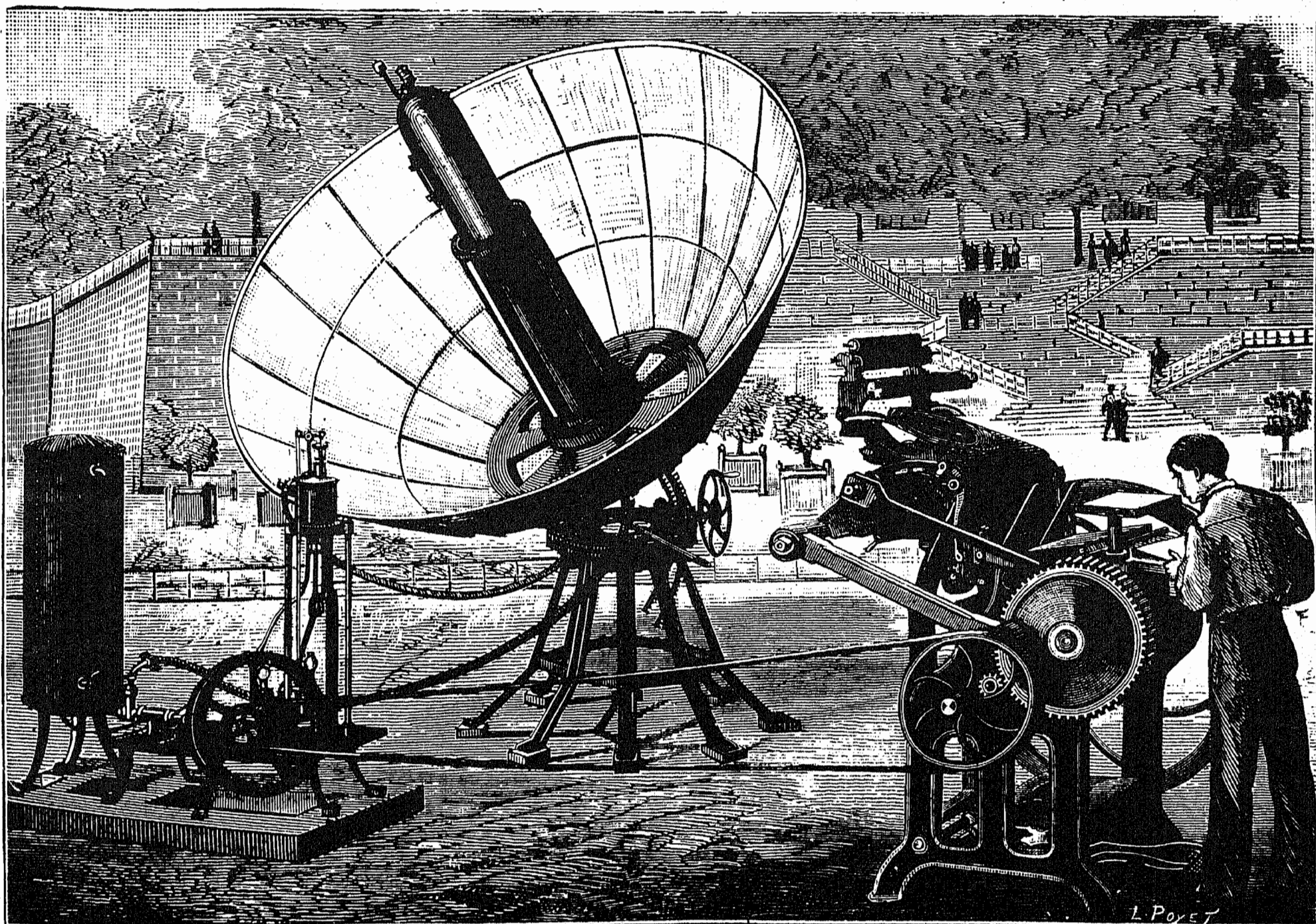
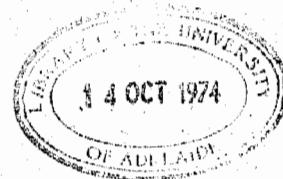


2
TRONS ROOM

ON DIT

Vo. 42, No. 17 October 3, 1974



Printing press driven by solar energy [1882]

Inside:
August Council News.
Black Protest in Adelaide.
Aquarius Feasibility Study
Alternate News

Losing on the Merry-Go-Round

It is interesting to realise that most undergraduates at this University are content with the status quo, politically and socially, culturally and probably economically too.

It seems that one may divide the student population into two camps: those who are indifferent to the organisation of their lives and, an immeasurably smaller percentage, those who are not.

But what seems less apparent — yet, in the opinion of this paper, most probably — is that everyone is alienated. This alienation manifests itself differently in different personalities.

At the level of student politics, a great many activists are nothing more than passivists manqués. They are there chiefly out of a sense of obligation (this is Adelaide we're observing, not any other university), and out of exasperation at the non-cooperation they see about them. They are representative of a fair cross-section of political ideals, but they are none of them governed by any serious or apparent or consistent political commitment, and possibly as a result of this, and possibly as a result of an un-cooperative Union structure, both S.A.U.A. and Union dealings are marked by a severe lack of dialectic.

Unfortunately this uncritical attitude to student affairs is still a long way from crisis point. If there were more tension we might be closer to conflict and to resolution. If student politicians were more critical of one another, more open in their differences, less inclined to 'keep it all in the (bureaucratic) family', they might be closer to abolishing the very student apathy they so frequently deplore.

This is a situation which troubles this paper particularly because 1974 has been an unrewarding one for ON DIT and the only reason for this disappointment is lack of manpower. In a university of eight or nine thousand students it's a ridiculous position. There is plenty of money for ON DIT, autonomy for the editor, perks (free tickets to shows, free books) for staff, and even a small monetary incentive in being there at the layout to help put the paper 'to bed', and split the layout allowance. Yet time and again there is no satisfactory material for the paper (what's an editor for?) and no interest in getting it (sure I'd be glad to do a story on the privacy bill but I've got an essay due this week and anyway that's not my field — I'd be scared to tackle it.) Are there no aspiring journalists or artists in the university? When the state of the press in Australia is as deplorable as it is, and everyone agrees that it is, why aren't we doing something about it?

Of course, it's possible that nobody cares about the 'paper. If that's the case then it's a frivolous toy for a handful of people who aren't enjoying it much anyway.

And on the Swings

We were surprised to have so little response to our badly-written, highly rhetorical leading articles on the Flinders issue. Apart from a few strangled cries from the English Department, nobody seemed to notice that the piece was little more than re-gurgitated propaganda. We are growing accustomed to wearing a perpetual blush, but we are still amazed at the idea of all that drama out at Bedford Park raising so few eyebrows on this sequestered campus.

We were forced to rely upon second-hand accounts of the Flinders occupation because of the ban on press, which included ON DIT, and we were disinclined to publish the Russell documents story considering it would have been a breach of confidence. However we were baffled that the students at Flinders should have insisted on this conspiracy of silence from ON DIT.

Seeing our role as one of acting as agent between the student source of our material and the student public towards which it was directed we acted in accordance with the wishes of Flinders students and published only propaganda, the tedium, turgidity and sheer incomprehensibility of which provoked our dismay and wrath.

We are now obliged to ask the student population, do you want an editor or a prostitute? If you want a free, responsible 'paper, and a free responsible editor, you are going to have to say so to your Students' Association leaders. If you do not protest in favour of a full-time properly-paid editor, the status quo will prevail and you shall have over-worked, over-stressed editors who, of necessity, put more time into administering production than into planning the shape, style and direction of the paper.

An editor, traditionally, prepares material provided by others.

Most of the material which has come to ON DIT this year has been in the nature of propaganda.

A press which relies on other people's inflated and over-stated and biased opinions is not responsible and cannot be free.

It grieves us to see this state of affairs continue into third term. We had hoped there would be less posturing and apologising and more criticism and construction in third term.

Nevertheless, the announcement that ON DIT was preparing an edition regarding "Planning" evoked no response from the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, nor from Economics nor from Arts, Law, or Engineering.

There is considerable discontent with the Stage III Library Complex building and its accompanying expensive water follies, but nobody is so discomforted as to organize their objections into print.

Roberts and Hassell and Partners have produced an absurdly ostentatious document of inversely intelligent proposals for the university precinct which seems calculated to turn the mind factory into a mind parking-lot, which none of our seeking intelligentsia seem able to rouse themselves to criticize — no doubt on the basis of non-disruptive tactics, or of ethics.

Urban Systems Corporation have recently proposed a plan for the city of Adelaide — which, apparently, interests nobody on this campus sufficiently to write a report of it.

We would suggest that the absence of criticism in this climate is due to a general seeking after popularity, preferment and position — which is a climate of death for a provincial society such as ours is, and which is an insult to the traditions of a university.

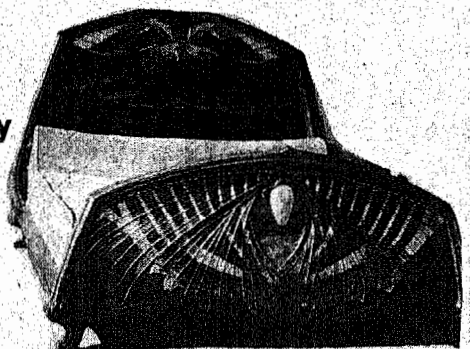
ON DIT 17

Edited by —

Rosemary O'Grady

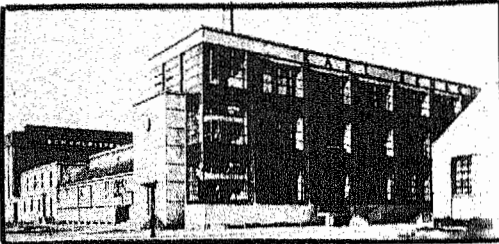
Assisted by —

Ian Forbes
Sheelagh Boyd
Mary Venner
David Hall
Rosemarie Cadd
Steve Baker
Margaret Tudor



this isn't really me,
Paul Paech of course!

ABCDEFGHIJK
LMNOPQRSTU
VWXYZ
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opqrstuvwxyz
chick 1234567890



Chick Von Steiner
35258-4E4
Box 1000
Steilacoom, WA.
98388 U.S.A.

Dear Editor:
Hi!

I am in Federal Pen. for smoking Pot, but will be out next summer. I'm working for my associate of Arts degree now — I don't have any bread here so I'm broke, but could you send me a ON DIT / one says subscription somehow" I'll be coming down under on student exchange for fall term or summer 1975.

I really need to know more about Australia, perhaps a small ad., "Saying I desire some correspondence", would really help, if put in the ON DIT / ONE SAYS?

Love and Sunshine Peace
Always,



ARE WE WASTING OUR TIME?

Have you ever stopped to think WHY you don't feel like studying, having raced into the Barr Smith Library to get a place, got one and then after an hour or so feel somewhat lethargic? Is it that the subject matter is that boring, or could it be something else? Is it perhaps that you had a late night, don't feel well or eaten too much? Too often the student blames himself/herself if this lack of interest occurs, especially if he or she falls asleep. But, is it really a personal problem of the student in the majority of cases or could there be underlying environmental factors that promote such a feeling?

How many of you have found it so hard to study well from 2 p.m. on, in the bottom floor of the new section of the Barr Smith Library? The Law School Library is another place that students — some — find it hard to study; especially at night when the central heating seems to become uncomfortable. Are we in fact being anaesthetised, our minds dulled by lack of adequate fresh air, oxygen, in such places? If there is too much carbon dioxide in the artificial air being pumped through these places, our tolerance level for oxygen decreases correspondingly: we become drugged and slightly wowsy.

Whilst it is true that the force fed air for the Law Library is not force fed from the underground carpark, as was rumoured last year, it does appear that we do need in both complexes, a survey carried out by specialists to determine whether or not both complexes are feeding sufficient oxygen into the studying areas. We also need some mechanism to reduce the heat build up during the day in the bottom floor of the Barr Smith Library.

So, next time you are feeling lethargic, and find it all too easy to fall asleep over your books, don't feel too depressed. It could well be your study environment has got the better of you.

ALEX GRAEME-EVANS

Dear Sir,
Would you please bring to the attention of students seeking vocational employment, our requirement for Delivery Salesmen during summer months.

DUTIES:

Deliver pre-sold stock to outlets in metropolitan area and country areas within 60 mile radius of Adelaide. Rotate stock in outlets.

Collect cash from dealers; reconcile cash after each load. Drive 8 ton truck.

REQUIREMENTS:

Hold current Class 2 driving licence. Be of neat appearance. Be physically fit. Preferably 5'10" tall or taller.

CONDITIONS:

Employed on weekly basis. Wage of \$100.00 per 40 hour week, plus commission, plus overtime.

Uniforms supplied. Full training given in all aspects of the job.

Able to start by 11 November, 1974, and be available until late February or early March, 1975.

CONTACT:

For further information or to refer prospective employees, contact me or Mr. F. R. Mart, Staff Officer.

Our requirements for general hands in our Production area and Loading Bay may not be determined for some weeks.

These are labouring jobs offering a base wage of \$94.00 per week and considerable overtime. Students interested in such work may contact us at any time.

V. D. MONTEROLA
Personnel Manager

A letter to Delegates to AUS August Council

I have now attended some seven Councils, either as a delegate or as an Officer, and have come away from all of them with mixed feelings. I certainly did so last weekend. For Council provides such a stark reflection of the best and worst of AUS. It is a tantalising combination of those factors which make one feel that the only rational course of action is to give it all away and commit suicide and those factors which provide evidence of real achievement and undaunted hope.

ANACHRONISMS

It is clear that we have long since passed beyond that point where significant structural changes in the running of the Council must either be made or Council will just not function. At a time when the Union has sixty six affiliates and is engaged in a myriad of complicated activities, we are still trying to run the Council in the same way we did when there were six affiliates and the Union was little more than a debating society. The cancellation of the 1975 Planning Plenary illustrated the problem if anything did. It is absurd to believe that the Council can still be run on the assumption that all business placed before the Chair — often with only a few minutes notice — must be dealt with before the next session can begin. A Council of over two hundred members can only be viable if it is seen by all as the final stage in decision-making, after much sifting, preparation and prior debate has gone on. This suggests that changes and initiatives are essential in other areas besides the procedures of the Council itself. We need to create other more manageable forums for thrashing things out beforehand. The Regional Conferences must involve themselves in a more detailed serious discussion of policy. The status of the special portfolio conferences for education, race relations, environment and so on must be restored. We should also think seriously about other more informal means of discussion, such as regional workshops on particular topics. In essence, we have to work towards a situation in which delegates come to Council knowing the arguments on both sides of any issue, thus ensuring that the time of the Council is not taken up by lengthy instructional lectures as to why there has to be a debate at all.

I believe that we are heading towards the day in which Council, as it exists now, must be abolished and replaced by an Annual Congress similar in form to those of the large trade unions and political parties.

POSTURINGS

There are two other aspects of this Council, just passed, that concern me. They are partly a function of the structural paralysis of the meeting and the general environment of chaos, but I believe they are mostly attributable to the personal attitudes of many delegates. Firstly, there was something of a decline in human respect and courtesy amongst delegates. We made visionary speeches about a new dignified humane society while we engaged at the same time in some rather shameful personal vilification and contempt amongst ourselves. I believe it is important to remember that the quality of anything we may achieve will, at least in part, be a reflection of the way we treat each other.

Secondly, the desire by some delegates to achieve victory on particular points or principles was often placed too far ahead of the need for preserving the unity of the Union. I do not believe in unity at any price, but I do think that one must think long and hard before jeopardising it. We may have only come to the brink of division on a few occasions, if we did at all, but an atmosphere of disharmony and misunderstanding pervaded the Council, unnecessarily, on too many occasions.

I believe it is most important that we be more sensitive about all of these points in the future. Councils will only become bigger and more complex as time goes on. Vigilance and a lot of good will be essential if sanity is to endure at all.

OPTIMISM

Having said all this, it is obvious that many highly productive results emerged from the meeting.

I would ask that all delegates take upon themselves the responsibility, where

relevant and applicable, of implementing the decisions of Councils. It is, after all, the delegates who will have most information on what went on and the most commitment.

Draft copies of the Council record will be available soon but I will outline here what I see to be the major outcomes of the Council.

Overseas Students

1. The strong consensus and commitment to the surveillance of overseas students — Free Khoo Ee Liam Campaign.

Work is already underway on the campaign in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra and, to a lesser extent, elsewhere. Our Malaysian members need solidarity from the Australian and other overseas students. Australian students should also be concerned at the interference in Australian affairs by a foreign government.

Middle East

2. A thorough clarification of our stand on the Middle East. Emotional furore gave way to some common sense. The task ahead is to continue the educative work amongst the membership of the real history of the Middle East situation.

Assessment

3. A drawing together of the thinking on assessment and course reform and a re-awakened consciousness about the Mind Factories' indispensable contributions to the supremacy of capitalism. Clearly real progress on this front will largely flow from a series of localised actions (e.g. Flinders), but it is good to see the Union providing some direct stimulation and resources for this purpose again.

Race Relations

4. A commitment to substantially increase the level of educational work amongst whites on aboriginal affairs. I know that the race relations debates of this Council left confusion in many delegates' minds. But it is absurd to think that discussion about black-white relations will be relaxed and clear cut. The most urgent task is to communicate and explain black demands for land rights and self-determination in general to our membership and others. Cheryl Buchanan and I will be publishing the information booklet that was agreed to by Council but propaganda work at a regional and local level needs to be done.

Feminism

5. The influence exerted at the Council by the women's group. There has been a noticeable change of attitudes towards sexism within the Council over the last twelve months. The survival of the allocation towards International Women's Years provides some proof of that.

There are, of course, many more areas of action arising from the Council that are not mentioned above. We will be trying to focus attention on certain of them in the coming months.

The task ahead for the remainder of 1974 would seem twofold. Firstly, to take up with vigour and dedication the decisions we made at the Council just passed. Secondly, to begin preparations immediately for Annual Council 1975 so that the New Year can be commenced with the most effective policies and programme possible.

With kind regards,

NEIL K. MACLEAN,
President





Publishing and being damned

On Dit — Editor's Report — 1974

The too-brief co-editorship of Michael Jacobs was a happy period which lifted On Dit out of the slough of despair. He applied a sense-of-humour which had been badly needed, and considerable editorial expertise.

Third term should see the fruition of a lot of trial-and-error. Some major issues will be presented and, hopefully, discussed. The intention this year has been to establish a regular, fortnightly publication so that students shall be aware of On Dit as a NEWSPAPER, and perhaps even learn to treat it like one. This has been achieved, though at some cost/sacrifice in areas of ideology, size and style. The first and last of these failures have distressed the editor considerably because she prides herself, perhaps untowardly, on her radicalism and her chic, and her inability to meet conceptualisation — which has been superb — with sufficient technical expertise and labour resources has been a bitter pill to swallow; so much so that On Dit has endured more than one outbreak of resignation this year.

All the fine intentions of the editors' conference have been modified to the exigencies of the situation. The only libel action On Dit has looked like realizing has been one threatened by the ex-co-editor. To a man, business, government and industry have ignored us: though this trend may be slightly reversed in third term.

Contributions have been almost uniformly weak. The editor's included. In her own case this has been the result of time-pressures, and she deduces that everyone else suffers accordingly. Copy is submitted carelessly. Often untidy, its questionable literacy is frequently overshadowed by total illegibility. Copy cannot be sent to the teleprinter in such a condition and the consequent strain upon office typing resources is severe, as is the inefficiency factor which then enters the production process in terms of imbalanced time-lag. It is quite apparent that publications demands for typing/clerical work could gainfully employ a full-time worker, and the extra capital outlay would quickly be compensated by the resultant efficiency.

Chairmen of Union Committees have not been overwhelmingly generous with their contributions. The number of "monthly" reports from all committees so far received totals four. However there have been no contributions from Students Association or Clubs and Societies Chairman.

The tendency to under — or over-write dismays the editor and she is at a loss to explain it, let alone cope with it — short of recommending the abolition of the paper. To some extent On Dit is at the mercy of propagandists, if only because the paucity of high-calibre copy urges the editor to accept tedious and verbose preces in an endeavour to fill space. Initially she was reluctant to resort to the old trick of specifying large, condensed print in order to fill-out an edition, and on grounds of paper-saving preferred eight-point type to larger faces. This charming naivete is no longer a factor in editorial decisions.

Attempts to seek-out contributions went largely unrewarded. Everyone, from media-conscious Professor Castles to assessment-conscious freshers, is "too busy".

Style is agony. Function is most painfully following dis-function and it shows in uninspired layouts and tired expletives. The On Dit office needs more light (strip and standard) an internal phone, access to a lavatory at night, a hand-basin, even a small refrigerator, more heating equipment, a new coat of paint, new chairs, new locks on cupboards and shelves. The dark-room needs re-equipping.

Beginning during Orientation Week, On Dit has been produced at fortnightly intervals throughout the year. The final edition for second term was Number 14. During third term this sequence will change, averaging one edition per month. The usual run has been 5,000 per number, of which about 4,000 came onto this campus.

1974 began with an editors' conference in Canberra on the weekend of January 12-13. This conference differed from the 1973 Melbourne meeting which was de-structured and anarchistic — mainly due to lack of AUS funds. The '74 conference reaffirmed the Melbourne decision to fight libel laws wherever possible — in spite of repressive printer-censorship — and made a new resolution concerning the employment of student editors at rates similar to those of the low-level industrial grades achieved by the Australian Journalists' Association. Rod Webb, editor of Arena (Macquarie) argued convincingly that student activists cannot be credited with serious concern for worker solidarity when they are not prepared to extend humane working conditions to their own workers.

The fact of the non-amateur status of the student editor in a university the size of this one has been neglected far too long. The On Dit editor strongly supports the principle of minimum wage award plus expenses for all future editors — thereby enabling a full-time appointment to be made — both on ideological grounds and in the interests of economies of scale. She will support Rod Webb's bid for editorship of National U on these grounds, among others.

Technical and staff difficulties have plagued On Dit all year. These have been partly due to the editor's previous ignorance of newspaper production, but largely, one must add in one's own defence, due to lack of staff. Many who showed initial interest found night-layouts unappealing, or melted away when they were asked to write a story, i.e. interview any-one, research anything, walk or ride across town to collect material. Many of those who applied for free Festival Tickets to review programmes were tardy in meeting copy deadlines after the show. Time and again reviews were received after the season had closed. Few people offered to layout what they had submitted. There was a general reluctance to undertake time-consuming reporting.

There has been considerable discontent because of the editor's frequent absence from the On Dit office, and this is an important factor in her submission for full-time office staff.

There are physical disadvantages in the present office situation. Only one room is usable at night — the other lacks any illumination. Heating is minimal, and winter layouts are uncomfortably dismal affairs. There is no internal telephone connection; no light-box, and a high security risk. There have been several losses, due, presumably to theft. This is why the office is so often locked. An office with clerical staff in attendance need be locked only during her, or his, lunch-hour.

The editor would support a submission to the Publications Committee proposing the renovation of that whole complex into a five-room Publications Precinct. This would centralise publications activities in the University and rationalise staff-expenditure. At present the geographical inaccessibility of On Dit office mitigates sorely against success. Hidden behind Fricker Bros. knick-knackery, only the stoutest media-lovers are able to succeed in unearthing it. This has got to change. The first step towards rationalisation is the appointment of a full-time paid staff of 2. The next step is upgrading the present facilities — which are worse declined than a first-year Latin verb. The necessary pre-requisite is a strong sense of the priorities of the S.A.U.A.

How the S.A.U.A. can justify its present neglect of Publications is incomprehensible. How the nomination period for editor of On Dit could close with only one person nominated is equally incomprehensible, almost to the point of insanity. It is, in the present editor's opinion, a case of everyone (almost everyone) being too smart to take on such an unsupported job. It seems to her that not only should the editor's position be open for nomination — but simultaneously a staff should be elected. Thus, nominations would be called for 1) Editor, 2) Chief-of-Staff, 3) Business Manager, 4) Layout editor, 5) News editor, 6) Features editor. The Association's failure to produce more than, say, half a quota, could indicate the need for On Dit to lapse that year.

On Dit has a big budget. If the paper is not picked-up, that budget is wasted. Without a back-up of staff the paper does not get circulated. With a back-up staff on On Dit gets circulated/distributed, as do National U, and Cold Comfort. With a back-up staff the editor and Business Manager would be released to seek advertising accounts. The editor is optimistic that there is advertising revenue available to On Dit, if it is sought in a traditional, and non-mystifying fashion from hair-conscious business-houses. The editor is not at all averse to f----- the system but in the interests of fair play is not intimidated by the idea of occasionally being f----- in return by the system especially when the financial gains are so attractive. Anything which is mutually advantageous is worthy of consideration, even pursuit, albeit on a moderate scale.

Finally, On Dit is in the black, not the red, which is no great achievement on such a comprehensive budget. But in the editor's opinion some concerted planning, policies and (dialectical materialist) prostitution could have yielded results beyond her wildest expectations had the roots of the problem been suspected twelve months earlier. Which raises the question of the serious need for pre-briefing — of which opportunity she trusts the S.A.U.A. will avail themselves in respect of dialogue, this term, with Mr. Hall.
ROSEMARY O'GRADY.

<p>N.</p> <p>A.</p> <p>H.</p> <p>S.</p>	<p>SATURDAY 5 OCTOBER</p> <p>9.30 am <u>HEALTH STUDENTS SEMINAR</u> S.A. Institute of Technology, North Terrace, Admin Building Registration 9.30 a.m.</p> <p>Discussion and activities will include communications, the launching of a campaign against analgesics and a discussion of the Health Team approach to Health Care. National Association of Health Students S.A. Branch</p>
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When IS an architect . . . ?

We know that he is responsible for design and proper construction of buildings, which makes him no more than builder or craftsman. As such, he could be forgiven for the prevalent instances of hopeless shambles that dot this ugly metropolis. However, he has raised, or attempted to raise, his dubious status to that of a skilled professional in the art and science of building edifices.

To be sure, architects have certainly mastered the technical science of the subject reasonably well, for not too many of the myriad structures foisted upon us fall down of their own accord; some have to be pushed. To me, this achievement, if it can be called that, still doesn't warrant the use of the term architect.

My point is that the architects of recent generations are, to a disturbing degree, devoid of that other prerequisite of the profession, namely art. Just as particular branches of the sciences must be concentrated upon, so are certain aspects of art important. It being impossible to list exactly which components are necessary, let us define it as the need for creativity. Of the various definitions possible the most generally accepted is "That thinking which results in the production of ideas that are both novel and worthwhile". Putting this into the context of architecture, that thinking which defines the novelty and worth in terms of many things, least importantly, aesthetic value.

It is obvious even to the mild aesthete that many of the buildings that confront us are unimaginative, ill-conceived, and plain ugly. They are an affront to what artistic spirit may exist (surely undergoing atrophication), and can unnecessarily restrict feelings of comfort and ease if you have the misfortune to be inside them. These are the products of men's labour that prompts what would be classified a good architect to mourn the demolition of an old building. It is an indictment of what will replace it, since the building to which I refer had no outstanding architectural merit itself.

It is not my intention to denigrate the profession entirely however. There are examples of scientific aptitude, coupled with a healthy respect for ergonomics and at the same time exhibiting a fine creative spirit. The successful marriage of these and other factors marks the transition and elevation from builder to architect.

What makes it possible? An architect will say that he is only as good as his brief. The client will opine that the architect should supply that which the brief cannot. A brilliant design does not come from just any architect: it comes from a select breed of creative architects.

These architects are characterised primarily as being alert, artistic, intelligent and responsible, and their most dominant and consistent trait is originality, followed closely by aesthetic sensitivity. The various studies to determine what constitutes a creative architect all place artistic appreciation and ingenuity high on their rankings; higher, in fact, than intellectual competence.

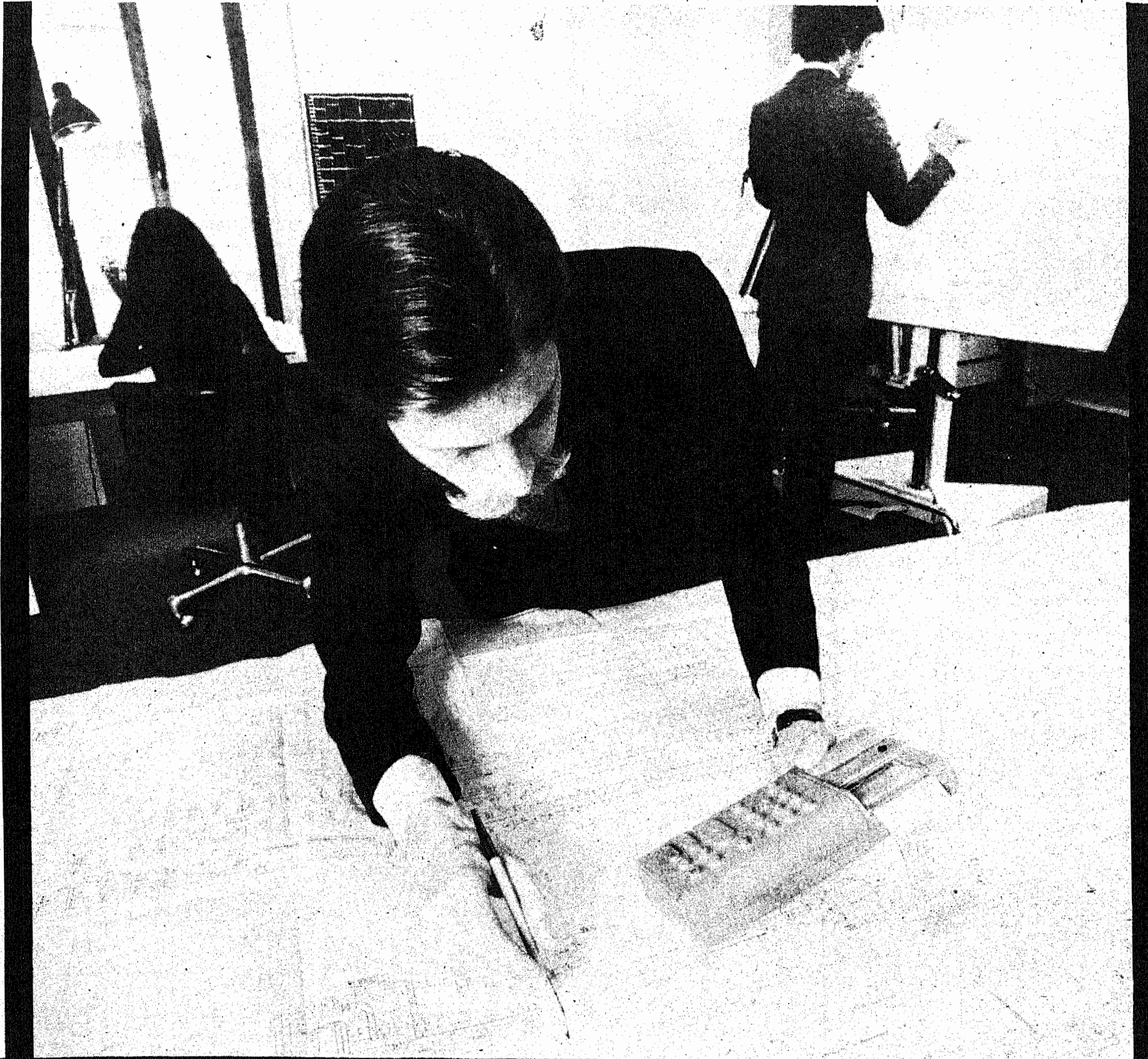
The question regularly arises as to why more members of the profession cannot be encouraged to exhibit similar characteristics. Since architects themselves judge creative peers to be at the top of the profession, it is obvious that creativity should be enhanced during training. Part of the blame for the apparent lack can be laid with the education procedures that are so jealously guarded.

Architecture is regarded quite rightly as something of a science, which brings with it certain selection methods. The applicant must have a knowledge of mathematics and physics as pre-requisites to admittance, accompanied by a fairly high level of academic achievement. I would not object to that basis. Where, however, is there exhibited a conscious attempt to ascertain the existence of the other variables of originality and artistic appreciation which are so critical for the creative architect? It is conceivable that highly original and artistic applicants are rejected in favour of the artistically inept who achieve slightly higher results at Matriculation.

It should be recognised that there are two quite distinct and discrete types of thinking processes essential to the good architect; these are convergent and divergent thinking, both of which must be well-developed. The convergent process is involved with known rules and ideas and their application to a given situation, to produce one solution. This one solution is the only correct solution, since it is zeroed-in-on from a wealth of information. Alternatively, a divergent thinking process, is characterised by its ability to produce many possible solutions from a single piece of information. For convergence, the answer lies within the supplied cues, and a path is followed from the known to the known. Divergence provides the answer from without the realm of the single cue, and creates a path from the known to the previously unknown.

The relevance of this dichotomy is that maths and physics skills are the concern of convergent thinking processes. Safe architects should, of course, be proficient in these fields, but it can be seen that nowhere in the selection process is the ability for divergent thinking deliberately considered as part of assessment.

Furthermore, the Architecture course requirements themselves do not provide for



WHEN IS AN ARCHITECT . . . ?

development or extension of divergent thinking ability. In fact, by failing to do so, convergent thinking may be demanded so much that the inclusion or practice of divergence is rendered superfluous, and not to be encouraged or attempted. This is especially critical of those with less developed divergent processes, who will quickly learn the academic success formula of rote reproduction. It is no surprise then that the majority of architects are not creative in their work, since they are, in effect, trained not to be creative.

