indication of the Australian Theatrical Disease that she gets a minimal pittance from the government and has to stage her plays in what was once a run down brothel in Carlton.

The writers here are enamoured of Naturalism, a system now defunct in mirroring the nightmare, disjointed nature of our everyday experience. They don't seem to realize that there is also realism, ritualism, surrealism and didacticism.

What I said about NIDA handing on theatrical cliches circa 1930 holds true for the majority of acting (sic) that I have seen here in Australia. They plug into a certain emotional socket and stay there all the time. Ladies of uncertain age still gravitate to the centre of the stage and force the audience to watch them, regardless of whether they are important to the action or not. It still reeks of the amateurism that existed in English Rep. before the war.

I could go on and on and on . . . the list of things is endless.

What I am trying to do at the moment is to get started a small local theatre broadsheet, that will consist of articles on the theatre and reviews by other people as well as myself.

What I ask you to do, gentle reader, is to drop in at the ON DIT office and leave me your name and address; I will take it from there.

I am also trying to contact, Blackwood players, Therry Society, Adelaide Theatre Group, and Lee's Theatre Club to get a regular subscription membership, and also perhaps a fund to get works by local theatrical writers published. Perhaps this will prove to those people that attacked me that I have only the interest of a dynamic theatre at heart and only detest anything that is sloppy, deadly, mindless, thoughtless and slipshod.

Yours until next week:  
William Shoubridge S.P.

### The Summer of the 17th Doll Q Theatre

This Australian play by Ray Lawler is about cane cutters from Queensland who came to Melbourne every year in the lay-off season for 5 months. Every year they bring a doll for their girlfriends, but this year everything goes wrong. It is exciting, unexpected and funny and the climax is tremendous. It is certainly worth seeing this famous play and it is only 75 cents.

## OPERA

### The Australian Opera

Full-tilt opera in a plush theatre is the only truly vulgar experience left in the straight entertainment world  
Frank Zappa, ABC TV 29.6.73

Graphist Brenton Hann met the Festival Theatre about a month ago and you may have seen his gaping poster. By the time you read this you may have seen one of the operas the posters advertised. If you haven't, it's still not too late (note that prices are a steal along the lines of Aquarius savings on Cleo Laine).

One question may be bothering you about the works you'll be seeing this season. It certainly interests me, and it's a query about the old herring "Australian Content". Since the Aust. Opera Co. was formed in 1956 (as the Elizabethan Theatre Trust Opera Co., touring a brace of Mozart) there's never been an opera with Libretto/music by "an Australian" performed by them. Edward Downes says (in *Aust. Opera in the 70's*): *We must produce new works which reflect the fears and aspirations of mankind now—in the 70's and here—in Australia. If we do not abdicate one large part of the night of opera to survive as an art form. Without new works we shall be merely an expensive musical museum. We must not expect that every new work will be a master-*

*piece. If one in the first ten is really good we shall be lucky indeed. For every opera from former times that is still performed nowadays, there are thousands that are no longer remembered. What we have preserved is only the tip of the iceberg.*

This point is recognized by the Company's Artistic Director, Stephen Hall, who writes "we aim to develop an Australian School of opera so that our opera company which is Australian in name and personnel, will finally be recognized as being Australian in character. Australian painting and writing only come of age when creative artists began to mirror life around them. It is not good enough for us to be content with giving excellent performances of *Boehme*, *Carmen*, and *Tannhauser*, important as these are.

So then all literati and musos, getcha mirrors out and start reflecting. (All ludo and no opera makes Arto said baby.)

See you next Monday night AT THE OPERA.  
Theodore Day.



"Johnny" schicchi personates a dead man to rewrite his will in favour of the relatives. When the lawyers arrive, he rewrites in favour of himself!

# MEDIA-CRITS & PIECES

## RECORDS

**FOCUS**  
Moving Waves  
Polydor

Focus has been the band on everybody's lips for the past month or so, and I, for one, was looking forward to hearing "the Hutch" that "has been compared to ELP and Yes" according to a recent interview. This is an unfortunate comparison, really, because Focus' music is nothing like that of the aforementioned ensembles; even so, it was to be hoped that Focus would provide an alternative to the English-dominated progressive music situation. So it was with much hope and anticipation that their second album *Moving Waves* was put into motion.

