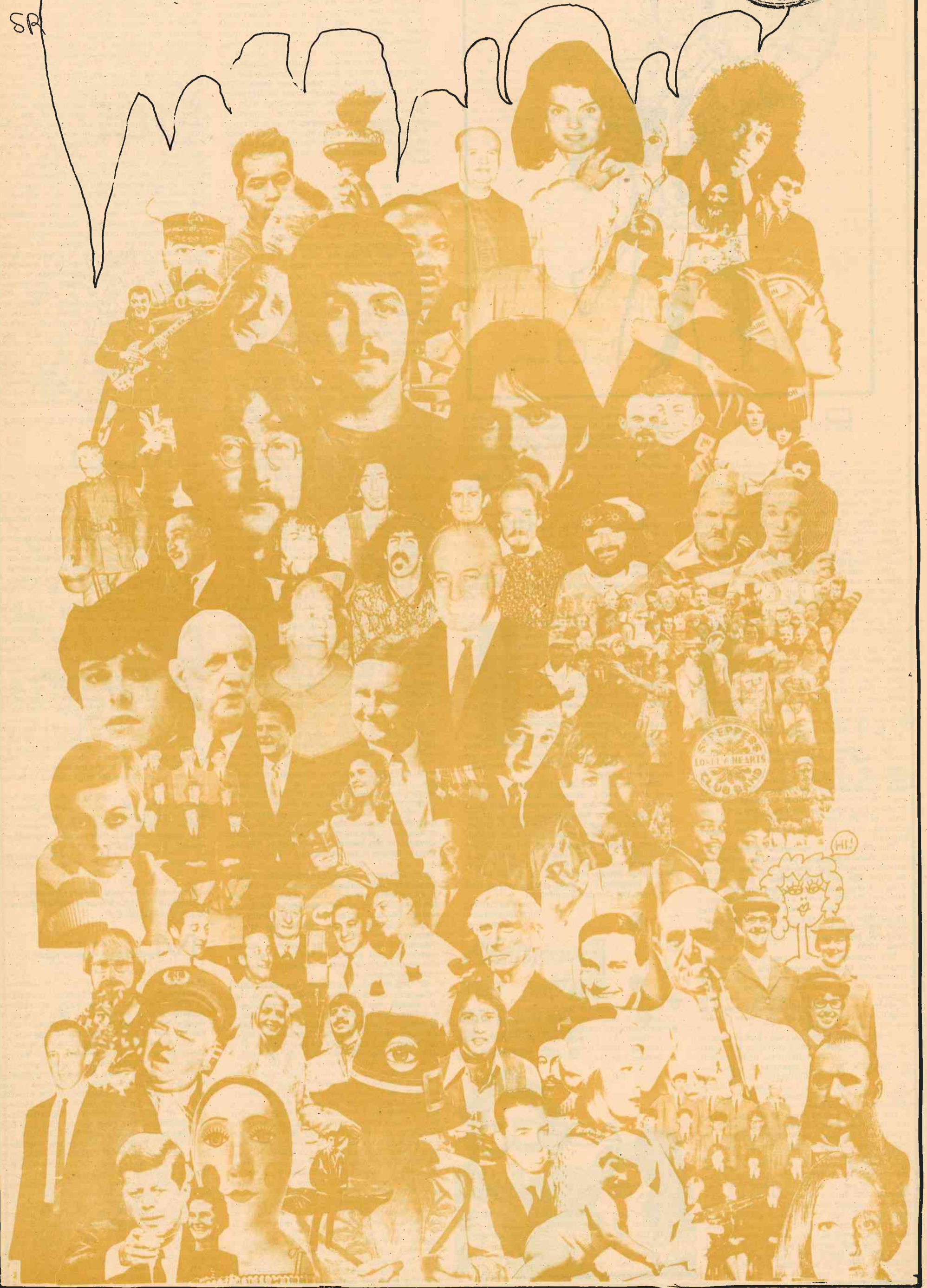


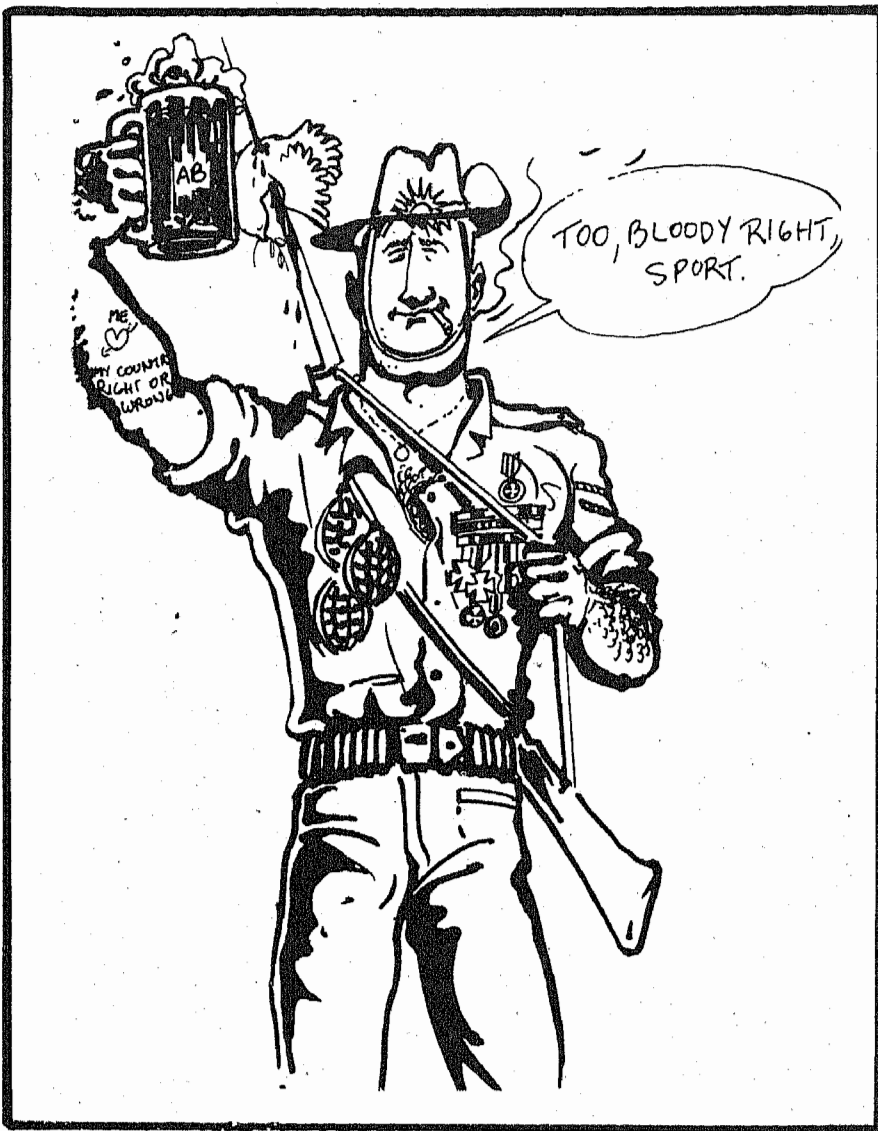
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OK then, children: don't forget to march!

LIBRARY OF THE BAY AREA  
9 SEP 1968  
CPA







## Prosh - an appraisal

Sir,  
In so far as I contributed my bit to Prosh I feel I've the right to criticise freely this dying institution. The inescapable conclusion one can draw from this year's procession is that that was the procession that wasn't.

There once may have been a time when politicians and pompous public or private institutions and personages kept their fingers crossed that on Prosh day they themselves would not be paraded in mockery before the public. Long gone are those days.

While Adelaide has long been classified as a semi-arid spot on Australia's intellectual map, it must surely be a first for an Australian university to not even measure up to the level of wit and sympathy of the general populace. The cream of Adelaide's youth it seems has less substance than the milk from which it's been scum.

It's par for the course in Adelaide to trot out the usual tired old toilet pans and paper, jock straps and flour bombs, but significantly, the only floats worth their place were devoid of them. The Lake Bonney float was on its own, followed into a poor second by the Treasury and anti-car-bike riders, third. For the rest, the less said the better.

A number of points stand out in this year's effort.

The procession was first and last no more than a high speed motorised fruit and flour street fight. The public reaction was at best patronising but usually hostile. Prosh has set back the cause of street demonstrations many years by making it obvious to the public that students have basically nothing to say about the state of the world and even when saying nothing they are little better than unruly children.

The efforts of the overgrown kiddies on the Hotel Rundle balcony, pelting the crowd and procession with high velocity fruit has done the headline 'law and order' group a great service. They, along with the gallant morons who attacked the city council's meters and McLeay's car, should be worth at least 500 swinging votes in Boothby to 'Carpets' next campaign. Apart from the charities designated, the LCL and DLP would no doubt reap the greatest benefits from Prosh 1970.

The organisers of next year's procession(?) might well consider having mine host at the Rundle close his balcony and also outlaw the use of insecure linen and paper signs. As the highest aspirations of Adelaide university students is in throwing things, such messages as might have been carried by the floats did not survive Kintore Avenue.

Finally sir, the Rag. This year's was the rag to sell, and hence was capable of filling the needs of uptown folks and students for titivation and pornography. But is it essential that this sex should be purely of the gutter? Surely in a society such as ours which displays such a hangup on sex, sex could be satirical not complacent, clever not crude.

The rag and indeed Prosh as a whole should provide a magnificent opportunity to spoof our society and its values to an attentive society. It would seem however that this generation of students has been well trained by the whiz-kids from Madison Avenue. They are indeed so brainwashed that to attack the hypocrisy of our way of life would be to undermine their own identity. Our future is well augured with such consumer power so well trained about to be released with their meal tickets into the world of the 70's. Again it would seem that Adelaide students are well satisfied or stupefied by the current political scene. It appears that there is not sufficient intellectual power on Adelaide campus to mix it to advantage with the gentry in Canberra or further down North Terrace.

Perhaps in the interests of Adelaide citizens it might be better to bury Prosh forever or better still hand it over to Myers or John Martins. At least they could attain the level of humour and intellect of the general public, which this university can't.

Yours in despair  
David Ball

## a Letter sent to the Prosh Directors

Dear Sirs,

This is formally to draw to your attention certain damage done by the crowd in the Union Hall on Prosh Thursday when "Miss Prosh" was being conducted.

There was extensive staining (some permanent) of the red velvet act drop by egg and tomato thrown by some unspeakable yahoos with an undeveloped sense of humour. The curtain was also torn by people forcing their way past it. It has been removed, cleaned and repaired, and is at present being reassembled. The exact cost of this is not clear but it will be somewhere between \$150 and \$200 I expect; the reason for the uncertainty is that the full extent of the damage was not revealed until the curtain was removed.

Two sets of steps on loan from the Teachers' College were damaged beyond repair. These have now been replaced and I enclose an account for \$80 covering the cost of material, labour and delivery.

Other damage included: two pelmet curtains and their tracks damaged and one pelmet broken. This damage has now been made good at a cost of four hours labour coming to \$8. Two ramps damaged, cost - one hour of labour at \$2 per hour. Extra cleaning involved: it took the two cleaners, the mechanist and myself two hours solid work to restore the place to a reasonable condition making a total of eight hours at an average cost of \$2, i.e. \$16 in all.

It is imagined that these charges will not be met from the charitable collection.

Yours faithfully,  
Ralph Middenway  
Secretary.

## Palpitations

Dear Sir,

Would it be possible for the powers that be to reopen the door connecting the Geoff Scott Cloak Rooms to the Barr Smith lawns?

It takes 43 seconds to travel the extra distance - even longer with crossed legs - sometimes too long.

Yours in anguish  
A. J. DRUMMOND  
2nd Year Science.

## how ASIO works

Dear Sir,

I take this opportunity to answer the questions posed by Mel. Bloom in your last Edition.

(1) The Public Service Board does screen each entrant to the ranks of the Commonwealth Public Service. It is general policy as much as it is general policy to screen an applicant for naturalization. Every applicant is screened although there are degrees of depth in the screening starting with the "quick check"

("Primary Check") and progressing to investigations into background - political beliefs of associates - parents, etc. Of course when an applicant is to work in a security sensitive area a more intensive screening is called for. Incidentally the process of screening is highly efficient, the main index being centralized in Melbourne; and may take 2 or 3 days.

(2) The P.S.B. is continuing its policy against radicals, votable left wing, joining the service.

(3) The policy of political discrimination does not spill over from the P.S.B.'s operations and nor does the policy centre around the activities of the board. In fact the policy is written into every junction of the service, but more blatantly so in security sensitive areas. Regarding promotion, a public servant is subject to an intensive security check before being confirmed in his promotion to grade 2/3 level (one promotion from base grade). The details of his parents are required for this check and no pretensions are made about it to the officer. Further security checks are required at various stages of his progress. An adverse report is invariably fatal, resulting in non-promotion, on rare occasions a transfer to a less politically involved department, but almost never dismissal.

(4) The government view is that all left wingers are anarchists and violently opposed to democracy. Radicals are seen as potential fifth columnists by Government officials who are largely politically naive. There are really few areas of Commonwealth administration which are completely divorced from politics and those departments which are, deal with those which are not. For example, the records of the Dept. of Social Services are used by A.S.I.O. In a sense the fact that the P.S.B. felt there was no place for Greenland indicated how widespread the activities of A.S.I.O. have become. Considering the nature of the Government bureaucracy the P.S.B. couldn't afford to employ anyone who was likely to follow his conscience and possibly clash with the regulations.

(5) The criteria far from being favourably known (or rather "not adversely recorded") is not simply whether one is recorded at all or not. Some dissent is allowable. But here the attitude of A.S.I.O. "field officer" who may photograph a student and make a report can be crucial. If say, Rod Page, of the Adelaide A.S.I.O. decides that you are Trotskyite (not that he has any idea what that really means) you have had it. Not that such classification is completely subjective, but obviously in the man it is. This also explains why some leftish students have undeservingly been stamped as enemies of the State, while some anarchists and harder line left wingers have not. There is no definite criteria in security classification except that to be a card carrying Communist is definitely to be unfavourably known. Perhaps significantly to be a member of the neo-Nazi National Socialist Party is not to be automatically adversely recorded. The decision on the classification may hinge on other factors. To be identified at a single anti-Vietnam demonstration is not necessarily to be adversely recorded but again it depends on what you have to be cleared for. However you could probably make it into the public service. To be arrested however or to address a meeting in anti-government terms is quite fatal. To express radical views particularly anti-Vietnam sentiments at a job interview with the P.S.B. carries similar penalties in most cases. Furthermore, individual departments of the service which are to the slightest degree dealing in security sensitive areas have an internal security officer - an ordinary public servant paid by A.S.I.O. Part of his duties include reporting officers with radical views to A.S.I.O.

(6) In theory A.S.I.O. makes only a "recommendation" which the P.S.B. does not necessarily have to accept. However, in Practice the "recommendations" are invariably accepted. Individual officers of the P.S.B., and in fact throughout the service, are in favour of the activities of A.S.I.O. although few such individuals know the real scope of their activities. In general the idea that most public servants do not favour the collusion of A.S.I.O. and the service is quite fallacious.

(7) Of course the Commonwealth Public Service is not politically neutral, but then in practice there are only two parties which are likely to come to power and both of these have similar political aims. Now, both parties are largely opposed to the radicals and this is reflected in Public Service policy and maintained by A.S.I.O. Its sort of a narrow democracy and, except for the blind idealistic, the myth of Public Service neutrality was really shattered decades ago.

(8) A.S.I.O. security checks are often called "character checks". The P.S.B. concedes that an adverse security check is not necessarily synonymous with a bad character record but in practical terms draws no distinction. So being adversely recorded is to be classified as being an unfit and I suppose an improper person. It is difficult to see how even A.S.I.O. can stretch S.34. of the Public Service Act to this extent.