Fortunately, some students are able to transcend the convergent rigidity of their education, and preserve the precious capability of creativity. However, the collective abilities which are the stuff of divergent thinking must already be well-developed to withstand the onslaught of an unimaginative academic strait-jacket. The well-defined abilities are a function of a particularly maturing childhood and early school environment, in terms of being granted the autonomy to make and be responsible for decisions pertaining to leisure time activities, as well as more definite tasks.

Provided their convergent abilities are of a similar standard, and they most often are, it is no surprise that creative architects are at the top of the profession. There are many who can match their technical skills, but without the necessary originality and aesthetic appreciation as an accompaniment, equal status cannot be claimed.

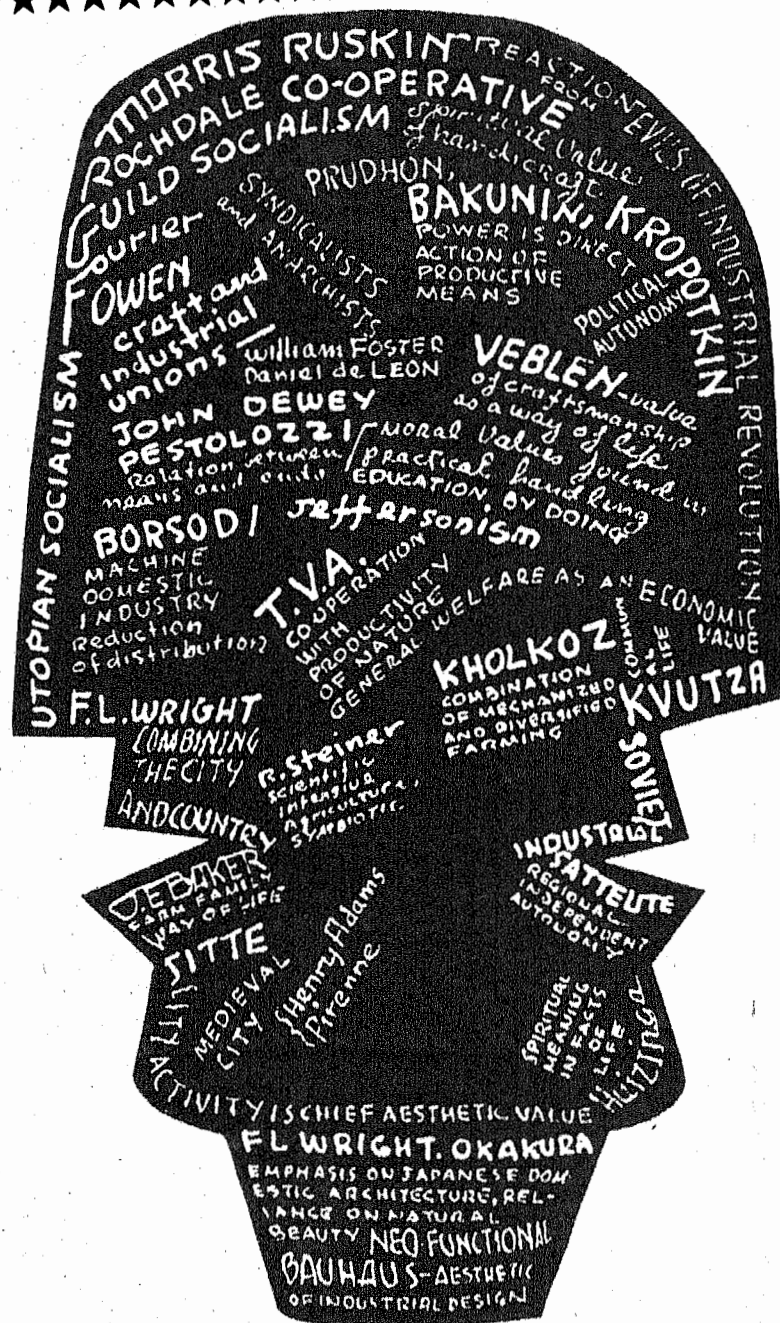
For these less fortunate, the architectural education as it stands is flawed in that it denies them the opportunity to build up these necessary creative skills. A review of forty studies evaluating programmes for teaching students to improve their sensitivity, fluency, flexibility, originality and elaboration shows that subjects' creative production levels were significantly increased by deliberate educative procedures. The lesson is clear: if creative architects are to be placed at the head of the profession, and creativity can be taught, then surely it must be taught. This will raise the standard of each architect, as it will enhance respect for architecture.

Through exercise the creative individual is able to maintain a constant and always precarious balance between the conflicting and competing demands that arise out of the inherent antinomies in the creative process — i.e. fluency and evaluation, divergence and convergence, freedom from compulsive closure and a strong desire towards ultimate closure, passionate commitment and cool detachment.

Since background knowledge is an absolute imperative for creativity, the uncreative graduate is half-way to being an architect. The first and most basic step has been taken, but the chances of that second decisive step being made are slim, due to the continuing pre-dominance of a thinking style untempered by the possibility of divergence, a style encouraged and inculcated at the university level.

Thinking need not be productive, the creative process must be.

IAN FORBES



KHOO EE LIAM

SURVEILLANCE AND INTIMIDATION OF MALAYSIAN STUDENTS.

The arrest and imprisonment of Khoo Ee Liam, who was a student in Australia and New Zealand besides confirming the fears and suspicions of many Malaysian students in this country also highlights some very vital questions regarding the surveillance and interference by the Malaysian government of the activities of Malaysian students studying abroad.

The Khoo case

Khoo Ee Liam studied as a matriculation student in Melbourne in 1965 and 1966, after which he went to the University of Christchurch in New Zealand. In 1970, he was elected as International Officer of the Students' Representative Council. Khoo returned to Malaysia in 1971 and was held for a week under interrogation, then released on his father's recognisance. In the early hours of February 27th this year, Khoo was arrested by security policy at his family home in Kuala Lumpur. He has now been held for over five months without trial.

The charges

Among the charges against Khoo there are three which relate to his student activities in New Zealand and Australia:

1. That while a student at Canterbury University he 'actively participated in the activities of the pro-Peking New Zealand/China Friendship Society and was in close association with known members of the New Zealand Communist Party'
2. That while in the same University 'he is collaboration with two pro-communist elements in New Zealand attempted to join the Malayan National

3. That while a matriculation student in Melbourne, Australia, 'he has studied a great variety of Communist literature and publications and on many occasions indulged in serious discussion with members of the pro-Peking/Australia China Friendship Society in order to enhance his knowledge and belief in the Communist ideology.'

Implications for Malaysian Students abroad

What does the Khoo case tell us about the policy of the Malaysian government to Malaysian students studying abroad?

Firstly, that the Malaysian government maintains an information system through which it keeps track of the activities of Malaysian students. The details contained in the charges against Khoo lead us to no other conclusion. The students of the Australian National University recently had first hand experience as to the efficiency of this system. After news of the Khoo case got to Canberra, the Overseas Student Service organized two forums to discuss the questions raised by Khoo's arrest. At the first forum, a committee consisting of several Malaysian students was formed to take action on the Khoo case. Subsequently, it was learned that the identities of all the members of the committee together with much that was said at both forums were known to the Malaysian High Commission. There are also cases of individuals being warned by the Malaysian High Commission for their 'political' activities.

Secondly, that Malaysian students studying in Australia are not free to enjoy the same political rights as their Australian counterparts. The Malaysian High Commission in Canberra has in fact informed the

Malaysian Union of Students in Australia, that all Malaysians at all times and wherever they may be are subject to the Internal Security Act which enables the Malaysian government to arrest and imprison arbitrarily without trial. This means that the policy of the Labor government that all foreign students while they are in Australia should have the same degree of political freedom as their Australian counterparts is meaningless for a large proportion of overseas students, for quite clearly, so long as there is surveillance and intimidation there can be no question of foreign students enjoying the same political rights as Australian students. Mr Walding, Associate Minister for Foreign Affairs for New Zealand expressed clearly the implication for New Zealand when he said that any attempt to penalize someone for activities which were not unlawful in New Zealand would be an attempt to extend the laws of Malaysia to New Zealand and would raise serious issues involving academic freedom and civil liberties of which New Zealanders were proud. The same is true for Australia.

Silence from Canberra

While the New Zealand government has been active in inquiring into the whole question of surveillance and intimidation and in making its own position on their clear, Canberra has been regrettably silent. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has said that although the Department was aware of the situation, its attitude is that 'it is really a matter between the students and their government'. (Sun 6/6/74). Clearly, this is much more than just a matter between Malaysian students and the Malaysian government. The surveillance and intimidation of Malaysian students studying in Australia in effect represents an extension of

Malaysian laws into this country. That this goes on in the campuses is as much an affront to Australian students and indeed the Australian people as it is a threat to Malaysian students.

Malaysian government's refusal to meet students

The Malaysian High Commissions both in Australia and New Zealand have throughout maintained a consistent refusal to meet students to clarify matters relating to and arising from Khoo's arrest. The Malaysian High Commissioner in New Zealand, the notorious Jack de Silva has refused to talk about Khoo's arrest. At the end of April David Cuthbert, a senior NZUSA officer went to Kuala Lumpur to try to find out why Khoo had been arrested from officials of the Malaysian Home Affairs Ministry. Despite several requests from the New Zealand High Commission, the Ministry refused to talk to Cuthbert. However the New Zealand High Commission learnt from an official Malaysian source that the Malaysian Government was aware of Cuthbert's visit and highly embarrassed by it.

The situation in Australia has been no better. The Malaysian High Commissioner and officials of the High Commission have on numerous occasions been questioned on the Khoo case and have refused to comment, often feigning ignorance. A committee which was formed at the ANU to organize a forum at which the Malaysian High Commissioner would have the opportunity to meet students to discuss some of the questions raised by the Khoo arrest soon found out that the Malaysian High Commissioner had not the slightest intention of meeting students in the proposed forum.

'The protection of numbers' The arrest of Khoo has resulted in a campaign in New Zealand by NZUSA against political surveillance and intimidation

of students. Malaysian students throughout New Zealand, often wearing hoods to conceal themselves from the Malaysian High Commission's photographers supported the forums and rallies organized in protest against this extension of political repression to New Zealand. They were able to be involved because they had the protection of numbers. As Alick Shaw, International Vice-President of NZUSA pointed out when he was in Australia, the Malaysian government if it wanted to take action against those Malaysians involved in the protests in New Zealand would have to take action against the hundreds of Malaysians who participated in the protests throughout New Zealand and the executive of every single Malaysian Students Association in New Zealand who had taken a stand on the matter.

The support of Australian students needed

The reason why such large numbers of Malaysian students were involved in New Zealand in the campaign against the Malaysian government's surveillance and intimidation is that NZUSA and the students of New Zealand left them no doubt as to the support they were prepared to give their Malaysian fellow students. The support given by the New Zealand students to the campaign has been overwhelming at all levels. The same sort of support is needed in Australia if Malaysian students are to be involved in what surely is for many Malaysians, a vital issue. We have no assurances that many Malaysians now in Australia will be safe from discrimination or even imprisonment when they return home for having dared to express their political views while studying in Australia. The campaign in Australia Both AUS and the Overseas Student Service in their recent national conferences in Melbourne voted overwhelmingly in support of a concerted campaign in Australia against all forms of political repression

from
WORONI

The Architect & Society

Members of the Architecture faculty, Students and Staff, recently held a professional evening at which Messrs. Z. Kapelis, Doug Michelmore, Keith Neighbour and Newell Platten addressed students and discussed professional issues.

The level of debate was not high, the consciousness of most present seemed disappointingly naive, and the only speech worth switching off the box for was Newell Platten's, which is presented here.

The role of the architect in society is that of the servant to power. It is now, it has always been so. Architects have supported power, and power is mostly tyrannical.

There is historical irony in the way that architect have claimed their work to be an art. Art should manifest the liberation of the human of the human spirit — the supremacy of sensitivity.

Art liberates — power represses. Can the one serve the other?

The great architectural monuments of history are symbols of power, a power, more often than not, cruel and corrupt. Whether one regards the slaves dying during the building of a pyramid or a Parthenon, the awful purpose of the coliseum, the blind and mostly inhumane authoritarianism of the Christian Church, a Florentine Palace, the monuments to modern totalitarian states, the equation is the same. Power plus architect equals repression.

The architect's supportive role shifts with the power base. We now find ourselves well into the industrial revolution. As man has been removed from natural, or organic life styles, so has the power base in society become increasingly materialised. A monarch, or a priest might have been arrogant, harsh, brutal, or despicable, but the last he would conform to human limitations. He would die, and those who were repressed could hope. Contemporary power lies in technology, government, corporations, and emergingly, unions, all in themselves, selfperpetuating, amorphous, detached from the common man.

So when the architect questions his role in society, he must first question the society whose powerful elite he serves, and examine the political implication of his work.

As Goodman remarks on the 'Architecture of repression':

"... The point is not that these architects see themselves promoting fascist or repressive environments; it is that in fact they do promote such places. And the way they can obscure this fact from themselves is to present their work in the absence of an explicit political analysis."

The architect before accepting a brief should ask himself:—

... What does this mean?

What are its implications for man?

Do I, after all, have a concept of man at all?

If I believe that the environment in which we live affects our performance, our lives as individual human beings — What will my role in this 'development' — do to society?

Am I contributing to the harmony of society as a whole? or am I merely re-inforcing the position, probably already privileged, of a certain class?

I would argue that living people change: that we are different people in different circumstances.

And I would want to argue that a living environment is not just the 'development' of one big client, corporate or otherwise, but is a constructive — that is, non-destructive, reinforcing, gracing element in the lives of all the people who use it.

I would want to say that if we can do this for the private dwelling we can — by thinking and imagining, achieve it for the public dwelling, or community.

But the question is: Can we do it?

How can you put up something of steel and concrete that will serve the mutability of flesh and blood?

How can you arrange building to meet social demands — when each decision you make restricts what is then possible?

Sociologists would say that what you do is make sure you eliminate those options which rigidify. You don't keep options open indefinitely, you adopt the Sherlock Holmes method and apply a process of elimination.

And in the process of harmonising the conforming nature of society's requirements for spaces in which to live, with the non-conforming nature of the individual's authentic difference from other individuals, the architect exhibits his own concept of integrity — and imposes that upon the structure.

And how is the architect to be culturally conscious if he is not socially and politically conscious?

The architect without ideals is a mere tool of the market — he is a mechanical man. He will never stand up for social principles — because his ideas of society are governed by his place in the market. He will serve his master, who pays him. He will never Create. He will never imagine (much too unstable). He will never think an original thought. He is fixed, repressive, inorganic man — anxious for property and his position and incapable of perceiving the reality of what lives beyond his own Space capsule. He gets his so-called ideas from other places and other people — and calls it inspiration.

Although to build well is no mean professional accomplishment, it should never be the limit to architectural ambition. No matter how fine the design, how tight the detailing, how excellent the workmanship, a building for a repressive power base simply reinforces the pre-existing alienation between society and that power. The agglomeration of buildings serving corporate power that we dignify these hard days with the status of city, manifest in a most callous way the distancing of man and his natural environment. Build as well as you can, but don't expect society to love your buildings or thank you for them.

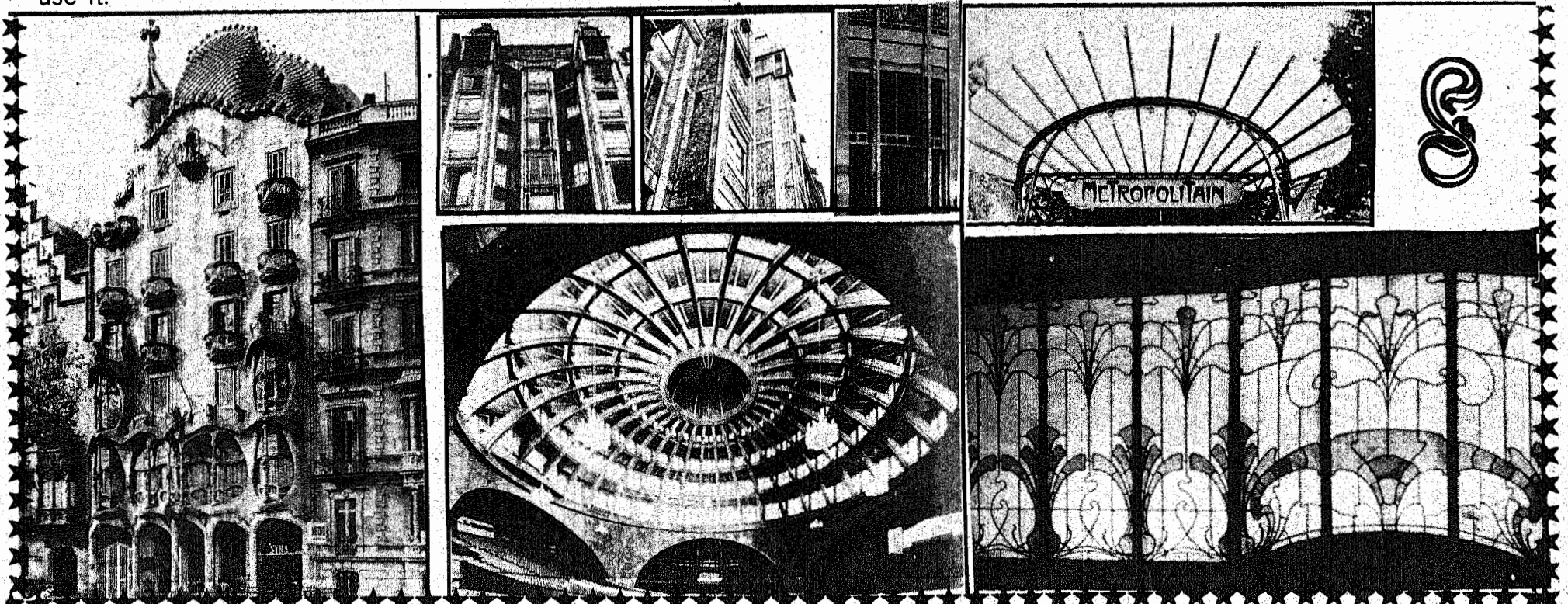
So what does society need of the architect? It needs intelligence. Not a person who uses a lot of fashionable words like "welfare" and "relationships" and "flexibility" and so on, but someone who can think about people as people, not as units in a problem that's got to be coped with in order to pick up a fee and a reputation.

In this industrial society which is moving away from place-based relationships (the village, the school, etc.) individuals are suffering severely from the alienation one feels at the loss of intimate relationships.

You might say that this is and always has been a feature of the Australian tradition, where distance has been the extreme cultural barrier.

Perhaps the problem for Australian Architects is that of contending with the physical and social trends towards isolation. If it is, it implies the need to come to terms with political relationships.

Perhaps what society needs from the architect today is a little less applied science, and a little more humanitarianism.



URBANIZATION

Generally speaking 'urbanization' seems to be the general theme of Malaysian progress. Numerous satellite towns are being created. In the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur, it is characterized by very high level of building activity. This has resulted in an acute shortage of building materials. Coupled with it, the migration of people from rural areas to towns, particularly in Kuala Lumpur has put a severe strain on essential services and the housing problem has become more acute. As a result of these factors, the land prices and cost of houses has increased many folds and has reached a stage where an average citizen seems to be struggling to own a house.

It seems obvious that in Kuala Lumpur the real estate developers are making an astronomical financial gain. Numerous block of flats have replaced the slum areas. These flats along with some office buildings lack beauty or imagination. Further the residential quarters of Kuala Lumpur is characterized by rows of terraced houses of similar design.

To a casual observer there appears to be lack of planning in the development of Kuala Lumpur. If there is such a thing as planning it is not obvious. As a result the open spaces and the green belt areas are gradually disappearing. Hence Kuala Lumpur resembles another westernized city incorporating all its ugliness. Generally the trend of town planning is that of centralization and high density living. As a result the privacy of an individual is nonexistent.

MATERIALISM

Relatively speaking, Malaysia is politically stable country in South East Asia. In addition, with various incentives and concessions. Malaysia has successfully attracted large amounts of foreign countries to invest their money. Further, with the advent of energy crisis, the prices of Malaysian raw materials particularly rubber has increased many times. Hence the net effect of these economic factors, makes Malaysia a potentially rich country.

As a consequence of the new found wealth, Malaysians generally have become materialistic in their outlook. It appears that in Malaysia the car has become a status symbol. Hence everyone is striving to buy a car irrespective of the ability to own and to maintain a car. It seems obvious that loans for buying cars are easily obtainable and the individual will be paying off the car for the rest of his life. Because of the high demand for cars the manufacturers are not able to meet the demand resulting in increases in car prices and a waiting period of 6 months before the car is delivered.

The undesirable effect of such a situation is that the expansion of roads has not kept up with the number of cars on the roads. Hence roads are choked with cars resulting in excessively high incidence of traffic accidents. Provisions for parking facilities is virtually non-existent. It would not be surprising that in the near future automobile pollution in Kuala Lumpur will reach crisis point.

Finally, another impact of the Malaysian economic progress is the creation of an elite group, comprising professionals, businessmen and politicians. This group seems to be living in an micro environment of their own. They send their children overseas to obtain their education. They are members of exclusive clubs namely The Royal Selangor Golf Club and the Selangor Club. They also do their shopping in exclusive shopping complexes which is beyond the reach of the man on the street.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Within the last five years, three universities have mushroomed in Kuala Lumpur and one in Penang. Besides the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, there are the National University, Agricultural University and the Institute of Technology. It is questionable the desirability of having four universities in such close proximity. Such centralization of the tertiary institution will result in inequality in educational opportunities. Under the present set up, Malaysians living in Kuala Lumpur and in the State of Selangor stand to benefit. While Malaysians living in other Malaysian States have to travel to K.L. to pursue tertiary education and have to be a resident in K.L. for the duration of the course. It would be more logical and beneficial if the universities are geographically located throughout Malaysia e.g. one university in East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak and one in the East West states of Malay Peninsula. The establishment of the University of _____ in Penang to cater for Malaysians living in Northern Malay Peninsula is in the right direction of decentralising of the tertiary institutions.

Establishment of universities in a short period of time may in itself create problems. The staffing of these universities by appropriately qualified personnel would be a problem. Another dimension to this problem is added with the implementation of Malay as the medium of instruction in Universities. This step would hamper the recruitment of academic staff from overseas and the free-exchange between Malaysian and Overseas universities. As a consequence the standard of these universities will be lowered.

CONCLUSIONS

The first impression of the urbanization of K.L. is much to be desired. The development of K.L. seems to incorporate most of the short-comings of a typical city in the west. No obvious attempt has been made to maintain open spaces and the lush-full greenery of the tropics.

The impact of the inflow of foreign capital coupled with steep increases in the prices of raw materials is to make Malaysian society in general to become more materialistic and the creation of an elite group and also to increase the gap between the poor and the rich Malaysians.

Finally, the centralization of the Malaysian tertiary institutions in K.L. itself will create inequality in educational opportunities. The establishment of these universities over a short period of time in itself will create staffing problems. The policy of replacing of English by Malay as the medium of instruction in universities will hamper the recruitment and free exchange of overseas academic staff.

A STUDENT.

HOME THOUGHTS FROM ABROAD

A MALAY STUDENT REMEMBERS A VISIT HOME



Black Thursday, Friday and Black every bloody other day

A telegram landed on the ON DIT desk inviting us to send a representative to a Press Conference with Senator Jim Cavanagh, Federal Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, on Thursday 12th of September.

Aboriginal Affairs had featured strongly that week in the news, with Wardang Island, and Cavanagh's comments about the Queensland Government's policies.

The controversy over Wardang Island had been further spiced up by Bernard Boucher's sensational anti-Black front page story in the **Advertiser** on the Tuesday. In his article we were told how well whites had run the Island, and were given a graphic description of the way it was supposed to have fallen apart, and been destroyed by Aborigines.

Wednesday greeted us with Senator Cavanagh called the Queensland Government racist, and accusing them of trying to foster Aborigines as "Low income, socio-economic groups for some Country Party interests" to "provide cheap labour for enterprises such as peanut farming."

On Thursday we were reminded that some Aborigines as far back as 1968 had told whites that the Wardang Island scheme was impractical, also that the 'Silver Cloud', a boat of which we had been given a graphic photo of its wrecked condition, had been sunk at the hands of two white employees, while the Aboriginal Captain was on holidays.

With these controversies in mind the press assembled in Senator Cavanagh's 15th floor office. The T.V. companies were given a lesson in socialism by the A.B.C. who set up lights for all to use. Channel 10 followed this lead by offering a communal microphone.

Senator Cavanagh then set out to tell us two things.

First, that the Queensland Government was so racist and intransigent to Federal Government approaches, and second, that his image and role was under so much attack that he was going to march in the Black Friday march the next day.

The main aims of this march were support for Land Rights, support for adequate compensation for seized lands and opposition to the Queensland Acts. So much for the power in political posts, the Australian Minister for Aboriginal Affairs marched in the streets of Adelaide to oppose the policies of an iron-fisted racist in the morth of Australia.

Senator Cavanagh then was questioned extensively over the matter of Wardang Island.

He defended the expenditures of the Australian Government, \$11,000 for a feasibility study into the tourist resort, which suggested feasibility in 1981, and a \$25,000 special works grant to provide water for the island. This he considered to be worthwhile as it achieved its objectives of providing water to the island, and employing Aborigines. In regard to the future of the island, his only suggestion was to spend another \$11,000 to find out what could be done on it. He claimed that tourism would only become feasible by ruining the complete character of the island.

Blame for the debacle, although the Minister refused to state so while he was on television, saying it was not for him to apportion it, was placed on the shoulders of Len King, the State Attorney General, who was then and is now responsible for State Aboriginal Affairs. The project was supported by the State Government in an attempt to show how much they were doing for Aborigines, and how much they trusted them, by placing this whole big project in their arms, in particular in the arms of the Aboriginal Lands Trust, which was at that time undergoing criticism from sectors of the Aboriginal community.

The split between King and Cavanagh widened further the next day when King refused a request from Cavanagh to drop charges which had been laid against Aborigines after the fight down at Port Adelaide. King even refused to let an enquiry proceed into why 16 Aborigines were arrested and a pregnant Aboriginal woman kicked in the stomach while only one white sailor was arrested and the others given an escort back to their ship. King will only consider such an enquiry after the Aborigines have been dealt with by the processes of the law.

Jim Cavanagh knows that not all of the police action that night was justifiable — an Aboriginal woman with whom he was talking on the phone was arrested in the phone box by the police halfway through the conversation.

ROB BRAY
International Officer.



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Brisbane (Festival Hall) — October 16th

LAND RIGHTS GETS NO COMMENT

At 4.30 on Friday the 13th of September, 60 Aborigines and 30 Whites, including the Federal Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, assembled in Victoria Square for a march calling for Black Rights. Specifically the demands were (a) Land-rights now, (b) compensation for seized land, and (c) an end to the Queensland Acts.

Black, red, and yellow flags, and sets of streamers preceded the march — black for the

Black people of Australia, red for the red ochre, the land, the spiritual needs of the Aboriginal people, yellow for the sun, giver of life which surrounds both Blackman and Red Earth.

To the chant of LAND RIGHTS NOW, the march moved down to the corner of King William Street and Grenfell Street. Here it stopped, in the intersection, police faces crashing to the ground as Cavanagh was asked

accompanying chants, to the steps of Parliament House.

On the steps we were addressed by Val Power, among others, and Senator Cavanagh. Don Dunstan was seen walking past, as quickly as possible on his way home, ignoring this small protest on his door step.

Sorry, Don, and others, the causes won't disappear.

ROB BRAY



MALAY STUDENT LEADER HELD

Hishammuddin Rais, Secretary General of the University of Malaya Students Union, who attended the Asian Students' Association Conference, toured campuses in Australia, speaking against the surveillance of overseas students and was due to return to Australasia next week, was arrested in the early hours of yesterday morning. Further details are unknown, but expected he will be detained indefinitely.

There was a meeting of the Khoo Ee Liam Committee here last night expect that this new event will move the surveillance campaign into a further stage. The following is the text of a news statement made last night.

Hishammuddin Rais Secretary-General of the University of Malaya Students Union was arrested on Thursday 19th September at 3.15 a.m. in Kuala Lumpur. One other Malaysian student leader was also arrested.

The Aust. Union of Students received a telegram to this effect the same evening from the President of Umsu Kamarulzaman. The Malaysian Student Body asked for support from Australian students. A meeting was held at the AUS headquarters in Melbourne tonight to plan a big campaign.

Hishammuddin Rais was well known for his outspoken anti-government views. He recently toured Australian campuses speaking in support of Tjee the AUS campaign against Surveillance of overseas students and for the release of Khoo Ee Liam. His arrest came just one week before he was scheduled to return to Australia and New Zealand to speak to students here.

Recent articles in the Umsu newspaper 'Mahasiswa Negara' had featured articles on Khoo Ee Liam — another victim of fascism and political detention in Malaysia. Hishammuddin Rais had recently received an overwhelming vote of confidence in the UMSU elections.

Prior to this arrest the Malaysian High Commission had used Hishammuddin Rais' outspokenness as an example of the "Freedom of expression" in Malaysia. In fact the Acting Malaysian High Commissioner had spoken in these terms when he addressed a protest rally at the High Commission last Thursday. Now this window dressing by the Razak Regime has been completely exploded.

NEIL McLEAN,
President AUS.

SOUTH AFRICA

N.U.S.A.S. AND THE SCHLEBUSCH COMMISSION

The South African government, in its attempt to repress any dissent from its racist policy of Apartheid, is now making moves to silence the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS). NUSAS, which represents the white English speaking students of South Africa, has been investigated by the 'Schlebusch Commission'. This commission was set up by the White South African government to investigate three groups for 'subversive activities', NUSAS, the Christian Institute and the Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society (SPRO — CAS).

The black students union SASSO, has already been attacked, and very nearly wiped out by the Vorster government, over 15 of its leaders and officials have been banned. These include:

- Strini Moodley — Director of publications
- Jerry Modisane — President
- Harry Nywek hulu — full time organiser
- Henry Issacs — who replaced Modisane as President
- Jeff Durna Baqwa — Literacy Director
- Barney Pityana — Secretary General
- Mervin Josie — Administrative Assistant
- Johny Issel — Regional Secretary, Western Cape
- Ben Longa — who replaced Pityana as Secretary General
- Rev Hamilton Qambela — Vice-President
- Weille Nhilapo — Field officer
- Aubrey Mokoape — member.

The harassment of other members and leaders is continuing. The interim report of the Schlebusch Commission on NUSAS resulted in the banning of eight of its leaders, including the present president's two predecessors, other forms of intimidation and harassment have also been used. NUSAS's telephones have been monitored by the police for a considerable period of time.

The final Schlebusch Commission report on NUSAS has now been released, and contained in it are the government's plans to destroy the Union, and prevent it from being a voice of dissent against the policies of fellow whites.

The three main areas of government action are:

(a) to 'decentralize the Union'. This means an end to the system of campus. Affiliation to NUSAS (affiliation on the same basis as practised in Australia in relation to AUS.)

Instead students wishing to join NUSAS will have to do so on an individual basis. This is most intimidating, for to do this students will have to stick out their necks a long way, and if the past and present activities of the South African government are to be taken as an example, this normally means you have put it on the chopping board.

(b) The social welfare activities of NUSAS are to be strictly curtailed. Formally NUSAS has taken a leading role in attempts to obtain equal pay for African workers, and in attempting to rekindle Union activities (which were crushed many years ago) among Africans. By the judicious implementation of some of the many Apartheid laws (many of them too impracticable to be generally applied, and thus reserved for selective repression) the South African government hopes to crush these social welfare activities. This will also be done by

(c) Preventing NUSAS from receiving any funds from overseas. As an 'affected' organization it will become illegal for them to receive funds from overseas, and at the moment NUSAS is receiving funds from Geneva to help them with their projects.

However, this does not seem to be the end to the increasing oppression in South Africa. The government is already preparing new legislation to restrict freedom of speech, particularly in regard to conscientious objection and pacifism. This is in a country with a law that gives police unlimited power to break up 'gatherings' of two or more people, whether on private or public property, and at one time banned the book 'Black Beauty' — because of the title.

South Africa and its Apartheid actions are not just a situation over the seas. Firstly on this issue these are fellow student unions which are being oppressed. Secondly, Australia is not isolated from the South African situation, as Charles Nupen, the present president of NUSAS, said while talking about the situation and the government: "The white empire they have built derives economic and moral support from many nations". Australia is one of these; we have extensive economic and social links with South Africa, links which are continually growing stronger.

ROB BRAY
International Officer.

MONASH

This press statement was issued by students occupying the Administration Building.

Students today occupied the Administration Building at Monash to demand:

(A) that tertiary education is a right for all, not a privilege for a few.

(b) We call on the Federal Government to provide the necessary finance, space, adequate student allowances and child care centres to make tertiary education a viable possibility for all sectors of the community.

(c) That students have the right to control their own learning processes by controlling their assessment procedures in the same way that workers have the right to control their workplaces.

Occupation has come as a result of evasion from the Monash Administration to student demands for changes in assessments. We feel that traditional competitive and punitive assessment systems are destructive to education and serve only to grade, not to fulfill a learning experience. We affirm our support for students at Flinders and A.N.U. and MacQuarie etc. who have taken direct action over similar demands. (Signed) Authorised assessment action.

The occupation at Monash goes on with about 100 people involved and no sign of police intervention at this stage.

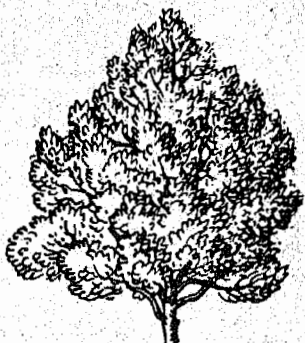
The Flinders delegation is touring eastern campuses. They are speaking in Canberra. National 'U' this week carries a special section on Flinders and a poster on Flinders will be available soon.