The first track raises some interesting questions. It is the ultra-heavy *Hours Focus* which has achieved a modicum of success on the local jukeboxes—of-the-air. In a recent *Rolling Stone* interview, entitled, *Focus—How to make it without playing Top 40* it was admitted that *Hocus Pocus* was a parody of heavy rock—not to be taken seriously. Certainly it is totally out of character with the rest of the music on *Moving Waves* and, ironically the title track is about the least heavy track to be found embedded in black plastic. Why then is *Hocus Pocus* given pride of place on the album? Evidently to sell a few copies to those aficionados of ultra-heavy who listen to the first track only. This smacks of opportunism. That is not to say that *Hocus Pocus* is not an enjoyable "rave" with some good lead-solo "parodies"—if we are instructed to take them as such—from Jan Akkerman (but why must he parody Grieg?)

The second track *Le Clochard* presumably shows Akkerman in his true colours (or is this perhaps a parody of Julian Bream?). He admits to being a lover of Early English music, especially that written for the lute, and *Le Clochard* has that haunting, mirror, *Graensloeves* feel about it. The mellotron backing is incongruous but pleasant. Organist—Flautist Thigs Van Leer's ample ability with the flute is demonstrated on the next track *Janis*. This song sets the pattern for the album, with its strong melody lines and rich harmonies. It is most refreshing to see lead instruments, like guitar and flute being used to carry a sustained melody line, rather than to play intermittent "solos" ala McGlaughlin, Zappa et. al.

Jan Akkerman said in a *Melody Maker* interview that too many bands were afraid to be "romantic" and "took themselves too seriously," well Focus are definitely "romantic" in their approach—sometimes hovering on the edge of schmaltz, sometimes drowning in it—see the title—track *Moving Waves*. This track takes the form of an impassioned musical discussion between Thigs van Leer and the waves—the latter suggested by some Debussy-like piano in the background. It is little short of painful, but from here on things look up.

The final track of side I, *Focus II*, seems to be a precursor of the full length *Eruption* on side II. Here, Akkerman demonstrates his mastery of the volume-pedal technique, and the violin-like sounds produced in this manner demonstrate his realization of the inability of a "pure" electric guitar sound, with its fast attack, to carry a delicate melody-line satisfactorily. The changes of mood are interesting, although some of the themes lapse into a Baccharach-like sentimentality, a tendency which continues on side II, unfortunately. *Eruption* is the groups *Magnum Opus*—seemingly based on the Orpheus-Euridice myth. (Although there is very little attempt to write the music into a discernable programme). It opens with a very Bach/Scarlatt-like organ passage, in which van Leer demonstrates his skill at the last art of contrapental organ-bass accompaniment, with Akkerman adding a delicate melody line over the top. This moves through some very well-executed bridge passages (reminiscent of Full's tightest) into a well-controlled and emotional solo from Akkerman, full of rubato phrases, that would surely have moved Pluto to tears. More bridges, and another long Akkerman solo, less successful this time, as he lapses into the "faster than thou" syndrome. Thig's van Leer stretches out in a very creditable organ solo, over a Santana-like rhythm. This ends in a messy fill-in from Akkerman, but moves into the sort of material they excel in—well-structured, melodic passages. Then follows some music which is so like Bach as not to make any difference, but always well executed. A singularly meaningless drum solo follows this—a fault Focus fall into too often. A restatement of the haunting

original theme rounds the whole piece off nicely, but this is spoilt by another inconclusive drum solo fadeout. This resume demonstrates the wide range of moods and style which makes Focus music so interesting and attractive. They admit to being influenced by everyone from Bach, Schumaum and Monteverdi... to Miles Davis", although they deny the influence of any contemporary band except, strangely enough, The Beach Boys and Traffic. However, it is early religious music that seems to have a particular attraction from them (or van Leer at least) and it comes as no surprise to learn that he was trained in composition at the Amsterdam Conservatory.

*Moving Waves* is a well-thought-out well-composed and well-executed album, with something for everyone on it. It is nothing startlingly innovative or brilliant, but does provide an alternative approach to the reconciliation of a rock band to the disciplines inherent in good music. The music is definitely far more overtly "classically-influenced" and romantic than that of other bands but it does not suffer excessively as a result of this.