(9) It is quite true that a potential Public Servant should watch what he says and does. A.S.I.O. men are not the pimps and morons Dr. Cairns believes them to be but he is right in saying they are politically uninformed and this alone makes them a danger in our society. The danger exists not just because of their power, but because they have a far greater ability to gain information on any individual than most people could imagine. The image of them snooping on street corners is largely wrong for they have need to do this only for the initial recognition of a radical. From then on the files of all the Commonwealth and State agencies from Taxation Dept. to Customs help to complete a composite dossier on the suspect. If he votes they will record his preference or if he applies for a passport they will know about it and find out where he is going and why. A.S.I.O. is basically a clerical organisation with the attaining, processing and appraising of information from legitimate sources taking up

most of the office time. Each seemingly innocuous piece of information builds to a formidable dossier.

Of course A.S.I.O. cannot gain all the information they want from the Government records and they do not hesitate to use other means. The hiring of spies and contacts has, outside the actual Government framework, declined. The occasional confessions of the hired student becomes too much to bear for the organisation although the practice still does persist on a reduced level. The impersonation technique has become more popular and, after all A.S.I.O. field officers have access to a huge array of disguises often to the annoyance of Department heads who may have to cover for security men. For example a man sporting a taxation officials or health inspector's credentials may drop in for a personal visit and joke about a picture of Marx hanging on the wall. He may do it to test the reaction, but you may get suspicious and ring the Department the next day. Liaison is often poor between A.S.I.O. and Government departments and the department may know nothing of the visit. Usually the department will hedge while they ring A.S.I.O. Gaining information about a suspect from his associates is a further technique and this is considered a safer technique. A person of high standing in the community who may know the suspect can often be approached with impunity by A.S.I.O. To start with such a person is likely to have a high regard for law and order and with little persuasion, would see A.S.I.O. as a necessary and legitimate organisation. People are used to telling impersonal bureaucracies details about themselves and others and rarely feel they are betraying a confidence. For example an agent might contact a referee given by a suspected security risk in a Commonwealth job application. The A.S.I.O. agent concentrates conversation on the job in question and projects the image of a responsible Government official. He will then ask an array of questions, some framed to find out the moral standards of the suspect, and others of course centred on political views. All this information and much more from other devious sources is then channelled to the regional office and copies forwarded to Melbourne. Lists and warning books are compiled for various Government offices. The overall effect is to mark any radical with outspoken anti-government views as surely as the largest criminal record.

INSTIGATORS INCORP.

## Medlin-Depasquale

Dear Sir,

Professor Brian Medlin's letter (On Dit, July 31, 1970) calls for a reply. I have discussed the letter with Professor Medlin and wish to make the following points publicly:

1) His description of *A Book of Poems* as "an unpublished work" was hardly fair: many copies were distributed, one of which came to me from a friend who knew of my interest in South Australian verse. There was nothing in the book to describe it as "privately circulated".

2) The parenthetic statement in my review ("the poems are neither named nor numbered") was a mistake, inserted in the typed version of the script for the verbal comment "the poems are numbered but not named": I have explained the circumstances to Professor Medlin, who agreed that such a mistake should be taken neither as a deliberate falsehood nor as evidence that I had not read the poems carefully. Certainly I should have checked the typed version of the review submitted to On Dit: one learns by experience.

3) There was a number of other errors in the review as printed, including the misquotation to which Professor Medlin's letter draws attention. One botched passage should have read: "...ironical thrusts at the inanities of academic life recur, and there are salty dashes of honest self-criticism."

4) I stand by my reading of the poems, but I recognize that poems do not always convey to an uninitiated reader what they hold for their author. Professor Medlin himself misread the key passage on the author-persona theme in my review: thus matters literary proceed.

Yours sincerely,  
Paul Depasquale.

*Lack of time and willing helpers does not allow for proofreading of all articles. Many apologies. Ed.*

## Marihuana - a rational approach

Dear Sir,

Although Dr. R. C. Heddle (Advertiser 31.7.70) has had many years of valuable experience and possesses an M.D. degree, it should be pointed out to J. Chivell (Adv. 1.8.70) and J. Baker (Adv. 4.8.70) that Dr. R. T. Gun is certainly as well qualified to speak on problems of drug dependence. The Medical Directory of Australia (1968) and the Handbook of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (1966) reveal that Dr. Gun is a Fellow of the Faculty of Anaesthetists (FFARACS) and lists him as the Renton prize winner for 1966 in an examination which included pharmacology. Therefore, of the two, Dr. Gun is the expert on drugs that affect the brain.

Whilst Dr. Heddle is undoubtedly motivated by a genuine concern for students' welfare, his evidence concerning the effects of marihuana is mainly anecdotal. However, because it supports current public apprehension about marihuana it can only increase the hyperemotionalism which surrounds this subject. A rational solution to the problem demands discussion of all available evidence and continued scientific research.

Yours faithfully,  
T. Nettelbeck, Belair  
L. Lack, Rosslyn Park  
J. Roberts, Elizabeth North  
J. Taplin, Glenelg  
A. Winefield, Medindie

POB 61 EAST BRIGHTON 3187

(This is a coded message — do you read)

"IDLE THOUGHTS ON READING EX MENSA'S LATEST IN THE PROSH PIC EDITION OF ON DIT" or "AN EXERCISE IN FREE ASSOCIATION"

Spiro Agnew actually said, in public, not so long ago: "Democracy's greatest flaw rests in its intransigent commitment to individual freedom".

Dr. Adorno, when he discovered and defined the authoritarian personality came across the astonishing fact that a belief in conspiracy, international plots, 'they' etc. correlates closely with authoritarianism. Mensa clearly is a sinister conspiracy, out to do Ex Mensa in. Why otherwise would he have to hide behind such a clever pen name?

Would a converted SS—man, Ex SS—member, go around signing himself "Ex—SS"? Would he want to reiterate publicly the fact that he once belonged to that despicable crowd, now deservedly despised by himself and all other right-thinking people? I think EM really loves MENSA: he's just shy.

Or perhaps EM feels it is about time people knew that he is really very clever. Somehow they hadn't noticed.

Civil Liberties: one of mine is that nobody, not even EM, has the right to demand of me that I justify my existence. Or should we perhaps demand that EM justify his existence? And by whose standards? His own, for example? And to whom? To Mensa, perhaps? No, EM, and even Ex—SS, in my book has the right to existence without public justification. So have emus, and weeds, and 'roos, and Mensas. What does modern psychiatry say about demands like that? A little, a wee bit paranoid, perhaps? "I demand that you justify your existence". Yes, it does roll off the tongue rather agreeably.

Why does EM consistently hide the one significant fact:

POB 61 EAST BRIGHTON 3187

(Sh... EM is a great conspiracy... he's a plot... help!) Why does he want people to listen to him, instead of looking at the facts? (Sorry, of course, EM is a fact as well, at least I suppose he wasn't dreamt up as a kind of editorial artifact by my kind and patient hosts, the Editors of ON DIT).

Scenario: EM sits silently by himself on an empty stage. Enter faceless men, clad only in opaque noms de plume. They accuse him of being a nuisance. What have I done, he cries. Justify your existence they growl, the no-hopers (looking for sex again, I suppose). EM cries. End of scenario.

EM has a thing about little yellow pins. Ah ah! Well, well, well — what couldn't we do with that one. But we won't — he'll only say we're trying to be clever or something equally repulsive.

Victor Serebriakoff is going to be chairman of Mensa world-wide as of the beginning of 1970 — he'll soon get rid of all those unscrupulous fakery. Just as well EM got out much earlier. Or perhaps Victor S. is now also one of THEM? Depraved, evil, probably a commie as well, or a Jew, or black, or a capitalist, or has long hair, or he smokes pot and does unspeakable things with little Mensa members? Oh God — help — help — another day and we wouldn't have heard the real truth about this dreadful thing — thank you EM — oh thank you.

A. van Rood.

## Marcusites—Morons?

Dear Sir,

While we agree with the principle that, "moronic slogan mongering is deadening, simplistic and dull," we feel that Allan Patience's assessment of "Marcuse's Morons" as ineffectual has avoided the central issue of any criticism of them — the questioning of Marcuse himself. Patience hints darkly at Marcuse's, "real message," but offers little illumination as to what this is.

By equating Marcuse's criticisms with those of Mill, Nader and other improvement seekers Patience has tacitly accepted that Marcuse also seeks change. This establishes Marcuse's credentials — gives him a right to preach to those who seek the alleviation of evils in our society. The argument of the article then becomes mere disagreement — watered down to the statement that, "I, for one... think Marcuse is wrong!" Thus any idealist who so wishes is free to ignore Patience and follow Marcuse.

Would it not have been more effective to offer basic criticisms rather than simple disagreement? This would have avoided the obvious leftist retort that Patience, as a, "thoroughly sensitive idealist," can be expected to be a little squeamish about violence, which remains, however, an unfortunate necessity. It would be less easy to dismiss Patience had he questioned Marcuse's aims — thus, perhaps, destroying his influence on the student left, rather than simply offering criticism of its effects.

"Violence will not solve the problem at all," is the disagreement, but has Patience ever considered the possibility that solving problems is not Marcuse's aim? Surely a man as intelligent as Marcuse realizes the futility of violence. By encouraging this and the slogan mongering he is ensuring that the students will not, "make a detailed study of the situations they claim to know so well." By aiming at those who are in a position to do most to improve society and by keeping them on the streets Marcuse can ensure that few changes will

be made. Since this is Marcuse's effect, we wonder (as Patience must surely have wondered), does Marcuse really want to change anything? If not, of course, he has no right to lead the student left and his influence over them will surely be negated. If Marcuse does not want change, why is he writing? Is he exploiting the students? Is he working for his own selfish gains? Is Marcuse working for the Establishment??

Yours faithfully,  
M. O., M. W., K. T., & R. S.

## Petitions

Dear Sir,

Is it at all possible to get publicity for petitions through On Dit against:

- (1) The recent rises in the budget.
- (2) The proposed rises for parking in Victoria Drive.

These petitions are housed in the SRC office University and at Teachers' College.

I was hoping to get large numbers of signatures to make the authorities concerned sit up and take notice.

Any help would be gratefully appreciated.

Sincerely  
M. E. Kemp

## History—Dr. Young replies

Dear Sir,

I find your article on the History Department, and in particular the section dealing with one of the courses I'm concerned with (History I Australian) somewhat confusing. The writer (Brian Samuels) says we need more historiography, and quotes with approval the view of Marwick that, 'for the intelligent layman as well as the serious student, the value of any historical reading that he may do will be greatly enhanced if he first has a grasp of the nature and basic principles of historical study.' But at the same time Brian disapproves of 'plunging students straight into original investigation.' In fact, organising tutorial groups into research teams for the study of local suburban history has, I think, proved to be an excellent way of introducing students to the 'basic principals of historical study', just as being shown how to make a wooden box is an excellent introduction to the basic principles of carpentry. It has also greatly enhanced the value, to the students, of historical reading they have done since, for they have learnt, by their own experience, something of the relationship between the amorphous mass of evidence a community leaves behind about itself and the shape which is imposed upon it by a historian working in the light of his own individual knowledge and experience. This has led to a healthy disrespect of the printed word and the lecture notes which otherwise can take years for a student to acquire, and often only then by the laborious process of personal research work. By organising research on a group basis, however, and by close guidance, it was possible for each student to gain something of the satisfaction and confidence which comes from original discovery while avoiding the drudgery with which it is usually associated.

At the 'course meeting' which was held at the end of the first term the research project was discussed. One student thought too much time (half the 1st term) had been spent on it; a sizeable minority thought it would be worthwhile to spend the whole of the first term on it; while the majority thought we had got it about right and almost all said they had found it satisfying.

Brian suggested the available sources were not adequate. In view of the number of students involved (128) this might seem at first sight to be the case. We did have a little difficulty, I must admit, in bringing about adequate contact between students and newspapers without risk to the newspapers. Next year we intend to make arrangements for the students working on newspapers (say one in each tutorial group) to use microfilm instead of the originals. We had xerox copies made of other materials such as census reports, almanacs, rare books and so on, but the main source material was the records which are kept in the local government offices of the suburban communities we were studying. These had not been previously used by historians, and though some have had the rats among them, their volume is still enormous. Working out in tutorials, ways of using them to trace the growth of the suburban community, its patterns of life, and its relationship to the metropolitan society we live in, was an interesting exercise in historiography, a better exercise, I should have thought, than attending special lectures on the subject and having yet another set of notes to regurgitate to the examiner. Even if the 'sources' were inadequate, what better way to remedy the situation than to have 128 students looking for new ones?

Theoretically, there may be additional advantages in beginning a students' university life and historical training with local research. He or she becomes part of a group which works together continuously in a familiar community instead of meeting formally with a tutor only once a week; this is the main reason for having it at the start of the term. It becomes immediately evident that history is not only a story or the use of power and of struggles for power, remote in time and place, but also a study of people and their response to circumstances which relate to the present and to this society. It demonstrates the relationship of history to other subjects such as politics, demography, economics, sociology, architecture, art and literature, which should be valuable not only to students majoring in history but also to others. It has, already, done something to break down the concept of the university as an ivory tower, both in the minds of the students who went and learnt something

about the non-academic and even the non-middle class community, and also in the minds of the people in the communities under study, who found students in their midst taking an interest in them, in documents they might otherwise have burnt, and in buildings, events and movements which they had not thought of as 'history' at all.

Finally, Brian says we should all change our ethos and study the twentieth century. I think that might leave a certain amount of intellectual curiosity unsatisfied, but we do, in the course I'm discussing, select those themes most relevant to the present day — hence the need to be constantly changing the course. I quite agree about roneoed notes to supplement lectures. I dish them out before lectures in the hope that intellectual energy will be released for critical listening. I suppose, by continuing to teach Australian history in the conventional way, trying to pretend that research (magical word) was so difficult that only advanced students could do it, and blowing up the minor conflicts of our past — Eureka, the strikes, state aid, and so on into mighty 'issues' about which we could then have 'controversies' which could, at best be faint echoes of their European originals, we might have avoided criticism, but it would have been a pretty dull course. I could be wrong, but as I see it we have taken advantage of the fact that the students are actually living in the society whose history they are studying. They therefore don't need to rely on other people's ideas about it, nor do they have to see if other people's 'models' can be forced to fit it. They can find out about it for themselves. This is what I understand by education. The fact that it has met with criticism is a welcome sign of student participation in this process, but the assumption that the making of an educational experiment such as this is ill-advised, is evidence of invincible student conservatism.

Yours sincerely  
John Young

## where's Dicky?

Sir,

The current Prime Minister, Mr. Gorton, has been quoted as saying (with regard to the exclusion from Australia of negro comedian Dick Gregory) that we should not let any alien come to Australia to interfere in political matters (4-9-70).

Can we interpret this as being an undertaking that we will never see a repetition of activity such as that of LBJ visiting Australia to campaign for the Liberal Party as was done in 1966?

As Mr. Gorton went on further to say that this applied particularly to "those who have a long record of agitation in these affairs", does it mean that we will be denied the entertainment of further visits by U.S. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, a man Dick Gregory summarised rather wily as being the type who would make a 'crank' call on the Moscow hot line?

Yours, etc.  
John Trainer.

Ralph Middenway  
Union Secretary

# Union

## UNION COUNCIL ELECTIONS

INTERIM —

OLD CONSTITUTION

(See article this issue)

Nominations are called for:

3 MEMBERS

Nominations to reach me before

4 p.m. Monday, September 14

Until the Union's new constitution comes into effect, the Government of the union must obviously continue as at present.

The position was not sufficiently clear at the end of second term to conduct an election then for three Union Council members, so the election will be held next week. Ballot boxes will be in the SRC Office, Staff Club and Graduates' Union Office.

Nominations are called for three members of the Union to serve on the Union Council from October 1970 until elections under the new constitution are held.

Nominations should be in the form:

We nominate .....

.....  
as a Union Council member for 1970/71

Nominated by

1. ....

2. ....

I am a Union member;  
I accept nomination.

and should reach me by 4 p.m. on  
Monday next, September 14.

Voting will be from Tuesday, September  
15 to Friday, September 18.

# URGENT

SCRIPTWRITERS

We need you!

Write some scripts for the 1970 Uni.  
Revue — Please.

Send ideas, and or completed  
scripts to Rob George or Trevor  
Dodd or leave them in the  
Footlights p. hole.