MacQuarie. Court action against 5 people has been adjourned till late October, but internal discipline charges are now also being laid.

NOTICE

Migrant Education Action Committee

On Dit would like to know more about your activities.
Contact Rosemary O'Grady C / - S.A.U.A. Office.



A Day In The Death of the Barr Smith Library

RULES FOR THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

1. Except on Saturdays, Sundays, public holidays and such other occasions as the Council may direct that it be closed, the Library shall be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. During the academic year it shall also be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, from 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Sundays, and to 10 p.m. on such days as the Library Committee may direct; and during certain periods of the academic year it shall be open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturdays, from 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays, and to 11 p.m. on such days as the Library Committee may direct.

II. PERSONS ENTITLED TO USE THE LIBRARY

2. The following persons are entitled to read in the Library:—

Members and past members of the Council. Graduates of the University or of universities recognised by the University. Members, full-time or part-time, of the academic staff of the University and members of any Faculty or Board of Studies of the University. Officers of the administrative staff. Heads and Deputy Heads of affiliated colleges. Professional officers, laboratory managers and senior laboratory technicians. Students enrolled for courses of study in the University.

3. Members of the ancillary staff of the University who are not listed in clause 2 may be permitted to read in the Library.

4. Other persons who wish to study in the Library may, after application to the Librarian, be permitted by the Library Committee to do so for specified periods.

5. Every person entitled to use the Library may be required to identify himself as such.

III. CONDUCT OF READERS

6. Books and periodicals are not to be removed from the Library, except in accordance with the provisions of section IV.

7. (a) Readers who interfere with the comfort of other readers, or cause damage in the Library, or disfigure a book or periodical in any way, may be excluded by the Librarian or officer in charge, and shall make good any damage caused; they may also be deprived of the use of the Library for such time as the Council may determine. The Librarian may report any misconduct or offence to the Board of Discipline for such action as the Board may think fit.

(b) Bags or cases may not be taken into the Library.

(c) A person may not reserve a reading place during his absence from the Library.

(d) Smoking in the Library is not permitted, except in the rooms prescribed by the Committee.

IV. BORROWING OF BOOKS

8. The following persons are entitled to borrow books, periodicals and other items approved for borrowing:—

Members and past members of the Council.

Professors, readers, senior lecturers, lecturers, senior research fellows, research fellows, post-doctoral fellows, senior tutors, senior demonstrators, tutors, demonstrators, and other persons of equivalent status holding full-time or part-time teaching or research appointments in the University.

The Registrar, Academic Registrar and Bursar

Heads and Deputy Heads of affiliated colleges

Professional officers, laboratory managers and senior laboratory technicians

Such other persons as the Chairman of the Library Committee and the Librarian may from time to time approve

9. Every borrower may be required to identify himself as such at the loan desk.

10. Persons who are listed in clause 8 may have on loan at any time, up to forty items, but with allowance for more at the Librarian's discretion. Loans of books from the open collection in the Research Services Wing shall normally be for a period of four weeks in the first instance, with the option of a ten-week loan on request, or a fifty-two week loan at the Librarian's discretion. A loan may be renewed for a further period at the Librarian's discretion if in the meantime there has been no other application for the item.

11. Short-term visitors to departments may borrow books and periodicals. They may have on loan at any time up to twenty items, but with allowance for more at the Librarian's discretion. Loans of books shall be limited to a period of four weeks in the first instance. A loan may be renewed for a further period of four weeks at the Librarian's discretion if in the meantime there has been no other application for the item.

12. Members of the ancillary staff of the University who are not listed in clause 8 and who make written application to the Librarian, and the spouses of persons who are listed in clause 8, may borrow books from the open shelves but not the reserve and multiple-copy collections. They may not borrow periodicals. They may have on loan at any time up to eight items, but with allowance for more at the Librarian's discretion. Loans shall be limited to a period of fourteen days in the first instance. A loan may be renewed once only for a further period of fourteen days at the Librarian's discretion if in the meantime there has been no other application for the item.

13. For the duration of the trial-period of non-monetary sanctions such sanctions shall be applied to all borrowers.

14. (a) Research scholars and students enrolled as candidates for higher degrees may borrow books (and periodicals) in accordance with clause 15). They may have on loan at any time up to twenty items, but with allowance for more at the Librarian's discretion. Loans of books shall be limited to a period of four weeks in the first instance. A loan may be renewed once only for a further period of four weeks at the discretion of the Librarian if in the meantime there has been no other application for the item.

(b) Enrolled undergraduates, and students proceeding to diplomas in the University, may borrow books, but not periodicals, except in accordance with clause 15 in the case of certain categories of undergraduate.

14. (c) Graduates of the University or of other universities approved by the University, and such other persons as the Chairman of the Library Committee and the Librarian may from time to time approve, may borrow books from the Barr Smith Library, the Law Library and the Medical Library, on lodging a deposit of \$5 and on paying in addition an annual fee of \$3.50. They may not borrow periodicals.

(d) The deposit required of borrowers named in section (c) of this clause will, subject to any deductions incurred in accordance with these rules, be returned to the borrower after application to the Librarian. The application shall include a statement that the borrower no longer wishes to borrow.

(e) Borrowing under clause 14 shall be subject to the following conditions except by special arrangement:

(i) A borrower, other than one mentioned in 14(a), may have on loan at any time up to eight volumes only for more at the Librarian's discretion.

(ii) Loans of books to a borrower, other than one mentioned in 14 (a), shall be for no longer than fourteen days in the first instance. A loan may be renewed once only for a further period of fourteen days at the Librarian's discretion if in the meantime there has been no other application for the item. A volume which has been on loan for the specified period must be returned within four days of the date of a notice recalling it. A borrower who fails to return a recalled item within this four-day period shall be awarded two demerit points for each day by which the four-day period is exceeded.

(iii) Books placed on reserve and available for loan for a period of two days or less may be borrowed in the period beginning one hour before and ending fifteen minutes before the Library is closed, and must be returned to the Library no later than fifteen minutes after the Library is next opened. A borrower who fails to return any such item by the specified time, if late return prevents another reader from using it when he has a right to it, or if it is recalled, shall be awarded two demerit points for each hour (to a total of ten hours in any day) by which the time specified for return of the item is exceeded.

(iv) Any item borrowed from the open shelves in the multiple-copy collection must be returned to the Library by the specified time. A borrower who fails to return any such item by the specified time shall be awarded one demerit point for each hour (to a total of ten hours in any day) by which the time specified for return of the item is exceeded.

(v) No item is recognized as having been returned to the Library until it is received at one of the official book-return points. It is the responsibility of the borrower to ensure that any item which he borrows from the Library is returned to an official book-return point.

15. Only persons listed in clause 8 are entitled to borrow periodicals, bound or unbound. Other members of the teaching and research staff, and postgraduate students enrolled as candidates for higher degrees, may as a privilege borrow bound and unbound periodicals on production of their library passes suitably endorsed. Students who are enrolled in the fourth or a later year of a course for a degree may borrow from the Barr Smith Library bound volumes of periodicals related to their courses on production of their library passes suitably endorsed. (This provision does not necessarily apply to the Medical Library and the libraries within the Faculties of Agricultural Science, Law and Music.)

16. No periodical shall be borrowed until it has been in the Library seven days. Every bound or unbound periodical then borrowed for departmental circulation or for personal use must be returned within seven days. The loan of a bound periodical may be renewed for a further period of seven days at the discretion of the Librarian if in the meantime there has been no other application for it.

17. For each item borrowed a voucher must be filled in and deposited with the Librarian. No item approved for borrowing may, in any circumstances, be taken out of the Library until a borrowing voucher has been given for it. Any infringement of this rule renders the borrower liable to one hundred and twenty demerit points.

18. The Librarian may recall an item at any time, and thereupon it must be returned within four days of the date of the notice. A borrower who fails to return any such item within this four-day period shall be awarded two demerit points for each day by which the four-day period is exceeded.

19. (a) For every four demerit points awarded to him a borrower shall be liable to the suspension for one day of his right to borrow from the open collection of the Library.

(b) The suspension of a borrower's right to borrow from the open collection shall take effect from the date on which the Librarian issues a notification to him that the demerit points awarded to him during the current calendar year have reached a total of sixty.

(c) If possible, the Librarian shall warn a borrower when the demerit points awarded to him during the current calendar year reach a total of forty.

20. The Library Committee, during the period until the introduction of the computerized circulation system, shall have power to vary the details of the points demerit system. Any rules operating during this interim period shall be prominently displayed in the Library.

21. All items on loan from the Library shall be returned on a date to be fixed each year by the Chairman of the Library Committee and the Librarian for the annual check.

22. A borrower of an item shall be held responsible for any loss, injury or mutilation of it or disfigurement of it by writing or other marks, which occurs while the item is on loan to him, and shall be required to pay the full cost of replacing or repairing such an item and may also, at the discretion of the Council, be deprived of the use of the Library.

23. Appeals by borrowers against suspension of their borrowing rights, and complaints by the Librarian against library users who seriously or persistently infringe library rules shall be referred to a Library Tribunal of six members comprising the Chairman of the Library Committee, two student members (an undergraduate and a postgraduate student who is not a member of the academic staff), two members of the academic staff and one member of the library staff. The Library Tribunal, acting within such powers as the Council may delegate to it, shall decide, or recommend to the Council, on the appeals and complaints that are referred to it.

24. No book shall be borrowed until it has been in the Library seven days. Otherwise, any book except those specially reserved may be borrowed. Specially reserved books may be borrowed only by permission of the Library Committee.

25. Except as provided in clause 14(e) (iii) books and periodicals may be borrowed until thirty minutes before closing time on weekdays and until fifteen minutes before closing time on Saturdays and Sundays.

26. No items lodged in departments of the University by permission of the Library Committee may be borrowed for use outside the departments except through the Barr Smith Library.

27. The number of items issued on interlibrary loan to another institution shall normally be limited to twenty at a time, but with allowance for more at the Librarian's discretion.

28. The Council may vary any of the foregoing rules at any time either in specific cases or generally.

V. RULES FOR THE MUSIC LIBRARY

29. Teachers in the Elder Conservatorium are entitled to borrow books or music from the Library. Students may borrow music on the written recommendation of a teacher, but must not have in their possession more than two copies at the same time.

30. Subject to the approval of the Council the rules relating to the suspension of borrowing privileges may be varied in the case of the Music Library.

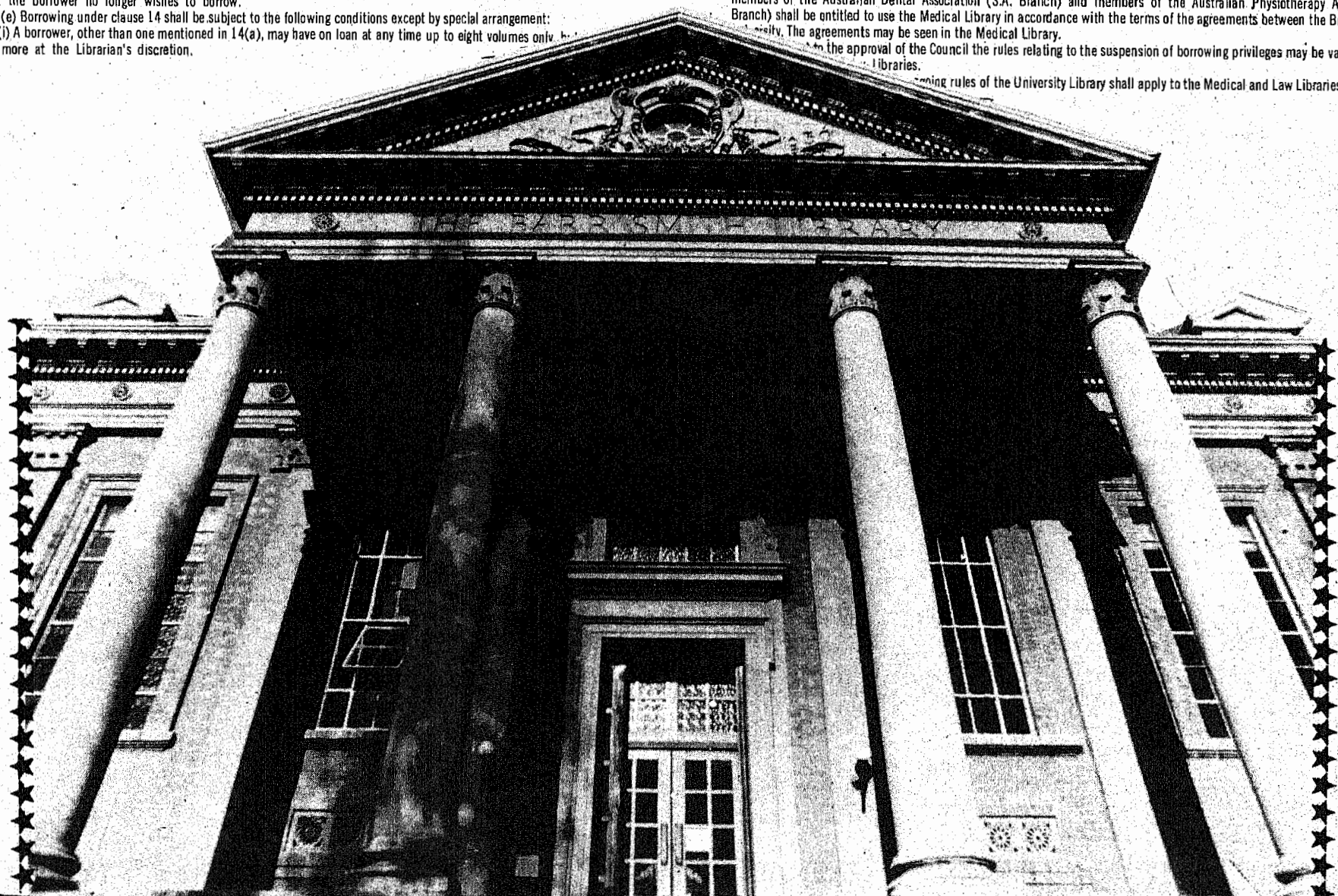
31. In all other respects the foregoing rules of the University Library shall apply to the Music Library.

VI. RULES FOR THE MEDICAL AND LAW LIBRARIES

32. Medical graduates who are members of the Australian Medical Association (S.A. Branch), dental graduates who are members of the Australian Dental Association (S.A. Branch) and members of the Australian Physiotherapy Association (S.A. Branch) shall be entitled to use the Medical Library in accordance with the terms of the agreements between the Branches and the University. The agreements may be seen in the Medical Library.

33. The approval of the Council the rules relating to the suspension of borrowing privileges may be varied in the case of the Law Libraries.

34. The foregoing rules of the University Library shall apply to the Medical and Law Libraries.



AQUARIUS

ADELAIDE AQUARIUS ARTS FESTIVAL FEASIBILITY STUDY

Included below is the body of the feasibility study presented to AUS August Council. The Accommodation and Finance sections are not realistic. The Festival Content was hastily included and is not intended to act as a basis, but rather a vague guide.

From the practical point of view, an Adelaide A.A.F. is possible in terms of accommodation, venues and a working group of students. A working group consisting of students from all S.A. campuses have come to the following conclusions.

— the scale of the Festival: the number of students participating is expected to be between the maximum of 2,000, and the minimum of 500.

— that the major emphasis will be on workshop and participatory entertainment activities, keeping in mind that "Culture is what people do".

— that there are no grandiose plans comparable to the previous two festivals.

— that this Festival should appeal to the majority of students and therefore a broad-range of cultural activities and experiences should be offered.

VENUES

It is proposed that the festival be arranged over 3 main areas thus setting up a circuit. Particular cultural aspects can be offered at particular campuses.

The following venues are available at no cost, except in terms of overtime wages for Theatre employees.

Adelaide Uni: City centre; 2 theatres; 3 ovals; workshop areas; video facilities; University radio.

Flinders Uni: 8 miles from city centre; Theatre workshop areas; ovals etc. (Bus Service).

S.A.I.T.: City centre, cellar hall, etc.

Sturt College: at Flinders Campus.

Murray Park CAE: 3 miles from city centre.

The Levels: 15 miles from city centre. (Train service).

South Australia is in the unique position of having several campuses in close proximity, and thus can offer excellent venues.

ACCOMMODATION

Large covered areas; e.g. Church and Sports Halls will be available to all students at no cost. The accommodation will be located centrally around the city, within easy access to public transport to venues.

— Alternatives that will also be offered are — Tents: Put up on the University oval. Billets: An informal but limited billeting system may be set up. Colleges: Students may pay for their own accommodation in University Colleges.

TRANSPORT

An adequate city bus service and tram service will —

— transport students at normal cost from accommodation to the venues.

— Bicycles will also be available for hire, for the environmentally conscious students.

TIME OF YEAR

The Aquarius Festival working group concluded that the Festival should be held from May 10-17. The discussion over the time of year is included below.

There are 2 possible times to run a Festival:

in May —

— more people are likely to take a week off during a year of study than at the end, when they have money-making considerations.

— however, the winter weather will create administrative problems and discomfort.

In November —

— high school students could be involved

— the weather is fine allowing for easy accommodation and less administrative problems.

— however, more people will be working and otherwise occupied, thus only the very keen people will attend, making it an elitist Festival.

— Other advantages include — more time to plan a Festival; no exams and study pressures.

FOOD

— All campuses have adequate catering facilities for large numbers of students, at reasonable prices.

— However, a distribution centre will be set up to sell health food at cost prices.

FINANCE

Any student with a campus identity card may register for \$10-\$15, which will entitle that person to participate in any cultural activity offered. Non-students could register at \$15 maximum. Thus the gross registration income fee will cover the expenditure by cultural groups in setting up their activities. An overall Festival participant ticket will be issued.

BUDGET

Income

Registration Fee for 500 students + \$10.00 \$5,000

Estimated Expenditure

Venues (little or no cost)

Accommodation 1000 students + \$1.50 per night (7 nights) \$10,000

Transport Buses (incidental hiring) 1,000

Cultural Activity Subsidy (for 16 cultural group projects x \$300) 4,500

Repair, damage, cleaning up, overtime 1,000

Publicity & Administration 1,000

Approximate Total \$17,500

Less Registration for 500 5,000

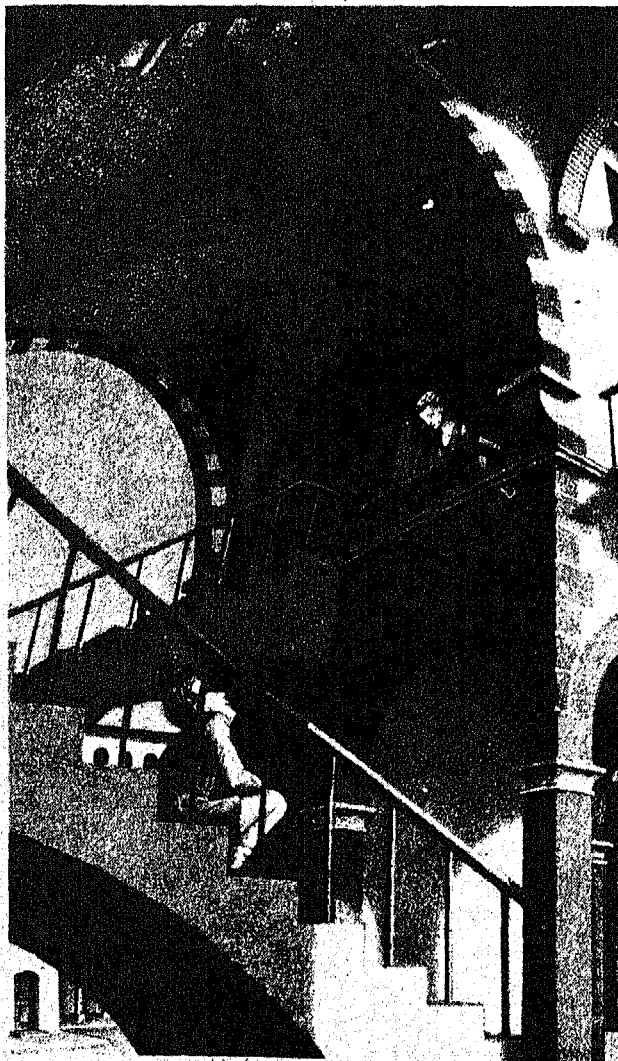
Total Est. Expenditure \$12,500

THEME

Two possibilities have been considered for a Theme —

— The preferred theme is Urban Renewal, emphasising living in harmony with one's environment, culturally.

— Alternatively, special issue days for each day — e.g. women's day, Aborigines Day, etc., can be organised. With 1975 being International Women's Year, the Festival could become specialised to a Women's Cultural Festival.



CONTENT

To be available in various forms:

Music:

Folk, Flinders

Jazz, Adelaide

Rock, Flinders

Classical, Adelaide

Workshops and courses
Facilities (instruments) available
at day locations for workshop
activity.

Art:

Adelaide: Open Air

Sculpture, CAE's

Poetry, CAE's

Writing, Adelaide

Media, Adelaide

Self Exhibition

Facilities also available
at day locations

Craft: CAE's

Pottery

Use of materials in
general

ORGANISATION PLANNING AND CONTENT

A working group has been formed consisting of cultural and activities officers from the major campuses, and representatives from cultural groups on all campuses, plus interested individuals in the media and/or past Festival heavies.

Following approval of the Aquarius Festival, a committee will be formed involving these people. Each person will be assigned a specific cultural aspect to follow up. (Follow up in terms of co-ordinating campus and community groups with the same interests and designing a program or project, that can be submitted to the committee for approval and subsequent financial support).

Already Australian campuses have been asked to consider the possibility of including their own cultural groups in the program. W.A. has responded.

In a previous Festival, all intervarsity activities were planned to be held in the one city. It is possible to encourage intervarsities to be held at the same time as the 1975 Festival. This would have to be organised through the A.U.S. Aquarius organiser.

COMMUNICATION

— The Adelaide University Radio, can act as the main communication medium, where it is envisaged that at a certain time each night a run-down is given over air of the activities planned for a certain period.

— A central information agency will be set up.

— The Festival could be video-taped. Video facilities will be available to all participating.

— Publicity will be handled through the A.U.S. communicating machine.

TECHNICAL SKILLS: Practical experience and a course and skills offered.

In general: Video, Photography, Media: Publications, Radio, T.V. In Performance Management: Lighting, Sound, Entrepreneurship, Stage Management, Props and costumes.

PROGRAM: Normal courses and workshops offered at each campus. Street Culture Day: close off main street for a day. Day — culture in foothills: to act as a stimulation for the above activities. Day — culture on beach.

Entertainment — (a) as provided by workshop groups general participatory entertainment in evening (result of days activities).

(b) productions bought over by interstate campus cultural groups.

ARGUMENTS FOR HOLDING AN AQUARIUS FESTIVAL

— Simply to continue the tradition.

— It is within the responsibility of A.U.S. to allow tertiary students the opportunity to get together at least during a two year period, to be involved in cultural experiences. The key word is opportunity in this case.

— Arguments against this are:— Festivals on a grand scale are no longer relevant, or now have a low priority with students.

— Arguments for this are:— A National meeting for cultural experiences enables greater and broader cultural benefit and creativity.

ARGUMENTS FOR NOT HOLDING AN AQUARIUS FESTIVAL

A.U.S. could better devote its finance and expertise to developing other aspects of culture for tertiary students.

From a practical view-point, the Festival Centre (Government) have already put plans into operation for a mid-term Youth Festival to present local culture to S.A. primary, and secondary students. The F.C. Committee felt that it would be contrary to this principle of local participation, to co-ordinate with A.U.S. for a Tertiary Student Festival.

Alternatively, it would be a waste of time producing two major Festivals in Adelaide next year, with a few weeks or months difference.

Other major Festivals, cultural and general will be available to Tertiary students during 1975. In particular "Australia '75", the 1st National Festival of Creative Arts and Science will be held in Canberra, from March 8-16, 1975. A significant contribution can be made by A.U.S. in terms of culture and environment.

FINAL COMMENT

There is no intention in this study to push the idea of an Adelaide Aquarius Arts Festival. The decision to hold a Festival will be left to the A.U.S. body, where students must assume that Adelaide is capable of holding a Festival, and decide whether they feel sufficiently motivated to support a Students Arts Festival.

SUBMITTED: M. H. TUDOR.

LEYLAND AGAIN

(Tribune/ANS — "Leyland is here to stay," the company's new Australian managing director, 31-year-old David Abell, told his first press conference last Wednesday.

The real question, however, is whether Leyland can survive in the cut-throat world market, let alone Australia.

British Leyland is the sickest of all the giant multinational motor corporations.

Since the British Leyland Motor Corporation was formed in 1968 after the merger of the British Motor Corporation (itself the product of the merger of Austin and Morris in 1952) and Leyland (which had absorbed in the early sixties a host of smaller firms such as Standard-Triumph, Rover, and ACV) it has fallen from sixth to ninth place amongst the motor multinationals.

Sales by Leyland have remained almost stagnant at around one and three quarter million units. Britain's share of world passenger car production dropped one third from 1956 to 1973.

And the situation will get worse. Motor production by multinationals is dependent on high capital investment to reap the advantages of mass production. But General Motors, Ford, Nissan and Toyota will each invest in one year what Leyland will invest over five.

The more capital there is invested in plant and machinery, the more the car worker must be "disciplined" and the more even bigger markets must be developed to run the new plant at optimum output and to generate sufficient profits to stay in business and to generate further capital investment to keep up with other multinationals.

One result has been to make the motor multinationals even more international, as they invade each other's backyards, set up overseas subsidiaries to leap across tariff barriers or to take advantage of cheap labor. This also provides for a flexible policy in car manufacture in particular countries, as conditions and governments change.

Car exports are crucial not only to Leyland, but to Britain's whole balance of payments. The fact that all other car manufacturers in Britain are American controlled (GMC and Ford) means that the decisions on how much they export are taken in Detroit, not London.

Leyland, like other multinationals, have internationalised their assembly and manufacture, expanding particularly in fascist Spain, where labor is more "amenable" due to repression of union activity, in South Africa, where the same applies even more and in Europe, using migrant labor.

Leyland, in its Authi plant in Spain, was recently able to use the fascist police to break a strike for decent wages. The strike leaders are still in prison.

Leyland has benefited from enormous tax and other concessions from the Franco regime. Its output in Spain is expected to double in the next two years.

In South Africa, the super-exploitation of non-white labor at Leyland's Blackheath plant outside Capetown means that profits per employee in 1971 were \$1,600 as against an average of \$291 per employee in Leyland plants throughout the world and \$332 per employee in its British plants.

Leyland plans to use its increasing production in low labor-cost-countries to bludgeon its British workforce into accepting lower wages and more inhuman working conditions.

Piece-rate work was introduced by motor and other manufacturers as a means of super-exploitation. But over the years the strong shop steward and rank-and-file organisation developed, which bargained for rates for each particular job. As a result, much bargaining power was lost to management and control was exercised from the shop floor. Threat of closures and refusal to meet strike demands, even at the cost of heavy loss of production, have been used by Leyland to introduce time-rates.

Workers' participation is another method: workers are directed to the foreman then to complain to their

representatives on the Plant Council rather than to shop stewards. A cumbersome procedure, meaning a long delay.

Leyland workers should respond to closure and sacking threats by demanding that the Leyland plants in Australia be nationalised under workers' control and be retooled for production of socially useful vehicles, particularly for a massive expansion of public transport.

For Leyland will sooner or later go to the wall worldwide.

Leyland will be facing a severe crisis by 1980, if not before, particularly in its Austin and Morris divisions, which are scheduled to receive only a third of total Leyland investment in the next five years, even though they are the mass producer divisions. The British government might subsidise it for a few more years, but the inevitable danger of a closedown or a merger with a major European or Japanese producer is on the horizon. Any such merger would lead to "rationalisation" and at least partial closedown worldwide.

The process of concentration among the multinationals is inexorable. First Leyland, then perhaps Fiat (already beginning to feel the pinch); then Volkswagen?

Nationalisation under workers' control for socially-useful production is the only real answer.

Much of the factual material for this article has been taken from the booklet "The World of Leyland" compiled by the Light, Powder and Construction Works, 350 Victoria St., North Melbourne, Vic., from whom copies are available. It consists of extracts from a longer British publication, British Leyland — the Beginning of the End?

PERTH BERTH

PERTH INFORMATION AND RESOURCE CENTRE

Perth (ANS) — The basic premise of the following proposal is that at this point in time the human race is confronting a host of related problems of such critical proportions that they threaten the prospects for bare human survival, let alone the possibility of universal happiness and human fulfilment. This is not the place for an analysis of these problems, so suffice it to say that these problems relate to the social-political-economic-ecological condition of humankind. We take the fact of these critical problems for granted. Also we take for granted the fact that any therapeutic action presupposes an understanding and awareness of these problems. This much surely is self-evident.

More self-evident still is the appalling degree to which the people of Perth particularly (Perth being the most isolated city in the world) lack both a comprehensive awareness of the global situation and also the opportunity to inform themselves. These two lacks are obviously related, and as much as anything else, this is a reflection of the rigorously censored and biased news sources to which people have access.

Now, with these considerations in mind, a small group of interested people have formed the embryo of an organization calling itself the Information and Resource Centre. And it is the object of this organization to attack, in a small way to be sure, the massive public ignorance and parochialism that thrives in this city.

Procedures for incorporating the organization as a non-profit-making association are under way.

In a nutshell, the Centre will attempt to provide a stockpile of information and resources in the form of something resembling a library — a library of newspapers, magazines, journals and assorted periodical and non-periodical publications from smaller and larger research institutions and foundations and various small groups concerned with disseminating information about matters of social concern. The aim in collecting

and collating all of this printed matter is to provide as comprehensive and as up-to-date as is possible a news service. It should be noted that there is much to be had for the price of postage alone and that initially at least we will have to confine ourselves to the printed word. Expansion into audio-visual media, though highly desirable, is expensive and the only immediate feasible possibility is cassette recordings of relevant radio talks, etc.

Limitations aside for the moment, a fairly ambitious correspondence programme is under way. Of the hundred or so publications approached so far, over a dozen have responded positively with free introductory subscriptions. New contacts and sources are being hunted and correspondence is ongoing.

More important, however, than the collection of the information is its dissemination and our main strategy here is to make the Centre an attractive place. Mention was made earlier of a library. But certainly we do not want anything of the unduly clinical and austere atmosphere of conventional libraries to prevail at the Centre. What we want is a convivial environment, a comfortable place to which people can come to sit and read and research, drink coffee and hopefully talk and discuss. At this stage, we are proposing to open the Centre between the hours of 4 p.m. and midnight seven days a week and also possibly instituting Sundays as regular discussion evenings.

It is even conceivable that given sufficient initial support the Centre will develop into an alternative learning institution, especially when one considers the growing disillusionment and disaffection with established educational institutions, and indeed we anticipate that most people coming to use the Centre will be students of some sort of other. That there is a need for this kind of utility for high school students particularly is beyond question, and bearing this fact in mind we plan to launch a promotional campaign in all metropolitan high schools and colleges, encouraging students and teachers alike (especially those purporting to teach social studies and current affairs) to come and avail themselves of the Centre. Furthermore, considering that many students are reliant on public transport, we decided that the most suitable location for the Centre would be in the City, and to this end have found and are renting a large basement at 28 King Street, for only \$12 per week — this being extremely cheap for a central city location. It should be mentioned that this cost of the project is covered — a group of half a dozen of the people involved have agreed to pay \$2 per week each to cover the rent bill for the first year at least.

For further information: Peter Vintila, 19 Saunders Street, East Perth, W.A.

NIMBIN

NIMBIN COOP MEETING

Nimbin (ANS) — Minutes of the General Meeting, Saturday 15 June, 1974 at the White House fields and garden.

Co-ordinators present were Peter Atkinson, Sue Utley, Harry Anning and Ian Smith. Thirty-five members were also present.

1. Minutes were passed.
2. After some discussion it was decided that weekly Co-ordination meetings are to be held on Sundays at midday in the garden during the Picnic Barter or in the White House if it rains, and that weekly reports from each sector of community interest be put to it for acceptance, rejection or modification. The minute records of these reports and other matters discussed be read out during or at the end of the meeting and after agreement, copies to be sent to each hamlet, city centres and solicitors.

3. We discussed how community decisions could be implemented without the continual lapses that have occurred. Suggestions put forward ranged from "We don't need them" to "A community policeman". But we couldn't agree on a

method of ensuring that decisions about non-survival level community concerns (such as dogs) be carried out.

One point of discussion concerning running of community services was postponed to Monday.

Assembly adjourned until Sunday, 10 a.m.

Sunday, 10 a.m.:
4. A proposition to purchase the Rainbow Cafe was discussed as the contract held by Jim and Willy had lapsed. The owner was willing to sell it to us. Benny Zable and Bob Roseman were asked to speak to Jim and Willy about it and further discussion was postponed until their return.

5. Purchase of Philip Bosel's land (200 acres \$36,000 next to H. Shoenheimer's) was discussed, as the property had been put up for sale. We agreed that Philip Bosel should be told that we have not got the money at this time and because of recent events have not been able to make enquiries about possible finance.

Many members opposed the idea of getting a loan because of the greater debt it would impose on Co-ordination Co-operative Ltd. which still has a \$30,000 debt on Tuntable Falls farm.

Ian Smith mentioned a very friendly friend who was interested in buying the property and leasing it to us and that he would leave on Monday to investigate the idea.