DAVID WAGNER  
d/b/a CROW  
Amaret

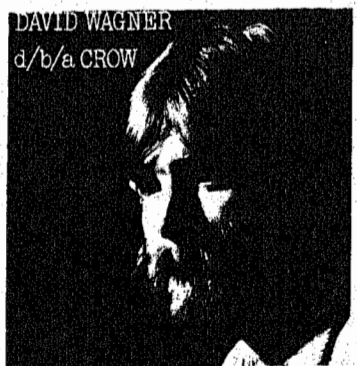
My big mistake was to put this one on after being mentally and physically shattered by *The Yes Album*. It doesn't even begin to measure up. In any case, it doesn't impress: good foot-tapping stuff but hardly inspiring. I like a bit of country rock (Crosby, Stills etc.) and a smattering of brass in the right places (Lennon, Quicksilver, Chicago), but this is an album of extremes—too much brass, overproduced, too repetitious. They seem compelled to use every musician on every track, which is undesirable and typical of too many 'solo' albums these days. I'm no expert on Crow music but I'm sure they turned out better stuff than this, e.g. their versions of the old songs *Don't Try to Lay No Boogie-Woogie on the King of Rock and Roll* (nice short title) and *Slow Down* (note: not original songs).

The slower sections come over well but would have improved had the brass been omitted. Wagner saves the best track until last—*Victims of the Darkness*—including soulful organ and other religious overtones. This one bears the greatest resemblance to Crow music, vocally at least.

Any'ow, back to *The Yes Album*.

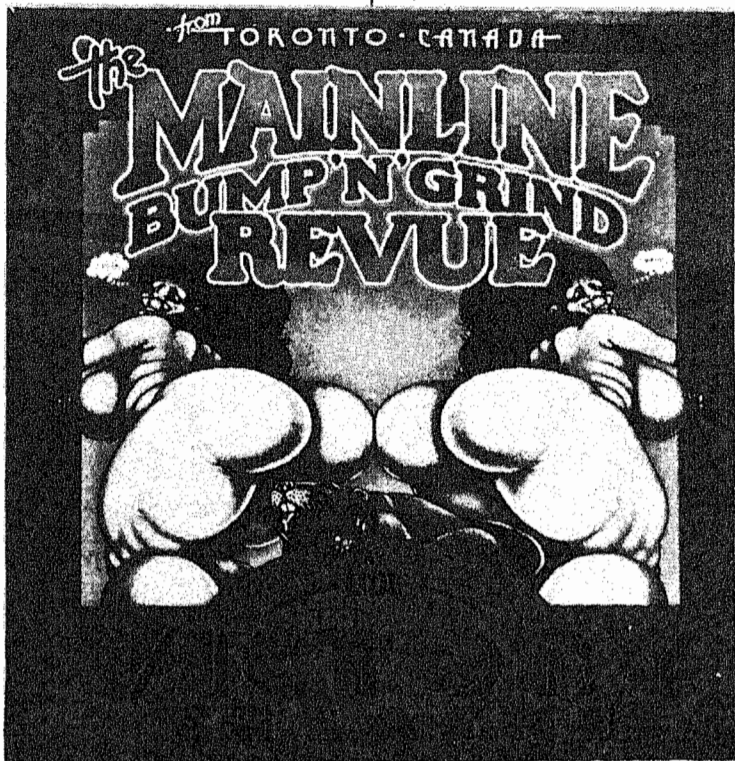
Bruce Perrin.

P.S.: What the hell does d/b/a mean???



MAINLINE  
Bump 'n' Grind Review  
Interfusion

Bump 'n' grind reviews are probably A1 when seen live on stage. Just picture it: such unctuous delights as *Heaven Lee*, *Mother Superior*, *The Sweating Purple Plum* and *The Sancy*