## ADDITIONS

## UNI REVUE

SEPT. 12, 15, 19, 20

SAT. MORNING 9-12

SUN. AFTERNOON 2-5



# CONCERT

REALIZATION CONCERT

to promote Transcendental Meditation  
with Hans Poulson, Bulldog, and Dora, all  
of Melbourne.

Comperer: Vince Lovegrove

Also an introductory lecture on  
Transcendental Meditation, given  
by Ian Alford (Melbourne Teacher)

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8th

Australia Hall, Angas St.

Tickets: \$1 at door or Allans

ENQUIRIES: Transcendental Meditation  
Centre, 30 Parke St., Woodville Park.  
Phone 45-5988.

## ON DIT

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BY  
SEPT. 15  
PLEASE

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Disher

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# UNION DRAFT CONSTITUTION

This is the draft constitution referred to in the report published by ON DIT last term.

## NAME AND OBJECTS

1. The Adelaide University Union is an association responsible to the University Council for the promotion and coordination of extra-curricular activities within the University of Adelaide. (5)

## MEMBERSHIP

2. There shall be three categories of membership, namely full membership, associate membership and honorary membership. (6-11)

3. The following shall be entitled to become members of the Union on fulfilment of the conditions prescribed:

### (a) Full Members

(i) Full-time undergraduate and postgraduate students, sub-graduate diploma students, and non-matriculated students on payment of the Statutory Annual Fee prescribed by the University Statutes or such reduced fee as may be allowed by the University Council with the approval of the Union Council.

(ii) Part-time undergraduate and post-graduate students, sub-graduate diploma students, non-matriculated students, articled law clerks and Teachers College students doing university courses on payment of a concession fee representing 50 per cent of the Statutory Annual Fee.

(iii) Academic and professional staff, ancillary staff, and Union employees on signing the requisite application form. Only full members shall have voting rights at any elections or general meeting.

### (b) Associate Members

Graduates of the University of Adelaide or of any university recognised by the University of Adelaide, external students and employees or managers of businesses on the campus on payment of a fee representing 20 - 25 per cent of the Statutory Annual Fee. (9, 13)

### (c) Honorary Members

(i) The Union Council may by a two-thirds majority of the elected members confer honorary or honorary life membership on any individual in appreciation of services rendered to the Union.

(ii) Anyone who was a life member of the Union on 31st December 1956 shall be entitled to continue such life membership and no capitation or other fee shall be payable by such a member.

(iii) Visiting members and students of other universities may be admitted to honorary membership for a period not exceeding one month at any one time or three months in all in any one year on being nominated by any two full members of the Union. Should such visiting members desire membership exceeding one month at any one time, or three months in all in any one year, they shall pay such

subscription as the Council may determine.

4. Membership shall cease in any of the following events, namely:

(a) A member's failure to pay in each year the required fee as prescribed in Clause 3.

(b) A member's failure to discharge any financial obligation to the Union within such time as may be prescribed or approved by the Union Council.

(c) A member's ceasing to be eligible for membership.

## THE UNION COUNCIL

5. The affairs of the Union shall be managed by a Council to be known as the Union Council and to consist of the following members: (15)

(a) Fifteen elected members who shall be elected annually by the full members of the Union. Only full members of the Union shall be eligible for election. Only the elected members shall exercise a vote on Council. (16, 19)

(b) Up to six non-voting members who shall comprise the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, the Warden of the Union and the Registrar of the University; should any non-voting member be or become an elected member this sub-clause shall not apply to him. (17)

6. No elected member may delegate his voting right or vote in absentia.

(33)  
7. The Council may invite such guests, observers or consultants to attend its meetings as it shall from time to time determine. Council papers and agendas shall be sent to affiliated groups in receipt of an annual grant from the Union under the provisions of Clause 14 (b) and shall have the right to send observers to Council meetings. (18)

8. (a) At its first meeting each year the Council shall elect a Chairman from the elected members of the Council.

(b) The Chairman shall have a deliberative vote, and in the case of an equality of votes, may exercise a casting vote.

9. (a) The Union Council shall meet regularly for the despatch of its business at such intervals as it may from time to time determine.

(b) The regular meetings shall be convened by the Secretary, or in the Secretary's absence, by the Chairman.

(c) A special meeting shall be called by the Chairman either of his own volition, or on receipt by the Secretary of a requisition from three members of the Council.

(d) The quorum for a meeting of the Council shall be eight members. (33)

(e) Meetings of the Union Council shall normally be conducted in open session. The Council may, however, by a majority of those present and voting, decide to discuss any matter in camera.

10. A member of the Council shall cease to be a member:-

(a) upon his resignation in writing to the Secretary of the Union,

or  
(b) upon his being absent, without leave of absence from the Union Council, from three consecutive meetings of the Union Council. (26)

or  
(c) if he is an elected member and ceases to be a full member of the Union.

11. Any casual vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled within twenty-eight days by a secret ballot of full members conducted on campus. (20)

## COMMITTEES OF THE UNION COUNCIL

12. (a) The Union Council may appoint such Committees as it may from time to time deem necessary and may define the powers and functions of each.

(b) There shall be the following Standing Committees:

(i) A House Committee

(ii) A Finance Committee

(iii) A Union Hall Committee

(iv) A Planning and Development Committee. (21, 22)

(c) The Council shall decide the composition of the Standing Committees from year to year.

(d) The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall be elected by the Council subject to subsequent ratification by a majority of those present and voting at a general union meeting.

(e) Two elected members of the Council shall be ex officio members of each Standing Committee. (23)

(f) The Warden of the Union shall be an ex officio member of each Standing Committee.

(g) Any member of the Union shall be eligible for membership of a Committee or Standing Committee.

## OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF THE UNION

13. (a) There shall be such officers and servants of the Union as the Union Council shall from time to time determine and appoint. (34)

(b) Amongst such officers and servants there shall be the following:

(i) A Warden of the Union, who shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Union, responsible to the Union Council for the general administration of the Union, in accordance with the policies adopted and the decisions made by the Union Council and its Committees. The Warden will have also certain responsibilities to the University Council. Insofar as his duties in and responsibilities to the Union are concerned the Union Council will if the need arise define their scope and resolve any question of their correlation with the duties of the Secretary of the Union.

(ii) A Secretary of the Union, who shall be responsible to the Warden for such matters in the Union as the Warden shall refer to him and shall act as Secretary of the Union Council and of the various Committees of the Union Council.

(iii) An Honorary Treasurer, who shall be appointed by the Council of the University shall perform such duties as the Union Council shall from time to time determine. Inter alia, he shall be responsible for the keeping of proper books of account and the preparation of such financial statements as the Union Council may from time to time require.

## FINANCE

14. (a) The Union Council shall be responsible for the proper administration of the Union's financial affairs and property.

(b) In addition to maintaining the services and facilities within the Union buildings, the Union Council shall make annual grants to the Adelaide University Sports Association, the Post Graduate Students

Association, the Clubs and Societies Council, and recognised undergraduate organisations and may make grants for other purposes approved by the Union Council. (24, 35)

(c) Applications for such grants shall be forwarded to and considered by the Union Council.

(d) The Honorary Treasurer shall annually submit to the Union Council such financial statements as the Council may require. After approval by the Council and audit by one or more auditors to be appointed annually by the Council, those statements shall be forwarded to the University Council.

(e) The Union's financial year shall be January 1 to December 31.

## REGULATIONS AND RULES

15. (a) The Union Council may make regulations:-

(i) Governing the constitution and defining the powers and functions of any of its committees

(ii) Concerning the use of any facilities provided by the Union; and

(iii) For such other purpose as it may deem necessary and desirable.

(b) The procedure for making a regulation shall be as follows:-

(i) A regulation shall in the first instance be approved at a meeting of the Union Council by a majority of the members present and voting.

(ii) It shall then lie on the table of the Union Council and shall be posted on the Union Notice Boards until the next regular meeting of the Union Council.

A certificate by the Chairman of the Union Council and the Secretary of the Union that the regulation was duly posted shall be conclusive evidence of such posting.

(iii) At its next regular meeting, or at a subsequent regular or special meeting, the Union Council shall confirm the regulation (with such amendment, if any, as it may approve) or disallow it. Any amendment deemed to be substantial by the Union Council shall lie on the table until the next meeting.

(c) A regulation made in accordance with section (b) of this clause shall be effective from the date of its confirmation or from such subsequent date as the Union Council may fix.

## ELECTION AND VOTING PROCEDURE

16. (a) The voting members of Union Council shall be elected by postal ballot of full members during the second term of each academic year. (16, 25)

(b) The fifteen eligible candidates with the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. (19)

## POWER OF RECALL

17. (a) On the presentation of a petition signed by at least 10 per cent of full members of the Union expressing no confidence in the Council, the Secretary shall conduct a referendum on the question. (27, 28)

(b) The referendum shall be decided by secret ballot held on campus.

(c) The Council members shall cease to hold office if

(i) at least 20 per cent of the full members cast votes

and  
(ii) two-thirds of those voting cast votes expressing no confidence in the Council.

(d) If the members of Council cease to hold office in the terms of subclause (c) above, a new election is to be held by postal ballot within 28 days.

(c) The Warden of the Union shall be administrator of the Union until such time as the new Council takes office. (28)

(f) The new Council shall hold office for the balance of the term of the recalled Council, except where it takes office less than two months before the expiry of the term of the recalled Council.

## GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE UNION

18. (a) The Union Council may at any time convene a general meeting of the Union, and it shall do so on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than ten members of the Union.

(b) A requisition by members of the Union shall be lodged with the Secretary of the Union and shall state, in the form of a motion to be proposed at the meeting, the nature of the business for which the meeting is to be convened.

(c) Not less than seven days' notice of a general meeting of the Union shall be given; and the Union Council shall convene a general meeting of the Union requisitioned by members not more than twenty-eight days after receipt of the requisition by the Secretary of the Union.

(d) A general meeting of the Union shall be convened by the posting of notices specifying the time, place and business of the meeting on notice-boards in at least three conspicuous positions in the Union buildings.

(e) A certificate by the Chairman of the Union Council and the Secretary of the Union that the notices were duly posted shall be conclusive evidence of such posting.

(f) The quorum for any general meeting of the Union shall be forty full members. (30)

(g) A General Meeting of the Union may make recommendations to the Union Council and the Union Council shall consider such recommendations at its next meeting.

(h) Any motion submitted to a general meeting shall be capable of amendment without prior notice by a majority of those present and entitled to vote and the motion as so amended shall then be treated as the original motion.

(i) If a resolution is carried by a majority of 100 or more and the Council rejects such resolution either explicitly or implicitly the procedure for recall as provided under clause 17 shall be instituted as if a petition in the terms of clause 17 (a) had been presented. (30, 31)

## ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

19. (a) The procedure for altering the Constitution shall be as follows:-

(i) Proposals for alterations may be initiated either by notice of motion by a member of the Union Council or by request in writing signed by at least three members of the Union and delivered to the Secretary of the Union.

(ii) Such alteration shall be submitted to full members for decision by postal ballot concurrently with the election of the Council in each year. (32)

(iii) An alteration approved by a majority of members voting shall be forwarded by the Secretary to the University Council for approval.

## INTERPRETATION

20. Any question of the interpretation of this Constitution shall be determined by the Union Council; provided that any member of the Union adversely affected by any such interpretation may appeal to the University Council whose decision shall be final.

APPENDIX II

SUBMISSIONS AND DOCUMENTS

1. 1969 Referendum Results.
2. Constitutions
  - (a) Adelaide University Union
  - (b) Adelaide University Students Representative Council
  - (c) Adelaide University Graduates Union
  - (d) Adelaide University Sports Association
  - (e) Adelaide University Post Graduate Students Association
3. Extracts of minutes of meeting of Australian University Unions in Sydney 1969 with table showing structure of Councils and Boards of those Unions.
4. Adelaide University Union statement by O. G. Jones tabled at Planning and Development Committee meeting 2nd July, 1969.
5. Correspondence
  - (a) Letter from 23rd S.R.C.
  - (b) Letter from Adelaide University Sports Association
  - (c) Report from Adelaide University Sports Association
  - (d) Letter from Adelaide University Staff Association
  - (e) Letter from Adelaide University Liberal Club
6. Minutes of extraordinary meeting of Sports Association General Committee 7th August, 1969.
7. Submission of Adelaide University Ancillary Staff Association re admission to Adelaide University Union.
8. Submission of Adelaide University Staff Association re structure of Adelaide University Union.
9. Proposal for restructured Union by W. Manos adopted by 23rd S.R.C.
10. Submission on Union structure by 24th S.R.C.
11. Union financial statement concerning fees, membership, income and expenditure prepared by O. G. Jones.

**NOTE: If you intend taking part in discussion of this draft constitution at any general meeting, please RETAIN THIS PAGE, and preferably the report in the previous issue.**

**Ralph Middenway,  
Secretary  
Adelaide University Union.**

# UNION CONSTITUTION REVIEW

*The report of the Union Constitution Review Committee was published in "On Dit" last term. Copies of this report have also been sent to the Ancillary Staff Association, the Staff Association, the S.R.C., the Graduates Union and the Post Graduate Students Association. Each of these bodies has been asked for comments.*

The Union has agreed on the following timetable:

**10th September** - The Union Planning Committee will be considering the report and a draft Constitution; its comments will be available to the Union Council.

**17th September** - A General Meeting of the Union will be held in the Union Hall at 1 p.m. to permit general discussion of the report and hopefully of the draft Constitution, which should be in this edition of "On Dit".

**18th September** - Return of Comments from Ancillary Staff Association, Sports Association, etc.

**21st September** - A General Meeting to give further consideration to the Report and draft Constitution and make any recommendations.

**21st September** - Union Council meeting to consider the Report and Constitution and all comments.

**23rd September** - Further meeting of Union Council to adopt a new Constitution.

**1st October** - General Meeting again in Union Hall to adopt the new Constitution or to suggest amendments.

**2nd October** - University Council to allow the new Constitution, assuming that there are no amendments at the previous day's General Meeting.

*This is the shortest possible time that it could take to establish this new Constitution. If there are deletions, then the matter may very well extend into the early part of next year.*

**Ralph Middenway  
Secretary**

# ENTER HALE, EXIT THE NEW LEFT

Rain, hail or shine, he's there. He's that well-scrubbed, white collar and tie worker who graces Adelaide's ABS-2 every evening around 7.30. He's none other than Clive, our Clive. He's smart, witty, intelligent, possessor of a keen political brain and presents an aura of contentment. Like the contentment cone. He's an experienced mogul of the ABC, having been around radio for a long while before entering television. He's an experienced interviewer of people, player of records and generally knows how to keep the show going. He possesses all the qualifications to satisfy Dear Old Auntie ABC, not that their requirements are demanding, but they are there.

Hale enjoys doing his thing, like all those television 'personalities' who have what is sacrosanct in the world of commerce, an 'image'. Anyway, his image being what it is, one who will occasionally condescend to talk to the proletariat through the mass-media, he decided to portray his mistrust of those who advocate change by bringing to the silver screen two revolutionaries of the New Left Wing. What resulted was worse than Mr. Deeds Comes To Town.

Hale then proceeded, having assumed that he was acting on behalf of all that is right, and healthy in Australian society, to illustrate to the home viewer how poorly the ABC actually esteems "Today Tonight". It meant literally that Today Tonight would be better suited to the morning educational programs when interested mothers and children may learn how a debate should not be conducted. Hale's session was neither debate nor discussion nor interview. It was more like a skit on 'how stupid some people can be'.

The substance of the skit was to discuss the pros and cons of some statements made by a reactionary New Left member to the press. This particular individual had asserted that there was on the Australian landscape a need for radical change in social and political legislation. He had stated that it was his belief that such change could only be brought about violently and with bloodshed, and had prophesied such action within his own lifetime. This was a little too much, it seemed, for Clive to swallow,

especially when the uncouth youth who voiced the opinion claimed that the time was not yet ready for blood to drop. The hour, he had suggested, was at hand, but other mysterious things (Clive looked mystified) like the position of the moon, had apparently not yet been decided upon within the inner sanctum of The New Left. As the reactionary explained he had it all down in theory, but it was actually standing out in King William Street with his machine gun that had him worried. He was sure that bullets would fly, but their direction, velocity and calibre still as yet posed a philosophical problem, and it was about this that Clive was most concerned.