6. A long discussion about community money raising came to no decision. Paul Joseph suggested a week-long Tuntable Falls Spring Fair around the spring equinox to gather more energy, members and togetherness. He was very well supported. So Hear Ye, Hear Ye, the spring equinox happens on Saturday/Sunday, September 21 and 22.

7. Our solicitor described the Lands Department negotiations so far and asked whether she should put in a second submission for lifting the restrictive covenant on the property. We agreed that she should.

8. Our solicitor also reported that John Cleave of Taxation Services had accepted the position as our Auditor.

It was then decided that the end of our financial year should remain December 31 and that our Annual General Assembly should be held at Easter.

For further information: Adelaide/Nimbin Link-up Community P.O. Box 113, Glenside, S.A. 5065.

GAY PRIDE

(Gay Liberation Press/ANS) — "Gay Pride" has been part of the gay liberation repertoire since the movement's first days in Australia. In September 1973, "Gay Pride" came to the fore, being, if we are impressed with numbers, the most significant statement made by the movement here. In that month there were demonstrations of two to three hundreds in the major capitals, and a host of other minor but significant events that were the culmination of three months' efforts.

Apart from some benefits to the movement, intrinsic in this kind of mass action, I think that "Gay Pride" in 1973 and 1974 has been a wasted exercise in myth-making. More than anything else the gay liberation movement has undertaken, it was a manifestation of mutual masturbation among a group of male homosexuals who were adequately protected from the oppression that "Gay Pride" was supposed to counter.

The most immediate import of "Gay Pride" can be found in the 1973 Broadsheet that was largely written in Melbourne and Sydney, but produced solely in Sydney. It began:

"You as a homosexual male or female should be proud of your homosexuality. You should be as proud and as obvious as are heterosexuals about their heterosexuality."

But homosexuality is put down so much that most gays are... ashamed and scared to let the straight world know about their homosexuality.

We have to give support to each other against the many anti-homosexual abuses and acts camp people receive every day."

This is saying that gay pride is the positive aspect of our belief that we are not aberrant or sinful, and don't suffer because of our needs, but because, in this society, they are denied to us. By collectively celebrating our gayness we can free ourselves from self-hatred, the internalised penalty for having deserted manhood or womanhood. And in Sydney particularly, an attempt was made to link the internalisation of oppression with what were described as ghetto experiences — the bars and the beats.

But our immunity in fact is very seldom the result of feelings like gay pride, and is not something which has developed only within the context of politicised support groups such as gay liberation: It is a fundamental process of all support groups. The commonality of particular interests and needs within these groups provides very positive feedback for those interests, which to some extent reflects the workings of society as a whole. Thus a support group is a more immediate frame of reference for acceptability. Safe in its confines we are able to actively reject self-destructive knowledge about homosexuality. Gay pride is more accurately a consequence of our immunity rather than a cause. It celebrates the existence of the support group rather than gayness as such. In effect, "Gay Pride" glorifies the ghetto, be it gay liberation or the bar scene.

In principle, gay liberation has been very critical of the ghetto mentality. In practice we have shown ourselves willing to do away with the ghetto we find redundant, but almost anxious to promote our own ghetto with the adoption of gay pride as an acceptable tactic. It is like disowning the skeleton in the closet because "nowadays" such things are a little shameful. Particularly shameful skeletons are the bars we have visited, and the queens we have known.

Whatever the ghetto, it would be foolish to proscribe certain feelings of pride, and there may not be any justification for doing so in totality. The ghettos have saved us all, and still serve to protect what appears to be a precarious faith in the rightness of homosexuality per se. Indeed, as well as reinforcing and protecting our basic beliefs about homosexuality, it is quite possible that these beliefs had their origin in the ghetto experience.

Gay Pride, however, is a specific advertisement for ourselves and our movement. Admittedly, most actions undertaken by gay lib will attract some attention. Certainly we can get the attention of those closely associated with us, sometimes that of the media, and so we can gain the attention of those who are far removed. The very existence of organised groups of homosexuals has this quality and is a challenge, but does not have the same ideological ramifications as does Gay Pride. A tactic designed and adopted on this basis alone implies our ideological support for a strictly defined interface between gay and non-gay. It is the us/them game which is a matter of selectively accepting knowledge about the other and selectively propagating and believing knowledge about self. Objectification of this sort is not necessarily a bad thing for gays, in that those who control it do gain certain rewards. Perhaps it is possible to gain acceptance for homosexuality in this way, and in a relatively short time. By collectively attempting to formalise the demarcation of gays from straight we can neutralise the threat we pose to the system overall. By tacitly agreeing to observe the rules of role behaviour, we pave the way for these rules to be amended in order to accommodate ourselves. At the moment, we have little to lose. It may be that in the future homosexuals will have a substantial interest in maintaining a role system.

To date we have acknowledged the relationship between role systems and oppression. We have attempted to articulate this in such a way that the tactics we employ not only negate the praxis of sexism as it affects us but challenge the structuring of society by roles in any form. Gay Pride has to some extent brought about a change, in that when we now articulate our experience it seems that we see ourselves as being

It would be useful, in Australia, to look at those multinationals which have branches here and are diligently elaborating their own wages and industrial relations policies. For example in oil, autos and aluminium.

In some instances, cash flow figures are available. In others, they can be very safely assumed, bearing in mind the common approach of such companies over a period of time, the publication of net profit figures and the rough two to three times multiplier for cash flow as a ratio of net profits which comes from the figures supplied by Levinson of the ICF.

ASIAN NEWS COULD BE TRUTH HAZARD

(New Journalist/ANS) — Whether he is a resident foreign correspondent or a journalist merely passing through, the overseas newsman is likely to fall into the trap of having to rely in the main on the local media if he is to write a sufficient number of stories for an apparently insatiable editor back home.

The dangers in doing so may have been exaggerated in Sam Lipski's account (New Journalist, May) insofar as coverage of Washington — or Canberra, for that matter, by non-Australians — is concerned. For while liberalism or conservatism or any of the other isms may colour news reports in the local media of the United States of Australia, the risks of sending home distorted despatches would certainly seem minuscule in comparison to having to depend on the local media in many parts of Asia.

The problem is, in many cases, the foreign correspondent assigned to an Asian city usually has no happier alternative. There is, for one, the problem of language.

Rarely are foreign correspondents conversant with the major local language or with any of the other hundred different dialects. And even if they do speak the local language, an ingrained Asian wariness about foreigners effectively precludes a getting down to the nitty-gritty of hoped-for, in-depth interviews. But even if these obstacles are surmounted, too much time may be wasted in personally tracking down stories that may turn out eventually valueless.

A certain dependence, and sometimes dangerous overdependence, on the local media is the eventual, inevitable result. A foreign correspondent, if he must meet the often daily requirements of his newspaper, soon faces up to the fact he has absolutely no other choice.

To read on the country of his assignment, it is normal that the foreign journalist should at least scan all the local papers and watch the news and public affairs programmes on television. As a Filipino journalist in Australia, I have done just these; and much as I have deplored in the past the existence of "instant experts" who passed through Manila briefly and were overnight know-it-alls on Philippine affairs through a rapid reading of the local newspapers and an interview or two with some ranking government officials, I was slipping dangerously into the same trap.

But there is not so much a problem (I think) in a Filipino journalist who, with limited time, must depend on the Australian media as in an Australian journalist who must, and certainly should not, depend on the Philippine media.

The same situation probably exists in other dictatorial and semi-dictatorial states throughout Asia but I here only write of the Philippine condition and its media malaise.

When President Ferdinand E. Marcos placed his country under martial law on September 21, 1972, there was none of the ominous rumbling of tanks or the sound of gunfire. The takeover of absolute

power in the Philippines by the ruling President was achieved in what could be called a bloodless coup by the person in power himself. (This incidentally, should indicate that while there had been instances of armed opposition to Marcos and his army in some areas of the country, there was no real rebellion in the Philippines, nor an imminent danger of one, which were the President's announced reasons for declaring martial law.)

Quickly closing down newspapers and other periodicals, as well as radio and television stations, the President's Armed Forces simultaneously rounded up outspoken members of the Opposition, of the media, and of activist student groups, as well as plain citizens who had somehow incurred the President's ire; if no enmity, at some time in the past.

Many of those arrested by the military have since been released on the promise of "good conduct" and today there are at least three major Philippine newspapers, five television channels and a goodly number of radio stations in operation.

The impression that the Marcos regime is trying hard to create is that things are so much better now than before and that what he calls "responsible" media now exist.

The whole of it is of course a sham, and unfortunate is the foreign journalist who takes the Philippine media today at their word. (To the credit of many foreign correspondents in Manila today, they have not — and have run the risk, as the Associated Press' Max Zeitlin did, of being "detained" (a euphemism for being trundled off to a military gaol) by the army or being literally kicked out of the country.) The risks are not near as great today for correspondents of non-Filipino citizenship (the government-controlled Media Advisory Council was "prevailed upon" not to bring charges against Zeitlin) since the Marcos martial law regime still seeks to deceive the world that all's right with the Philippines.

Foreign correspondents, Malacanang (the President's palace) announced, could transmit anything they wished outside the country. I have since heard that despatches sent from Manila by Sally MacMillan of the Daily Telegraph were never transmitted by the cable company; Ms MacMillan had been with the Whitlam party that visited Manila in February.

Today's supposedly "free but responsible" media in the Philippines are certainly by no means free. All the major media are owned by the President himself through dummy groups or by the President's cronies. All journalists must write in accordance with the objectives of Mr. Marcos's New Society, i.e., write propaganda for the Marcos dictatorship, or else be blacklisted and thrown out of work forever in their chosen profession, if not summarily "detained."

Even before martial law was declared, the Philippines Daily Express was already largely admitted as being Marcos-owned. Although the President's name does not appear in its statement of ownership, the major stockholders as listed in its registration papers are all Marcos cronies. The Express was the only Filipino daily that resumed publication the day after martial law was announced and has since branched out into evening and Tagalog editions and into sports and general-interest weeklies.

Soon, a new morning paper, the Times Journal, began publication. Not only was it owned by another group of Marcos cronies but it had the galling temerity to pass itself off as a continuation of the highly-respected Manila Times, which had been closed down and whose publisher, Joaquin Rocas, as well as various columnists and journalists on the staff had been gaoled.

Subsequently, the Manila Daily Bulletin resumed publication as the Bulletin Today. The Bulletin's owner and publisher is General Han Menzi, a Presidential aide.

In the magazine field, a new general-interest weekly, Focus Philippines, quickly hit the streets. Its editor is Kerima Polotan Tuvera, the official biographer of the President's wife. The editor's husband, Juan Tuvera, is a former journalist who had even before martial law become a Presidential Assistant with offices in Malacanang. The first issues of Focus were

in fact prepared in the Presidential Palace, causing its first managing editor, who had been prevailed upon to take the position, to resign.

Similar ownership situations exist in radio and television, as any foreign journalist in Manila will eventually discover. As far as the local news agency is concerned, the Philippine News Agency has been set up by no less than the President's Department of Information under Secretary Francisco Tatad.

With the Philippine media thus tightly controlled by the Marcos government, the presentation of news reports is understandably thoroughly selective. Not only are reports adverse to the Marcos government completely suppressed, but the Philippine media have gone along with the Marcos regime in creating favourable but spurious stories. An example of each should suffice.

Although the localised Muslim insurgency in Mindanao and Sulu had been going on for some time, it was not being reported in the Manila papers as it could show that the Marcos government was not capable of coping with the situation. Only when Zeitlin started to write about it for international release, and the Arab countries began to express concern over the killing of Muslims, did the government-controlled press finally acknowledge the existence of the problem in an obvious attempt to explain to the Arab nations that there was no government genocide campaign against the Muslims.

The Philippines could in fact be in the throes of actual rebellion without newspaper readers having the slightest inkling that imminent bloodshed was knocking at their door.

When Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka of Japan was to visit the Philippines in January, he specifically requested that only the simplest of rites mark his arrival. The President, however, wanted to capitalise on the Prime Minister's visit, and set out to have massive and pompous welcoming ceremonies — before Mr. Tanaka's arrival — recorded on video-tape. When Mr. Tanaka arrived, the requested simple ceremonies were held, but the country's television audiences were regaled with the extravagant welcoming ceremonies that had resulted from careful editing of the videotapes of both the spurious and the actual rites. Mr. Tanaka's visit after all lent some legitimacy to the martial law regime. The subsequent newspaper reports of the "grand event" were equally spurious.

For a foreign correspondent to thus depend on the Philippine media as a source for his own despatches is fraught with peril.

Fortunately, English is spoken in the Philippines (it is one of the official languages) and English-language journalists will not have extreme difficulty in keeping an ear open to the sound of truth no matter how softly and stealthily uttered.

The local media can certainly open up leads and new avenues for journalistic exploration. But to depend on the local media to a large extent in the Philippines or in any other country in a similar situation is certainly foolhardy, to say the least.

Raymond Javier.

GERMAN SECURITY

INTENSIFICATION OF POLICE SECURITY THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

Hiltrup-Westfallen (PNS/ANS) — The police research academy at Hiltrup-Westfallen announced on July 1 that it is offering up to six prizes of 5,000 marks each (ca. 860 pounds) for outstanding contributions towards the practice 'in all spheres' of 'inner security'. Entries, to be written in German, must be in by December 1, 1974. The competition is open to anyone who is or has been involved in higher education: all entries must be accompanied by a reference from the relevant education authority, plus a curriculum vitae. Prizewinners are obliged to submit their work for publication by the academy and their names will be

published in the academy periodical and in specialist texts in the field of inner security.

Since the arrests of the Baader-Meinhof Rote Front Armee group in 1972, West Germany's police force has been rapidly expanding its security network as well as its paramilitary powers. Each of the eleven Laender (counties) has its own political police branch. The Vrfassungsschutz (unit for the defence of the constitution) is a national police organisation that investigates whatever it considers 'anti-constitutional', collating information that is received from the Laender. It is public knowledge in West Germany that the political security police of the Laender have lately adopted frequent use of the tactic of infiltrating demonstrations, in disguise, to collect evidence on demonstrators. Other evidence of a step-up in police security activities include a recent spate of attempts by security police to buy off left wing activists so that they pass on information on their colleagues. The county and national security police respectively work in unison with the newly formed and armed action units of the MEK, and the Bundesgrenzschutz unit for the protection of the borders of the republic.

Information Dienst, 6, Frankfurt, Homburgerstr 36.

PRISONERS ASSAULTED IN WEST GERMAN JAIL

Mannheim (ANS/ID) — Otto Worm, a prisoner in Mannheim jail, issued a statement on June 29 saying that two other prisoners, Stacy Hata, an American, and Robert Williams, an Englishman, had recently been beaten up by five paid thugs. Worm sent a copy of the statement to the American and British consulates.

According to Worm, the thugs entered the cell of the prisoners at 10.30 pm on June 2. They then "brutally tortured" the prisoners, using truncheons to assault them. Worm adds: "the prisoners are both weak men. This is a particularly alarming case of the now common abuse of prisoners in West Germany because it obviously occurred as a result of orders from above." He also states that a prisoner at Mannheim was recently beaten to death by men from this same hired "commando" force.

The Prisoners Advice Bureau in Frankfurt (Gefangenrat Frankfurt) has charged the Mannheim authorities with inflicting grievous bodily harm on prison inmates. Gefangenrat Frankfurt is made up of prisoners, ex-prisoners and their relatives. Informations-Dienst, 6 Frankfurt 1, Homburgerstrasse 36, West Germany.

FRENCH CORRECTION

Paris (PNS/ANS) — On Wednesday, June 26, about thirty prisoners from the 'La Sante' prison refused to go back to their cells after their exercise period; some climbed on the roof of the main building while others remained in the yard to voice their demands.

This demonstration is part of the wave of protest that is shaking the prison system in France. The prisoners at 'La Sante' are demanding more exercise, application of the law concerning parole, respect for the prisoners, improvement of the food, and less restrictions during visiting hours. One prisoner at 'La Sante', Patrick Noulet, has been on hunger strike for a month demanding the right to free reading; the other prisoners supported this demand also.

A group of people from Liberation and the Comité d'Action des Prisonniers (CAP), who witnessed the demonstration from the roof of a neighbouring building, report that soon after the beginning of the protest, a police squad invaded one section of the yard and used their 'usual methods' to drag the prisoners there back to the cells. Some remaining protestors returned voluntarily to their cells after two hours, while others slit their wrists before being removed from the roof by the police.

A dossier issued by the Defence Committee for the Prisoners, a copy of which was sent to the French president, reports that since the beginning of the year there have been ten suicides and sixty serious attempts at suicide in French prisons.

HUNDRED-FOLD BREAD

MINAMATA MOVING TO TOKYO?

(IP/ANS) — Is the "Minamata disease" spreading to Tokyo? The disease, which causes deformities, convulsions, deafness, blindness, and death, first appeared in the Japanese village of Minamata in the 1950s. Only years later was it discovered that the disease was actually mercury poisoning caused by wastes that a factory had dumped into a local stream. There are 428 officially recognised victims, 69 of whom died as a result of the poisoning.

Before any of the Minamata villagers were stricken, the symptoms of the disease were observed in the village cats, who ate fish from the mercury-polluted waters. In the last year, Tokyo veterinarians have reported a sizable number of similarly affected cats, all of them normally fed on fish purchased in Tokyo stores. Veterinarian Sengoku Kasai has tested fifty such cats and found that all of them had high concentrations of mercury in their fur, intestines, and brains.

One cat, which had a level of 23 parts per million of mercury in its fur — compared with less than 10 in normal cats — has given birth to a total of sixteen kittens. Twelve of the kittens died within days of their birth; one of the remaining four later lost all control over its legs; and the other three developed leg deformities, became deaf, and suffered convulsions.

An official of the city government's environmental protection agency has tested human residents and found further evidence of mercury contamination in fish. His figures showed that the average Tokyo resident has 8 parts per million of mercury. Persons working in fish markets have 10.7; workers who handle raw fish in restaurants have 14.8; and tuna fishermen have 19.9 parts per million.

LEE'S DEMOCRACY

ARRESTED IN SINGAPORE

(IP/ANS) — The Singapore government announced, June 21, that thirty persons, alleged to be "members of the underground Malaysian National Liberation Front", had been arrested. Although the government did not release their names, it is known that M.T.T. Rajah, a lawyer who often defended leftists, and three staff members of a Chinese-language newspaper were among them.

PRG BULLETIN

INDOCHINA NEWS BULLETIN PUBLISHED

London (PNS/ANS) — An Indochina News Bulletin has started publication as a continuation of the work of Indochina Solidarity Committee. A trial issue was published in June and covers recent proposals for peace by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, internal democracy in North Vietnam, and the departure of the PRG from the Joint Military Commission. It also mentions the fact that the Cambodia Press Agency announced in May that there were 3,500 US military advisers in Cambodia disguised as civilians.

The Bulletin is available from 84 Claverton Street, London SW1. Subscription: \$1 per year, \$2 for libraries and overseas.

Refectory Manager, Gordon Fish



G. Fish is the new refectory manager. He is 36 years old, ex Navy caterer and comes to the Union direct from Melbourne University Union.

Frustration with management at Melbourne caused Gordon to look to Adelaide for job satisfaction.

He is impressed with management here, saying he has been given a very free hand. This is possibly due to the fact that the Adelaide Union refectory has been managed entirely without any system or records until now. There have been no costing procedures and no staff records.

"I'm not there to cheat the student. I'm there to run the place at a break-even point."

This abysmal situation — in which the refectionaries could be running at massive losses, does not unduly perturb the new manager — who sees it as a challenge. His training has enabled him to come into such a situation and act as a new broom.

Well, will there be more price increases? Eventually there'll have to be.

Since Gordon has been here the wages bill has increased by thousands. But by January he shall know where the refectionary is making, and where losing money, and what are the operating costs, and it will be possible to plan certain lines on catering which will show a profit — or at least break even.

Gordon has autonomy in all management decisions except price increases, which are a board decision. He would like prices control to take advantages of fluctua-

tions in the market — so there would be a daily adjustment in prices according to refectionary costs. The Melbourne Union allowed their Director of Catering Services this control and benefitted accordingly.

The flexibility required by such a system might not appeal to some patrons. Gordon cites the example of the Union catering service in Melbourne: when the cost of avocados and tomatoes become prohibitive — one drops them from the menu until they are again viable. Drop sausages?

Existing plant in the new refectionary has been criticised as being inadequate and badly planned. Gordon is quick to point out that on the whole the layout is good, but there is a paucity of stockpots (for stews, soup, vegetables) and there is no oven on the ground floor apart from the bakery oven. Gordon says the flow-pattern is excellent and design is good, but there appears to have been some mismanagement in initial catering specifications at the time of writing the architect's brief. For example, there is no deep-freeze.

"If you want to increase revenue you don't only fall back on price increases. You work on cost plus margin."

There appears to have been some board inadequacy in the past — and possibly there may be in the future? For instance, what has been the role of independent experts and consultants in the planning process to date?

Gordon Fish explains that the refectionary management board is presently in need of expert guidance not only in equipment decisions, but also in policy-making.

One of the consistent criticisms levelled at the refectionary management has been in the field of policy and forward planning. Gordon Fish agrees that a managerial consultant to the board could ease his task.

"At present refectionary is losing money. Next year we'll be looking at liquor, and probably be able to make up losses from liquor."

There have been no stores and stock systems in the past, no time-clocks for staff, no costing procedures. These innovations are managerial by-words yet they have not been operative in the management of the refectionaries. When a time-clock was suggested (to keep track, somehow, of the galloping wages bill) the board reacted violently to de-humanising influences of the new, industrial totalitarianism!

What Gordon Fish intends is to find out how the system runs now and at what cost, and then to change it into an efficient economical operation. Last year the refectionary only broke-even because it was able to cover a \$9,000 loss with a \$9,000 cover from the previous year's retained earnings.

The refectionary management board is appointed from Union Council.

The new Council is presently re-constituting the board for 1974-75.

This could be the time to change the status quo, to inject new life into the refectionary by insisting upon a change in the constitution of the board.

R. O'G

The Australian Union of Students Medical and Hospital Scheme

will be operational next year — after some 4 years' attempts to introduce it we have finally succeeded — given help from Hugh Hudson.

The scheme will provide full Hospital and Medical cover for all students and spouse under the age of 30 at a cost of approximately one-third of usual commercial rates.

ELECTION OF UNDERGRADUATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Nominations for two vacant positions have been received from:
Phillip E. Broderick
James T. Hyde
Alexander C. McFarlane
Anne E. Simmons

ELECTION OF UNDERGRADUATE MEMBERS OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Nominations for seven vacant positions have been received from:
Ralph C. Bleechmore
Jonathon R. Bray
Ian G. Forbes
Ruth F. Hayes
Alan R. Jamieson
Peter A. Jarrad
Duncan N. Reilly
Leo J. Reynolds
Fiona H. Wallace

The appointed day for both elections is 23 October. Voting papers and background material will be mailed to each member of the undergraduate body. Voting papers may be lodged any time between their receipt and the appointed time on 23 October.

HOYTTS CINEMA 3

Fri.-Sat. 11-12 October BEN HUR (G) \$1.15 Admission

adelaide university dramatic society presents



at university little theatre
8 pm oct. 3, 4, 5 th. book at allans
8 pm tickets \$2
10, 11, 12 th. students \$1

THIS IS ABOUT HOW YOU'D LIKE YOUR CAMPUS TO CHANGE



Background

The focal point of Adelaide University is the Barr Smith Lawn Area. University Committees are already planning its development with intentions to start in December 1975. Present and future Adelaide University students for whom this planning should benefit must be given the opportunity to advise on its development.

For the average student, who would no doubt take these grounds for granted, there is now an opportunity to offer ideas, opinions and plans. Included below is a sketch (to scale) of the University Grounds with areas for possible development shaded in.

What Area is under review

The University Act charges the University Council with the responsibility of developing the Grounds. However, the Council has set up a Sites and Grounds Committee to investigate possibilities. There is one student representative (Bob Walsh, Vice President S.A.U.A.) on this Committee. This committee has agreed to investigate jointly with the University Union, of which every student is a member. Particularly in view of:

- the close proximity of these grounds to the Union facilities & buildings
- the need to include students, as future beneficiaries, in the planning of the University.

Initial Development

The whole area surrounding the Barr Smith Lawns can potentially be developed. Thus any student submitting plans should keep in mind the area as a whole. There is however a prelude to the total development. The immediate concern is to decide on the development of the court outside the Wills refectory (see diagram). This area must however be developed as part of a total concept rather than taking a piece-meal approval.

Alternative uses already suggested are:—

- vending machine area in the ANZ Bank
- health-food store
- coffee shop; to be open for Barr Smith Library hours.

(Keep in mind that a pharmacy and offices will be located upstairs).

Refectory board proposal

The Refectory Board of the Union have submitted plans, included below, for the development of the Wills Refectory Area. The photographs show the specific area involved.

The Board propose that:

- the area outside the Wills Refectory be converted into an open air terrace for outdoor eating purposes.
- the ANZ bank wall be rebuilt to accommodate a coffee shop that would remain open for students during Barr Smith Library hours.
- that the remaining windows be converted to French doors to open out onto the terrace.
- that the indoor Refectory area become a fast-food service section; e.g. hamburgers and toasted sandwiches.

Who's Responsible for the Decision

Students interested in submitting suggestions may use the sketch supplied to draft plans. Also provided is a cut-out which you may complete with opinions or suggestions. Leave it at the Students Office (S.A.U.A.) or Union. These submissions will be then taken into consideration jointly by the Union and Sites and Grounds Committee.

The Union intends to set up a scale model display to show the alternative uses suggested during early 1975. The decision must be made by mid 1975.

How would you like to see the University Grounds developed? (Areas Indicated).

Development of the University Grounds University Union. (shaded areas shown on sketch) in particular

Contribute your ideas, suggestions, plans, visions, for its development. Your student successors may benefit from your insights.

Do you take the University Grounds for granted?

Submission on: Development of the University Grounds (shaded areas shown on sketch) in particular the Wills Refectory and outside Court.

Do you agree with the Refectory Board Proposal? Yes/No

Do you agree with the alternative suggestions made in this article? Yes/No

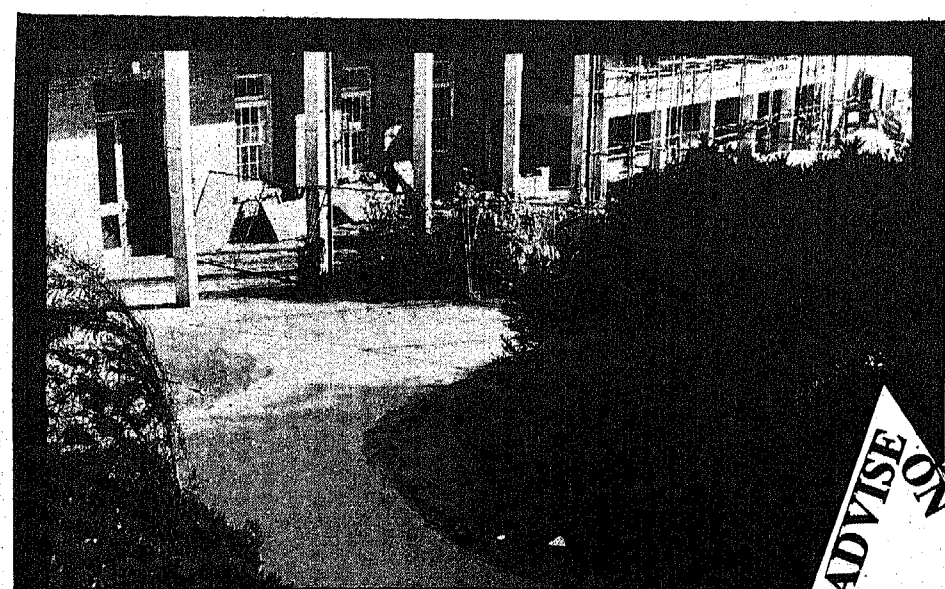
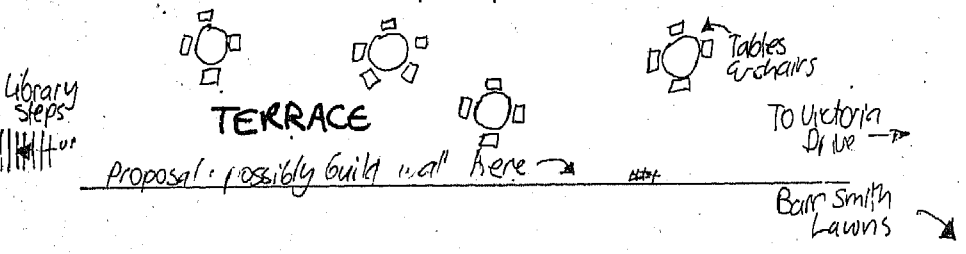
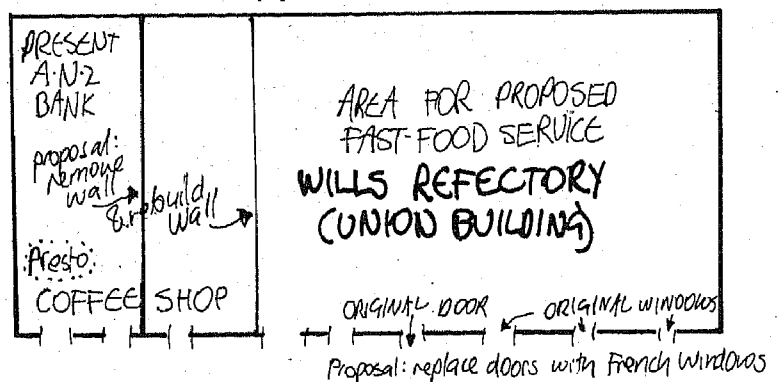
If Yes, which one(s)

What are your personal opinions/suggestions/plans regarding University Ground development?

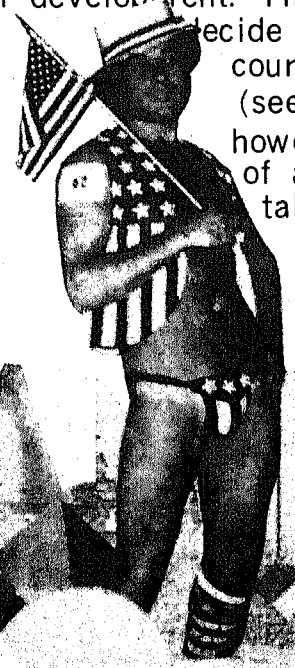
Students are asked to submit ideas on the possible uses of the Wills Refectory and outside court.