*Distended Sweetmeat* bumpin and grindin their way through various stages of undress to the blues beat of Mainline plus horn and background voices. Probably had the customers rolling in the aisles. Hell, even without the bumpin 'n' grinding Mainline is a heck of a live band as Adelaide students of 3 or 4 years back can verify when Mainline did 20 minutes of boogie in the Union Hall. Unfortunately, little of Mainline's excitement shows through on this record. Gone is the strong boogie beat behind Joe Mendelsen's funky harmonica and Mike McKenna's rolling lead guitar, which is a pity because despite the simplicity of plain boogie and the restrictions it places on the band, Mainline was shit hot at it. Mainline's first album, *Stink* showed this to some extent, but it's absent from this record. Instead there are a variety of styles attempted, ranging from a cha-cha to a slow blues, to rock 'n' roll to a jazz treatment of *Misty*, which altogether give the feeling of a cabaret. Best bits on the album feature McKenna's lead guitar, sometimes beautifully constrained as on the bluesy *Chicken Shack* and sometimes sharp and punchy as on the romper *Wild Wild Women*. But mostly the band sounds rough, the reproduction is all treble, and the snared vocals uneven in quality. And what's more, there's no photos of the bumpin 'n' grindin! No photos, no boogie, and the album begins with *O Canada*. Three strikes, yer out Mainline.

Fred Bloch



Wishbone Four  
WISHBONE ASH  
M.C.A.

Track listing: 1.1 *So Many Things to Say*, 1.2 *Ballad of the Beacon*, 1.3 *No Easy Road*, 1.4 *Everybody Needs a Friend*, 2.1 *Doctor*, 2.2 *Sorrell*, 2.3 *Sing Out the Song*, 2.4 *Rock 'n Roll Widow*

*I've got so many things to tell you So many things to say* seems an appropriate start. The long-awaited successor to ARGUS, which was an album of beautiful melodic, drifting songs, has appeared; but don't listen to it expecting to hear similar songs, because you'll be disappointed. Wishbone Ash have progressed since then (or regressed, some would say). With the exception of a couple of tracks (notably 1.4), the atmosphere and structure of the songs is almost entirely different (notably 1.1, 1.3).

The most significant changes are as follows. The songs are shorter and more 'structured' (1.4 excepted). There is a greater emphasis on vocals, which is probably unfortunate since they lack a strong vocalist. They rely more heavily on session musos, viz. mellotron in 1.4 and piano and even brass (which seemed only a remote possibility after listening to ARGUS) in 1.3.

Fortunately, however, the distinctive duetting of lead guitars (Ted Turner and Andy Powell) is still a feature of their music, but they still need a strong drummer (Steve Upton isn't). The lyrics concentrate on morbid and almost juvenile themes, such as bank robbers (1.1), a Western-style shootout (2.4), escaping from the city to the country (1.2), and a sick man pleading for a doctor (2.1):

*Doctor can you help me please  
I trust you like my mum*

Side 2 is less gutsy and punchy than Side 1—here, the songs are slower, sadder and resembling more closely the material on ARGUS (Especially 2.2) A Country & Western flavour permeates 2.3 and some clever slide work in 2.4 is imitative of seagulls. So much for special effects.

Finally, a few comments on 1.4, which is absolutely beautiful and the best thing that Wishbone have done. Not only does it provide a fine contrast with the uncharacteristic rave-up in 1.3 but it elevates the set well above the 'average' category. However, the use of the mellotron also underlines their need for a regular keyboards player

*Everybody needs to have a friend* seems to be an appropriate finish.

Bruce Perrin

ROY HARPER  
Life mask

For the sake of categorization, we can call Roy Harper one of the "acoustic singer/songwriters" who now abound in unfortunate millions. It is a pleasant definition, because it sets him apart before one has gone too far into his music. To be more accurate and fair, he is a poet and musician who more often than not fuses these two facets of his self-expression, to the greater glory of music lovers. To my knowledge he has released six albums, none of which are available in Australia.

He is one of the few who really know what they are into. In a spoken prelude to a song recorded live on one of his earlier albums, "Flat, Baroque and Berserk," he says that the difference between a rich country and a poor country is in their musical appreciation. In the poor country, music is a gathering of everyone and everything in a communal place and a minor mystical experience. In a rich country you pay for the privilege of watching someone at a cold distance performing. With this foreknowledge, one cannot help suspecting his motives for writing the song, "I Hate the White Man." That entire album is segmented with brief conversations and laughter in the recording studio, effectively giving the record a relaxed, spontaneous, "get-together" feel, nowhere near as contrived as most who use that technique. Another album, "Folkjokeopus", he claims was recorded almost completely in one afternoon.