The fate of Adelaide shoppers generally then turned from these two to the second reactionary, whom Clive had invited along more it seemed out of an unending curiosity to unveil The New Left publically than anything else. The second, a Quaker, and more concerned with preserving than destroying, represented the more conservative element of the revolutionary party. His solution to the poverty of thought and ideas that had been pointed out to exist in Clive's happy little Australia, was more Ghandi-istic than his brother's. I advocate change he said, but by peaceful means, like sitting down at the conference table the way the people do in Paris. That way, he said, nobody gets hurt, not even the proletariat.

Having these two young gentlemen calmly discussing whether or no bullets should or should not fly within the precincts of Auntie ABC obviously had its effect on our hero Clive. Having just returned from a South East Asian tour when he would have obviously been confronted with problems that are nonexistent in Australia like mass starvation and disease, he had opted for Australia and its wonderful living standard. Fair enough. But the hitch that everybody has who goes to South East Asia is the inadequacy of the administrations, and the dubious tenets that democracies seem to have in that area. So for Clive, who to me represents the product of the ABC's ingratitude to Social Service, and to The New Left, are the words of Ezra Pound -

... politicians  
Standing bare bum  
Bush hanging for beard  
Addressing crowds through their arse-holes...

Dave Crocker

## A RADICAL'S GUIDE TO ECONOMIC REALITY

by ANGUS BLACK

A short, humorous polemic which employs as its unifying theme the fact that capitalists are getting what they want from society and that they always want as much as they can get. Written in the language of the "now" generation, the book is an attempt to reveal how the country ticks, what politicians are really doing, what student leaders are really saying, and what the real issues actually are.

The book treats all major aspects of economic theory (i.e. marginal analysis maximization, scarcity, general equilibrium supply and demand, etc.) in a manner that students will find interesting and understandable.

Contents include:

- \* Big Business or Screw the Customer and Full Speed Ahead
- \* The draft or You Knew All Along that General Hersheybar was Full of Shit
- \* Higher Education or Robin Hood Freaks Out
- \* Automation, Technological Unemployment and the Death of a Workingman.

**Price \$2.15**

Copies are available from the University Bookshop.

**HOLT, RINEHART and WINSTON (AUST.) Pty. Limited**

79 WHITING STREET, ARTARMON, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA 2064



FILM



REVIEWS

# The Heart is a Lonely Hunter



PLACE: Warner Theatre  
DIRECTOR: Robert Ellis Miller

Alan Arkin's performance — as John Singer, the deaf mute, — in *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter* is alone a good enough reason to see the film. Nothing jars; nothing appears gimmicky. His controlled acting — right down to the fingertips — is a delight to watch. Being stripped of his powers to communicate verbally, he resorts either to the official sign language — itself very communicative — or the "pidgin" version. Scenes between himself and his emotionally-disturbed, deaf-mute friend, Antonapoulos, are brilliantly executed, making full use of the traditional tricks of mime and slapstick, all ironically poignant.

But that's it.

The story is terrible. Sentimentality prevails, setting up Singer as the uncomplaining, courageous samaritan in a confusion of ridiculous, irrelevant, and annoying sub-plots:—

Racism!  
Revenge!

Domestic calamity!

Heartbreaking growing pains! THE WHOLE BIT! Enough to drench the lace-edged hankies of all good Sound of Music fans.

Perhaps this is the director's fault for trying to adopt a book of the 1940's into a 1960's setting. Naughty commercialism. But, he does need his money, and this is the righteous path.

Camera work leaves a lot to be desired. For a 1968 film, the techniques are ultra-conventional and totally unimaginative. Particularly, if you've got a deaf-mute to play around with. Or is this the clever return to simplicity, suggesting something pure and authentic DEEP DOWN inside?

Returning to the acting: All the roles are superb. Mich, the teenage girl and her younger brother, Antonapoulos; the doctor; — all are examples of good acting. Direction was superb in this sense. Casting and setting were very good.

An official study guide handed out with the preview ticket, suggested that Singer's final action was to be expected, even if sudden. Sudden it was. No mood or atmosphere was set up to cushion the effect, so the last scenes appeared fairly ridiculous, if not outrageously sentimental.

On the whole, fairly disconnected; good stuff for a night out. But don't go and see it if you need intellectual justification to let yourself be emotionally involved.

R. Barker

There once was an English film-maker called Tony Richardson. After years in Europe doing the serious bit with films, he decided to come to Australia and make a film about Ned Kelly, who was the only baddy folk-hero which the Australian people had. He made the film at Glenrowan, the setting of the Kelly gangs exploits in the 19th century, and used a mainly Australian cast; everybody thought that Mr. Richardson was a great guy, and that making a film was a good thing.

For the part of Ned he cast Michael Jagger, an English pop-singer with an earthy appeal and a writhing pelvis, because he epitomized the whole defiance thing. Jagger seemed rather weak in the role: he was not very big, his voice was soft, and his beard was wispy. Also, he tended to do his philosophy thing occasionally, which was rather irritating. Ned with noose around neck: "Such is loife". Quick focus on Ned and gang around campfire: "This is the best toime of the day". Ned contemplating his letter to the authorities: "Words can be very loud sometimes". But the amount of time Jagger appeared on film was only minor, and so he didn't have time to make any mistakes.

Mr. Richardson decided that the film should be partly musical. For different important incidents a song was sung, in place of a musical score. Mr. Richardson also decided that the film should only be partly serious. Apart from the incidents between Ned's family and the police, the attack on the police party, and the Glenrowan siege, Mr. Richardson directed the film as a scattered series of incidents, including a series of comic holdups, and Ned generally outwitting the authorities and the landed gentry. And the locals loved it all. They kissed Ned, waved him goodbye, and he soon became number one folk hero.

Of course Mr. Richardson didn't intend "Ned Kelly" to be a serious study, because there was too much music, and things were too happy for that; but he had just enough blood and guts, technical effects, and 19th century Australian setting to please the public. And at the end when Ned was captured in his armour, it was like the monster from Venus taking a long time to fall after being shot with a ray-gun whilst eating New York; but that was typical of Ned — he was a Kelly.

When it was all over, Mr. Richardson went back to the serious bit again, and Harry M. Miller began to plan for a ½ hour T.V. series of Kelly's exploits.

Garry Disher

NED



# Woodstock

I'm sort of disappointed that I walked out at the end of Woodstock thinking "Well, so what?" Perhaps the buildup had been too great — I had fallen for the "come — and — join — the — peace — and — love — revolution — at — \$2.00 a shot — from — your — comfortable — vinyl — seat" line, even though I had been aware fully of this danger. Still the chance remained that Woodstock might have been that special type of film which shakes off all the exploitation frills and in doing so, ignores the barriers that the great unliberated masses try to put around it. No such luck.

Michael Wadleigh has made a film that seems unsure of its aims. Admittedly, to claim to have captured the essence of 'three days of peace, music and love' is to take on the world, but at least we could expect a reasonable attempt at these three equally fascinating aspects. But Woodstock the film is essentially a record of the performers. They go on show in a giant screen, Technicolour triple image, stereophonic sound, heavy and alive. Wadleigh has remarked that his filming of the acts got away from the 'flashing light, disco, zoom-zoom with the T.V. lens' atmosphere that plagues so many other shows and films. Crap. The segment with 'The Who' is a colour image razzle dazzle extravaganza due in no small part to multiple images and off line camera shots. So its all very beautiful and your big toe grooves along but its also very, very FAKED, and you know its faked because between performances you see the 500,000 kids gathered around being, 500,000 people like you and me. Yes, they're us. They're not all freaks or hot-heads or beautiful people. They're human and they phone their parents to tell them not to worry and that even though the place has been declared a disaster area, everyone's alive and muddy. Suddenly, flip back to the stage where John Sebastian is starting up. But what about the meditation class down by that cluster of caravans? Why can't we see that? Wadleigh has built his film around the performers on stage and here he seems to have missed the point. Getting any sort of reasonable information about Woodstock (the Festival) is difficult but what does filter down to Adelaide, S.A., is that the acts were secondary. Woodstock was strange because of the kids not the singers on stage. There were acts going all the time not only on the main stage, but all over the farm, wherever people huddled together or some of the stars drifted down into the crowds. Of course, without the music on stage there would have been no 'Woodstock' (the Festival) but 'Woodstock' the film turns the whole three days into a normal concert centred on the one stage.

The centre of 'Woodstock' (the Festival) is where you look for it. I found it in the kids and the magnificent chaos of the place. Here was glorious anarchy, not through design but through the sheer impossibility of the logistics of handling the situation. You only get glimpses of it. For the rest of the three hours, you can safely watch the stage, listen to the music, munch your violet crumble and that's all. And when the music finally turns you on and you feel the revolution has arrived, you have to just sit and squirm because 500 other people around you are still eating their violet crumble and thinking its a nice place to film but I wouldn't want to be there. But I do want to be there. And Michael Wadleigh cheated me out of a possible trip.

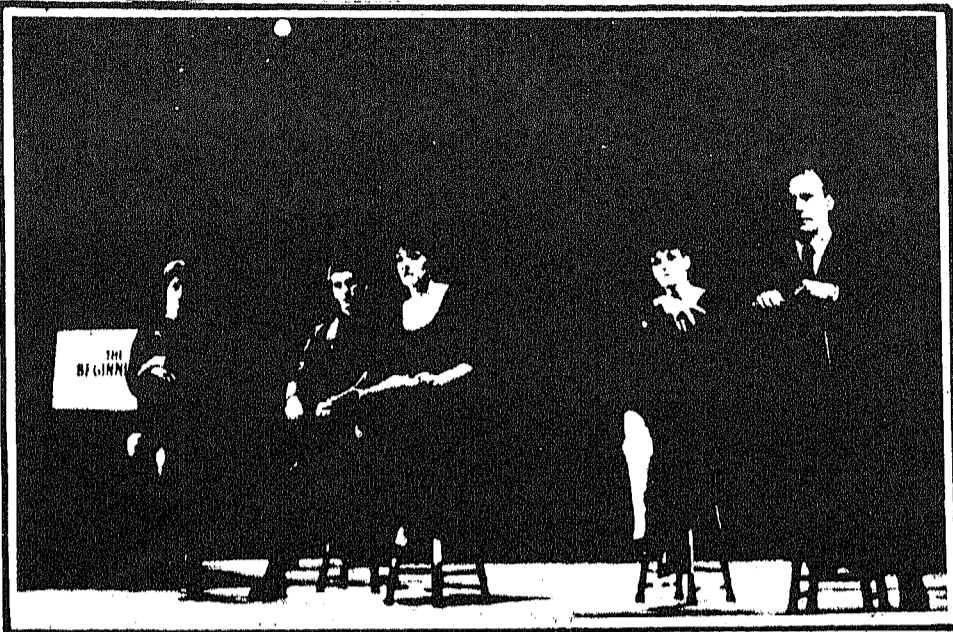
J. Burgess





# FUDS

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY DRAMA SOCIETY



THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY  
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA  
presents  
BRECHT ON BRECHT

This programme of work from the great German dramatist, director and man of theatre, Bertolt Brecht, is an arrangement of sketches, songs, poems and stories which covers Brecht's experience of the momentous years between the wars in Europe, his exile in America after fleeing from Hitler and his great period of theatrical activity after the war until his death in 1956.

DIRECTED BY: Wal Cherry  
DESIGNED BY: Janet Dawson

CAST: Lorraine Archibald, Joan Harris, Gabrielle Hartley, Gerard Kennedy and George Whaley.

This is the original production of Brecht on Brecht as presented at the Emerald Hill Theatre Melbourne, in 1965 and again in 1966. It was presented at the 1966 Adelaide Festival of Arts, where it enjoyed considerable success. It is now presented for those members of the public who may wish to acquaint themselves with the work of one of the world's dominating theatre figures in the 20th Century.

PERFORMANCES: There will be three performances only, in the Matthew Flinders Theatre, Flinders University on Saturday 19th, Sunday 20th and Monday 21st of September at 8.15 p.m.

BOOKINGS: Allans and Flinders University Union Post Office. Telephone bookings Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. on

76.0511 ext. 2204.

PRICES: \$1.75 : Students 80c.

Additional press information can be obtained by telephoning Miss Archibald on 76.0511 ext. 2341 or 2204, Monday to Friday 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

# Brecht

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY  
DRAMATIC SOCIETY  
PRESENTS

## THE MOTHER

A PLAY BY BERTOLT BRECHT  
directed by Felicity Daniel

### The Director

Miss Daniel was the first Drama Honours Student to graduate from Flinders University, leaving in 1969.

Her first professional position was as Assistant Stage Manager to the South Australian Theatre Company, during their 1970 Arts Festival Production. She now holds a part-time tutorship with the Flinders Drama Discipline and she plans to continue in Drama in either the Professional Theatre or in a Specialised Teaching Capacity.

### The Play

"The Mother" is a didactic play written in 1930-1, to encourage a practical political approach to society.

It relates a mother's growing awareness of her position as a useful member of society as a whole.

### Performances

The play will be held in The Matthew Flinders Theatre, Flinders University, Bedford Park.

### Dates

September 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, at 8.15 p.m. Ample parking facilities are available close to the theatre.

### Prices

Adults: \$1.00; Students and Trade Unionists: \$0.60.

### Bookings

Allans - Gawler Place; Union Post Office, Flinders University.  
- Additional Information - may be obtained by telephoning:

Mr. Ian Page,  
C/- S.R.C. Office  
760511 Ext. 2102  
between 9 - 11 a.m.

# N.B.

# UNI NEWS

### Notice to Students

Provisional Timetable of Annual Examinations - October/ November 1970.

THE BARR SMITH  
TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP  
IN AGRICULTURE FOR 1971-2

The provisional timetable of annual examinations has been posted on the Clerk of Examinations notice-board in the Mitchell Building. Students should ascertain their personal timetable from this notice-board, remembering:-

(i) it is each student's own responsibility to check his personal timetable;

(ii) a supplementary or special examination will NOT be granted on the ground that a candidate has made an error in his timetable;

(iii) any student who has a clash in his timetable should see the Clerk of Examinations WITHOUT DELAY; and

(iv) the final timetable will be published at the beginning of October 1970; and copies may be obtained from the University Office.

Applications are invited from students and graduates of the University who are under the age of 26 years and propose to pursue at the University of Cambridge an approved course of studies in Animal Husbandry, Wool and Pastoral Industries or Agriculture. Preference will be given to a candidate who will have qualified for the Honours degree of Bachelor.

The Scholarship will be tenable from October 1, 1971, for two years in the first instance. Subject to satisfactory progress it may then be renewed for a third and fourth year. The award will be confirmed only after the candidate has secured admission by a College and, if he is to be a postgraduate student, by the Cambridge Board of Graduate Studies.

## WARNING

During the course of building operations on the Library Complex and Union buildings, students have, on a number of occasions, stuck posters on hoardings and on equipment belonging to the builder, but on Tuesday night, August 4th, someone climbed the cranes and stuck a poster on the topmost end of the jib of each crane. This was accomplished despite the fact that the crane cabin and hatch were securely locked. The person responsible takes considerable risk in doing this and, I am sure, would receive little sympathy from insurance or other authorities if an accident resulted.

This warning comes from the Staff Architect and the S.R.C. supports him in his wish to avoid accidents. Be sensible! Stay off the building sites!

The emolument of the successful candidate will be \$2,000 a year, payable by quarterly advance instalments. He will also be given the opportunity to apply for a travel grant to the United Kingdom. Full particulars of the Scholarship may be found in Chapter LXXX of the Statutes on page 182 of the University Calendar (volume 1) for 1970.

Applications by letter and accompanied by an official copy of a candidate's academic record must reach the registrar before October 31, 1970. The letter should give particulars of the candidate's background and interests, a brief description of his intended programme at Cambridge, and the names of two referees who should be asked to send direct to the Registrar a confidential report on the applicant.

V. A. EDGELOE,  
Registrar.

# satc

'AND THE BIG MEN FLY ...'  
by Alan Hoggood.

Well known Australian comedy based on Australian Rules Football.

Basically about a Victorian Farmer who can drop kick a bag of wheat thirty yards, is signed up by a Melbourne club and goes on from success to success.