Complete and hand in at the Students Office (S.A.U.A.) or

REFECTORY BOARD PROPOSAL

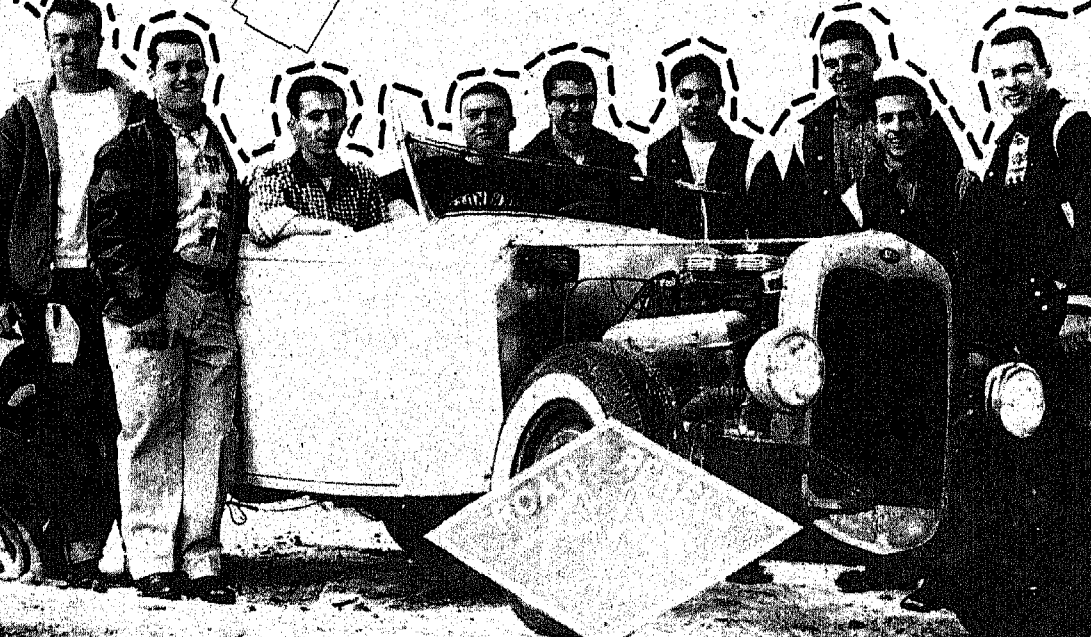
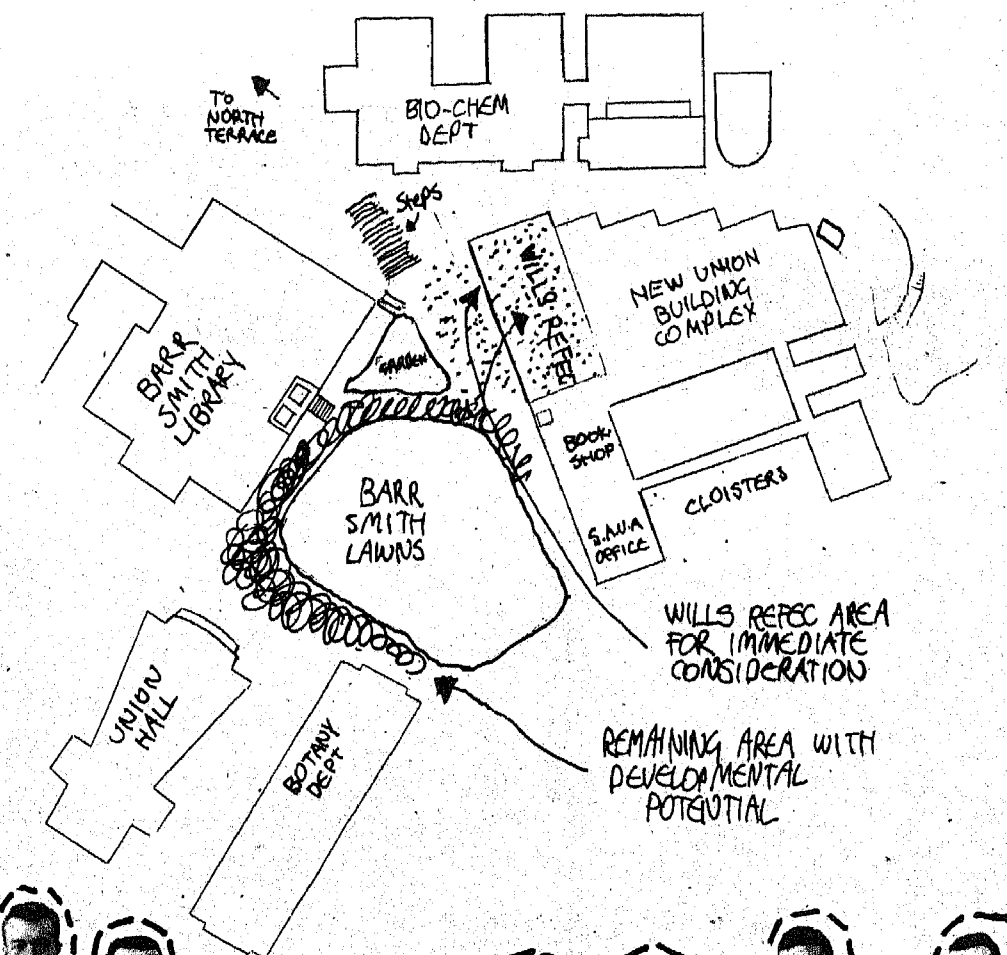


STUDENTS ASKED TO ADVISE ON UNIVERSITY GROUND DEVELOPMENT



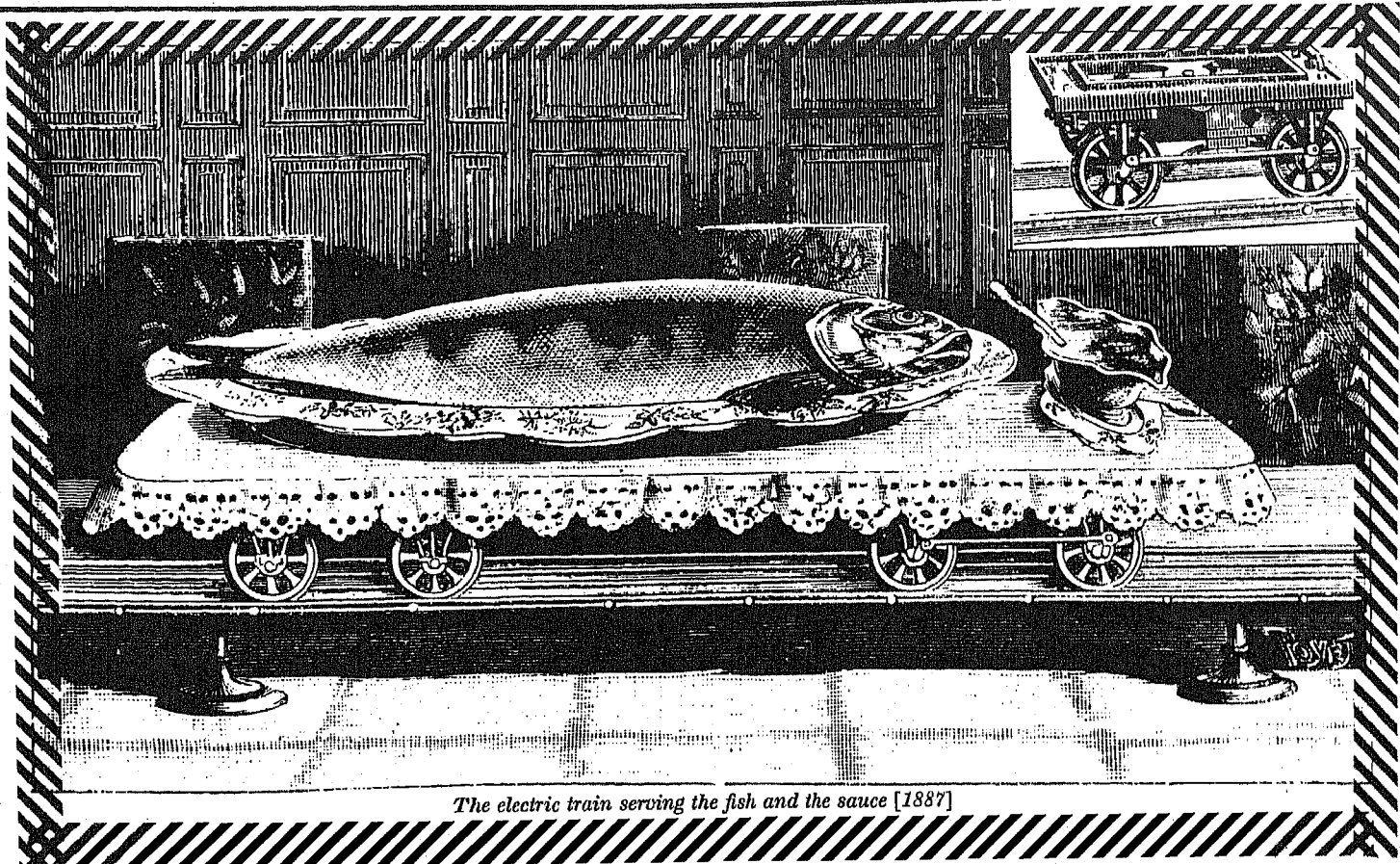
YOUR BIG CHANCE

Work, work, work. Susan's Daddy is going to write.



Doug, Beattie, Ken Van Ostenbridge, Rudy Samenek, Bob MacCaffrey, Mike Siabarro, Bob Karcharski, Joe Marone, Jim Macfarlan, Bruce Roykiewicz, Wayne McKay and Lucky.

Refectory



The electric train serving the fish and the sauce [1887]

For the past two years eating conditions on the campus have been crowded. Only those now in third year can remember what it was like to have a choice of three Refectories from which you could obtain a meal. Since that time scaffolding has porcupined the Union area and the 12 o'clock construction hands lunch-break whistle has been an accepted sound.

The Union rebuilding programme is at present scheduled to cost \$4,500,000. Stage II which is due for completion at the end of this year will cost in the vicinity of one and a half million. Beset by strikes, material shortages and shortage of skilled labour has meant the following delays in completion dates.

	Due Initially	Rescheduled
Helen Mayo Refectory	February	Opened June not fully until end of August.
Other Refectories and Bistro	July	Lucky if open November

Because of cramped facilities, whilst perhaps the Cellar has been doing a "roaring trade" in terms of numbers, the Refectory trading figures have been down 15% on pre-rebuilding years. It will not be until third term that the Refectories after a two year lapse will begin to start operating successfully.

What has made life extremely difficult for the catering staff in trying to keep costs down, can be categorised into two primary factors:

a) the stupendous rise in kitchen staff wages in the past three years; practically a 100% increase in that time; racing neck and neck with increased food costs. The latest rise of \$15,000 (i.e. two increments, one on 1st July and the other most probably in September) will cost the Refectories a further \$13,000 loading. On top of a trading deficit of \$6,000 for the first half of this year.

b) The fact that our Refectories have been ordered by Union Council that they cannot make a loss over this triennium means that the increased deficit has to be absorbed by price rises.

No doubt you did groan as you saw the price tags change last week, yet, before you grumble compare the following prices with uptown.

List of Items	Refectory	Uptown
Sandwiches — Ham	24c	34c
Beef	24c	26c
Others	increased by 1c (way below recommended price)	
Sandwich extras	2/4c	3/8c
Buns	9c 10c 14c	
Doughnuts	20c	
Pikelets	20c	
Hot dishes	45c 48c	90c
Poultry dishes	60c 70c 75c 65c	90c
Fish	65c	
Chipped Potatoes	20/22c	
Salads	55c	
Sweets	21c 23c 25c	
Toasted Sandwiches	25/30c	32/40c
Omelettes		
Tea	10c	15c
Coffee (mug)	15c	22c
Coffee (Espresso and Capuccino)	18c	25c
Milk Shake	21/25c	
Cottages Drinks	cheaper than uptown	
Orange Juice	13c	
Dairy Cup	12c	

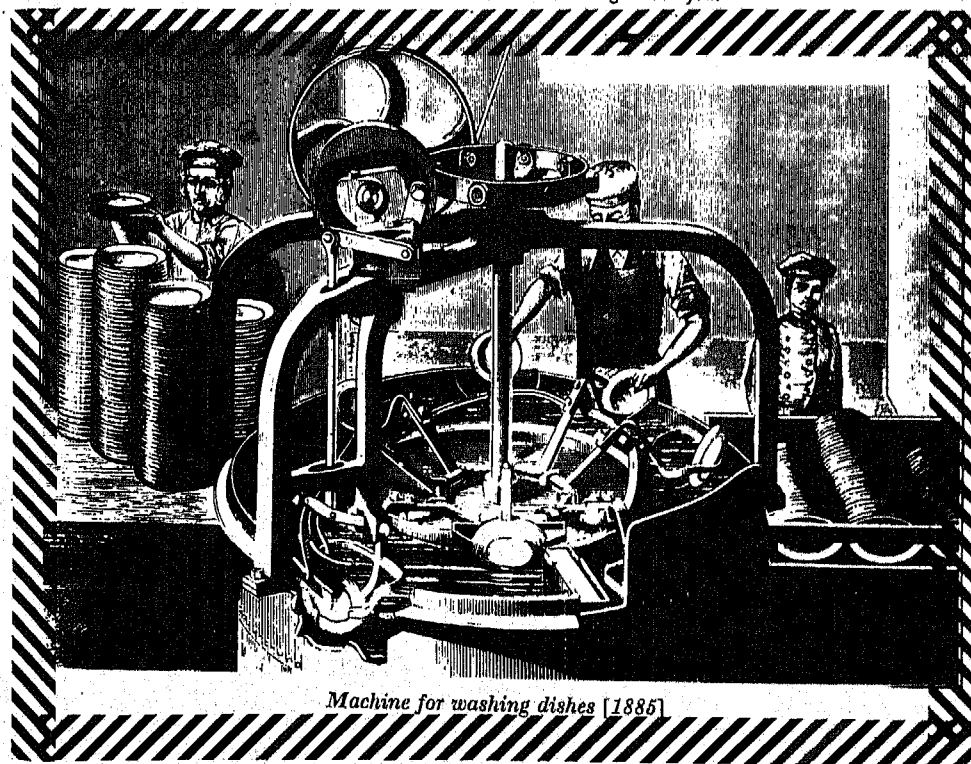
It can be seen by these figures — "uptown" represents the Catering Association's recommended prices — that whether you like it or not the Refectory is cheaper.

The Refectory Board like everyone else has been annoyed at these inordinate delays in construction; especially the delay in the operation of the new "bistro" where students will be able to go at night with a "friend" and have a grill and some wine on a night out. Yet, what perhaps is more frustrating is that not until the new Refectories come into operation, will the concept of "outside catering" start to be a realistic profit maker for the Union. When this does happen the guiding principle of no profit (i.e. thou shalt breakeven) will still remain, however, all profits from "after hours" conventions and functions will be ploughed back into subsidise the cost of student food prices during University hours. Such an enterprise should in a few years build up into a million dollar turnover figure.

So, when you have a "bitch" in the meal queue tomorrow remember that the reason why costs have gone up is because the workers' wages have gone up. Long live the workers!

ALEC GRAEME-EVANS
Member,
Refectory Management Board

P.S. If any student feels the workers' don't deserve their payrise leave your name at the Students' Association Office and a tour of the kitchens will be arranged for you.



Machine for washing dishes [1885]

NOTE: This article was received from Mr. Graeme-Evans at the end of July. It was held-over for an intended planning edition and as this appears to be it, here it is. No apologies to the author. We are not happy about being used as a vehicle for committee members to justify their committees' ill-directed management.
Ed.

TRAVEL AWARDS

for

United States
July 1, 1975 —
30 June 1976.
Details from
Academic Registrar.

Malting & Brewing Course — Diploma

Ballarat School of Mines and Industries

Details:
G. W. Barrell Esq.,
C/- The School of Mines etc.
Lydiard Street South
Ballarat. 3350.
Victoria.

Voting

for

Council & Faculty-Reps

October 23.

MEDLIN REPORTS



REPORT TO THE UNION AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION. 1973/ 1974.

1. The election conducted in July, 1973 for the membership of the first Union Council under the new Constitution resulted in the election of the following 15 members from the field of 41 candidates: — Mr. M. Andrew, Mr. I. Badman, Miss G. Birdsey, Dr. M. Chapman, Mr. M. Davis, Mr. C. Findlay, Mr. A. Graves, Mr. J. Hyde, Miss R. Longmire (now Mrs. R. Bradshaw), Mr. R. McGowan, Mr. J. Medcalf, Dr. H. Medlin, Miss R. O'Grady, Mrs. M. Osman and Mr. D. Wilson; on the subsequent resignation of Mr. Wilson a by-election saw the election of Mr. C. Marlin. The Council has met in 11 ordinary meetings and 2 special meetings and there has been 1 Union General Meeting. I was elected Chairman of the Council at its first meeting although I did my best to persuade a student, Mr. Graves, to accept nomination. I have never seen, and nor do I now see, any merit in a student *per se* as Chairman of the Council. On the other hand there is no reason why a student who possesses the necessary qualities of experience, balance, judgement, courage, capacity and the like should not serve the Union as Chairman of its Council. The Council elected Messrs. Graves, Chapman, McGowan and Short as Chairmen of the Planning and Development, Finance, House and Theatre Standing Committees respectively and these were ratified at a General Meeting. Mr. Short was co-opted as a voting member of the Council. Mr. C. Watts, Dr. F. Bloch and Mr. J. Hyde were elected Chairmen of the Refectory Management Board, Centenary Committee and Works of Art Committee respectively. Mr. Watts and Dr. Bloch were given Consultant status by the Council and Observer status was given to some 20 people. The late Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor Noel Flentje, was one of the Observers to the Council. We were all shocked by his sudden death and the Council solemnly resolved to express its condolences to Mrs. Flentje and to the rest of his family.

The Council affirmed its support for worker participation and involvement in the government of the Union and that such representation be by and from a common electorate within the Union. The Council also resolved that visitors to its open meetings be heard.

One of the earliest resolutions of the Council was to affirm its guarantee to the University that the non-voting members of the Council, namely the Registrar the Warden and the Honorary Treasurer, were in all other respects full members of the Council; and they have been so treated.

In selecting the membership of the Standing Committees the Council agreed that nominations need not be seconded and that individuals may nominate themselves. The Council agreed to all such nominations and all Council members, save one, have been involved in the governing sub-structure of the Union.

A significant change occurred with the abolition of nominees to the Theatre Committee by the Graduates' Union and by the Theatre Guild. The Council felt that the expertise previously provided by these bodies was now otherwise available to the Union which expressed its grateful thanks for the vital help given in the past. The action taken was an essential consequence of the facts that under the new Constitution the Union is an association of its members and that there are no longer any "constituent bodies" of any sort within the Union.

All candidates not elected to the Council were approached and invited to make submissions for the Council's consideration; none responded. I considered, and still consider, that to have been unfortunate because at least some of the electoral platforms (e.g. the need for a crèche) had much merit and I believe it not to be in the spirit of the new Constitution that only people elected to the Council should play a role in determining Union policy.

2. It was pleasing to see how quickly the new Council "shook down" into a responsible body. Understandably there were early uncertainties but "cheese-rolls" type items became both rare and matters for relief rather than tension. Nevertheless, I would like to indulge in some generalisations about the business of the Union. Both in the Council and in the Standing Committees the members have, quite properly in my opinion, held the professionals to be accountable and, again in my opinion, the professionals have acquitted themselves well. The work burdens have been different in the different areas. Things have been relatively simple for the Finance Committee with the shortage of funds but this can be expected to change within the next few years.

The House Committee can also expect to be more exercised following the completion of the building programme, and the consequential evolving need for the development of activities. The Planning Committee has already begun to address itself to a new group of problems following the short respite it won after the corporate planning of the extensions. Developments in and around the Theatre Committee are perhaps the most interesting and currently the most challenging. It has always been to the credit of the Union, in my opinion, that it has played such a leading part in the flourishing of the performing arts in South Australia. Historically and contemporaneously, drama and the theatre generate tensions, but tension of a very special sort. In the absence of creative tension, drama and theatre are dead; the Theatre Committee is grappling capably with a challenging problem thrown to it by the Union of "doing it ourselves" without outside aid. On the other hand there has, in my opinion, been a tendency for the Theatre Committee to concern itself increasingly with what are more properly managerial impedimenta, even on occasions to the point where the Council finds itself almost attempting to debate such issues. Some difficulties and uncertainties were experienced, for example, during the process of deciding, as has now been done, that the traditional 10% of gross income payable to the Union should be advanced to 15%. Another break with tradition has been the abolition of the distinction between amateur and professional outside users with respect to hiring charges, although the effects of this decision are to be watched closely. This might be a good point to say that, in my view, the Council can and should expect soundly reasoned advice on policy recommendations from its Standing Committees. On this point it is interesting that the Council has instructed that it expects the Refectory Board to function as a Board in the future, and there are signs that the Board is willing and able to do so; for example, a particularly delicate situation was handled by the Board with commendable skill and sensible compassion and the Council thanked and congratulated the Board on that work. In these circumstances and remembering the vital role of the Refectory in the Union it makes sense in my opinion to consider upgrading the status of the Refectory Board to that of a Standing Committee of the Council.

Early in its life this year, the Council resolved that its meetings would begin at 7.30 p.m. There is a Constitutional obligation that ten voting members (out of sixteen for 1973/74) are necessary to constitute a quorum and there have been occasions where the opening of the meeting was delayed awaiting the late arrival of a "tenth man." This quorum condition was imposed on the assumption that membership of the Union Council would be an honour and that it would be competitive among dedicated and devoted members of the Union. And so, in general, it has proved to be; the average attendance of voting members has been thirteen with an average of two apologies per meeting. Ex-officio members have either been in attendance or apologised for absence without exception; the Warden and the Secretary have attended all meetings.

3. Professor C. A. Hurst accepted the Honorary Life Membership offered to him for his long and distinguished service to the Union at the last meeting of the previous Council.

Honorary Life Membership has also been offered to Mr. and Mrs. McCubbin for the altogether remarkable and self-denying service that they have given to the Union since 1950. Even with the best will in the world it is not possible for latter-day Union members to comprehend the state of the Refectory when "the McCubbins" took it over; it is possible, however, for all of us to see what has been achieved in the last few years and to appreciate the firmness of the base established to meet the undoubted developments of the future. The gratitude of all Union members goes to Mr. and Mrs. McCubbin together with our best wishes for a long, peaceful and happy retirement.

4. The Union has made some staff appointments or re-appointments during the past year that should be noted.

With the need to stimulate and promote internal activity following the transfer of the South Australian Theatre Company from the Union Hall to the Festival Centre and with the coming into being of the Little Theatre and the Cinema the Union created the position of Theatre Manager. Its first incumbent is Mr. Charles Edelman who has had wide experience in the legitimate theatre, the academic study of drama and of Universities; his is one of the most challenging positions within the Union.

The House Committee has appointed Mr. C. R. Hay as House Supervisor. There will be a lot of working out to do in this area as demands increase for the exploitation of the facilities of the Union House. The Union intends to service the needs of its members in this as in other areas without recourse to authoritarian procedures and believes Mr. Hay to be ideally qualified to monitor this development.

Mr. G. Fish has been appointed Catering Manager to succeed Mr. McCubbin. Mr. Fish has the highest professional qualifications for this work and comes to us direct from a similar position with the Melbourne University Union. It is expected that Mr. Fish will contribute materially to the expertise of the management of the Refectory and the servicing of its Board and great things are expected of him.

A new Chef, Mr. John Keyte, started duties three months ago and this could also improve the range of menus available.

The Council has recently resolved that the office of Welfare Officer should continue and that the position should be offered to Dr. B. Teague for a further three year term on the completion of his first such term in February 1975. Dr. Teague has submitted detailed reports to the Council of his development of the Welfare function; Dr. Teague and the Council are both well aware of the back-log in this area and of the pioneering still to be done. Accordingly the Council has reserved the right completely to re-assess the position towards the end of Dr. Teague's second term.

The Bookshop Board has appointed Mr. R. Amundsen as Manager of the Bookshop following the deeply regretted death of Miss Ethel Payne who managed the Bookshop and its predecessor, the Bookroom, for over twenty five years. Mr. Amundsen has had wide experience in the book trade in general in New Zealand, England and in University bookselling in particular in New Guinea. He has already begun the exacting exercise of upgrading the stock by making intimate contact with the student and staff users of the Bookshop. Preliminary discussions have also been held in the Board on the establishment of an Adelaide University Union Press. The question is a complex one and has been deferred at least until the Bookshop has been stabilised following upheavals from ownership and managerial transfers and from dislocations due to the shifting of premises and building extensions. The University Council has appointed a committee to recommend terms of reference for an Ethel Payne Memorial Appeal. The University has now approved the terms of reference and the Appeal Committee is Mr. C. Lawton (Convenor), Mr. A. Gillissen and Dr. E. Fanning from the University and Miss R. O'Grady and Mr. G. Gibbs from the Union and I represent both the University and Union Councils. The Appeal should be launched soon and the proceeds will be used for providing reading help for disadvantaged children.

5. The Council noted the composition of the Bookshop Board and drew nominating bodies attention to the process of appointing Directors. On advice, Professor E. Russell and Mr. Bishop continue to be the nominees of the University Council and of the Graduates' Union respectively; the Council directed the shareholders (nominally the Warden and the Bursar) to appoint Mr. G. Gibbs and Dr. H. Medlin as its nominees; the Council also directed that Mr. Hyde and Mr. Pajic be Directors as nominated by the Students' Association; again on advice the Council directed that Dr. W. Prest (alternate Mr. A. Gillissen) replace Dr. G. Lewis on his retirement as the nominee of the Staff Association.

The newly constituted Council nominated for the first time members to be appointed to the University non-Collegiate Housing Board. Our members are Mr. A. Doman, Miss J. Packer, Miss F. Wallace and Mrs. I. Whitehead. The Board has now less than eighteen months left to the end of the present (1973-75) Triennium in which to establish the seventy two student places approved by the A.U.C.

6. A point of contact can be made here with the Centenary Celebrations of the University. The Bookshop and the Science Association (through the Adelaide University Book Exchange) have agreed to underwrite the printing of the history of the Union written under commission by Mrs. M. Finnis. It was hoped to have the book launched by March, then by August, but now in good time for the Christmas trade. Delay, equivocation, frustration, rising costs seem all to be in the nature of the exercise. However, the manuscript is now finished and cleared for publication. The illustrations have been selected and the format agreed on. The Secretary has now determined that quotations from the Griffin press continue to be competitive and there would appear to be no remaining obstacle to printing. The Bookshop has offered, and the Union has accepted, the services of Mr. Amundsen to advise on marketing and the like.

On a submission from the Union, the University gave a grant of \$6,500 to the Union for Centenary activities. The Council is conducting a without prejudice experiment in appointing Messrs. P. Broderick and G. Adam jointly as Activities Officer for 1974. The Council broke with tradition by making the Activities Officer answerable to it through a sub-committee of student members of the Council; the wisdom or otherwise of this is to be re-assessed at the end of the experiment. The funds are also being used to subsidise the organising of the 1974 A.U.S. Drama Festival by A.U.D.S., the publishing of Centenary Posters, an "anti-environment" creation, The Open-Day exhibition by the Modellers' Club, activities of the Post-Graduate Students' Association and, hopefully, some Sports Association activities.

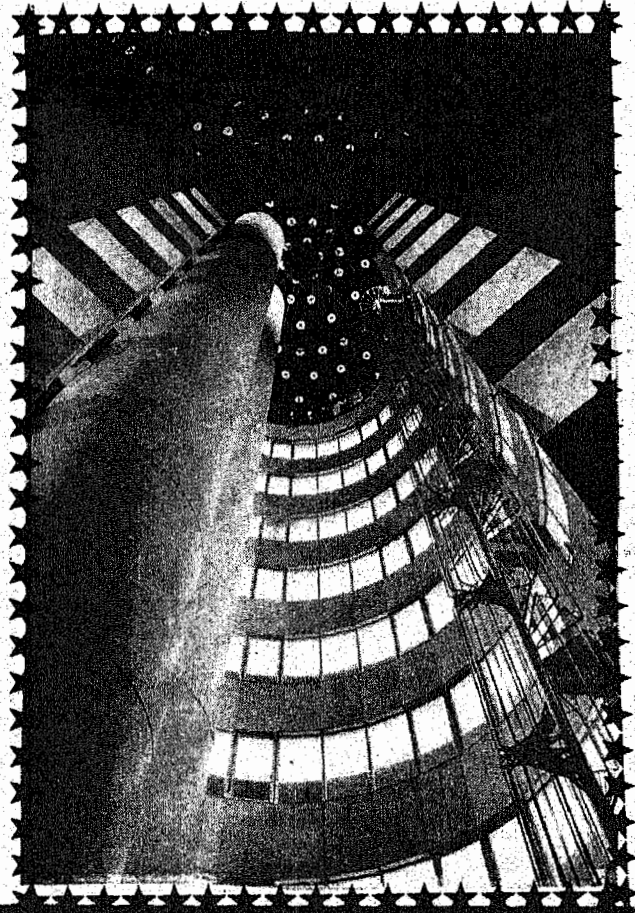
It is pleasing to see that Urban Systems have recommended, among other things, the closure of (part of) Victoria Drive, a suggestion that originated within the Centenary Committee of the Union.

A major contribution by the Union to the Centenary has been the publication of a special edition of the Union Diary. It has been generally accepted as highly commendable and the organising committee under the Secretary was warmly congratulated on its work which included meeting its deadlines. Certainly our Asian graduates appreciated the gesture by the Union of giving them a presentation copy. The batik painting presented by our Malaysian graduates to the University during the Centenary Asian Seminar has been handed over to the Union on loan for hanging in the Little Theatre. The painting is to be reproduced on the cover of the Proceedings of the Asian Seminar.

The Union played a part in the Centenary Open-Days and its alimentary facilities seem to have been appreciated by the public.

7. A major source of anxiety within the Union has been the tardiness of the progress of what has become known as "Major Redevelopment Stage II" especially in the face of escalating costs. Details of this are more properly part of the recently introduced calendar year Annual Report by the Warden, but there are some matters that deserve comment here. For the convenience of the builder, the building flow saw the Little Theatre in shape enough to be opened during the Festival of Arts. The official opening was performed by the Vice-Chancellor (Professor G. M. Badger) and celebrated during the opening by a discreet "streaker" and subsequently by a Footlights Club performance of "Snooked". The Union got its second Theatre Licence in sufficient time to offer the customary courtesies. Grateful thanks are due to Messrs. Middenway, Edelman and McGowan for their industry and imagination in achieving last minute respectability out of eleventh hour chaos. The Union has now been given a "Judicial promise" by the Licensing Court that at the appropriate time it will be granted a Club Licence for the Union House. This brings me to remark that yet once again the Union made overtures to the University of Adelaide Club ("The Staff Club") to shift itself into the Union. Questionnaires, surveys and so on seem so far to have come to opinion, for the Union to attract as many staff as possible habitually to use Union facilities. With the completion of the Union extensions it can be expected that the Union will compete aggressively for staff membership and patronage.

Even this year with no membership drive the non-student membership has risen to 132 graduates, 235 ancillary and academic staff. It would be unrealistic to expect that membership, including a Diary, will remain available at \$1.00 per annum when full facilities are available but the union has not yet debated the issue beyond the present continuing temporary position. The Union has, however, determined that there is a distinction between membership of the union on the one hand and the obligation of all students to pay the obligatory Statutory Fee on the other. The Union view is that any demitting of this fee by the University should only be done in consultation with the Union or under authority delegated to the Union by the University. Indeed that was the sense of the decision of a Special joint meeting of the Council and the Finance Committee endorsed by the University Council. The Union has further delegated this responsibility to the Welfare Officer or in his absence to the Warden with the final decision resting with the Council. A plea that a student does not make use of the facilities available is not a proper ground for reduction or waiving of the fee. One such plea during the year was rejected by the Council after a personal appearance by a student before the Council in an appeal against the endorsed decision of the Welfare Officer not to waive the fee in that particular case. The Council did, however, agree that the arguments put by the student during the appeal should be seriously considered.



Adelaide Aquarius

Applications are sought from tertiary students (or any relevant persons) to fill the positions on a board of Aquarius Festival Organisers. A co-ordinator(s) to oversee the Festival arrangements is also needed.

A Festival Co-ordinator will have a practically full-time job co-ordinating the board members. This non-paid position offers a potentially satisfying experience where the person concerned can exercise his ideas and expertise, plus gain insights and experience in the cultural scene. Any takers?

Organisation will be carried out by a board; each member will be responsible for a specific area or aspect of the Festival. Each board member therefore may co-opt a group to aid in programme planning. This group will then plan a comprehensive programme incorporating projects and ideas from affiliated campus and community (cultural) groups. The board will periodically give progress reports and prepare a detailed submission to A.U.S. January Council for financial backing.

Board positions that need to be filled are:

- Co-ordinator
- Treasurer
- Secretary
- Venues
- Accommodation
- Transport
- Food
- Publicity and Communication
- Music Folk
- Jazz
- Rock
- Classical etc.

possible board members for each type.

Art
Sculpture
Poetry
Writing
Dance

as above

Media
Craft
Technical Skills

● These board members would deal with the core of the Festival organisation.

Personal approaches or applications must be made before Friday 4th October (Friday 11th October at latest) 1974, and the first meeting of the board will be held in the 6th week of 3rd Term.

Apply to: Adelaide Aquarius Arts Festival
C/- KYM LUDVIGSEN
A.U.S. Regional Organiser
or Margaret Tudor
AUS Culture
C/o S.A.U.A. Office,
Adelaide University,
North Terrace, 5000.
(see Aquarius Feasibility Report, this edition).

The Union is particularly concerned with cases of hardship and part of the Welfare Officer's function is to direct needy students to loan facilities. The Union has also been active in attempting to persuade the Australian Government to accept all obligatory fees including the Statutory Fee as a legitimate Government subvention. The late payment of the "incidentals allowance" meant that early payment of the Statutory Fee could not reasonably be insisted on and the Union agreed to termly instalments in those cases. The Council deferred indefinitely a recommendation from the Finance Committee that there should be penalties for non-payment. On balance the Council accepted the argument that students would do the right thing without coercion and so it is proving to be.

The Union also supported the non-imposition by the University of penalties for late entry. 8. The Union supported the idea of a National Open University and made a small submission to the A.U.C., Committee to that effect. It is not yet known whether or not the Union will comment on the Interim Report on the Open University.

The Union also made a submission regarding the City of Adelaide Development Plan and special thanks are due to the Warden and to the Planning Committee.

There are a number of matters of importance still under discussion or being negotiated and they are:—

(a) The Union pioneered Health Services in Australian Universities but is now the only Union in Australia contributing directly to such a service. Relief from this financial burden is being negotiated with the University.

(b) The Union wants to play an active role in Site Development; it has presented preliminary plans to the University for development of the whole area of Union involvement and is negotiating for a period of one year to develop and submit an integrated site plan for the area of the Union Buildings, the Barr Smith Lawns, the Union Hall, the Union Steps and the environs of the Union Hall and the undergraduate Library.

(c) The Secretary and the Chairman of the Planning, House and Works of Art Committees attended the recent Union Conference in Canberra. Their reports are presently under consideration.

(d) The Union still has a live submission before the Staff Development Committee for approval of the position of Theatre Manager as a University subsidised office. That action was recommended by the Cornell Committee approved in principle by the University Council and included in the university's 1973-1975 A.U.C., Submission. The A.U.C.'s 5th Report referred to drama and the theatre as legitimate University activities and the Union submission has the endorsement of the University Performing Arts Committee.

(e) There have been recent movements of office staff within the Union and suggestions that, as elsewhere through the University, Professional Officers should have identifiable personal secretaries. I am pleased to see that the prevailing opinion in the Union is, as it should be through the rest of the University in my opinion, that this would be both undesirably bureaucratic and wasteful. The office staff continue to work, therefore, as a pool of amanuenses. This includes the services of a secretary made available during the year half time to the P.G.S.A., on the condition that there be no Union expense for the typing of these. Incidentally the Annual Report of the President of the P.G.S.A., made special mention of their gratitude to the Union staff for help given.

(f) The Council resolved, and affirmed, that the Chairmen of the Standing Committees would prepare regular press releases for the University media generally in order to keep Union members informed of developments. The idea is a good one but its application to date has been rather sporadic.

(g) The Council believes that the responsibility for the general cleaning and maintenance of the Union should be that of the University, and that the Union should only be responsible for that part that is a consequence of the special use of the buildings as a Union. The Warden is to co-operate with the Vice-Chancellor in the preparation of a special submission to the A.U.C., for a per-capita subsidy to the Union similar to that made available to Residential Colleges.