Harper is out to make music within his definition, poetry with musical accompaniment, natural and as intimate with the listener as you can be. Those of his albums which I have heard seem to be much the same in quality—there is no "This is Harper's most brilliant effort!" or "An album with a genuine achievement" etcetera. Within the framework of his records I can see the man himself growing; but not falling victim to the commercial world of "Aim higher and higher forever", just composing and recording what appeals to him.

Life mask is his latest, released several months ago in England, probably never

to be released here, for commercial reasons. It opens with a thrusting song called *Highway Blues*, very expressive and absorbing, with the same desolate eeriness of emotion which I also experience from Glen Campbell's *Wichita Lineman*. A curious but personal comparison—that song has always had an atmosphere so unique as to attract my feelings, probably because of its twisted familiarity. There is *All Ireland*, a straight, unpretentious opinion notable in its lack of outstandingness (as in other contemporary Ireland songs). *Little Lady* is a nostalgic song about his first girlfriend, Gillian, who apparently means something significant to him. I notice on the back cover of *Folkjokeopus* the word *Gillian* is written in among the rest of the scribbles which solidly pack the cover. *Bank-of the Dead* is slightly bitter, slightly cynical, sickly laughing. The closing track, *South Africa* is another wistful song like *All Ireland*, vaguely related to the song *I Hate the White Man* which I mentioned earlier.

Side Two is taken up with *The Lord's Prayer*. Harper says it began as a poem which suddenly stopped and wouldn't go on until three or four weeks later, when someone gave him a picture of Geronimo. The face inspired him to finish the poem.

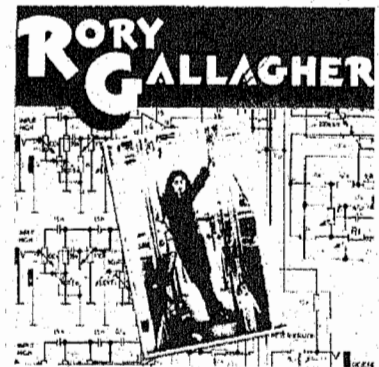
*There once was a man from the old stone age,  
and he used to follow the weather  
but now he's got hung up on filling a page  
upon whether to go or together*

This quatrain, with its superb pun, introduces the human race, which he then analyses with a combination of poem and song, deeply, joyfully, scathingly, honestly, and informedly. The first section is read aloud in heroic style, with echoes and muffled prelude cuts from later parts of the song, which, like the "death premonition" scene in *Easy Rider* you don't fully notice first time around, because of your unfamiliarity with the rest of it. Harper works his way into the poem until he has hypnotised the listener, and then bursts in with the sung part, a very very long "Howl"—like description, thousands of lines beginning "whose . . ."

*whose pulse is the master of action. . .  
whose head is a journey. . .  
whose face is the stained glass window of  
a continuous orgasm. . .  
the horns of a tidal wave. . .  
whose suicide is noticed. . .  
whose freaks are real. . .  
great heart mean streak  
spare part speed freak. . .*

He weaves his webs of the strongest stuff, and hauls you into his raving song. At the end you are so drained, shattered, empty, you can only stagger about stopping unbelieving passersby and gibbering, "Listen to Roy Harper . . . he knows something. . ."

After a couple of hearings, I must admit, the song does tend to lose a little of its effect. Fortunately, the album is so good you won't really notice it. It's one of those unimportant little trivial things . . .  
Span



RORY GALLAGHER  
Blue print  
Polydor

The name of Rory Gallagher has been stained with the mud of an ego-tripper, especially in the days of the 3 man Taste blues band. But personalities are what it's all about. Who cares anyway when the guy plays as he does!

The music of Taste *On the Boards* was beautiful, especially songs like *Whats Going On* and *If I don't Sing I'll Cry*. The music on this *Blueprint* album is simpler with a band of just drums, bars, keyboards and Gallagher on guitar. But its not in the class of the "forgettable Pop song" and it has some of the qualities of the old Taste, like the memorable melody lines and the more involved musical form of the songs. So its in that nebulous in-between-world of pure unadulterated enjoyment. Indeed, it is a happy little album.