This play has enjoyed excellent seasons all over Australia - is light, funny, uncomplicated, revolves around football, and as such will prove a fine drawcard.

COMPANY - South Australian Theatre Company Incorporated, Only Fully Professional theatre company in South Australia.

Director: Peter Batey  
Cast: Chosen from well known professional actors, with  
Khalil Jureidini as Achilles Jones the footballer.

SEASON - Tuesday September 8th - Saturday September 19th NIGHTLY AT 8.30 P.M.: Scheduled for peak of Football season.

VENUE - Scott Theatre, Teachers' College Building, Kintore Avenue, Adelaide. (Pedestrians Enter by Gate 14). Conveniently close to John Martins Car Park.

GENERAL FORMAT - Ten major League Teams have been invited as guests to the season; each team on a different night as per attached schedule. Theatre foyer, posters, programmes will feature team colours. Usherettes will wear appropriate team guernseys as mini-skirts.

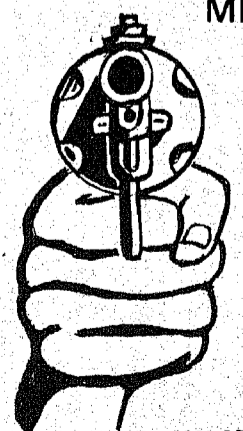
# CBA

ADELAIDE

AGENTS FOR TOP LOCAL AND INTERSTATE ARTISTS

FLAT 3, 102 PALMER PLACE  
NORTH ADELAIDE 5006 PHONE: 67 2429

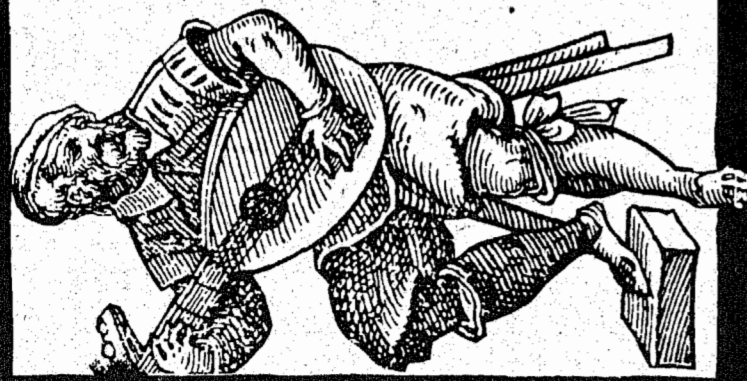
BLOW YOUR MIND



HILITES  
532523



I have these three years composed an immense number of verses on One Grand Theme, Similar to Homer's Iliad or Milton's Paradise Lost, the Persons & Machinery intirely new to the Inhabitants of Earth (some of the Persons Excepted), I have written this poem from immediate Dictation, twelve or sometimes twenty or thirty lines at a time, without preparation and sometimes even against my Will; the Time it has taken in writing, was thus render'd Non Existent, and an immense Poem Exists which seems to be the Labour of a long life, all produced without Labour or Study  
Blake Letter to Thomas Butts, 25 April, 1803



BARBITOS

The poetry of the beginning and the poetry of the end must have that exquisite finality, perfection that belongs to all that is far-off...  
But there is another kind of poetry: the poetry of that which is at hand: the immediate present, in the immediate present there is no perfection, no consummation, nothing finished.  
...There must be mutation, swifter than indescence, haste, not rest, come-and-go, not fixity, inconclusiveness, the quality of life itself, without denouement or close. There must be the rapid momentaneous association of things which meet and pass on to the forever incalculable journey of creation: everything left in its own rapid, fluid relationship with the rest of things...  
From the foregoing it is obvious that the poetry of the instant cannot have the same body or the same motion as the poetry of the before and after. It can never submit to the same conditions. It is never finished. There is no rhythm which returns upon itself, no serpent of eternity with its tail in its own mouth. There is no static perfection, none of that finality which we find so satisfying because we are so frightened.  
D. H. Lawrence. Introduction to *New Poems*

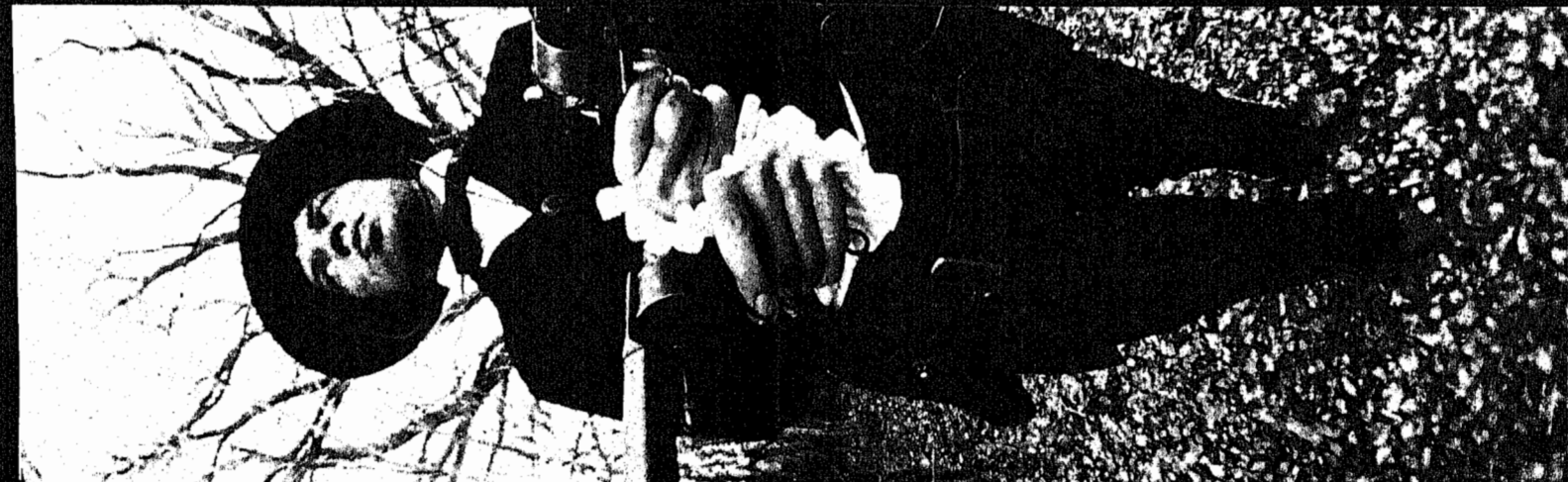
Who dreamt and made incarnate gaps in Time & Space through images juxtaposed, and trapped the interchange of the soul between 2 visual images and joined the elemental verbs and set the noun and dash on consciousness together jumping with sensation of Pater Omnipotens Aeterna Deus  
to recreate the syntax and measure of poor human prose and stand before you speechless and intelligent and shaking with shame, rejected yet confessing out the soul to conform to the rhythm of thought in his naked and endless head  
the madman burn and angel beat in Time, unknown, yet putting down here what might be left to say in time come after death,  
and rose reincarnate in the ghostly clothes of jazz in the goldhorn shadow of the band and blew the suffering of America's naked mind for love into an eli lama lama sabacchani saxophone cry that shivered the cities down to the last radio with the absolute heart of the poem of life butchered out of their own bodies good to eat a thousand years.  
Allen Ginsberg *Howl*



"Now man that alto last had IT - he held it once he found it; I've never seen a guy who could hold so long." I wanted to know what "IT" meant.  
"Ah well" - Dean laughed - "now you're asking me 'impon-de-rables' ahem! Here's a guy and everybody's there, right? Up to him to put down what's on everybody's mind. He starts the first chorus, then he lines up his ideas, people, yeah, yeah, but get it, and then he rises to his fate and has to blow equal to it. All of a sudden somewhere in the middle of the chorus he gets it - everybody looks up and knows; they listen; he picks it up and carries Time stops. He's filling empty space with the substance of our lives, confessions of his belly-bottom strain, remembrances of ideas, rehearsals of old blowing. He has to blow across bridges and come back and do it with such infinite feeling self-exploratory for the tune of the moment that everybody know it's not the tune that counts but IT -". Dean could go no further; he was sweating telling about it.  
Kernuac *On the Road*, p.206

*Blurs*  
polythene chainsaws  
tear at the night  
of bald mountings.  
leaves of life  
grow round the green stones.  
into the postage stamp of love  
I pour the wine  
nor vinegar of dissolution.  
dogs and quadrilaterals  
wink and giggle  
dance floor,  
periwinkles on the lone shore  
of forest  
and the sun's corneal glinting  
Sivas for Yma Soumrac  
(the moon having lost her ovaries),  
now we come together  
celebration  
six souls  
one  
BLARS - we don't stand no nonsense!  
John Edwards 12/7/70

morning is a gesture of  
silence  
becoming shadowless,  
stabbing chests with shafts  
of steel-cold air,  
as frosts melts on a thousand sheets  
& trickles slowly,  
moistly,  
downwards...  
-stark against the skyline  
chinese calligraphy  
of building shapes  
as dawn reveals the city's nakedness,  
& the soot of nearby factories  
begins to stain the sky.  
John Jenkins

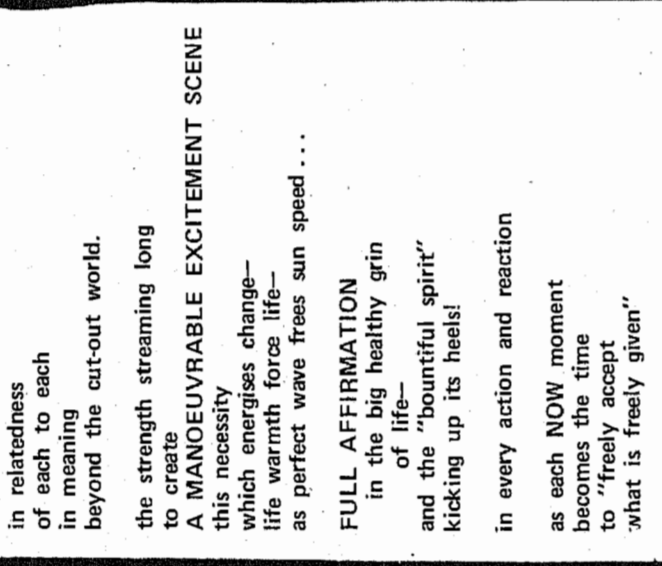


*The Waiting Phoenix  
(For Patrick)*  
In the ashes  
of burnt hopes  
I find a bird's footprint  
and you can almost touch her feathers  
she falls asleep in a river of  
gauze  
waiting  
to invent new household chores  
never by wingspan  
hid from clouds' plan  
the storm's fan  
and the cigarette sun.  
John Edwards

*Waiting for Dawn*  
Down at Flinders St. Station  
I put 10c in the machine  
And press "Coffee" with  
"Cream" and "Milk"  
And out came a brown,  
evil tasting fluid  
But its hotness kept out  
the cold for a while.  
Ugly yellow and green  
Giant hoarding  
proclaimed the need  
To keep our city beautiful.  
Out on Prince's Bridge  
I leaned over the Yarra  
and breathed in its Oily Fumes.  
"To the pleasure Boats"  
And "Public Toilets"  
Said the sign.  
Alan Griffiths

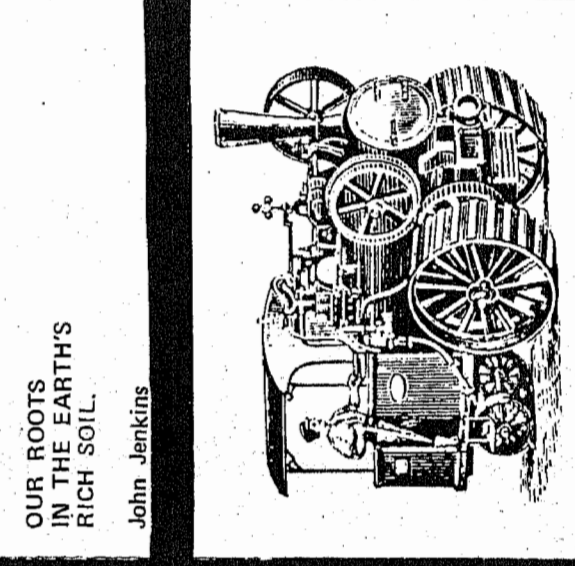


-now-  
(for bill heard)  
in this greyness  
thinking about  
the sources/  
of possibilities  
that could have been  
blood that could have  
run/  
streams  
merging  
to become rivers  
so warm with new life  
that the ice  
cannot form.  
rhythms rediscovered/  
and impulses blasting outward  
towards the sun.  
always towards the sun.  
for we do do we not,  
have moments  
when the little we know  
is so close to the bone  
when the reality of it  
just is,  
emphatically so  
in relatedness  
of each to each  
in meaning  
beyond the cut-out world.  
the strength streaming long  
to create  
A MANOEUVRABLE EXCITEMENT SCENE  
this necessity  
which energises change-  
life warmth force life-  
as perfect wave frees sun speed...  
FULL AFFIRMATION  
in the big healthy grin  
of life-  
and the "bountiful spirit"  
kicking up its heels!  
in every action and reaction  
as each NOW moment  
becomes the time  
to "freely accept  
what is freely given"  
-Ahh given freely  
for inter-penetration  
with eachother,  
and the reality that sustains.  
always-  
to return to beginnings/  
and to persist.  
knowing/  
with such experience confirmed/  
continuing towards the sun  
is anything but unrealistic!  
that the road is OPEN  
to forge new relationships  
to take apart and reconstruct  
and hung your  
truly woman's  
BRAIN  
in front of my eyes (it swung sweating and groaning/  
and was slowly bloated/oh virginity thou art a curse/and  
with a blinding crash of thunder  
exploded (the sun came out from behind the clouds and  
sprayed its  
WINGS (oh was i good for you david)  
and now  
sunset clots  
the  
cloy butterfly/brittle wings/eye grit/flesh gasp  
baby in your eyes  
I see you  
blame  
your church  
your upbringing  
man  
your brain  
baby i didn't know...  
now  
when i read you  
Keats  
your  
chameleon self  
waits  
lizard tongue  
to  
gut me  
babe i didn't want to  
glut you  
slut you  
smut you  
babe all i  
wanted  
to do was  
love you.  
david brever



*girl you sat*  
girl you sat  
and waited  
while i  
counted to ten/flushed face/egg yolk contracts  
disappear within itself/oh god can this go on forever  
and you said  
i love you with my heart david  
and i said f--- your heart  
love is body and mind  
and you cried  
and then  
you clutched at me (oh david do i have to touch it?)  
and hung your  
truly woman's  
BRAIN  
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smut you  
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to do was  
love you.  
david brever

*OUR ROOTS  
IN THE EARTH'S  
RICH SOIL.*  
John Jenkins



*Bus Trip*  
like mince  
spilt from grey asphalted cats  
like the city's  
glowing hearths the neon foci  
thrown behind us  
like the clouds' hairy underbellies  
spray-painted by sunset  
(stark on the knobby scrubline)  
sleepy like flies  
in an all-night toilet  
as we greyhound into the wheatlands/sheeplands  
NOW  
Christopher Pollnitz