(h) Questions regarding a Pharmacy, Dental Service, location of the Union Shop and the A.U.S. Travel Bureau are still being considered. The Council has, however, agreed to subscribe to the A.U.S. Accident Fund from the beginning of 1974.

(i) Discussions have commenced between the Union and the Minister for Recreation and Sport (Mr. Broomhill) regarding a likely Campsite. It is hoped to get access to a site adjoining or involving a National Park. Discussions have also been held regarding the possibility of the transfer of a property in the Adelaide Hills to the University for the use of the Union.

(j) The Union has acquired through judicious and discriminating buying over the years a substantial art collection. Only one painting and some Swann sketches acquired this year but the Works of Art Committee has been addressing itself to the necessary maintaining, safeguarding and displaying of our works in the completed Union.

(k) The Council has decided that the ground floor replacement Refectory shall continue to be known as the "Helen Mayo Refectory" the "Wills" Refectory name will also be retained. The names of "Portus" and "Anna Menz" shall be suitably recognised. It has further decided that all other rooms, areas, spaces and so on shall be known by their function and that they shall not be given names.

(l) The Council has resolved, and has asked the University to endorse, that the Union is an autonomous part of the University; that the Union derives its continued existence from the Act of Parliament and that its Constitution is subject to endorsement and has been endorsed by the University Council; and that the authority of the Union to employ staff is part of the authority delegated to the Union by the University. The Council has re-affirmed that it wishes to be autonomous without being independent. This notion of autonomy within dependence is not too subtle to be understood in a University. Further it is unthinkable that the University would interfere in the internal affairs of the Union even if only because such bureaucratic interference would certainly be rebuffed and fail, but the real reason is more sophisticated. In my opinion, the Union has earned and enjoys and will continue to enjoy the confidence of the University.

The question has far-reaching industrial implications and unless resolved as the Union wishes also has frightening implications for individual members of the Council. (I am led to understand that one of the most distinguished of local Industrial Counsel has given it as his opinion that the Union view on this question is the correct one.)

The Council has authorised a submission to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor for consideration by the University's Solicitors and report before the final decision is made by the University Council.

(m) The Council has supported the Vice-Chancellor in the efforts being made by the University through the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee to maintain the number of overseas students in Australian Universities. Details and especially those deriving from the A.U.S. Submission to the Australian Government in "a new deal for foreign students in Australia" are still being debated.

(9) I believe that the democratic principles embraced by the new Constitution have worked well, and that once again the Union can demonstrate a model for University government. I am as aware as any that, with the end of the hostilities in Vietnam, the campuses have "gone soft"; some say that we are in the "eye of the storm" and that we should prepare for the next round of confrontations. I reject that argument and assert that the Union provides a unique forum within the University for the recognising, enunciating and hammering out of problems facing not only our microcosm but also the community at large. Attention perhaps should be drawn, however, to the small poll of ca 536 (6 p.c.) for the 1974 /75 Council Elections compared with ca. 1026 (11 p.c.) last year. It could be argued that the Council is doing what the members wish but personally hope to see the emergence of issues that will cause members to pay closer attention to the affairs of the Council.

10. This report is a collage of Union events during this 1973/ 1974 year gathered together without the benefit either of detailed research or of successive drafts. The Secretary did, however, provide me with a memory-jogging list of thirty-six topic headings including "I give up." The report attempts to include by anticipation all developments to the end of the present Council Year, namely, 2nd August, 1974. It has been a busy year and one of some moment. The Union continues to mature and its voice is increasingly heard and listened to in the Councils of the University and of the community at large. The Council and its Committees have worked hard, have prepared their cases well and most importantly have established a strong and responsible base for the future. I thank everyone involved for their self-denying participation in this effort, and particularly the members of the Council.

I also want to thank on your behalf the Vice-Chancellor, the late Deputy Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Academic Registrar, the Bursar, the Honorary Treasurer and all their staffs for the consideration given to the Union.

I also thank those listed in this report and those, hopefully few, whom I might have overlooked. Thanks and credit are also due to the membership-at-large of the Union and to the Union work-force all of whom have contributed so much in their own ways.

It would have been impossible for me to have taken on this job without the loyal support of the office staff, Judy Clark, Shirlee Ringrow, Elizabeth Mullin and Angela McKay, and I thank them all most sincerely.

Finally, I want to say how deeply indebted I am both on my own behalf and on yours to David and to Ralph, for their sense of purpose, for the creative imaginative wholly honourable way in which they have discharged their duties and for their personal friendship.

Thank you,

Harry Medlin
Chairman

Q. What is the World's biggest book? A. The Refec's collection of names of recipes.

AUS CONSTITUENT MAIL AUS CONSTITUENT MAIL

A.U.S. CONSTITUENT MAIL

- 1/9 Letter from I.U.S. recnile
- 2/9 Details or P.R.G tour
- 3/9 List of Education Resources at A.U.S.
- 4/9 Motions of August Council
- 5/9 Services News
- 6/9 Alternative News Service

A.U.S. CONSTITUENT MAIL

- 1/20/9. Letter re TFAS scheme.
- 2/20/9. Education News Letter.
- 3/20/9. Victorian Actions.
- 4/20/9. U.S. Bases News Letter.
- 5/20/9. Letter on Flinders struggle.
- 6/20/9. News Sheet on Flinders struggle.
- 7/20/9. Letter on U.S. Dept. of Defense Research in Australia.
- 8/20/9. Minutes of S.A. Regional Conference.
- 9/20/9. P.R.G. Itinerary.
- 10/20/9. Media Releases from 1) Aust. Aid against Foot & Mouth Disease in Indonesia. Aust. Development 2) Wheat for Bangladesh. Assistance Agency 3) Medical supplies for Burma's Flood Victims.

A.U.S. CONSTITUENT MAIL

- 1/18/9. E.R.'s from August Council
- 2/18/9. ? in Tertiary Education.

TRAVEL AWARDS Adelaide 12/9/74

for Swedish Scholarships — i.e. to study in Sweden, is December 31.

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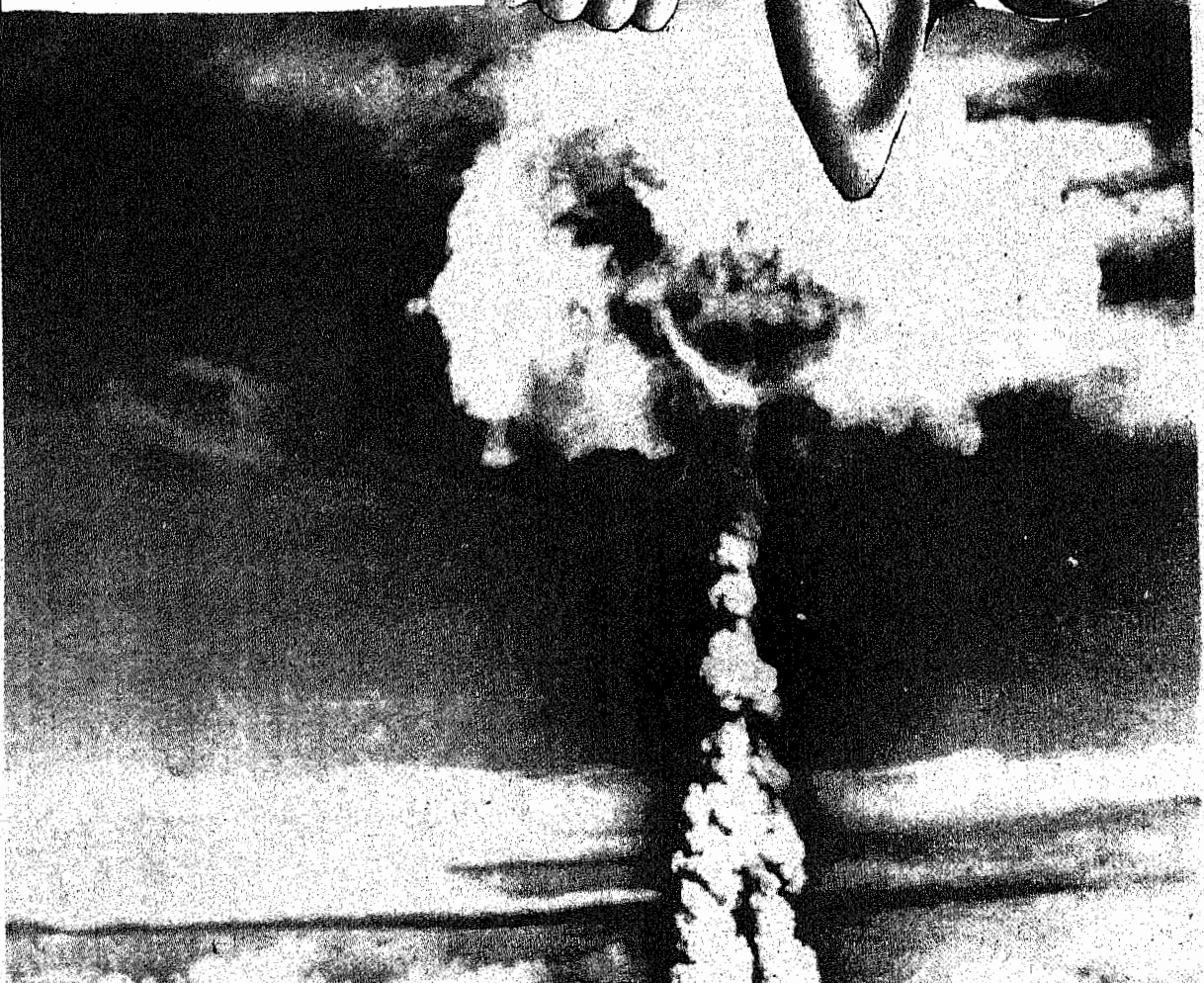
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Contact: Shane Thatcho through S.A.U.A. office or Phone 264 7797.



THE POLITICS OF SMOKING.



There is probably a great deal to be said about the macro-politics of smoking. The growing of tobacco seems curiously linked with regressive regimes; the habit of smoking became a mass addiction during the two world wars; the tobacco firms are prominent among the highly-suspect multi-nationals; their advertising methods exemplify the most insidious aspects of that dubious commercial agency; and tobacco may more aptly stand accused of being the 'opium of the people.'

There is also the unconsidered field of the micro-politics of smoking — how the action of one individual impinges on other individuals. In modern society, as a result of a comparatively recent change in acceptability, the right to smoke is taken as a basic freedom. Australian law does restrict smoking in theatres though this seems to be regarded as an exercise in authority rather than an indication of the offensiveness of the practice. Non-smoking areas on public transport are seen as a perverse limitation and an invitation to the fearless to transgress. Otherwise the smoker is unrestricted in his consumption except by his purse, his personal taste and the necessity of eating and sleeping (though he sometimes combines it with the former and uses it to punctuate the latter.)

Nowhere is there an awareness of the oppression of the non-smoker. A few smokers ask 'Do you mind . . .?', but the formality of the question is indicated by the accompaniment of a striking match. What he is really asking is 'Do you mind if I cause irritation to your eyes, nose, throat and lungs? Do you

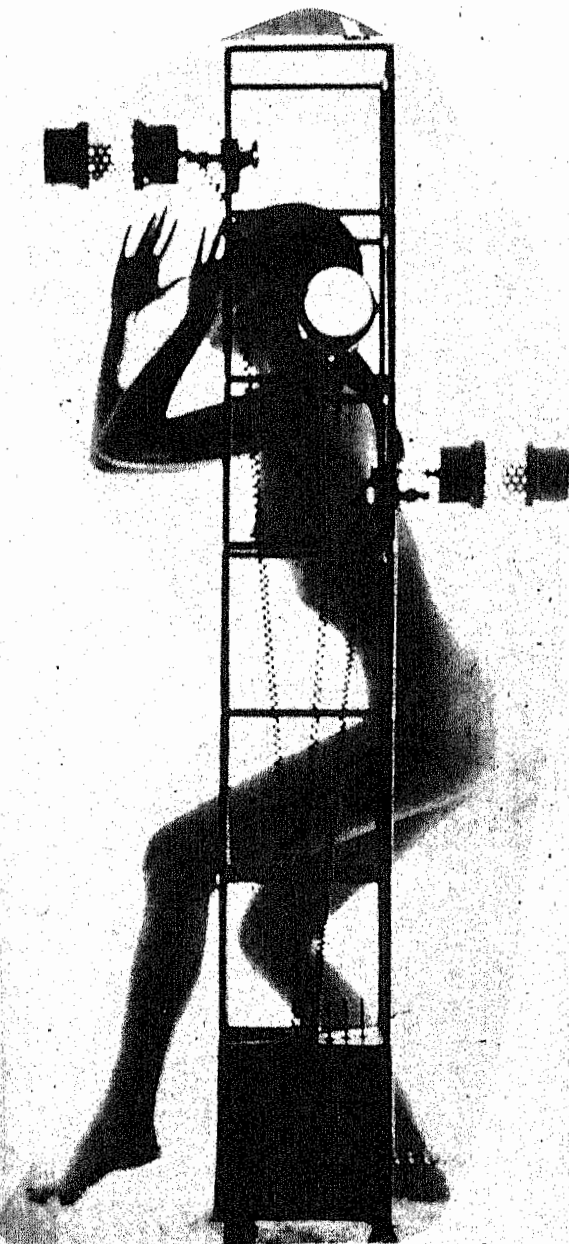
mind if I compulsorily subject you to all the health hazards — the cancer, the bronchitis, the thrombosis, that I voluntarily expose myself to?'

To smoke in the presence of a non-smoker is to subject that person to an immediate physical assault at least as damaging as a slap across the face. The latter calls for court action or violent retaliation; the former is to be accepted meekly. The long-term effects are even graver. The consequences of breathing smoke-laden air are only slightly less grievous than actually smoking. The unfortunate difference is that the smoker is a willing participant, the non-smoker an involuntary victim.

Any suggestion that smoking be curtailed is resented as an infringement of the smoker's freedom. It is a freedom equivalent to the freedom to own and shoot fire-arms. If it is a practice that must be carried on then it needs regulating in a way that does not harm others.

This is not a question for 'democratic' decision-making. The fact that a majority may wish to smoke only increases the oppression of the minority. One may as well halt the battering of one person by ten and take a vote on whether the melee should continue.

Non-smoker oppression is tolerated, like most other forms of oppression, because it has been conditioned into our society. It can only be removed when it is realised that it is oppression. That realisation must come first from the victims and hopefully from some of the oppressors.



DOPE NEWS

The C.I.B. under Inspector Beath have for the second time launched an investigation into "Drug Squad Violence" following Booklet I of Statements published by the Drug & Legal Protection Union this week.

People who made the statements, denied them when questioned by Inspector Beath simply because they desired only a public inquiry not an internal police investigation.

They refused because C.I.B. personnel were alleged to have been involved in many cases.

The people involved did not want the knowledge of Drug Squad violence covered over by a police investigation as well as the fact of continued incidences by the C.I.B. for those who wanted to cause trouble for the police force.

HELP PAL'S CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

Each Christmas, the Pensioners Advancement League runs a FREE Festival for all Adelaide's pensioners. Social Action members in the Elderly People's group support PAL in this, in their free pensioner rest lounge and in trying to build their pensioner co-operative farm and village. This year:

FESTIVAL — 25th December to 1st January Provides HOT Christmas type lunches and buffet teas to any pensioners who turn up **EVERY DAY — FREE!**

To be held in 1974 in (probably) Rymill Park (East Parklands).

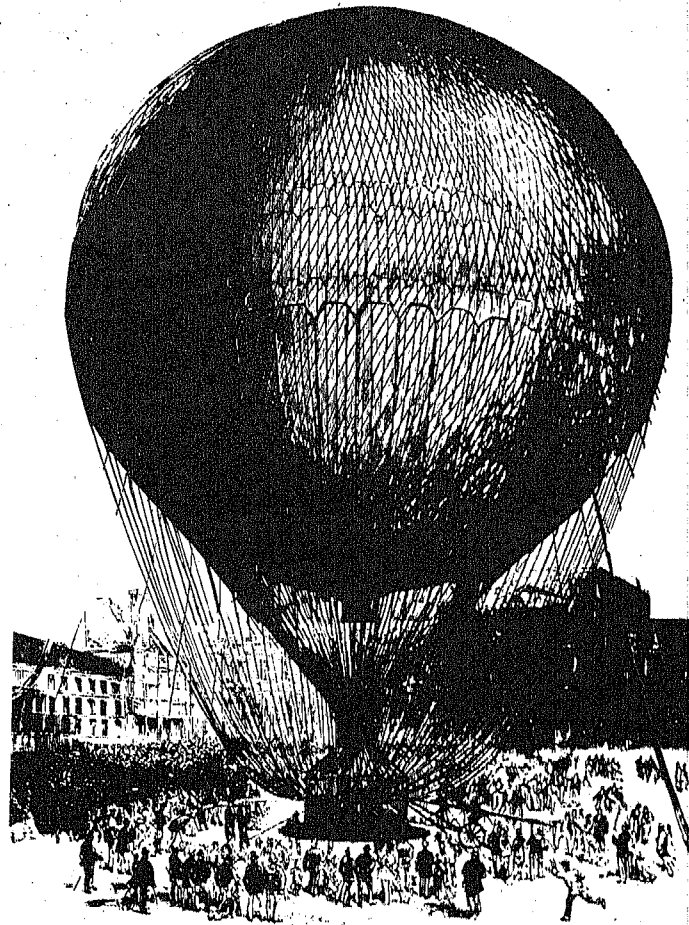
Help needed for the following:

- (1) Collectors for money & goods — need to raise \$2,000 beforehand.
- (2) Provide vehicles for transporting food and equipment — both on day and earlier.
- (3) Decorations for tables and marquee.
- (4) Blowing up balloons.
- (5) Laundry of tea towels and table cloths at home or laundry.
- (6) Cooking of food — chickens, turkeys, vegetables, etc. starting 24th December.
- (7) Night watchmen.
- (8) Musicians and entertainers.
- (9) Serving of meals and drinks.
- (10) Heavy shifting work on the site and erecting flags etc.
- (11) Rouseabouts.
- (12) Amplification and taped music.
- (13) Disposal of rubbish.

If you can help or think you might be able to help, leave name, address, etc. with

Tom Cooper (223 4333 ext. 2061, 74 1066 (a.h.) or Room 5 Maths Bdg.), **Marge Thorpe** (47 4357) or **PAL** (51 5745).

We particularly need people who can organise a little NOW!
Elderly Peoples Group
Social Action.



Captive balloon in Paris [1878]

AQUARIUS — ADELAIDE FLINDERS

You would like more experience in the Culture Scene! You have spare time over the Summer Vacation! Here is your chance to work on an Aquarius Festival.

A.U.S. S.A. region needs a
o Festival Co-ordinator
o Board Members

— organise an aspect of the Festival which suits your talents, or has special interest to you.

Personal Approaches or Applications to be made by Fri. 4th Oct. (at latest Fri. 11th) to the S.A.U.A.

Office, Adelaide University,
to: **KYM LUDVIGSEN**

A.U.S. Regional Organiser
or **MARGARET TUDOR**
AUS Culture

(See Aquarius Feasibility Report in this edition of On Dit for further information.)



A.U.S. President Neil McLean receives a Prosh cheque for \$1100 from Co-AUS Sec. Ralph Bleechmore and OSS Director Charlie Ong for Black Rhodesian Students' Scholarships.

Neil was visiting AUS South Australian Region and specifically Flinders University. While here he spoke of the progress of some of the campaigns for this year and some of the delegations to visit Adelaide University later this term.

The Southern African fund to help Black Liberation Movements is at \$4000. It still requires further funds to reach the amount required to purchase a printing press for the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Of particular interest will be a visit to campus of a student delegation from the P.R.G. and also from SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization) — of perhaps greater relevance now that FRELIMO in Mozambique have had such success.

AUS's Aboriginal Scholarships have, only the last 4 years, been progressively taken over by the Federal Government. This fund, initiated by Adelaide University, is a further extension of the support of students fighting against racism.



MOZART OPERA

The University of Adelaide
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC
presents

IDOMENEO

UNION HALL
12-19 OCTOBER
7.30 p.m.

DIRECTOR: Donald Munto
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR: Dean Patterson
MUSICAL DIRECTOR: Georg Tintner
SET DESIGN: Stan Ostojic-Kotowski
COSTUME DESIGN: Ross Anderson

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS 1874-1974

BOOKINGS: Open at ALLAN'S 1 October

The Other Woman

New English Library \$1.40

"The Other Woman is Carol Prince—a thirty-eight year-old child of our times who dared to reject the traditional roles of wife and mother long before it was fashionable to do so."

That's how the blurb reads; so it doesn't really prepare one for the fact that this is quite an important feminist novel. Roger Baker, of the Times, patronised it: 'Disarmingly good'. Books and Bookmen was more accurate, saying 'An intelligent story of human relationships.' Personally I thought the human relationships were rather understated. The book is advanced more than one third its length before one encounters Matthew Fitzgerald—the man to whom the heroine plays 'other woman'. Then one discovers that the pair have already met, but never pursued a relationship. Their second meeting is dogged by the presence of the woman's persistent friend Randolph, a dentist who calls himself an oral surgeon and who displays a disarmingly accurate male tendency to exploit an attractive woman's appeal for a famous/rich/powerful man and then to take sides against her in an attempt to show himself to better advantage. For example:

"They went back to the bar. Randolph rushed ahead of them and got the drinks. Carol took out a cigarette.

"I'm not going to light your cigarette", Matthew said. "You smoke too much. Light your own cigarette".

She did.
"You smoke too much," Randolph said. "I agree with you, sir. I gave it up. I couldn't breathe. Now I only smoke pot. Occasionally, of course." He looked for a reaction, but there was none. "I've written six beautiful new scripts, which Carol as read. She likes them. What I'd like to ask you, sir, if you have the time, is to read one or two of them and tell me what you think . . ."

The hero, who has made his pile via the school of hard knocks, is not impressed. But he does not hold the oral surgeon against Carol—who is not yet the other woman; he agrees to dine with Randolph and Carol.

"... Ordinarily she could say, Buzz off, Randolph, I want to be with this man alone. But Matthew looks if he wasn't fooled and didn't care. You didn't push this man around, he went at his own pace and did what he pleased. She decided to

go with it and wait to see what happened. She hoped that Randolph would have the decency at least to try to split the cheque, but she doubted it."

Esther Vilar would love parts of this book. It has moments of brutal insight, and, until Matthew and Carol start living together it has pace and some style. Nervous, New York female style.

"... Much of Carol's social experience had been the sharp, five-and-take that passes for conversation between men and women when there is sexual tension; they weren't after each other."

Carol is not as socially emancipated as she is economically, (she's a successful journalist) or sexually, (she goes to bed with whoever pleases her and unconstrained by emotional hangovers). But when Matthew Fitzgerald invites himself to her place to drink and talk she immediately assumes the passive, hostessly role.

"She was just a hostess and he was just a guest . . . When Carol opened the door he just stood there as if she wasn't going to ask him in. He looked different: formal, stern, wearing a black overcoat with a velvet collar. She didn't go out with anyone who wore a black coat with a velvet collar, and never had . . ."

Carol the liberated trendie has lapses when she tends to classify people according to appearance. Yet, when one reads an account of her college classmates and their careers one is merely full of admiration that Carol has escaped suburbia at all.

"... Of my class in college, about one-third became teachers or professors, all but one—me—got married, one died of cancer, one in a auto accident, and one was killed searching for Inca ruins. The average number of children per family is five. One girl has thirteen, twelve of them are boys, and the last six were born at home. Less than half my classmates are divorced, and all the ones who were divorced but two have remarried. The girls who left school to get married, have children, all went back to get their degrees when their children were old enough to take care of themselves. Several of them even have Master's and Doctor's degrees. The ones who bother to write into the Alumni Journal mention their husbands and children first, and then

in passing mention that they are working at something extraordinary themselves. I don't keep up with them anymore."

The people Carol does keep up with are almost all men. Billy, her homosexual friend who finally succeeds in inflicting his suicide upon an uncompromising world, Randolph, the failed script-writer, Peter Lugosi, the misogynistic film director, Ellen, a twenty-three year old virgin who chickens out on the deflowering ceremony and who endures a monstrous wedding rather than break her parents' hearts. In addition there are Ginny, the fat secretary who replaces Ellen and Freddie the photographer who takes Carol with him to cover a dog's birthday party for LIFE and sleeps with her for auld lang syne because they knew each other under sadder circumstances in Cannes.

"... They remained friends. Freddie was clever and perceptive. Carol wondered sometimes afterward if she's made a mistake in not trying to fall in love with him. . . She wondered if he had really loved her. They had their work in common, he was fun to be with, she would not be alone. She could have tried to give it a chance. But he wasn't the right one. There was a mean streak in him somewhere which she was wary of . . . He just wasn't the right one."

Dialectically the book fails. Because one is required to believe that Matthew Fitzgerald is "the right one"—as if such an object existed as anything but an object. In fact, in order to proceed with the Carol Prince story, one does accept that Matthew Fitzgerald is the right one and from then on he becomes little more than a vehicle for Carol's moment of decision. By the end of the book the hero has less interest for the reader than had dying Billy

"I don't need a psychiatrist. I need a job."

"Then get a job. Be a waiter."

"I couldn't do that."

"It would get you out of the house."

"I have to work in my field. I can't go down; then I'd really kill myself."

"How about group?"

"Group what?"

"Group therapy. It's supposed to be cheap."

"I need group sex" Billy said in his Bette Davis voice.

"What I need is love."

But this is not Matthew's fault. The story is about women. Matthew is an essential ingredient. He is the potential inhibitor of the heroine's freedom. He has the capacity to succeed in making a "little woman" of her, like all her Sarah Lawrence-type classmates ahead of her, where all her other men have failed. Carol and Matthew are equals, and people to each other.

Only, of course, there's a catch. And the catch is Mrs. Matthew Fitzgerald. Who lives in California with the Fitzgerald children. Who travels. Who is on friendly, 'though never close terms with her husband, and who is what makes "the other woman" of the heroine. The wife is omnipresent:

"He told her his wife had been a professional lobbyist before their marriage, working in Washington. He had admired her for the job, which was rather unusual for a woman in those days, and for her individuality and brains. When they got married she quit working, and then they had the children. Carol wondered if their marriage had started to fail when she stopped working and became a housewife and mother. Perhaps she became dull to him. She never went with him on business trips anymore; she wouldn't leave the children. She had never seen his New York apartment or the one in London . . ."

"... Carol had no idea what she looked like, but she pictured her. In her fantasy the children were very young, and their mother was bathing them together in a large tub filled with floating plastic balls and rubber ducks. Late afternoon sunlight was streaming in through the window on her hair, making her look young and misty. The children were laughing and splashing in the tub. The governess was making supper in the nursery kitchen. Matthew was not there.

"What would his wife do when the children had been put to bed? Would she drink? Would she listen to music, dancing alone a cocktail in her hand? Would she watch television? Would she take tranquilisers, sleeping pills? Would she call him then, stoned, lonely?"

"I know what I would do, Carol thought. I would become a monster."

She gives up her job in order to travel with him. And she begins to hate him for her consequent loss of self-respect. Her encounter with Arnie Gurvie, the man everyone hates, is violent and self-destructive, but it successfully suggests the social vulnerability of the woman who is involved in what can, even in the mid-seventies, still be called a liaison dangereuse.

"I like my girl to wear a black negligee . . . Black stockings make me hot. She's twenty-eight, but she has a great body."

Carol accuses Matthew of being ashamed of her. He denies it. Arnie treats everyone like that. Mrs. Matthew Fitzgerald won't have him in the house. The other woman's lack of cool has shown. She has not and never will have the intrinsic confidence of the safely, legally, signed-and-delivered married woman.

It is no real surprise that Carol refuses to marry Matthew. But his reasons for proposing the contract—and the reactions of each to the situation makes the book worth reading—and sharing.

ROSEMARY O'GRADY



JACQUES ELLUL

Jacques Ellul must be the surprise of the decade. A 61 year old Frenchman who is professor of the History and Sociology of Institutions in the Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences of the University of Bordeaux and at the Institute of Political Studies. A leader of the French resistance in World War II, and the author of numerous articles and more than a score of books most of them on social and political philosophy. Ellul has gained an international reputation for his penetrating observations on man and society.

What makes him surprising is that he is becoming recognised by many of the major literateurs of the counter-culture in America, despite the fact that one of his main works dates back to 1954. Add to this the fact that Aldous Huxley praised this book as the best analysis he has seen of what he was trying to convey in *Brave New World*.

Only a few of Ellul's books seem to be available in Australia at the moment — among them, *Technological Society* (Random House)

The Technological Society was criticised by Roszak (who wrote the first "test book of the counter-culture") for being "outrageously pessimistic", yet Ellul does not indulge in idle rhetoric; his case is always substantially documented. Charles Reich's and Alvin Toffler's more optimistic views are not convincing alternatives and in the end Roszak, by force of evidence, has to admit that Ellul's books are the best global picture of technocracy in action.

Aldous Huxley, who virtually "discovered" Ellul for many English speaking readers, after praising it made the admission of being "jealous of the author's penetration", he repeatedly compared Ellul's work with Spengler's magnum opus and predicted that *The Technological Society* would become one of the twentieth century's most authentic documents of social criticism.

Even though *The Technological Society* was written 20 years ago, it is still frighteningly valid. One aspect of his critique is the thesis, (in *Violence*), that society necessarily is founded on violence. There is no distinction between legitimate and illegitimate violence, for laws themselves imply the violence that is needed to uphold them. Society is always divided into those in control and those who are repressed. Revolution occurs when the repressed gain strength enough to retaliate, but the aftermath is a reversal in positions rather than the abolition of injustice. We are mistaken, too, if we think of violence, as only physical. More often than not violence takes the form of economic exploitation or psychological violence, for example — propaganda.

This may be said of any society. In particular, our society has become technological and values, ethics, morality etc. become subject to a technological pragmatism such that values, morals ethics etc. are determined by the authoritarianism of the man in the "white coat" (the white coat morality) — he knows, see! — therefore you musn't argue.

We have gone beyond the man versus machine stage. "Technique" is not, whether or not you use machines, but a state of mind, a way of viewing all of life and man himself. "Technique" has many characteristics, common, it should be said, to both capitalist and communist countries. "Technique", reducing life to what is materially, measurable — procedures, numbers and forces. Values, ethics, love, personal meaningfulness are relegated to low positions or trampled over because "technique" cannot handle them. The aim of "technique" is efficiency, "the best way" of doing something. And if it can be done it should be done (if Redcliff and Uranium enrichment plants) — human, moral or aesthetic values aside. This leads to the gradual replacement of the natural by the artificial (this was the basis of a protest song called "Tar and Cement"). Also, technology takes over more areas of life, modifying them. But "technique" itself remains unaltered. "Technique" seeks to be a unified whole, an all-embracing efficient and "benevolent" Big Brother. Even madness and mental anarchy is no refuge; as the techniques of readjustment likewise increase in efficiency (of "Clockwork Orange", "Walden Two", "Brave New World", and "1984").

Propaganda functions as a necessary aspect of this technological society. It is needed by the State to convince the mass of people that the State is acting properly and wisely, and to convince them that they, the people, do have an intelligent and significant role in matters. It is needed by manufacturers to maintain the myths of consumerism, that we need what they are advertising.

Propaganda is in another way, needed by the people themselves. In the face of anxiety, propaganda offers certainty; in the face of meaninglessness and personal insignificance, propaganda assures us of our importance; and in the face of misgivings about our way of life it offers self-justification.

Propaganda is much more far-reaching than we usually allow, and its effects are completely dehumanising and depersonalising. So we must continue to warn leaders that suppression, falsehood, greed etc. will bring their own judgement, when those who have been exploited will retaliate.

We need to support the oppressed without justifying violence, and showing them that in using violence they are in no way better, or more justified than their oppressors. For us also, to understand society and by doing our homework as students in this area. This involves observations and analysis, intelligence and judgement, and it will probably be a thankless task. Neither the oppressed nor the oppressors will welcome their exposure! Thus neither by nature nor by conviction is he a pessimist. His concern is merely "whether things are so or not". Ellul does not wish to compare modern society with a romantic and fictional freedom of the past. Maybe we have only changed the "taboos" of the past for the "techics" of today, but both operate at the inevitable expense of freedom. Ellul is wary at coming too readily with some remedies because he believes that an intensive searching diagnosis must come first. If the Technological society can make out innocuous and mysticism an escape, if it can turn principles into propaganda, then the pragmatic technical solutions will only tighten the screw and spurious solutions will only delay a more realistic remedy.

We have a stark choice — be swallowed up by the technological society and its ways, or stand against it. In the next few years we should be hearing a lot more about this Frenchman's view of the battlefield "at the edge of history".

RAPHAELLI NOSTICO



The Down-Under Calendar 1975

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Bloor House,
Bloor Court,
Adelaide, S.A. 5000
July 17, 1974.

Dear sisters,
We're sending you a copy of the program notes for a radio course, *Women Our Bodies Our Selves*, that we prepared for Adelaide University radio station VL 5UV. The broadcasts themselves, which complement the notes, will soon be available from Radio 5UV's cassette hiring service (see details below).

The broadcasts are mostly based on the consciousness-raising idea of women telling about their experiences and these experiences being brought together in general statements, whereas the notes are mostly intended as background information. There are nine half-hour programs, the final one being a discussion of alternatives and additions to the present health-care system, such as women's clinics.