Gallagher (Rory) demonstrates his virtuosity even in an acoustic *Unmilitary Two Step*. There's the *Bankers Blues* and *Daughter of the Everglades* with *The Seventh Son of the Seventh Son* bring back memories. Also there's a rock *Hands off*, and *If I had a reason* has the potential of an Allman Brothers song like *Dreams*. That's a true piece of hype. Anyhow, to coin a phrase, I liked it.  
Chris Findlay

# THE ARMADILLO MYTH

The myth of the Armadillo is one that has interested me for a while. The Armadillo is a symbol of something, though I wasn't sure what till I found a recent article which gives some details about what an Armadillo is.

There have been Armadillos on record covers for years: E.L. & P.'s Tarkus has an Armadillo-tank, Freddie King's last LP has him bursting forth like an Armadillo; comics have continued the myth, and no-one has said what it's about.

These are the facts of the Armadillo:

He is two and half feet long, encased almost entirely in a rock-hard, nine-banded shell; at one end is his long spiney, segmented tail, at the other his tiny head with bb-sized nostrils and two leathery ears. Should you walk up on an Armadillo both you and he will be surprised. He will probably pop about three feet in the air and take off running when he hits the ground. 'Dillos sleep in holes all day and forage for grubs, worms and the like at night. Mad though they are, they stick to a conservative 24 hour schedule. 'Dillos don't mess with people's gardens, don't attack pets of livestock, and don't seem to bring bad luck. Not many people love Armadillos but only the most rabid nut with a gun could harm them. Even the National Geographic Society states that Armadillos are "North America's oddest animals."

'Dillos smell awful; they make peculiar grunting sounds when hunting bugs; they love mud baths. One of their more curious abilities involves fording streams: if the water is shallow (two feet or less) they simply exhale and walk across the bottom,

weighted down by their armoured shells. If the stream is deep and wide, they take a deep breath and float across like a lesser version of the iron-clad Monitor.

As riders of survival's vicious merry-go-round, 'dillos shells are their only advantage. They are profoundly stupid, so near-sighted as to be functionally blind, and hard of hearing. They're quicker than humans, but easy to catch as they'll run from one person in a myopic frenzy dead into

the arms of another; and they're slower than all their natural enemies. 'Dillos do not know the meaning of the word fight: they'd rather dive into the nearest hole, and, if no hole is near, they'd rather be eaten than resist.

The untutored outside observer, pondering the why of the 'dillos very existence, rejects the premise that a hard shell can get you by. But consider:

Armadillos are thought to be the oldest land mammals still in the race, with a family tree dating back to the days when dinosaurs roared and belched. They've been at the exact same thing since before humans were unicellular and their physiology has remained intact without so much as losing the function of an appendix.

Armadillos waddled down to South America about 60 million years ago. Soon the continent became an island and the 'dillos enjoyed their salad days. There were no predators there to interfere with the developing weirdness of hundreds of harmless funny-looking beasts. Then, one million years ago, came the Panamanian intervention—the Americas were joined again and wild-eyed wolves, bears and cats loped down from the Bering ice-floes south, putting many an eccentric species to rest forever. The deer and the antelope grazed southern herbivorous out of the market and into extinction. Land masses were joined from Ireland to Argentina and Entropy had her heyday. Armadillos and porcupines are the only relics left.

'Dillos chose for some unknown reason to settle along the Texas-Mexico border.

Here the mystery thickens.

In recent years (starting about 1870) the non-migratory

Armadillo began to expand his domain.

Unreasonable as it sounds, they are now nuzzling their way counterclockwise up the unfamiliar soggy bracelet of the gulf shores all the way to Florida; Armadillos have even shown up in downtown Houston.

'Dillos, it seems, were simply abiding the eons all this time, quietly waiting out the rise and fall of countless lovelier and more heroic mammals, waiting to make this move. Perhaps they even knew with some kind of myopic prescience, that it is now their turn.

The Age of Armadillos?

After broad-jumping to this possibility, allow me to pole-vault to a conclusion. The Armadillo success story calls for a revision of Darwin. The law of the jungle could be altered to the survival of the weirdest.

And the weirdest humans have always been its mad artists.

It's no wonder that the Armadillo should have become a symbol for artists who have always struggled in a hostile society, especially today when the "normal" humans seem about to kill themselves off.