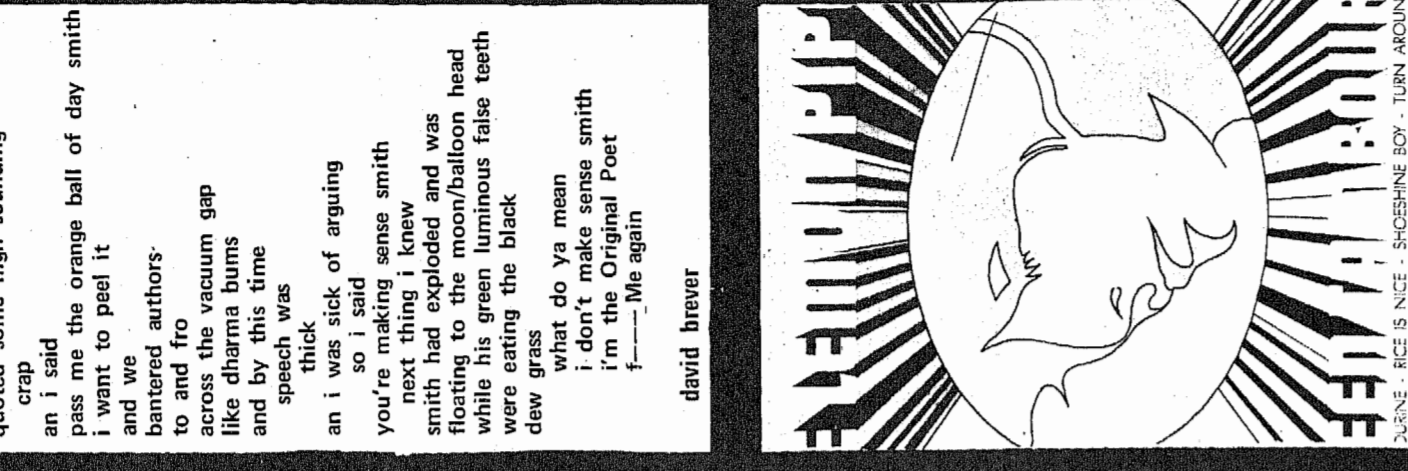


*Highway Passing*  
Evening trucks  
Fart by in a splash of mist  
Inches from my outstretched thumb  
And the flapping wake of wind  
Cuts into my clothes  
Tugging them to follow  
And topples my hitching bag  
Into the wet gravel.  
Dull luminous panes  
Hooded by treble-toned horns  
And circus lights  
Shimmered off stack, grill  
And murderously wet double treads  
Beating the bitumen into  
Long miles of submission.  
Alan Griffiths

*the tired vacant people  
crouch in dark corners  
or huddle together  
around the small tables  
of their collective lives  
scenes soon forgotten-  
images without sequence-  
like reflections  
glimpsed in bus windows  
as the sky clouds over  
faces peering thru  
the glass-  
gaping and senseless  
like fish in a dirty tank  
pustulated/dull/unhealthy  
complexions  
the colour of old pastry  
corners of eyes  
tired with year's  
gathering of thin red veins-  
as one disconsolately  
traces the shape of his future  
in a yellow stain of spilt semen  
and waking to the sickly light  
of early morning  
is a real shock  
bringing back yesterday's  
slow ebb of memory  
and all the  
unpostponable contexts  
and now and then  
somebody talks of happiness  
and health  
and even joy  
they nod their heads together  
knowingly  
for they all agree  
about these things  
it is for these things  
they had given their lives.  
John Jenkins*

*-high poem in hot & cold-*  
inside me and turning-  
EXPLODE NOW & ALIVE  
a wheel of rippling fire  
- summerside, summerside  
all molten in ruby/light!  
(the filmy runlets quicken  
over quick thinshivering skin  
& i'm carnival drunk  
in pictures of redhaze-  
THE SUN THE SUN THE SUN  
stained glass/a mosaic  
of colour  
and crystalline mindstyles,  
where an icicle barbed with lightning  
bleeds chill droplets  
in the wound of a winter's moon.  
John Jenkins

*we drank*  
we drank indian tea  
in your mother's  
finest china  
an sat on  
the garden seat  
and smith said  
'your poetry means nothing, bre  
an i said  
your accent shifts me smith'  
and ashley said  
'boys will be boys'  
and handed us the stick  
an smith of course  
quoted some high sounding  
crap  
an i said  
pass me the orange ball of clay smith  
i want to peel it  
and we  
bantered authors-  
to and fro  
across the vacuum gap  
like dharmia bums  
and by this time  
speech was  
thick  
an i was sick of arguing  
so i said  
you're making sense smith  
next thing i knew  
smith had exploded and was  
floating to the moon/balloon head  
while his green luminous false teeth  
were eating the black  
dew grass  
what do ya mean  
i don't make sense smith  
i'm the Original Poet  
f--- Me again  
david brever



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# WANTED DICK GREGORY

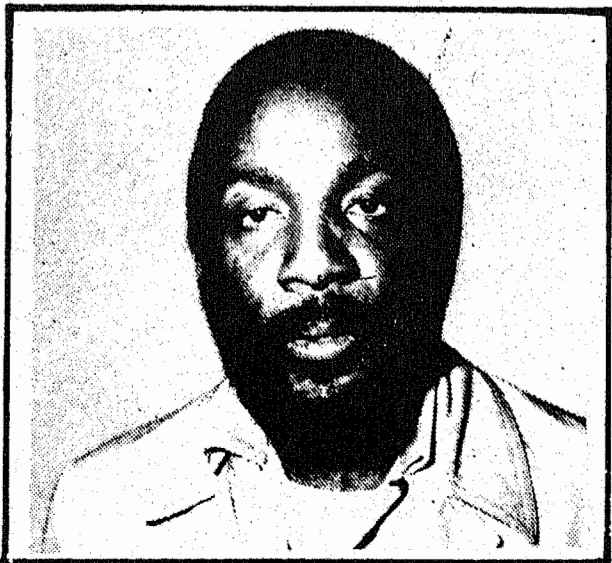
If he is allowed into Australia, now a remote possibility, Gregory will appear in Union Hall, Tuesday, 15th September, at 5.00 p.m. An 8.00 p.m. performance may also be held. An application for the use of Bonython Hall was withdrawn when it became clear that the University Council were not in favour of allowing a one-sided speech to be delivered, as this was considered contrary to the University's image of being a scholarly (i.e. a political) and neutral establishment, not espousing any particular point of view.

The following press release on Dick Gregory was prepared before the Government denounced that Gregory was persona non grata — a threat to the nation. Gorton has described him as an agitator of violence (a pacifist?) and Lynch is concerned about the effect on our soldiers in Vietnam of allowing a Vietnam critic to speak in Australia: the voices of the ALP and the Moratorium participants fall so neatly into this logic that it cannot be regarded as quick rationalisation after the fact, but the beginning of the squahs-dissent (or law and order) campaign.

Gregory was initially invited to tour Australia by Ted Noffs, a personal friend under the sponsorship of the Wayside Foundation, and the World Council of Churches. Aquarius was offered the opportunity to present Gregory on campuses as part of this tour and accepted. The Wayside people, then decided that they did not have the organisation to attempt such a large tour and Gregory passed wholly into the lap of Aquarius. At this stage, feelers were put out to Moratorium organisers in all States to see if they would assist the tour financially and in return Gregory was asked if he would speak at Moratorium rallies. That the period of his visit was during Moratorium Week was sheer coincidence, and a coincidence that was naturally enough made use of to gather enough funds to back the tour.

On August 13, Gregory applied for a visa, at that time, intending to visit Australia on Ted Noffs's invitation, and so stated his purpose as that of a tourist. On August 20th Aquarius began negotiations for a university tour with the Moratorium rally participation as an extra. On August 24th the tour was confirmed and his application for a visa was rejected on the grounds that his application was false in the particulars. At the most, Gregory was guilty of not asking for his application form back to cross out sightseeing and write 'making jokes.'

It's quite obvious that the CIA informed the Australian Government that Gregory was 'unfavourably known' or whatever the American equivalent of that choice ASIO phrase is. There is also the question of how the government knew of the Aquarius offer to the Moratorium committees. While negotiations were not top secret, they were carried out confidentially, and would not have been known by any person unconnected with either body unless they had use of phone-tapping equipment. If any phone-tapping is done, then it is likely that every Moratorium committee is high on the list and probably, by involvement, Aquarius has now collected its very own extension, to ASIO.



No black comedian of comparable status or exposure in the last decade has wielded the cutting edge of social criticism as forcibly as Dick Gregory.

Indeed the most widely known black comedians have stuck to the traditional show-biz antics that guarantee mass appeal. But Gregory's own career, swept up in the civil-rights movement, has taken him from stand-up gigs to sit-in demonstrations and beyond.

In the last five years, he has fasted himself into gauntness to protest the Vietnam war; he has been jailed in Alabama and Chicago; he has run for the Presidency. More significant, he has left the cabaret of the college auditorium crisscrossing the country at a phenomenal pace to rap with white kids ('today's niggers,' he calls them) on gut social issues. And those he has not reached from the podium he has brought the message to in his recordings, poking into war, poverty, and other ills with preacher-like fervor or debunking the system with thinly veiled but pointed humour.

Now Gregory has come full circle, returning to the cabaret circuit at a time when we are accustomed to gauging his success not on the laugh meter but on an index of political and social ferment. In the act he recently unveiled at New York's Village Gate, Gregory draws, as he always has, from the front-page headlines of the 'funny papers' — Nixon, Agnes, Cambodia, Vietnam etc. He still confronts American with both 'honky' and 'nigger,' and at his best provides some catharsis for political and racial insanity. Crime is getting so bad in Chicago, he says, that this cat tried to sell him a stolen tombstone; sliding surreptitiously up to himself, Gregory says: 'I got a good buy if your name is Jones.' In one neat stroke for black identity he also deflates the white man's notions about proper speech; 'If you think you can talk, you should visit England sometime. The difference between you and us is that we know we can't talk and we know you can't talk, so what the hell do we want to sound like you for?'

While Gregory regards his own activism as a moral imperative, he does not put down those of his brothers who are strictly performers. 'I don't think an entertainer has to pay great dues as a liberator,' he says. 'It's more important for my children to see a black face on the TV screen than in a demonstration.'

Dick Gregory is master humourist, lecturer, social satirist, author and mystic. He seems to radiate sagacity, and while pacing around the kitchen of John and Yoko Lennon's home one morning at 3.00 a.m. he joked (or had he?), 'when I get to be 50, I'll just sit around and sell wisdom.'

But if selling wisdom at 50 is among Gregory's goals, he is more than a decade ahead of schedule, for it might easily be argued that that is precisely what he is doing for an estimated \$500,000 a year.

He bluntly expresses opinions which his audience may find distasteful, insulting and downright unpatric. Condensed to a few sentences, his fundamental message might be, 'This is the most-oppressive, morally degenerate, criminal nation on the face of the earth. Us old fools made it this way and it's up to you young folk to fix it. Yes sir, you got a big job ahead.' That message is constantly updated with material provided by his scattered seven-man research team and by his own voracious reading. Added to this are quips, quotes and serious talk of events as fresh as the morning headlines of local papers and their relationship to the members of the audience. Scattered through his talk are short, hilarious monologues and outrageously funny one-liners of the variety which brought him recognition as one of the country's top comics.

Jailed dozens of times and deeply in debt from legal fees, fines and travel expenses (he always paid his own way), Gregory was going broke almost as quickly as he had become a star. Still, he plunged further along a course which seemed sure to lead him back to poverty and obscurity. He had taken the best that the system had to offer and then cast it back when he found there was something he wanted more. He became known more and more as a civil rights activist and less as a top humourist. Refusing to affiliate himself with any single organisation, he was dubbed the 'Lone Ranger of the civil rights movement.' When the rent was due, he would accept a college speaking engagement, collect his honorarium and head back for Mississippi or Alabama. As the voice of black protest spread from the South across the entire country, Gregory began making his voice heard and his presence felt wherever he saw injustice. Hoping to inflict some damage on Chicago Mayor Richard Daley's political 'machine,' Gregory ran for mayor himself in 1966. In 1968 he chose author Mark Lane (Rush to Judgement) as his running mate and sought the presidency of the United States. The least he hoped his write-in campaign would do was to keep Cook County and the state of Illinois from going to Hubert Humphrey as Mayor Daley had vowed they would. He drew little more than 100,000 in the two elections.

Gregory said that what he was trying to do was become a 'militant, but humble' spokesman for the movement and thus fill the gap between the 'humble but not militant' Martin Luther King and the 'militant but not humble' SNCC. He had also been fond of saying 'Only two people in



the country can now stop a race riot, Malcolm X and Dick Gregory.' After Malcolm began to publicly urge black people to arm for self-defence, Gregory added to his boast, 'Now I'm the one holding things together; Malcolm has crossed the line. Non-violence is phoney, but thank God I haven't crossed over.' When he tried to 'hold things together' in Watts, however, he got nothing more than a bullet in his leg for his trouble. He later abandoned any claim to being a 'Negro leader' and declared, 'if I had to be judged, I probably lead more white folks than I do black folks.' In the last quarter of the decade, he began to emerge from debts which had reached \$200,000 as a result of an estimated income loss of \$2 million and began the current phase of his personal evolution.

After nearly a decade of financial extremes, he's had success on tap and on his own terms. He is once again being hailed as one of the greatest American social satirists of the country.

Though his activities in recent months have not included any of the various forms of civil disobedience which have led to jailings in the past, Gregory feels that the United States governments regards him as more of a threat than ever. He believes that the Central Intelligence Agency — an organisation he deems responsible for the deaths of Martin Luther King, John and Robert Kennedy and Malcolm X — keeps constant tabs on his activities. When he was deepest in debt and owed thousands of dollars to the telephone company, representatives of the company allowed themselves to be talked into restoring his service while he still owed them money because, he says, 'the CIA wanted me to have a phone so that agents would be better able to keep track of me.' He is convinced that in addition to having his telephones tapped, he is followed virtually everywhere he goes and is 'without a doubt one of the most watched people in the country.' When he travels, he says he is able almost at once to pick out the agent or agents following him. On at least one occasion when he was running late for a plane — a frequent occurrence for him — he had the plane held up for a few minutes so that the man following him could get aboard. 'After all,' he says, 'I wouldn't want them to think I was trying to lose them.'

Shortly after the Kennedy assassination, Malcolm X spoke of U.S. government 'chickens coming home to roost.' Gregory says, 'He was saying that all over the world our CIA has gone out and assassinated leaders and toppled governments and now they're coming home to do the same thing.' He believes that within a few years the CIA will attempt to overthrow the American government. If that coup is accomplished, he says, there will be 'vicious, bloody revolution in the streets,' a revolution not fermented by extremists, but a 'people's revolution'. He believes that the only thing which could prevent this turn of events would be a natural disaster of national scope which could make people 'rally behind ethics,' and begin to openly question dubious governmental activities. But he doesn't think such a disaster likely, and, consequently, plans to move his still growing family to Canada.

In addition to overthrowing the government, Gregory believes that the CIA is also involved in plotting genocide for black Americans, 'hippies, yippies and anybody else who creates a thorn in the system's side.'

Born and bred in the ghetto of St. Louis, Mo., Dick Gregory never lets those around him lose sight of that fact. His gait, speech and the outlook he frequently injects into his assessments of the establishment thrust upon even the least observant the knowledge that this is a man who makes no secret of his heritage. Some may even conclude — and rightfully so — that he flaunts that heritage with a suggestion of defiance. But somehow, like the arrogance and egotism of which he is sometimes accused, it is not an abrasive defiance, for no matter whom he is talking to, he is defying, scorning a newer present/omnipresent 'they,' the intangible, everchanging group of world rulers who have historically nurtured all manner of evil. 'They' killed King, Malcolm, Jesus, Ghandi, 'They' are responsible for war, hunger, poverty, 'They' gassed Jews, burned crosses, bombed churches, rule South Africa, push heroin. But whenever Dick Gregory meets one of 'them' face to face, he's greeting is almost certain to be the same warm, 'Hey brother' with which he greets every man. It is a salutation which is not tinged with sarcasm, but if anything, with love.

Dick Gregory may die some day, but it seems much more likely that he will simply be reported last seen striding casually across Lake Michigan.