A complete set of notes like this is going to each capital city women's liberation centre and a few other feminist groups in the hope that many other women can have access to the course, so we'd be pleased if you would keep these notes in your library/resource collection and let other women know, via newsletters and meetings, about the full course available from Radio 5UV. When the cassette hiring service is under way (in September, probably, but it could be hurried up by massive orders from groups interstate), groups can run the course for themselves.

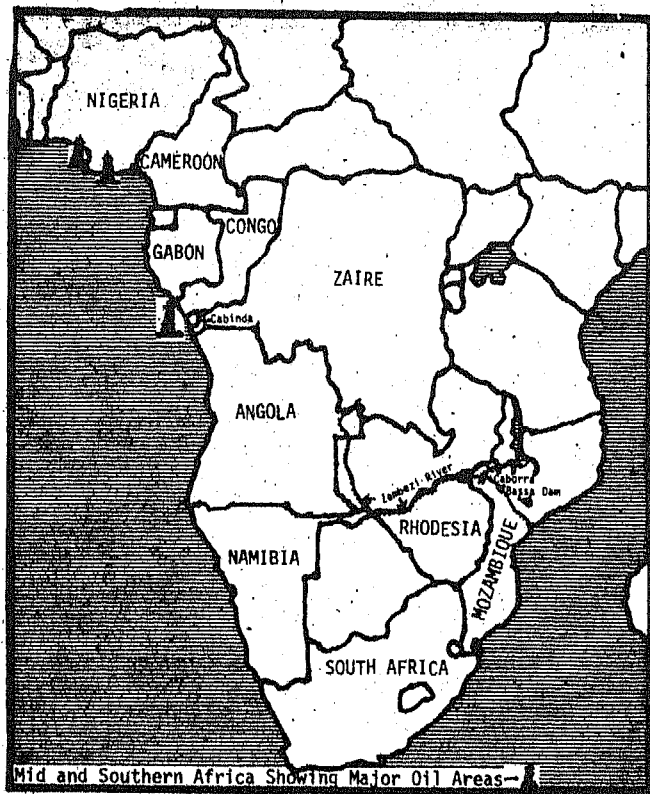
Fee for groups:
21 dollars 50 for three sets of notes and hire of cassettes for three months plus 3 dollars for each additional set of notes for groups of more than three.

Send orders to: Radio University VL 5UV,
University of Adelaide,
Adelaide, S.A. 5000.
(Cheques payable to "The University of Adelaide")

Radio University is a non-profit adult education body. The royalties we get for the course are used for sex education, abortion advice services and, if we can get together enough capital, an abortion assistance fund. On with the struggle!

In sisterhood,

Adelaide Women's Health Collective,
The Body Politic.



SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Namibia was originally a German colony after 1884. However, in 1915, a South African volunteer army invaded the territory and ousted the Germans. Soon Namibia was to become a League of Nations mandate under the South African Government, requiring the latter "To promote to the utmost, the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants". Following the League's dissolution, Namibia became a U.N. Trust, — similar to the relationship between Australia and New Guinea. Although never recognised officially, South Africa maintained a 'de facto' trust until 1949 when, with the new Nationalist Party in power, there was a cessation of official contact with the U.N. In fact, since 1949, Namibia was no longer a separate political and economic entity, it was integrated into South Africa, despite the protests from the U.N. General Assembly. On June 21st, 1971, following an appeal to the International Court of Justice, the Court ruled in an overwhelming decision, "That, the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the territory".

The territory is divided by the so-called 'Red Line' into two major zones separating whites and blacks. In the north are the Tribal Reserves and supposedly autonomous Bantustans where only Africans live. In the south, including all the urban areas and the important mines, is the white settler area, called the Police zone, which also contains small locations for the migrant African workers who live there and who comprise the major part of the labour force of the white economy. Not only are the whites in possession of all the valuable land of the Territory, but the very fact of the poor quality of the African lands insures a cheap source of labour, since the African unable to sustain either himself or his family in the north, must move south to the white man's mines or farms. It is a criminal offence not to work. Under the Vagrancy Proclamation of 1920, if convicted of being "idle and disorderly" such a person is liable to a substantial fine or up to 12 months imprisonment, with or without hard labour, and with spare diet and solitary confinement for the first 3 months of any sentence.

There are many and varied laws and regulations restricting the right of movement of the African majority. These are the same or similar to the restrictions operating in South Africa. Until Jan., 1972, jobs could only be obtained through the semi-governmental South West Africa Native Labour Association (SWANLA). Out of 50,000 workers in 1971, 43,000 were contract labourers of SWANLA. Their contracts lasted normally from 12 to 18 months, during which time no wives or families were all allowed to accompany them. In the larger urban areas, workers had to live in compounds, amongst incredible overcrowding and squalor. A few marginal improvements were made as a result of the Ovamboland strike from end December, 1971 to early 1972.

In the area of education, the African is again prepared for a master-servant relationship. In 1962 only 0.3 per cent of African children were in secondary classes, which never went beyond Level VI. Of those at school, 90 per cent were in the four lower primary classes and 68 per cent were in the sub-standard streams. According to a parliamentary report, in 1969, 87,678 African children were receiving education, 77 per cent in lower primary and 20.8 per cent in higher primary.

The Development of SWAPO.

Swapo was formed in early 1960, growing out of the Ovamboland Peoples Congress, or later the O.P. Organisation. Established first in South Africa, where many Namibians worked, its first and primary target was the contract labour system. Its appeal restricted by its regional name, the membership decided to call it SWAPO so as to include all Namibian workers and peasants. "It was to become a popular front leading the struggle for freedom and independence for the whole Namibian people". During 1960 a network of national branches was set up together with a large scale effort to mobilise the population.

The inability of the U.N. to effect any change, led SWAPO, at its Congress in 1961 to prepare for armed struggle. Many volunteers went to different parts of the world for training. In April 1963 another National Congress, decided to build an infrastructure to help support and maintain the guerrillas upon their return.

Most of the political work was done by the National Branches who held public campaigns until SWAPO was banned in June 1966, when they were replaced by Cells which were smaller in size. The latest Congress had to be held outside Namibia, — in Tanzania, in very early 1970. During it, the membership assessed the struggle's progress, made changes in SWAPO's policy and organisation, its leadership and strengthened the commitment to the struggle.

The military structure of SWAPO begins with the basic platoon in which the political commissar is in charge of maintaining morale and discipline as well as conducting political education and making sure that SWAPO policy is being properly acted upon. The military commander deals with the logistics, tactics and conduct of operations. Within each operational zone, the units are co-ordinated through a regional leadership. At the national level is the SWAPO military commission comprising both military and non-military personnel.

Most of the armed actions are in the north of the country. However, there are as yet no liberated areas, as the South African army is a very different proposition from either the Portuguese or Smith's in Zimbabwe.

The fighting units are normally supplied by the local people, but in some cases, are able to grow their own.

In areas where SWAPO is active, medical programs and literacy classes operate. Further, SWAPO also distribute needed goods to the people.

The 1972 Strikes

Its basic cause was the contract labour system which had created a proletariat of peasant-workers who were ruthlessly exploited. The degree of organisation and unity had never been seen before. Throughout the country, there were workers committees co-ordinated in a central committee. There were few changes gained as a result of the strikes, but the usual vicious repression. The response of the white community was to talk of trade unions for the blacks, perhaps a more subtle, but equally effective way of maintaining the exploitation of labour. The anger built up by the labour contracts which will continue pour over periodically, can be seen from part of an official report: "In some ways, the situation is worse than simple slavery.

Under slavery, after all, the native is bought as an animal; his owner prefers him to remain as fit as a horse or an ox. Yet the native is not bought — he is hired from the State. And his employer cares little if he sickens or dies, once he is working, because when he sickens or dies, his employer will simply ask for another."

The Economy.

There are no separate figures kept by South Africa. It is based on three main industries, — Fishing, farming, and mining, and is one of the last areas in the world where there is uncontrolled colonial exploitation of natural resources. Most of the wealth of the country rests on the mining industry, which accounts for more than 50 per cent of GNP and 60 per cent of exports. About 90 per cent of all mineral production is controlled by Consolidated Diamond Mines of S.W. Africa Ltd. (A subsidiary of de Beers) and the giant U.S. controlled Tsumeb Corporation. The great wealth of the country is distributed as follows: for whites the average income per year is \$2242, while for Blacks it is, \$85.40.

"OPERATION OF POWER MOWERS"

Power driven rotary lawn mower are a boon to shiftless suburbanites, whose lawns are full of dandelions, buckthorns and other weeds too tall for the rotary reel type, conventional lawn mowers.

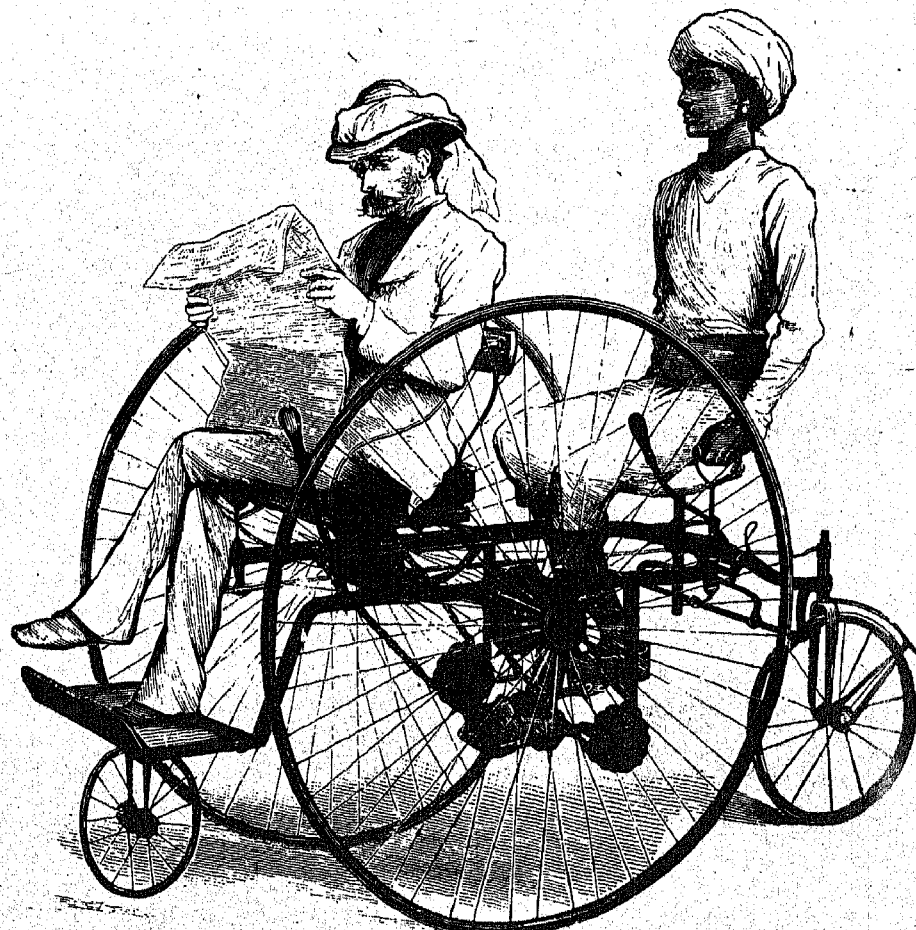
The rotary mower, however, is not an unmixed blessing. Unseen rocks and sticks, to say nothing of unburied bones, will raise hell with the blades, so will nails, bits of wire and other metal debris. But these problems fade into insignificance when the unhappy results of running this type of mower over newly deposited dog shit. You cannot appreciate the extent of the problem until you have had your shoes shined with pulverised dog shit. Now cat shit to be sure smells worse, but cats are, as everyone knows, more careful to cover their waste than dogs. Moreover, cats do not shit as much as dogs, unless you have a very small dog or a very large cat.

There are a number of approaches to the problem of animals and the rotary mower, but, unfortunately, no real solution. First, of course, you can try to keep dogs and cats away from your lawn. The only effective method of doing this is to buy a dog bigger than any other dog in the neighbourhood, and train him to chase other dogs off your grass, and also to shit on the neighbours lawn. There are obvious drawbacks to this method of combating the problem.

First, there is the chance that one of your neighbours will get a cow and will train it to deposit cow shit on your lawn. It has been estimated that a rotary lawn mower, operating at 3,450 r.p.m. can hurl a normal cow flop as high as your second-story window, and over an area of 500 sq. ft.

Secondly, building a fence is a possible solution, but expensive. It is in addition, no good unless you can train your wife and children to keep the gate shut, and as well some dogs will jump fences, even when full of shit. There are various commercial preparations, sold mostly to evil-minded ladies, which are supposed to stop dogs from screwing lady dogs on your front lawn. These chemicals are worthless since it is second nature for dogs to screw and piss. A dogs philosophy of life is "anything you can't eat or screw, piss on it." Even if these preparations did work they would not solve the basic problem created by the rotary mower. This leaves 3 possible solutions (1) let the god damn weeds grow, (2) move to an apartment and use mower as a fan, and (3) wear brown shoes when mowing the lawn, and associate with people who either don't mind the smell of dog shit or are too damned polite to mention it to you.

ANON.



The 'Cooly' tricycle [1883]

London (PNS/ANS) — Patients in psychiatric wards at Hackney Hospital have been granted the right to free association with each other, and the right to hold meetings and to form a branch of the Mental Patients Union within the hospital. This is the first official recognition of a MPU branch in a psychiatric ward of a National Health Hospital.

The decision by the administration at Hackney Hospital to cede to the demands of the in-patients follows three months of intensive action by the patients. In May, 15 patients held a meeting in an empty ward at the hospital to demand the right for patients to have free association and to be able to form a branch of the MPU. The meeting was interrupted by Mr. Bastard, who is Chief Nursing Officer, and a senior psychiatric nurse. The patients informed the staff that it was a union meeting but the senior psychiatric nurse demanded that they tell her what it was all about. "I need to know everything that goes on in this hospital," she said. The patients informed her of their demands in accordance with the European Convention of Human Rights, of which Britain is a signatory, which states that people should be granted the right to free association and the membership of trade unions.

Mr. Bastard still maintained that they could not meet in the ward but only outside the hospital premises, and he suggested Hackney Marshes. The meeting successfully called for the staff to leave and finished with a resolution to push their demands. A petition was circularised for the right of free assembly and for an apology to be made by the staff for having broken up a patients' meeting. Patients on the wards, some junior staff, and members of the MPU signed the petition. Some sympathetic staff did not dare to sign as they felt intimidated by the hospital hierarchy.

The hospital administration contacted Mayola Road MPU to arrange a meeting. The MPU said that the patients must be allowed to voice their grievances for themselves. After hesitation, the hospital finally agreed to accept a delegation from the patients. At the meeting last week the MPU stated that it would be the first and only meeting on the rights of free association within the hospital. If the authority refused to recognize the patients' demand, the MPU would consider that the demand had been rejected and would take action accordingly. The hospital administration ceded to the patients and have allowed them a ward to hold meetings in. The hospital secretary is to send a letter confirming this decision to Alan Hartman, the Chairman of the Hackney Hospital MPU and to Mayola Road MPU.

At the news of the patients' victory, Martin Maher, a patient, shouted victory for the MPU and the rest of the patients in the ward cheered and gave the V sign.

The MPU who have already established a democratic household controlled by mental patients and ex-patients, has recently acquired tenancies of two other houses where they are in the process of moving in.

The Mayola Road Mental Patients Union, 37 Mayola Road, London, E5.

A THINK-TANK FOR PSYCHOSURGEONS

California (Rough Times/ANS) — Awaiting approval by the California legislature is a \$1 million proposal for a Centre for the Study and Reduction of Violence (CSRV). If approved, the centre will provide a think-tank and testing ground for a growing movement in law enforcement circles that looks primarily to the individual for the cause of violence and to psychological methods, from primal screams to brain operations, for the cure.

Approximately 44 professionals, for the most part psychologists and psychiatrists, at the centre will focus on the identification, diagnosis and treatment of "violence prone" individuals in 22 projects. Sponsored jointly by the University of California, Los Angeles and the adjacent Neuropsychiatric Institute, the CSRV has raised the spectre of mass lobotomies and brain washing techniques on prisoners and mental patients since it was first proposed in 1972.

Even if it fails to get legislative approval, many of the individual programs will be implemented without the umbrella of the CSRV, and a few have already begun.

AND

SO



YOU

THINK

THAT

YOU'RE

SANE !

A champion of the view which holds the individual as chiefly responsible for violence is Dr. Frank Ervin, whose name appears on early drafts of the CWRV proposal. After the 1967 Detroit riots, Ervin gained notoriety when he published in the Journal of the American Medical Association his conviction that the riots were not caused by social conditions, but by a group of people with "low violence thresholds". Ervin questioned, "Is there something peculiar about the violent slum dweller that differentiates him from his neighbour?" In a later book Ervin proposed to "pinpoint, diagnose and treat" such people by an "early warning system".

Projects under way include a study on "Hormonal Aspects of Violence in Women" which will observe the relationship of menstruation and violence, and also the use of that drug that seems to be cropping up more and more frequently, Cyproterone Acetate, in the gross reduction of Androgen secretion in the male sex offender.

Source: Medical Socialist Society Journal, C/- Union, Monash University, Clayton, Vic. 3168. Monthly \$2 p.a.

BEHAVIOUR MODIFICATION PRISON PROPOSED FOR NEW ENGLAND

(ANS) — A Harvard professor has recommended that a regional prison for "disruptive" inmates — apparently another thinly-veiled mind control facility — be created by Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. He reached this conclusion after an 18-month feasibility study of regional programs to treat what are labelled "dangerous special offenders" in New England prisons.

William J. Curran, professor of legal medicine, offered this proposal as a reform measure, with the comment, "If we reform this small minority, we can reform the whole system." Since segregation doesn't work to change inmates, he says, "The most successful ways of dealing with them tend to be related to behavior modification."

For Massachusetts, Curran saw the greatest promise for developing programs for the "special offenders" in a center which would specialise in research, training and treatment to deal with various "special groups", including what are labelled "non-psychotic special offenders". The center would be operated by the division of legal medicine.

Curran identified 365 New England "special offenders", whose actions in prison — judged by a search of records and assessments by a study team and prison personnel — marks them as "dangerous and disruptive". The fact that "political protest" was at least partially involved in the actions that brought 35 per cent of the group their "disruptive" label has been strongly criticized by Matthew P. Dumont, assistant commissioner for drug rehabilitation in the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health.

Dumont sees a "dangerous possibility that political activists, organizers, and protestors in prison will be seen as 'special offenders' who require massive and highly professionalised forms of control." Over the last years more sophisticated forms of behaviour modifications have been developed by federal agencies for use on prisoners, and to forestall outbreaks such as the Attica Rebellion of 1971.

N.B. See also ANS 22, p. 13.

(Source: 'Science for People' — copies available from Tony Dolk, C/- Tharunka, Students Union, UNSW, P.O. -Box 1, Kensington, NSW 2033)

MENTAL PATIENTS DECLARATION

Adelaide (ANS) — We proclaim the dignity of society's mental patients. We challenge repressive psychiatric practice and its ill-defined concept of 'mental illness'.

We state that the present appalling situation in 'mental health' primarily arises from the acute problems in housing, employment and social inequality.

Mental patients in our society are treated as people with no human rights. We are stigmatized and our accounts of what happens to us in mental hospitals and outside are taken as symptoms of an 'illness'. Most of us are never even given the opportunity to speak about what happens in mental hospitals, as we are incarcerated there, and subjected to 'treatments' which destroy our memories, confuse our speech, and co-ordination, destroy our incentive and intimidate us.

OUR FIRST INTENT in forming ourselves into a Union to FIGHT against the conspiracy of DEAFNESS that confronts us.

The Mental Patients Union will REPRESENT mental patients wherever they require to be represented. We will FIGHT to make what rights of representation formally exist effective and to secure rights of representation wherever they do not exist. We will seek to INFORM patients and ex-patients about their rights, minimal though they are, e.g. the right to appeal against compulsory detention in some circumstances. We will, however, as representatives of our fellow mental patients, REFUSE to bargain behind the backs of our members with the 'authorities'. We will attempt to provide LEGAL, SOCIAL, and ADVISORY SUPPORT for all mental patients and ex-patients who ask the union for help.

We will EXPOSE the MYTH that most treatment and admission to mental hospitals is really voluntary. We will do this by:

1. PUBLICISING the deceit that authorities use to get people into mental hospitals with the least resistance, the DECEPTION and FORCE that is frequently used to inflict 'treatment' and the cases of forcibly detained patients classified as voluntary.

2. EXPOSING THE POWER of psychiatrists to prevent technically 'voluntary' patients from leaving by imposing compulsory detention orders, removing patients' clothing by locking 'open' wards and by heavy drug use and other deceptive tactics.

3. EXPOSING the desperate situations where people have no alternative but to accept mental hospital admission because of lack of accommodation, necessary welfare service or homes for the elderly.

We will expose the use of 'treatments' as a form of punishment.

We will expose the way in which social workers are used as CONTROL agents to cover up the social outrages of our society and how industrial and occupational therapy is used as a source of CHEAP LABOUR and expose the dull, soul-destroying work which is called occupational therapy.

We intend to show how 'rehabilitation' is used as a process which seeks only to achieve ADJUSTMENT and CONFORMITY of the patients to the present social system.

We will show how PSYCHOTHERAPY can act as a subtle form of social control.

WE DEMAND —

1. The abolition of compulsory treatment, i.e. we demand the effective right of patients to refuse any specific treatment.

2. The abolition of any rights of 'authorities' to treat patients in the face of opposition of relatives or closest friends, unless it is clearly shown that the patient of his own volition desires the treatment.

3. The abolition of irreversible psychiatric 'treatments' (electric convulsive therapy, brain surgery, specific drugs).

4. Higher standards in the testing of 'treatments' before use on us.

5. That patients should be informed if a 'treatment' is experimental and should have the effective right to refuse to be experimented on.

6. That patients be told what 'treatment' they are receiving and what the long term effects are.

7. The abolition of isolation 'treatment-seclusion' in locked rooms, padded cells etc.

8. The right of any patient to inspect his or her casenotes, and the right to take legal action relating to the contents and consequences of them.

9. That the 'authorities' should not discharge a patient against his or her own will because they refuse 'treatment' or for any reason.

10. That all patients should have the right to have any treatment which they believe will help them.

11. That local authorities should provide housing for patients wishing to leave hospital and that adequate social security benefits should be provided. We will support any mental patients or ex-patients in their struggle to get these facilities and any person who is at risk of becoming a mental patient because of inadequate accommodation or lack of financial support, social pressures, etc.

12. We call for the abolition of compulsory hospitalisation.

13. An end to the indiscriminate use of the term 'mental subnormality'. We intend to fight the condemnation of people as 'mentally subnormal' in the absence of any real, practical work to tackle the problem with active social understanding and help.

14. The abolition of the concept of 'psychopath' as a legal or medical category.

15. The right of patients to retain their personal clothing in hospitals and to secure personal possessions without interference by hospital staff.

16. The abolition of compulsory work in hospitals and outside and the abolition of the right of hospital 'authorities' to withhold and control patients' money.

The Mental Patients Union can be contacted by writing to P.O. Box 162, Glenside, S.A. 5065.

WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTRE

(Tribune/ANS) — Nearly forty women each day — approximately 150 a week — seek help from the first Women's Community Health Centre which opened in the Sydney suburb of Leichhardt at the beginning of March this year. The response has far exceeded the expectations of the women responsible for its existence, many of whom had practical experience of the serious shortcomings in general health attitudes and services for women.

The centre opened against a background of debate in the women's movement in Sydney about the type of service needed. Since it has opened it has been under attack from the political right and there are a variety of views on the left about the value of such projects. Last week Tribune interviewed Judy McLean, who is employed full time at the women's centre about her experiences.

Is the centre simply a service for movement or well educated women?

Our first patient was a local woman, who came before the equipment had arrived, suffering from injuries inflicted by her husband.

Since then, women have come from almost all areas of Sydney — some are movement women — but most are referred by doctors and other community services or have read about us in the papers. Now we're getting women who have heard about us from other women. Most are from working class families in the middle and upper income bracket such as tradesmen, and middle class families. We are getting an increasing number from this locality and a slowly increasing proportion of migrant women.

Do you have language problems with migrant women?

We have some multilingual staff and one doctor who speaks Italian and another who speaks several languages. We have on occasions used migrant language phone services, but our main difficulty is in the area of counselling. The only really difficult language problem we've had to date was with one Japanese woman.

What sort of problems do women coming to the centre have?

Most come for medical reasons — from young women, sometimes their mothers, wanting contraceptives to older women with menopausal problems. About 25 per cent come about abortion — most of whom we refer to others as we can only handle a small number of early terminations. We give priority to those with no money or those, particularly very young women, who require the type of feminist support that only we offer. In a group of about 40 women, ten will be looking for counselling and about 30 will come initially for medical reasons. Everyone sees an intake counsellor and medical problems are often obscuring deeper social problems.

It is surprising how few women come with husbands or boy friends, although we have never exerted any pressure on them about this. When we are asked or if men turn up, they are welcome. But most women seem to want to come, free from external pressures, to find answers for themselves to whatever is worrying them.

Does the centre simply provide a more efficient medical service?

Our aim, of course, is to do that. But we also try to understand the total living situation of the women and through discussions to help them question the underlying causes of their problems. We aim to provide support so they can act on their own problems. For example, when women come to us for contraceptives, we try to help them with the most reliable contraceptive for their circumstances. But we also discuss the importance of them having control over their own fertility. Mainly the women we see regard contraceptives as something they take to make life easier for their families, husbands and boyfriends.

The total life situation of a woman is much more closely related to her biology than it is for a man. Leaving aside other important questions, such as sexuality, without an understanding of how she functions, most women are trapped in endless concern for what is happening to their bodies. The logical extension of this is to accept that women are machines for the reproduction of children. Without knowledge and facilities for control in this area it is difficult for a woman to develop confidence about exerting control in other areas of life.

So an efficient contraceptive is important, but knowledge and attitude is also important.

How do you see this in relation to the liberation of women?

Women's struggles are on a double front: the struggle to control their own bodies and the struggle to participate in controlling society. These issues are inter-related and we are working at one of the starting points and making a contribution both in practical terms as well as in the process of changing attitudes.

Most of the women who come here haven't even thought about the ways in which they are oppressed and exploited — this is the first step.

How far can such a centre go in this process?

It's too early to tell but in the short time we have been opened it is evident that we can help start a much longer chain reaction. I don't see the women's movement or the centre in an evangelical role, but for many women we do provide the first contact with feminist ideas and literature which opens up alternatives they have never previously considered.

Just the way we handle questions can help. For example, medical files are made available to every patient, which helps to break down the mystique about medical information.

We have also set up self-help groups and discussions, although these are not without some problems.

We can start the process of change, even though we may not always be decisive in where it finishes.

Some of the women we have seen have changed a lot. For example, one woman came to us a few weeks ago, at her husband's suggestion, to get help to overcome her personality problems. It seemed that both of them had accepted that her behaviour was responsible for

repeated outbursts on his part, which resulted in physical assault on her. The first discussion took three hours and during this time she grimaced as she moved on her chair. Questioning revealed that she had an untreated stab wound from one of these assaults. It took some time for her to even get a glimmer of appreciation that despite any real or alleged provocation her husband's responses were extreme, to say the least.

She is now moving to the point where she can cope emotionally with a real alternative to this situation.

We have helped other women move out of really bad situations into Elsie, the Women's Shelter. Some of these women are now living together in a feminist household with their children. This doesn't necessarily mean cutting off heterosexual relationships, but where these continue they are in a different framework.

Some women now come back to Elsie and the Control referral service at Women's House as volunteer workers. These things don't always happen or happen quickly.

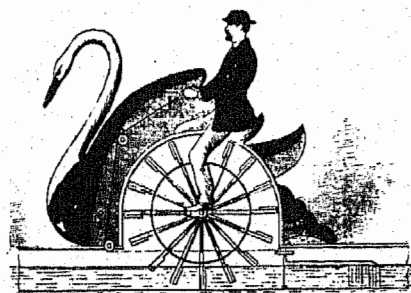
What else is needed in this area?

More women's health centres with a feminist perspective, women's resources centres, women's shelters and a realisation that until women see themselves as people with some possibility of controlling their own lives they cannot participate in society at large.

Leichhardt Women's Community Health Centre is providing a unique service for women and is also astonishing many in the health field with the massive response it has evoked from women in the community.

The demands being made are straining the limited resources of building and staff, who are pioneering new ways to work surrounded by friendly and hostile critics.

The issue of abortion is seized upon by the political right to attack the centre. Their greatest fear, however, is that feminist ideas are undermining the family and turning women against men. Feminism, however, is a radical response to real social problems.



velocipede boat [1881]

FDA LIKELY TO OKAY TESTS ON WOMEN OF CANCER-CAUSING DRUG RELATED TO FLAGYL

Washington (LNS/ANS) — Food and Drug Administration (FDA) advisors have recommended that a drug company be allowed to conduct tests on women of a drug which has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

The drug, Tinidazole, manufactured by Ortho Pharmaceutical, a division of Johnson & Johnson, is intended as a rival to Flagyl, or metronidazole, for the treatment of trichomonas vaginitis or "trich", a common vaginal infection.

The Advisory Committee on Obstetrics and Gynecology of the FDA has also recommended that the FDA allow Flagyl to remain on the market. Flagyl, which has had a profitable monopoly on the market since 1963, has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. Tinidazole is chemically related to Flagyl.

In a letter to FDA Commissioner Alexander Schmidt, urging the FDA to now allow human testing of Tinidazole, the Health Research Group (HRG) cited studies completed in 1973 from which the FDA concluded that Tinidazole is "associated with a statistically significant increase in the incidence of malignant mammary gland (breast) tumors in female mice."

"In comparison to metronidazole (Flagyl), about the only clear-cut statement which can be made here is that both of these agents are highly significant carcinogens."

In 1972, when it was discovered that Flagyl was carcinogenic, Ortho halted its investigation of Tinidazole until studies could determine whether it too was cancer-producing. But in spite of the studies' findings that Tinidazole was indeed carcinogenic, Ortho still asked to do human testing.


ITALIAN ACTIVIST FASTS FOR 78 DAYS IN SUPPORT OF LEGAL ABORTIONS

Rome (LNS/ANS) — Italian activist Marco Pannella is presently on a hunger strike to gain support for legalized abortions. Four years ago, his hunger strike helped bring a debate on divorce to the Italian Parliament, and in May 1974 the referendum on the new liberalized divorce was approved overwhelmingly by Italian voters in what was considered a major defeat for right-wing forces in the country.


Pannella, who is a member of the small but influential Radical party, has lost 60 pounds during his fast, in which he daily allows himself three cups of coffee and vitamins.

"We are merely asking for a chance to present our case," the 44-year-old Pannella explained. Pannella suspended his fast on July 20 — only for two days — to allow time for Parliament to make a commitment to legal abortion and other civil liberties issues.

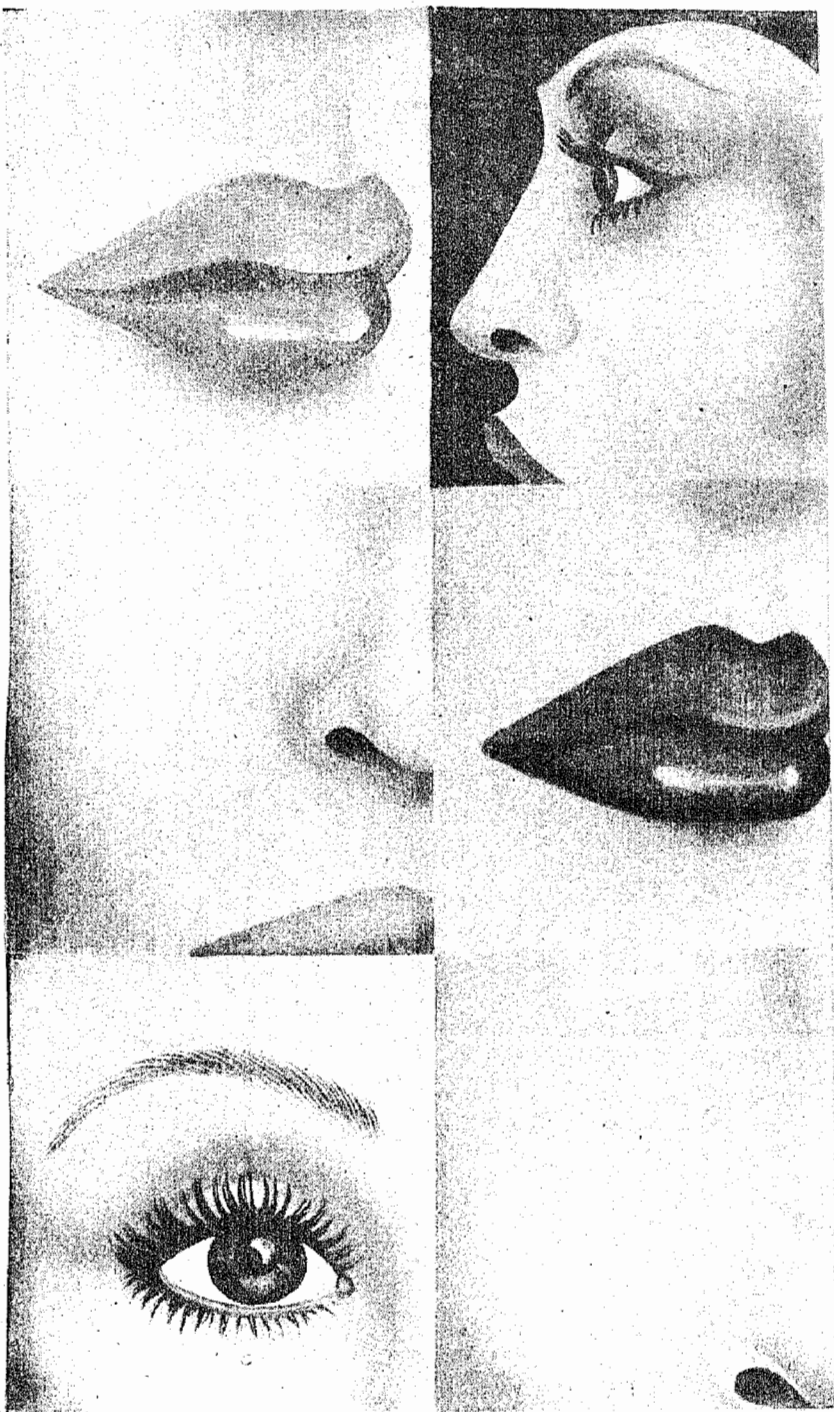
Pannella is also involved in trying to get the Italian Parliament to consider other issues that the lawmakers have traditionally avoided, including voting rights for 18-year-olds, allowing dissenters television time on the state-controlled networks, and changing Italy's archaic family code.



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PROGESTIN-ONLY "MINI-PILL" HITS MARKET DESPITE DANGEROUS SIDE EFFECTS.

(Editor's note: This is an edited version of an article by Belita H. Cowan which appeared in her-self, a women's paper from Ann Arbor, Michigan.)

New York (LNS/ANS) — Birth control pills are big business and recently companies like Syntex laboratories of Palo Alto, California have been losing customers for their birth control pills because of the adverse side effects caused by the estrogens in the pill.

Now, Syntex has developed an estrogen-free pill — NOR-QD — which it is pushing, via a massive publicity campaign, as the panacea for all those women who could not tolerate regular birth control pills.

NOR-QD, or the "mini-pill", consists of 35 mg of norethindrone, a synthetic progestin. The term "progestin" is used to describe certain kinds of synthetic progesterones. Progesterone is a naturally occurring female hormone.

The fallacy behind the development of NOR-QD is that an estrogen-free birth control pill will be less dangerous than a combination estrogen-progestin pill. However, there is no clinical evidence to show that progestin-based birth control pills will significantly reduce the chance of

harmful side-effects to its user, less than 3000 women have been tested with NOR-QD. Even so, the drop-out rate for medical reasons appears to be considerably higher than with conventional birth control pills.

Adverse reactions in women taking progestins include: edema-swelling of tissues due to fluid retention, absence of abnormal stoppage of menstruation, change in weight, change in cervical secretions and erosion, jaundice, rashes, depression, breast changes, skin changes, abnormal growth of body and facial hair, as well as migraines and other headaches.

In addition, very little is known about the way NOR-QD or, for that matter, any progestin-based oral contraceptive works. And the pregnancy rate is higher — three pregnancies per 100 women 97% — than with the conventional birth control pill (99.9%).

It is thought that progestin affects the endometrium — the mucous coating of the uterus — and thus inhibits implantation of the egg. This may be the reason that a higher instance of tubal pregnancies — a dangerous condition which require surgery — is being reported among women on such pills. Many times these tubal pregnancies go undiagnosed for quite a while since the side-effects of progestin-only birth control pill — spotting

and break through bleeding, lengthening of the menstrual cycle, and short periods of abnormal stoppage of menstrual periods — are also symptoms of tubal pregnancy. In addition, progestins have been found in the milk of nursing mothers. The long range effect on the nursing infant cannot be determined at this time. It is also not known at this time whether or not an all-progestin birth control pill will cause blood clotting as do conventional birth control pills.

However, women who do decide to use this new form of progestin-based birth control must be aware that these conditions may occur. Women who have a personal or family history of breast or genital cancer are advised to seek an alternative means of birth control over the oral contraceptive.

Some women who have taken the mini-pill have lost their regular menstrual cycle, or have stopped menstruating altogether.

Despite the huge number of potential NOR-QD users and the serious "side effects" at issue, Syntex Laboratories is satisfied with its limited clinical testing of only 3000 women and consider the drug "marketable". Yet the women who use NOR-QD are, in effect, guinea pigs in yet another medical experiment.

Making the children laugh & play



An EDUCATION GROUP has been formed to organise, assist and promote action over assessment, student rights and other campaigns connected with Education and Welfare.

At the first meeting held Tuesday 24th September there was a general discussion on assessment procedures. On considering what action to take, it was decided for the rest of this year to publicise issues involved with assessment and to conduct a large scale investigation into the methods of assessment throughout the University.

It is planned to

(1) Circularise the departments seeking information an assessment procedures.

(2) Contact student members on university committees for information.

(3) Send out a general questionnaire to students asking

them how they are assessed and their views on assessment and courses.

(4) Circularise the academic staff asking for their views on assessment.

On the information gathered it is proposed to publish a broadsheet or a supplement to ON DIT and also to publish information in the student guide (Orientation handbook).

Next year it is proposed to mount a fullscale campaign to change assessment procedures particularly in the bad areas.

Assistance is needed to help produce the circulars, distribute and collect them and evaluate them.

Meetings are held weekly. Come along with your ideas.

The next meeting is Tuesday 1st October in the Student Activities office at 5.05 p.m.

PETER LOVE

Cont.

"FDA's failure to regulate against Flagyl — a drug now shown to be cancer causing in 6 different studies — seems to have been taken as a challenge to Ortho to see if they, too can push the FDA to allow marketing a carcinogenic drug for a relatively non-serious condition," writes HRG, a Washington-based public interest group.

HRG goes on to say that authorising tests on women represents a "giant retreat from previous FDA policy". A spokes-woman for the group calls it "a whole new precedent for human drugs. Up till now, if the FDA knew something caused cancer in animals, it wouldn't allow human testing. Tinidazole is a big step backward for all of our health."

J. Richard Crout, director of the FDA's Bureau of Drugs, denied any "retreat", saying that FDA policy has been to balance risks against benefits even when carcinogens are involved. (And, as Dr. Crout was quoted as saying in Medical & World News, of June 7, "I don't believe our society has made the judgment that cancer is an over-riding concern. I'll tell you why. It hasn't banned cigarettes.")

Dr. Crout also claimed that Flagyl and Tinidazole are intended for short-term use, and in low dosages. This indicates a "vanishing possibility of producing cancer," he said.

However, according to Dr. Jane Hodgson, a specialist in trichomonas vaginitis who spoke to the Advisory Committee, at least 30 percent of Flagyl users suffer a recurrence of the infection within a few months, which usually leads to another round of treatment with the drug. One study by HRG found one course of treatment of Flagyl only 61% effective and another found it only 24% effective.

Dr. Hodgson continued, explaining that American medical literature contains no mention of Flagyl's carcinogenicity, except for a 1972 paper in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, "which is not widely read by clinicians."

Dr. Hodgson also told the Advisory Committee that Flagyl in its oral form is prescribed "far too casually and freely ... largely because of insufficient warning." Doctors write an estimated 2.2 million prescriptions a year for Flagyl, making it one of the most commonly prescribed drugs.

In addition, about one third of the 2,260,000 prescriptions for Flagyl in 1972



were for ailments which it has no effectiveness in treating, such as vulvitis, non-specific vaginitis, and fungus infections.

The package insert devised by the FDA, which first appeared in the summer of 1973, is weak and misleading, and HRG complains that it is "apparently intended to soothe doctors, rather than give them plain information."

In March, the Health Research Group petitioned the FDA to withdraw its approval for the use of Flagyl in the treatment of trichomonis vaginitis, pointing out that its risks far outweigh its benefits.

However, if, as is expected, the FDA follows the Advisory Committee's recommendations, it will only tighten the labelling or prescribing instructions. And, it will also allow Tinidazole to be tested on women.

Doctors participating in the Tinidazole study have already been sent their instructions. Although patients are supposed to be told what they are agreeing to participate in, "The chances of a woman being informed properly are very slim indeed," says an HRG spokeswoman. "The written consent forms are blank, and have only the name and date, not what was consented to."

And, since doctors generally present the idea of a new drug as advantageous and probably more effective, the patient, unless informed of the danger, is likely to agree to use it. "The medical profession in general is very tuned out to the adverse effects of drugs," the HRG spokeswoman pointed out.

"When a patient comes down with cancer twenty years later, no one can point to them (the drugs) as the cause."

Urbanization in Australia: The Post-War Experience

ed. I. H. Burnley.
Cambridge University Press 1974. \$13.50.

Edited, and largely written by Dr. Ian Burnley, this book is divided into three sections: The Growth of Cities, The Impact and consequences of urbanization: urban residential and social structure, and The Impact and consequences of urbanization: the role of planning.

Scholarly books have an unhappy history of being encumbered with unreadable titles and sub-headings, and not many people are going to be enthused by the institutionalised processes implied by the institutionalised words described above.

Nevertheless, for the select readership one presumes this book is aimed at, it will undoubtedly make interesting reading, bringing one up to date on current research in Australia.

Dr. Burnley claims that the demographic and ecological aspects of the urbanization process have been neglected in post-war Australia, and that his book aims to rectify that neglect to some extent, particularly with reference to the time dimension and intercensal change.

This book does not specifically deal with the politics of urban change, as that subject is well covered by other writers.

It does present thoughts on the reasons for the evolution of a metropolitan primacy written by Dr. F. J. B. Stilwell, Economics, Sydney; as well as some analysis of demographic components of cities' populations, with particular stress on the importance of migration. There is some analysis of Adelaide's rapid growth pattern in

Part II which might be of challengeable interest to those among researchers who have noticed current trends in that pattern, and there is an interesting summary by Dr. Helen Ware, of A.N.U. of some findings of the Melbourne survey of fertility and family formation, the extent of family limitation in a metropolitan industrialized society and "socio-economic and cultural differences in fertility, some of which are connected with the rural-urban transition with international immigration."

Much of what appears in the book is too detailed for the non-professional to sustain a close interest. Quite a lot of it has passed into the realms of truism. One hardly needs to be told again that Australia is one of the most highly urbanized countries in the world, or that the outstanding feature of modern societies is the growth of great cities.

Colin Clark (*Nation Review*) has criticized Dr. Burnley's book on more precise grounds than this reader could muster.

In general, I was glad to find Dr. Burnley emphasising differences between Australia's growth and that of the United States, and I found the approach, if academic, at least educative of a process which is occurring more rapidly than it is being criticized; it is on the whole, a book to aid understanding, and to sound a timely warning.

R. O'G.

BOOKS RECEIVED

LUCRETIVS. *On the Nature of Things*.
Mentor p/b \$1.75.

HARDY Thomas. *The Return of the Nature*. Signet p/b. \$1.20.
from Tudor Distributors. Victoria.

EDUCATION IN THE NEXT DECADE — DECADENCE??

FRIDAY, 4th OCTOBER, 1974,
at 8.00 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH
87 North Terrace, Adelaide.

PANEL MEMBERS:

PROFESSOR B. W. HILL

— Foundation Professor of Education
Murdoch University, W.A.

MR. J. A. McDONALD

— Director of Catholic Education, S.A.

MR. J. R. STEINLE

— Deputy Director of Education, S.A.

CHAIRMAN:

DR. N. A. BROADHURST

— Senior Lecturer, Sturt C.A.E.



William Glackens: drawing for
Collier's Weekly, 1907
Courtesy, Ira Glackens

—Section of Report on A.U.S. August Conference.

The motions on Southern Africa were centrally aimed at the links between South Africa and Australia, links which morally and economically support the white minority regime. The action of the Minister of Education, Mr. Kim Beazly, of proposing, at the South African Embassy, a toast to the State President of South Africa, in commemoration of the founding of the white republic, was censored and an apology to the people of Africa was called for. Other motions related to the activity of the Australian Trade Commissioners in South Africa, the agreements between QANTAS and South African Airways (SAA), exchanges between Australian Universities and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) for medical students, and other links. A fund for the support of liberation movements was opened, and it is hoped that this campus will give meaningful support to the people of Africa in their struggle against racism and colonialism.

ROB BRAY

New Williamson play for Playhouse

General Manager of the South Australian Theatre Company, Mr. Wayne Maddern, announced recently that David Williamson, Australia's most controversial and exciting Playwright has written a play especially for the Company's opening season later this year, in its new and permanent home, the Playhouse.

"The Department" David Williamson's newest play is set in 1967 and based on a diverse group of teachers in a technical college and the hilarious inescapable differences of their individual moods, attitudes and ideologies.

"David Williamson was inspired to write 'The Department' for the Company after he saw our very successful production of his play 'Jugglers Three' directed by George Ogilvie in November, 1972," Mr. Maddern said.

Williamson was born in Melbourne in 1942. He completed a degree in Mechanical Engineering at Monash University in 1964 and later, after working as a design engineer, spent several years lecturing at Swinburne Technical College.

"The Department", one of three sharply

contrasting plays for the opening season at the Playhouse will provide the Company with an excellent opportunity to continue and expand its policy of presenting new and rarely seen works", Mr. Maddern said.

"Already the Company has presented six Australian Plays: by Williamson, Jack Hibberd, Alma de Groen and Louis Esson. Five new overseas works by John Antrobus, Trevor Griffiths, E. A. Whitehead and James Saunders have been presented", Mr. Maddern said.

Mr. Maddern also announced that Mr. Rodney Fisher, Associate Director of the Company will be directing 'The Department'.

Michael Pearce who designed the set for 'Jugglers Three' will be designing 'The Department'.

After 'Stork' and then the film 'The Coming of Stork', Williamson's next two plays 'The Removalists' and 'Don's Party' established him as one of Australia's most sought after dramatic writers.

'The Removalists', has already won three

awards. In 1971 it shared in the George Devine Award, made annually by the British Theatre profession. It is the first time such an award has been made outside the United Kingdom. In 1972 it won two Aungie Awards for the best script and best play.

'Don's Party' too was very successful. It is scheduled to open in London next year and will be directed by Michael Blakemore.

His next play, 'Jugglers Three', was written for the Melbourne Theatre Company in 1972. It was presented by the South Australian Theatre Company in November, 1972.

After that, Williamson wrote 'What if You Died Tomorrow' for the Old Tote's opening season at the Sydney Opera House. The play is scheduled to open in London on August 29 at the Comedy Theatre.

Two of Australia's leading actors, Neil Fitzpatrick and Brian James have just joined the company for its opening season at the Playhouse. Both Fitzpatrick and James will be appearing in 'The Department'.



Robert Redford and Paul Newman in "The Sting".

The Sting

West's Hindley Street

The promotional build up to The Sting is hardly worthwhile. Friends declared its unparalleled humour in passing conversation. However I can only comment the plot, which as warned before the show, had an unexpected outcome.

I imagine I would be rapt if I were in love with blue-eyed handsome faces, or Robert Redford and Paul Newman in particular. Beyond these characters and an awkward humour, there was little to be excited about. The sets were reasonably realistic, the filming OK, the colour good, which gave adequate padding to the contrived situation. Professional con-artists Robert and Paul perpetrate an ironically justified counter-con over a local Mafia-style boss in 1930's New York.

All the film apparently needed to make it a smash hit was the music. Even if the film doesn't offer much in the way of meaningful entertainment, (especially at the usual no-concession exorbitant price) at least it increased awareness of Scott Joplins sparkling pre-Jazz era music.

M.H.T.

GAY is GOOD
but

"GAYZETTE"

(THE NATIONAL HOMOSEXUAL FORTNIGHTLY)

is better
obtainable at the
Uni. bookshop

CURRENT ISSUE-

- Local and Overseas News
- Lesbians are not She-Men
- Cruising With Confidence
- Loti Reed Exclusive
- How to Live Alone
- Gay Book News
- Stars Come Out



LETTERS-PERSONALS-FICTION-GAY GUIDE

National Film Theatre of Australia

August/September season

Amongst the opportunities offered to students to experience good film theatre are the seasons held by the National Film Theatre of Australia. A student member can attend for 80c per film or for \$3.00 per season.

The N.F.T.A.'s recent August/September Programme featured the films of the famous American stage musical director, Rouben Mamoulian. Modern classics included were: Song of Songs (1933 Marlene Dietrich), Love Me Tonight (1932, Jeanette MacDonald, M. Chevalier), Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (1931 Fredric March), and Silk Stockings (1957, Fred Astaire, Cyd Charisse). The films ranged from the 1930's to the 1970's.

These would no doubt bring smiles of recognition and reflection on middle-aged faces. However to students, the trip along to the State Government Theatre would be worthwhile, if only to check over these big-name artists of earlier decades. Womens-Day readers could see Marlene D and Cyd C. in all their original celluloid glory, and possibly reflect on the unrealistic, positively sexist images, they projected.

It's incredible how far the Australian Film Industry emulated this transparent standard set, during its prolific film-producing years 1928-40: (seen in "Forgotten Cinema", covering the Chauvel, Ken G. Hall Era of Australian Films).

Most refreshing was the recent film Kes, depicting an English country coal mining community. It gave a sensitive portrayal of a young public school boy (David Bradley) who struggled through childhood coping with his indifferent family, and his outcaste status at school. Training a kestrel and maintaining an intimate sensitivity towards the bird was his method of finding a balance to the odds of life.

M.H.T.

Limericks

*There was a young boy from Cardova,
Who had a large dog he called Rover
When gambling with him,
His friends could not win,
Without Rover doing them over . . .*

*There once lived a man named Dick
Who thought that he knew every trick
'Til he planned a break
Tied on a tape,
And will surely end up in the Nick . . .*

*In a fit of sudden redemption
He contracted enthused apprehension
As neither the court
Would think that he thought
That his thoughts were beyond comprehension . . .*

*Under subtle facade of dark gray
They work their way through the day
Hoping and praying
(but never saying),
That their anonymousness will never give way.*

*The sun and moon will always shine,
And the earth will continue to be,
But would you be the same,
As life's eternal game,
If Gary Glitter ceased to shine over thee?*

*Oh, how her eyes shine so brightly
Oh how I loved her so rightly,
But social acceptance,
Was against our receptance,
So now she barks from the pound to me nightly . . .*

Girl wanted to travel with overseas, leaving Feb. - March 1975.

For details ring: Aldona Kmitas 2968876 (after 5.30 weekdays.)

Adelaide Teamwork Set Ideal Tone

ADELAIDE TEAMWORK SET IDEAL TONE

You were really cool if you happened to be a Maoist black Palestinian Lesbian dope smoker. A comment in bad taste perhaps, but it summarises the major issues hassled over at the Council.

While it may be true that the Adelaide delegation in comparison projected a conservative image, it rarely grand-standed. This became a feature of Council as personalities wielded their rhetoric, *ad-nauseum*. However Adelaide worked as a team which meant a responsible voting position was maintained.

AUS aims include the campaign for a more socialist society so it was inevitable that left views dominated. The La Trobe delegation led the outcry against careerists an opportunists, which ironically included themselves. Consequently, the secretariat came in for a thrashing.

THE FEMINIST STAND

For the first time, the Women's group showed effective intelligent participation in the week's activities. Groups of women discussed the issues, interviewed election candidates, made recommendations from a feminist point of view, but left women delegates to represent themselves. They pointedly did not lobby, although I did not find the private-chat lobbying tactics offensive. The council was relieved of conscious raising intimidation tactics used heavily by the Maoists and blacks.

With specific reference International Women's year, a sizable grant was allocated for a Womens campaign.

HURLEY-BURLEY

Education was a crucial issue at Council, handled capably by Tom Hurley, the Education Vice President. Through several hours of discussion following his report, the Council became convinced of the EVP's dedication to informing students for their education rights.

Pamphlets for national distribution, have been prepared and made available nationally on arguments over the use of examinations, choice of assessment, counter-course organisation etc.

Too few students on Adelaide campus have the motivation to read these documents. They are possibly too ingrained in this system for the privileged.

The direction Education is taking is one of reducing inherent inequalities found in the lecturer - exam oriented system, and of increasing awareness of students' role in society, and of the personal and social significance involved in their field of study.

Council agreed to shelve the student wage campaign for the time being.

Racist Rhetoric - Crow Diet

The black issue was given its fair share of white humble pie.

Regular emotive outcries successfully created great tension, with blacks throwing shit unchallenged.

While their need for direct action is undeniably essential, their tactics were destructive to white consciences. We were told that it was hardly worth them approaching white dead-shit students anyway, as we would inevitably want to protect our white racist havens, and would never understand their struggle to their satisfaction.

This minority group understandably have a defeatist outlook, but any significant progress made by them could be lost by deliberately alienating the whites.

ANTI-CRINGER

It was my impression that in a Council gathering of 200, most of the delegates voted from an individual standpoint, and were not representing the opinions of their campus.

For instance the emphasis of the Conference lay on National and International Affairs where pointless debates ensued between rival left factions.

When were the Cultural and Conservational interests of students represented?

My argument is that an integral part of any student's life involves cultural experience, and a Students' Union should service this interest in order to develop and broaden that students' cultural understanding.

Aquarius has been one means, but it has developed into an entrepreuneuring organisation, making huge losses on festivals and tours.

One obvious reason for this is the lack of cultural policy, ensuring that a cultural servicing group is not established. However other cultural mediums (e.g. media and video) have been set up independently, promising innovative opportunities for all students, but predictably becoming an ego-trip for a few people still pushing the ideas.

The report given by the General Vice President on Aquarius, showed a determined lack of interest in the cultural needs of students. The AUS Secretariats concept of culture is limited to entrepreuneuring services, and it remains ignorant of the broader implications and significance of culture in students lives.

I am, of-course, concerned about the example set on the Adelaide campus. There are no opportunities and little encouragement for creative workshops, and involvement in cultural education and research. By opportunities, I mean facilities. What money is available for student use is larded over by heavy-handed or inexperienced committees.

A majority of students have no clue of what is being organised in their interests.

My objection lies in what Council delegates and the secretariat consider are the priorities of students, and what the hundred-odd thousand students feel their priorities are. I believe there is a great difference.

In conclusion, the motion was passed with little comment, that Adelaide should hold the 1975 Aquarius Festival.

The second significant motion passed directed campus regions to meet and plan a new direction for Aquarius, encompassing student cultural needs.

A national meeting has been arranged for the October 12th weekend in Melbourne, where regional representatives will prepare a submission for January Council. This will be a final effort to revamp Aquarius.

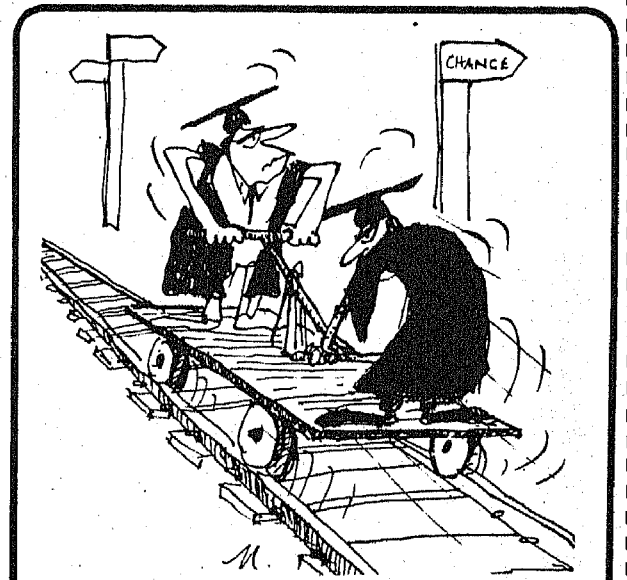
IMPRESSIONS

The impressive sessions of the Council, included the reports made by the Secretariat, particularly the sensitive appraisal given by the President, of the Middle East situation as seen by the Middle East Student Unions he visited this year.

It was often pointed out that the only real knowledge tertiary students have of AUS is of travel and other services. Indeed the services which finance AUS to a large extent, are in a healthy position. It was appalling to realise however, that Adelaide University in contrast to the Eastern State Universities, lacked dental services, a pharmacy and an adequate health service. Wake-up student welfare people!

One last comment. The tense, almost irrational sessions held generally late at night could be associated with (probably quite innocently) the heaviest dope smoking periods; an asphyxiating experience for the few non-smokers.

M. W. TUDOR

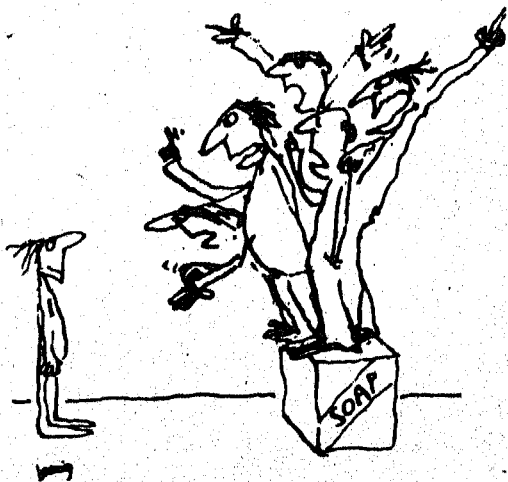


AUS in 1975?

In accordance with the decision of the August Council of the Australian Union of Students, submissions / position papers / ideas on campaigns and directions for the Union in 1975 are hereby invited. They should be typed, no more than one foolscap page in length, and should reach the President, AUS, 97 Drummond St, Carlton, 3053, by September 30, 1974. They will be collated and distributed to allow the widest possible discussion before Annual Council, 1975.

Farewell to Peelers Paradise

(A cynical minority report) MARY VENNER



Media freaks!

Following the decision of the August Council of the Australian Union of Students, an ad hoc committee will meet in Melbourne in late October / early November to discuss the future of media in the Union, and to present a paper to Annual Council, 1975. If you have suggestions, or want more details, please write to David Spratt, 97 Drummond St, Carlton, 3053.

Remember our union, A.U.S.?

Well, one of the things the union does twice a year is hold a council of representatives from all the constituent campuses to make important decisions, and one of these councils is always held in August, which is why it has come to be known as August Council.

This year's council was attended by a large group of delegates from Adelaide including A.U.S. Secretaries Ralph Bleechmore and Peter Love, International Officer Rob Bray, National Association of Health Students representative Steve Baker, and from the S.A.U.A. Gay Wilson, Bob Walsh and Geoff Adam.

There was greater cooperation this year between delegations from the South Australian region, especially between Adelaide University, Sturt and Torrens C.A.E.'s. The S.A.I.T. delegates decided that the accommodation provided for us was not good enough and booked into a luxury motel for the week after travelling to Melbourne in a first class sleeper, all paid for by their S.R.C.

Flinders delegates were rather concerned about the occupation back in Adelaide and their absence was often marked at Regional meetings.

VETO

For as long as many people can remember, August has been held at the George Hotel, St. Kilda, in a room above the Green Dragon Lounge disco, and on the same floor as the Peelers Paradise Strip Club. But never again! A motion was proposed demanding that in future years an alternative venue be found and this was passed unanimously, supposedly because of the righteous opposition to sexism of all delegates, but everyone knew that the top floors of the George have been condemned, and AUS is how so big that all the delegates won't fit into that room anymore, so it wasn't a very difficult motion to vote for. Now it is up to the Executive and National Officers to find a new venue.

DELUGE

Thousands of motions were passed, and they are now available for everyone to read in the A.U.S. room of the Students Office. Quite tedious reading it is too. The dry, carefully drafted motions, listed one after the other, seem very far removed from the heated debates and lobbying that went on around them.

IGNORANCE . . . NOT BLISS

Some people have been heard expressing dissatisfaction with what happens at Council recently. It seems that many are just beginning to realize what a farce it all is. August Council is intended merely as a review of the year's progress so far and a preview of policies which may be implemented next year, but most delegates tend to ignore this and bring up highly contentious issues, propose badly worded motions without notice and push their own political line regardless.

There seems to be some sort of natural law which says that whatever there is to do will expand to fill all the time there is to do it in.

In the case of August council there are three days, each containing 24 hours and this year we managed to use up 22 hours of each of them. The final session finished at exactly 10 a.m. on Saturday morning, which was the absolute deadline. If we'd had twice the work or half the work to get through, we would have finished at exactly the same time.

FOLLY . . . NOT WISE

Most students know little about A.U.S. other than its cheap travel programs and perhaps National U. These, however, are the things most delegates consider least important. What they do consider important is rather vague. Basically it seems to be either their own political line or their own careers. In the long run there is probably very little difference between the two. Many of the people who complain about careerism are also using A.U.S. for their own ends.

FUNCTION?

Just how useful A.U.S. is to anybody (apart from students who want to travel) is difficult to judge. If nothing else it provides some fascinating entertainment to fill up a week of the holidays. There are personalities to watch, speeches to listen to ('What's My Line' is the name of the game) and moving dissent-from-the-chair motions is a lot of fun if you think you're missing some of the limelight.

This year La Trobe definitely stole the show with their chorus of sixteen Maoist delegates, but they had a strong backing from support acts, Flinders, Sturt C.A.E. and Mercer House. All wore matching blue and white Eureka Flags. Gordon Institute made itself famous by moving that A.U.S. Travel be abolished, and there was one poor lost boy from Ballarat who expressed doubt about the advisability of a socialist solution to Australia's economic problems, and was laughed out of the room.

ALL OUR OWN WORK

Adelaide's main contributions to the show were environment motions, the National Association of Health Students and twiddling the knobs of the P.A. system, without which it would all have been impossible (imagine the power to turn people off in mid-speech!).

Then there were the elections, of course. You may be disappointed to hear that Ralph Bleechmore wasn't elected General Vice-President, but then you may be glad that he'll be with us next year. Services Vice President (Ian MacDonald) is to be the next President, and Education Vice President (Tom Hurley) will stay Education Vice President until January 1976. Ron Theile from Canberra C.A.E. will be National U editor next year.

MARY VENNER

Uncle tells it like it was . . .

This year saw a large Adelaide delegation participating with an impact, in a broad range of issues, that we haven't seen for a number of years. Also we saw a consolidation of the S.A. Region that helped the region, which has the permanent disadvantage of a small number of votes.

Amongst the developments of group interests, was the strengthening of the women and the unity of the Social Action Environment lobby — rarely seen before. Maoists from La Trobe were seen for the first time.

The Union continues to grow — another twelve campuses entered — one from South Australia (Sturt C.A.E.) to bring the total to 66. A total membership of some 205,000 students.

Before Council, the Overseas Students held their own meeting — probably the most dynamic so far — perhaps helped by the meeting of the Asian Students' Association hosted by AUS this year and also by the jailing of Khoo E. Liam — a Malaysian student who had studied in Australia and New Zealand. Charlie Ong from Adelaide University attended these sessions. The situation is now further aggravated by the arrest of two more Malaysian students this week.

Media produced some friction — National U Editor Franz Timmerman was repeatedly attacked by dissatisfied campuses — but the moves failed to gain the support of the whole Council. . . The election of Ron Thiele from Canberra CAE as next year's National U editor holds promise of a broader approach to media next year. Alternate news service and the Resource Centre will be manned full-time next year.

Race relations showed some excellent work done on the Land Rights campaign and the research work done on the Mining Companies. This info. is available from the AUS Office. A move to call for the resignation of some of the officers of the Union and Executive for accepting a donation from Comalco failed.

Lengthy attacks directed at Israel and the USSR (by Maoists) drew out the International Session, however much business has been tabled for consideration at Annual Council.

Education was a particularly rewarding session. AUS is on the way to a comprehensive Education policy — badly needed during the last couple of years.

Worth noting is the growing strength of the NAHS — the National Association of Health Students, formed earlier this year. Projects started on include damage caused by analgesics and building up of support for Community Health Centre.

Travel shows its perennial steady growth and Friendly Societies will enter general insurance next year and open the Hospital and Medical Scheme next year in South Australia at the usual considerably reduced costs.

As usual the Council was both a depressing and inspiring event. Depressing because many delegates will not prepare themselves and their motions and waste an enormous time justifying their ideological purity, and inspiring because you can meet so many hard working and keen activists who have contributed to policies and campaigns that will succeed and benefit our membership.

UNCLE R.



ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY SPORTS ASSOCIATION RECREATIONAL SPORT



1. Three volleyball courts are now available for use on the University Oval. They are situated on the oval nearest the footbridge. The entrance gate at this corner will be open between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. approx. for easy access to the courts. Nets and balls may be borrowed from the Sports Association Office. Faculties/Depts are invited to participate in a K.O. "lunchtime" competition during third term. Closing date for entries (stating name of team, name of team manager and tel. no.) is 4th October. All entries to the Sports Association Office.
2. Two new clubs in the Sports Association are Cycling and Archery. If you are interested in these activities, you can contact the clubs through the Sports Association office.
3. Keep Fit. There is a "sweat course" on the Uni. oval which is available for use by anyone. It starts by the turnstile entrance to the oval and exercise stations are marked with notices attached to the fence which also give instructions for carrying out each exercise. When you get really serious, you can pick up a Fitness training card from the Sports Association which explains how to keep fit using the "sweat course" and how to measure your progress.

**You would like more experience in the Culture Scene!
You have spare time over the summer vacation!
Here is your chance to work on an Aquarius Festival
A.U.S. S.A. region needs a**

**— Festival Co-ordinator
— Board Members**

Personal Approaches or Applications to be made by Fri. 4th Oct. (at lat 11th) to the S.A.U.A. Office, Adelaide Uni.: to: Kym Ludvigsen or: Margare A.U.S. Regional Organiser A.U.S. Culture.

Q. What is the World's smallest book? A. The Refectory Cook Book

**LITTLE DOVE OPEN FOLK BLUE JAZZ NIGHT.
WELCOME TO ALL WHO SING, PLAY, OR LISTEN.
GOOD CHEAP COFFEE & FOOD.
EVERY THURSDAY 8 P.M. — 1.00 1.00 A.M.
WHERE? CNR. PORTRUSH/PARADE NORWOOD.**