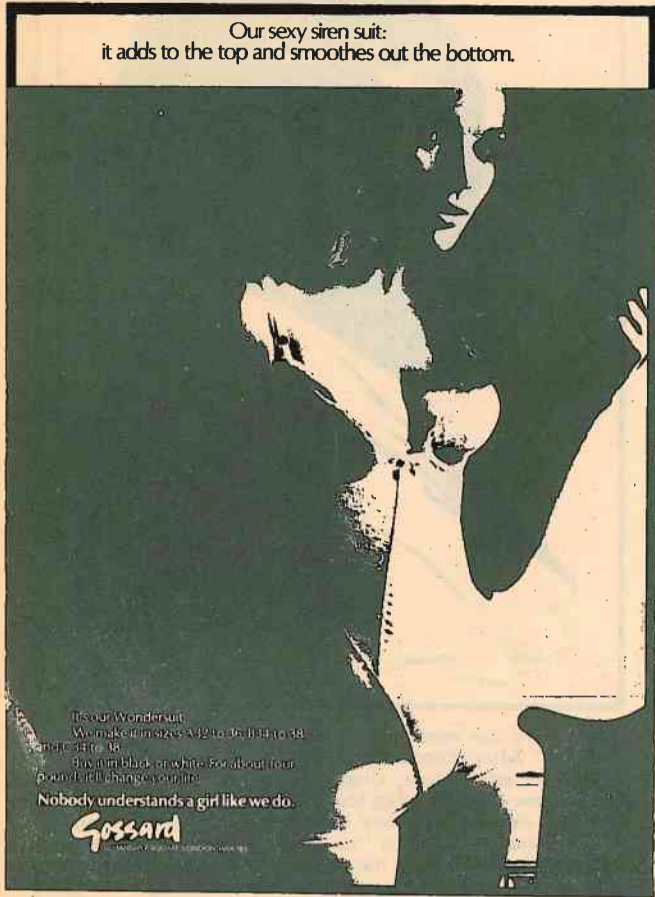
## President of the United States — in exile



# Sell Underbely

Library Note : Best scan possible. Original very faint.

Our sexy siren suit:  
it adds to the top and smoothes out the bottom.



The our Wondersuit.  
We make in sizes 32 to 38 (UK 10 to 18)  
Buy in black or white for about four  
pounds (UK) change of colour.  
Nobody understands a girl like we do.

**Gossard**

The garment itself, a corset, suggests society's rejection of "figureless" women. Why should anyone want to "add to their top" or smooth out their bottom anyway? Does to have a small top and a big bottom mean there is no place for you in life? Apparently so, because this garment can "change your life", i.e. help you not only to fit physically into smaller sized clothing, but as well, to fit in mentally and socially to society's acceptable image of a woman.

This advertisement stresses that physical attributes are ALL you need for success in life, so get with it girls, into your straight jacket, swing along, and you'll get your feila! "Nobody understands a girl like we do" — it obviously doesn't take much to understand the sort of girls this advertisement promotes.

It is important to note the way the advertisement is put across: visual effects: the model is a very attractive female who obviously needs no help from any corset to reach the accepted physical standards — wide-eyed, long flowing hair, delicate finger-tips gracefully posed on the curtain back-drop, then the setting: a shadowy room accentuating the contours of the model's body and creating the sexy bedroom atmosphere where you are sure to get girls, if you're in your "sexy siren suit." use of words: "Sexy siren suit" — the soft, subtle, "s" alliteration; "wondersuit" with its miracle overtones, so that \$4 seems nothing at all to pay.

The entire, full page advertisement creates a false atmosphere of sensual romance. The woman is a sex-object, not a human being, and it is assumed that if she fails in this sexual role, she fails in life as a whole.

# HOW WOMEN ARE GOT AT WITHOUT THEIR KNOWING IT

# WOMEN

## Motherly Blackmail

This type of advertisement is common in widely-circulated women's magazines, reinforcing the image of a woman as housewife and mother. The woman is told that her child's pre-school years are "the special years of discovery and excitement and joy," not only for her son but for herself. Her fulfilment is achieved through her child's growing cycle. In other words, she lives through another human being. The women to whom this advertisement is directed are not thought of as individuals, with lives of their own to lead, but as mere accessories for the development of a REAL individual, just as the ideal wife lives for and through her husband, so the mother lives for and through her child.

In our consumer-orientated society, the woman in her dual role as housewife and mother is easy prey for clever advertising. To sell the product, an advertisement needs to soil an image, and the housewife/mother, because of others dependence on her, and her lack of confidence in herself as an individual, is readily blackmailed.

The advertisement reeks of the suggestion that the woman's most important function is that of being a mother and implies that by not giving her baby the right type of food she will somehow fail in her true vocation. More than that, the advertisement in stating that her child's pre-school years are HER most important years — i.e. those years when she is most needed as a mother — has the power to evoke guilt in a woman who does not find happiness and fulfilment, during this period, but frustration and boredom.

The picture reinforces the ideas basic to the advertisement. The mother is portrayed as the usual feminine mother stereotype, soft and pretty and contented, happy in the knowledge that she is feeding her child the right vitamins. The child, of course, is a male, why is it so much more important that the male should have the opportunity to learn and grow and develop?

The background tones are muted, adding to the sense of wonder and awe of the scene. What is particularly significant about the picture is the glow of sunlight around the mother's head which could be mistaken for a halo . . .

**These are your years. Help him learn. Help him grow. Help him develop with Heinz Pre-Schooler Foods.**

The years before school are yours. They're the special years of discovery and excitement and joy. The time for Heinz Pre-Schooler Foods . . . so right for these developing years. Heinz Pre-Schooler Foods are nourishing meals. They're chunky, hot and hearty meals with the goodness of prime meat and fresh vegetables. They contain all the essential proteins, vitamins and minerals your pre-schooler needs. There are 12 different carefully balanced meals that take so little time but mean so much.

**Heinz Pre-Schooler Foods** — so right for these developing years.

when you're ready for the Real Thing

**Genevieve**  
PANTY HOSE

The technique used in this particular advertisement is one of the most effective and widely used advertising techniques. Using sex and status which are highly desirable to most individuals, the advertising man sells more than the actual product; he sells you glamour, sex appeal, sophistication when he sells you the product. He associates these desirable elements of life with clothing, cigarettes, petrol, cars, to name a few of the more obvious products. You, the buyer of the product, consciously or unconsciously link it with other very desirable, often unattainable (for many) elements. Thus the association of the saleable product with sex and status is a widely used and very effective advertising technique; and this panty-hose advertisement is a typical example.

Most of the full-page advertisement is taken up with the photo of the young couple. Both are attractive; well-dressed lively; and she is wearing these panty-hose. The caption is "When you're ready for the real thing"; the insignificant insert in the bottom-right hand corner of the photo shows a packet of the hosiery.

The remaining small portion of the picture is taken up by telling you what is being sold and at what price. However, the crucial aspect of this advertisement is the fact that the "real thing" relates to more than mere hosiery; it relates to excitement, attractiveness and sex. The caption "When you're ready for the Real Thing" is placed significantly; next to the young self-absorbed couple; it is associated with them, not with the product.

The effect of the advertisement is to emphasise the sexual effect, that the hosiery has. Only a girl who is "ready for the real thing", that is, not hosiery, but some will dare to wear these panty-hose. Since most girls would hope that they are ready or wish to appear so, will thus achieve the effect by buying these hose.

If you are interested in sending a donation, or joining the Women's Liberation Movement, please write, giving name, address and occupation, to:

**WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT**  
c/o S.R.C. Office, Adelaide University.



# HOW WOMEN ARE GOT AT WITHOUT THEIR KNOWING IT

When it comes to buying, Mrs. Jones isn't given a chance to decide for herself. Vance Packard's explosive book 'The Hidden Persuaders' exposes the way in which mass psycho-analysis is used in the selling of products of every description. In this article, Anne Sommers of the Women's Liberation Movement writes about how advertising agencies exploit women when they "sell" consumer products.

## More sex sells better

The advertisement is a very blatant example of a woman being used to sell something which she is not expected to buy and with which she has no connection. The ad is not designed to give very much information about the car - its content is enough to arouse the interest or desire of the male reader and to associate these with the car.

The woman looms larger in the photograph than the car, so the man's first response will be sexually orientated. "Getting back to what we were saying" means the man's attention having been gained by a half-naked woman, perhaps he can now be induced to buy the car, but the ad does not directly switch his thoughts to the car. "What appears complicated on the surface can be very simple underneath" associates the woman with the car and reduces her to simply a body. It does not now require much effort for the man to proceed from thinking about the body of a woman to thinking about the body of a car. Finally, in very small print, the male reader is given a little information about the car, but it is quite obvious that is not what the advertisers think will make him buy the car.

The car is a symbol of success. The whole tone of the ad implies that as a man buys this particular car he will also be successful in attaining a woman like the one pictured. She is an extra bonus thrown in with the car like a car radio or heater. The man will possess a car and a woman. (It is interesting to speculate why cars, boats, etc. are called "she"; a possible reason could be that men want to possess cars and boats). Thus the woman is reduced to an object who will give him pleasure in the same way his high-powered car will give him pleasure and reinforce his masculinity. This whole advertisement not only reinforces an ideal of masculinity (a virile, dominating male in control of everything) but also reinforces an ideal of femininity (a passive, decorative female). The woman is not seen as a person.

The advertisers have based their selling technique on the male reader vicariously experiencing desire - the object of his desire being a "dumb blonde" in an erotic stance and having no more individuality than the mass produced product she is being used to sell.



Getting back to what we were saying...

What appears complicated on the surface can be very simple underneath

The apparent confusion of wires seen here, is in fact, a single cable. It contains all the electrical wiring for the NSU Ro80. Simple, foolproof connectors plug into the required points. The sophisticated electronic control system used in other cars, has been replaced with a simple, highly efficient rotary motor. Designed by an eminent German engineer, Dr. Felix Wankel, this motor, with few moving parts is subject to less wear and requires little maintenance (backed by an 18 months or 10000 miles warranty) - another benefit of simplification. Body design is also simple, aerodynamically correct and elegant. Equipment, finish, comfort, de-haze, performance and safety.

NSU Ro80

The advertisements appearing in daily newspapers and mass-circulation magazines propagate certain images of women.

If we took these seriously we would believe that only two types of women exist.

The young, pretty, often half-naked girls who adorn new Holdens, cling to the men in Marlboro country, or attach themselves to the latest version in office machines. Or we see the still young, smiling, unruffled housewife whose success as a wife and mother depends on her providing her husband with whiter than white shirts, and giving her precocious children the latest in cracker biscuits or tinned soup.

Rarely do advertisements show women over thirty, women who are not slim and pretty, women who do not own the latest in trendy clothes. If we believed what the advertisements told us we would think that no other women existed. We know this is not true and thus we need to look carefully at the functions of these advertisements.

### BEAUTY SELLS UGLY PRODUCTS

They are trying to sell a certain image of beauty to which all women are expected to conform. Women who don't have the physical attributes or the money to measure up to this image are made to feel that they are second-rate, not making it. In using girls to sell commodities like cars and cigarettes, the message which comes across is that the person who buys the commodity can expect to get a girl because of the way he has improved himself by owning this product.

This sort of advertising is objectionable in two respects.

It uses girls solely as sex-objects, and thus degrades all women, by adding sex-allure to a non-sexual product like an office machine (Hey employers! You'll get a sexy secretary you can seduce if you buy an Adler typewriter).

It also tells both men and women that they are inadequate in themselves; in order to be a success and to attract a member of the opposite sex they need to buy, buy, buy. Unless they own the latest gear, smoke X brand cigarettes and drive the most recent GT they will be a failure in their personal relationships.

### A CONSUMING DESIRE FOR SECURITY

This sort of exploitation of people's fears and insecurities about themselves is the product of society which sees all people in terms of their ability to produce and consume. People outside this market arena are ignored; who directs advertisements at the pensioners, Aborigines, low-income wage earners?

Advertisers are only interested in making money, in selling their product. So if you don't have money you are not even recognised as a person.

But of all the people who are exploited by advertising those most cruelly affected are housewives.

They are told that instant success as a mother can be obtained by buying Westinghouse,

using Handy Andy and serving at least one of Heinz's 57 varieties daily. To be a good wife, and keep her husband, she needs Revlon, Avon, Berlei, Hickory, etc. As a person she is inadequate unless she consumes the goods the advertisers tell her are good for her.

### LIFE IS GREAT WHEN YOU MANIPULATE

For the lonely housewife - and there are thousands of these, alone in the house every day or with only young children for company - these advertisements are an insidious attempt to manipulate her frustrations. Often her only company all day is the radio or the television: she may come to regard the personalities on the daily programs as her friends. They inform her, make her laugh, perhaps save her from depression.

Then these same 'friends' tell her that to be happy and successful like them, she needs to use Surf, feed her children Vegemite and wash her face with Palmolive. The women's magazines reinforce the impression: women are defined by their material attributes, and these include not only good legs but also the latest in lounge suites.

The whole idea of advertising in our society is repugnant. It is not designed to tell us about the virtues of the product so much as to make us feel that we need it, must have it, to be a success.

This technique has become an essential part of our economic structure which could not operate effectively or profitably if people weren't victims of mass-consumerism. Our society is geared toward profits, NOT people, and advertising of this exploitative nature is a crucial link in the profit cycle.

Advertisers use, and get away with, non-sensical terms ("Whiter than White"), misrepresentations of facts ("more doctors recommend...") and sometimes outright lies (X brand petrol gives your car more power).

### WHEN ONLY THE SECOND BEST WILL DO

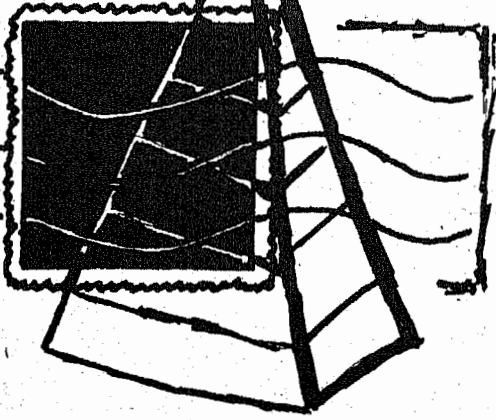
Advertising featuring women, or directed at women, is even more abhorrent. Advertisers continually portray women as serving a secondary role in the world - waiting on husbands and children, admiring the (male) driver of a smart new car. The only time women are where the action is in the ads for cosmetics, bras and panty-hose - and these are all trying to define a woman's success as a person in terms of her appearance, forcing her in effect to be yet another unit of consumption. If she is attractive enough some man will come and buy her - with a gold ring and the promise of a weekly housekeeping allowance.

The Adelaide Women's Liberation Movement is opposed to the portraying of women as sex-objects in advertisements. Women are abused as people when they are seen solely as units able to consume or be consumed. Women are people too! Women's Liberation is fighting to have this recognised by men and women alike.



# Communication on campus...

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## NON EXISTENT?

In the age of the global village, the various groups on campus still resemble nations that have suspended diplomatic relations. There is a chronic lack of communication at all levels. Yet information is a pre-requisite for informed debate; fact should precede opinion.

Ten years ago A. P. Rowe, Vice-Chancellor 1948-58, wrote:

"Pleasant though I found the general atmosphere on arrival in Adelaide, it would be idle to pretend that there was much evidence of a general awareness of the university as a whole. Few Council members seemed aware of big issues and of the vital role of a university in a community. Rigid departmentalism had taken deep root." Need I point out that his picture is still an accurate one, 22 years not withstanding.

## WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

(1) Uni Council - its Bulletin is distributed to departments and to some staff. Students receive neither bulletins nor agendas. I have suggested to Professor Badger that these could be made available via the SRC Office and am awaiting some action.

(2) Council Committees and Faculties - the above suggestions apply here too, and the pages of On Dit could fulfil the role of the Bulletin.

### (3) Departments

(a) Students should be invited to participate in deciding both the content and the whole orientation of courses.

(b) Each department should publish a screed at the beginning of each year containing, among other things:

(1) A justification for its existence, i.e. what it hopes to achieve through its courses.

(2) A list of staff, their special interests and room numbers, and an invitation to visit them at anytime.

(c) More informal staff-student gatherings are needed.

(4) Inter-disciplinary - Sociology, anthropology and cultural studies are most necessary, as is a breaking down of the arts/science barrier.

### (5) Community

(a) Each department should give 1 or 2 well publicized uni-wide lectures each year - where appropriate publication could be considered, possibly in a uni magazine. (see (b))

(b) There should be a magazine published by the Uni (not by a club or by the SRC) to show that the Uni has a role to play in the State as a whole - at present if the public hear of the Uni at all it is in connection with demonstrations, Prosh or the odd scientific activity. - The Uni of Birmingham's "Alta" (three-yearly) is a possible model. The odd article on just how the University functions and what it does would also be enlightening for the public, if not students.

(c) The proposed radio station obviously has great potential in this field.

## SOME ANTICIPATIONS OF CRITICISM.

It need scarcely be said that the criticisms implied in my answers below do not apply to all staff, all departments etc. (So everyone can now tell themselves that these world-shattering 100% correct criticisms do not apply to them).

(1) 'We already give introductory lectures' Yes; pious words that are soon forgotten. By requiring those words in a more durable form, they may lose their piety but gain in value. They may even reach such heights as to offer continued inspiration when re-read during the year. Students may even gain a sense of mission! (other than that which derives from the demands of November).

(2) 'My door is always open.' Maybe, but of itself that does not mean students will enter. It is necessary but not sufficient. (as my logic reaches undreamt of heights). The God - Professor phenomenon still survives, if only in the minds of some students. Measures suggested in (3) above should be of help here.

(3) 'Students aren't interested. They don't attend the Uni Council or Faculty meetings etc.' Nor do they attend Parliament. However, their dire neglect of that duty is compensated by adequate reportage, and regular attendance is thus not necessary. However, the right to attend is a necessary democratic safeguard. There is also of course, the legacy of the past to overcome. Without representatives and without minutes of meetings, students could once go through Uni oblivious to the administration's existence, except for enrolling, exams and clause 4c. Despite their self-evident importance then, the various governing bodies will have to actively foster interest in their activities. Hard to imagine perhaps, but in the interests of a healthy Uni community, that is what they should do.

(4) 'Why should we justify our existence?' Hopefully the exercise would be productive, if only as a spectacle for sadists. Some departments might even discover that they don't know where they are going and be stimulated to take 'appropriate action'. (which is always self-evident and minimal). In a lighter vein, I suggest that such debate would help revitalize courses, even make them more efficient.

(5) 'Students don't know enough to decide the content and orientation of courses.'

(a) Students ARE the consumers, and may even have useful opinions of the product.

(b) By participating, students will gain new perspectives, and thus improve both their own performances and their criticisms.

(c) If the status quo is so good it can at least be argued and defined rather than approved by default.

(6) 'We've tried it before and it didn't work O.K.', but the present generation of students don't know this, so don't get impatient with them - rather, communicate with them - their efforts may just succeed.

Brian Samuels  
I. A. P. Rowe. *If the gown fits* (M.U.P. 1960) P.50.

# EXPULSIONS~ SUSPENSIONS AT MONASH



MICHAEL HYDE

Expulsions and suspensions from Monash University recently do not come as a surprise to those who were thrown out. Nor does it come as a surprise to the growing number of workers and students who are fast becoming aware of what kind of society they're living in.

"You don't need a weather man to tell you which way the wind is blowing."

In an age of U.S. business running riot over Asia, Africa and Latin America; in a time of Australia's natural resources being sold out lock, stock and barrel; in a period of new repressive legislation being introduced in N.S.W. and Victoria (reminiscent of Germany 1930 style) - it is little wonder that people who directly oppose those who control this society, will be attracted in a number of ways. Clarrie O'Shea is gaoled for opposing the penal provisions; John Zarb is imprisoned for opposition to U.S. aggression in Indo China; and revolutionary students are expelled/suspended from universities. These attacks are, of course, no accident. They occur because those people along with many others, have opposed U.S. imperialism.

After an occupation at Queensland University against the imperialist ventures of C.R.A. at Bougainville, seven students are disciplined; after the Defence Department is thrown off Latrobe Uni campus, the Administration attempts to suspend six students (but fails because of mass student mobilisation); after an occupation at Sydney Uni two students are expelled; as if building to a crescendo, after a four-day occupation at Monash Uni, the resulting discipline is four 12-month suspensions, one 24-month suspension and two life expulsions.

## Aims of the Occupation:

What occurred at Monash was to be expected and more is to be expected for the future. The basic aim of the occupation was to raise in a concrete way, the real nature of the University - who the University serves now and who it should serve.

This aim was proposed in three ways: 1) A demand that the University cease aiding and abetting those corporations reaping huge profits from the Indo Chinese war; 2) A demand that education generally should be biased in favour of working class children; 3) A demand that Albert Langer be reinstated, recognising that Langer was excluded essentially because he had consistently opposed the capitalist nature of the University.

## A single spark . . .

The occupation was sparked off by a number of incidents, perhaps the most obvious being the computer centre maintaining Defence Department contracts, and Matheson's (the V.C.) explicit statements setting out plans for a Monash University Scientific and Industrial Centre (MUSIC) - a centre on campus which was to forge stronger links with monopoly corporations. A MUSIC centre that was, very definitely, to beat out a ruling class tune.

Gone was the liberal rhetoric of Matheson's "community of scholars" rubbish that he has been keeping up for three years. Gone were the tedious assertions that a university under capitalism was a place for "free academic debate." Matheson went the way of all liberals - right into the palms of those who invest in universities as long as they keep on producing cadres for capitalism.

## "Smash closed-doorism"

Thus the occupation began, immediately after a meeting that had taken a strong anti-imperialist stand and one that supported that July 3rd and 4th demonstrations in Melbourne. The Careers and Appointments Office was chosen as the target for occupation because it was considered as the campus despatch centre for capitalism. In the office where such delightful creatures such as C.R.A. (of copper fame), General Electrics (famous for its pop-up toasters) and Honeywell (notable for computers); carry out their interviews of "prospective graduates." Those graduates who are to further the universal imperialist policies of slaughter and barbarism whether it be in Vietnam or Mozambique.

But the organisation of the occupation was not along the sterile lines of taking over an office, locking the doors and separating the revolutionaries off from the rest of the university. Rather it was a dynamic open-door style occupation where the occupiers took over the offices and began to run the former C & A

office as an anti-imperialist centre and organising area for the July 3rd and 4th demos. For the duration of the 4-day occupation the doors to the centre were kept open, excepting for those times when the Administration closed the doors, kept security guards at the entrance and attempted to intimidate those who wished to enter the centre.

## High noon at C & A:

Probably the best example of just how effective the operation was occurred on the second day of the occupation. In the afternoon, approximately 150 students from the science and engineering faculties marched to the anti-imperialist centre - some incensed at the gall of students opposing imperialism; others wanting to "have a go"; and the rest merely annoyed at the "disruption" of the university. After an initial confrontation for 10 to 15 minutes outside the offices (resembling a Z-grade performance of High Noon), the 150 plus many others came in to read the anti-imperialist literature and discuss the whys and wherefores of the occupation and imperialism. Those students remained there for the whole afternoon.

The latter is just one example. Discussions and forums were going on long after the occupation had finished. What had been formerly an abstract intellectual debate was now something very real.

## Discrimination is a class question:

The occupation also became the perfect avenue to attack the liberal "everybody-can-have-their-own-way" crap and laborious "an-individual-has-the-right-to-work-anywhere-he-chooses" rubbish.

We argued that we wanted students to discriminate. To discriminate against companies like General Electrics, Chrysler, General Dynamics etc., which profit at the expense of the Indo Chinese people (and many others). We went further and said that nobody had the damn "right" to work for companies that deny millions of others the right to live.

In the realm of education, we stated that the university under capitalism discriminated against the working class by first, giving working class kids a next to nothing education from pre-school to secondary level (needless to say few working class kids get to university). Second, capitalism organised its education system not to serve the large majority of working people, but in fact to serve monopoly capital; the very monster that's responsible for the misery of working people throughout the world.

## Repression a la ruling class:

A few weeks after the occupation, nine out of the hundreds of students who had passed "illegally" in and out of the office, were selected for the chopping block. The result, the expected result, has occurred. The occupiers caused no damage to the offices, nor did they physically harm any person. What they did do of course, was loppose imperialism on campus and for that you get decapitated.

Their "crime" was unlike those "pranks" perpetrated by students during farm week 1969 at Monash (a euphemism for safety valve week). After all, molesting young high school girls, throwing flour and water bombs at campus workers, throwing girls into ponds, frightening hell out of a blind female student and throwing a missile that knocks a campus worker unconscious - are all harmless "boys-will-be-boys" jokes. Pranks that resulted, at worst, in a \$20 fine.

There appears to be some discrepancy, you say. Very perceptive.

## What is to be done?

With the expulsion/suspension of students from Monash it appears that university administrations, at the bidding of the bourgeoisie, have dug their feet in. The only way those feet are going to be ripped up is through mass student and worker opposition. The only way that expulsion, goings of C.O.'s, capitalist education systems, war and exploitation, will ever be stopped, is by the complete overthrow of U.S. imperialism.

This article was written by Mike Hyde who was expelled recently from Monash University.



# university council meetings

## — open or closed?

At August Council, Adelaide delegates were asked a number of questions concerning the operation of open University Council meetings at Adelaide University.

I hope that these comments will provide constituents with ammunition to convince their own Councils/Senates to hold such meetings.

Peter Balan  
(Past PRESIDENT, S.R.C.  
University Council Member)

On April 3rd, 1969, about 100 students led by S.D.A. staged a sit-in in the Council Chamber at Adelaide University and through their refusal to leave caused the University Council to defer its scheduled meeting. At a closed session later in the month, the Council decided that it had no objection in principle to observers being present and established a committee to make recommendations on the matter. This committee, after having conferred with various bodies within the University, recommended that University Council meetings should be open to all observers (not just members of the University) subject to the following conditions:

(a) that provision be made to accommodate enough observers without inconveniencing Council members (the Council Chamber is not very large)

(b) that the 'good order' of meetings be maintained

(c) that the Council conduct part of its meetings in camera to deal with those matters warranting confidentiality.

The Council accepted these recommendations on May 16th, 1969.

### ACCOMMODATION:

The committee had recommended that either the Council Chamber be enlarged by the provision of a gallery to cope with up to 100 observers, or that provision be made for the amplification of proceedings through loudspeakers in an adjacent hall or on the lawns outside the administration buildings. It was decided to wait to see what the demand for accommodation was, and it was soon found that these provisions were (in our case) unnecessary.

Since the introduction of open meetings the only regular attendance has been that of the up-town press. There have been only three occasions when students have packed the chamber but by standing still and by refraining from smoking, conditions have been bearable. In any case they almost all left after 'their' item of business had been dealt with. On one occasion provision was made for the meeting to be held (suitably amplified) in a large adjacent hall but this was found to be unnecessary due to the poor attendance of observers. In general though, the average number of student/staff observers has been about ¼.

### CONDUCT OF MEETINGS:

On two occasions there has been 'a certain amount' of disruption of proceedings due to interjections and noise coming from the observers, but these situations have been smoothed by the good humour of the Chancellor and the generally good nature of the observers.

The Council has so far refused to permit observers to speak. A motion to allow observers to speak was at one stage put but lapsed for want of a seconder. The Council has

traditionally accepted only written submissions which have come to it through the Finance or Education (Professorial Board) Committees, i.e. through the 'proper channels'. Of course Council members can make representations on behalf of a person or a particular cause.

### CONFIDENTIALITY:

The major part of the Council's business is held in open session but matters concerning some financial and all share dealings, staff matters in general and matters concerning individual members of the University are held in camera. (Many matters which are confidential as to name, however, are held in open session, but these are always treated in very general, i.e. anonymous, terms).

Only Council members receive the minutes of committees and other relevant reports, but both members and observers receive the same agendas.

These are available from all departmental offices and at the Council meetings. They take the form of fairly elaborate documents with each item of business being given in the form of a brief account of what it's all about as well as a brief history (if applicable). Each item's paragraph is detailed enough so that observers are not greatly handicapped by not having the other documents.

I consider that open meetings are viable only with adequately detailed agendas being readily available. Otherwise the procedure becomes a mockery as far as observers are concerned. Only Council members receive the official minutes, but a version which is in some places more detailed and which is without confidential items is readily available from department offices and is sent to all staff members (the University Bulletin).

### THE PRESS:

The student press is concerned only with matters of great importance and so does not send a reporter to each meeting. The up-town press regularly sends reporters and they are generally very bored. After each meeting one or two items appear in the newspapers (occasionally we score the A.B.C. News). Although these items are written with a bias towards sensationalism they are factual and I think that they serve a useful purpose in making the public aware of some of the wondrous workings of the University.

### FACULTIES:

Since the Council meetings have been opened a couple of Faculty Boards have followed suit. The Council has resolved to let each Faculty make its own decision on this matter.

The meetings are open to all members of the public but generally only two or three student or staff observers attend.

### CONCLUSION:

Although the attendance of observers is not very impressive, staff and students have the opportunity to attend Council meetings if they so wish. If they do come, the detailed agendas enable them to follow the proceedings and to observe the mysteries of the 'centre of power'.

I think that the presence of observers does make the Council 'more responsible'. Once the more conservative Council members have realized that the observers are just going to sit there and not launch into a sudden attack, they react well in that they do (I think) bear in mind that they are, after all, running a University which is made up of people.

"To make an end is to make a beginning," and Jane Buchanan, first year Arts, is definitely a means to an end and the beginning of something new.

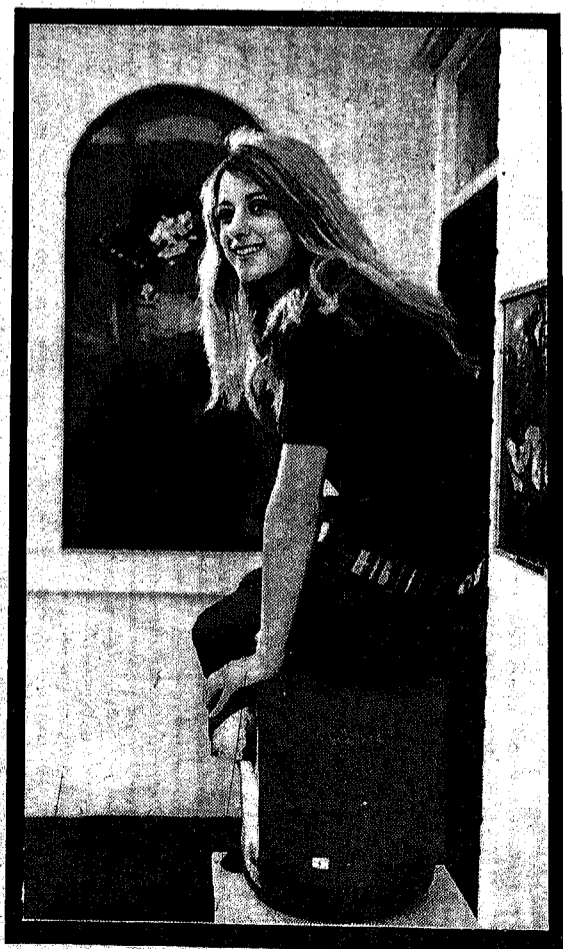
Jane confesses to be a part of the rise of ideology amongst politically minded students, but sees the Politics Department as pseudo-democratic in that it demands conformity as an essential part of their new system. She is also critical of the stereo typed unoriginality in this column.

So if you want to communicate with Jane you may do so in the Union Cellar or when she is 'running,' or under her favourite tree. For being the end of this week and the beginning of next, Jane will receive a book token, courtesy of the Union Bookshop.

BIRD  
OF  
THE  
WEEK

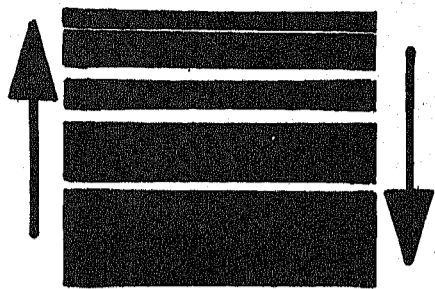


jane  
buchanan





# STUDENT AFFAIRS S.R.C. REFORM



Over the past 3 years various individuals and groups of individuals, have been involved in a great deal of discussion and investigation on the future of the present SRC-UNION setup. This has culminated this year in the report issued by the Union Constitutional Review Committee. Its most important feature is that the role of the Union has undergone some vital surgery and has received a more definitive outline. Whether in fact the particular approach to be taken in the future, is a step in the right direction, or proves to be a reactionary measure, -- which only time will tell -- there was a need for a re-definition and examination of the present SRC-UNION structure; this has at least been fulfilled.

The Committee opted for a paternal approach and recommended that the Union be regarded as a focal point in the University community. Its purpose was to provide a structural background, in which the various groups in the University -- Staff, U-G, ancillary Staff, etc. could find a financial and/or recreational, cultural and communal anchorage. The autonomy of the individual groups was to be strictly observed, the only reference the Union making to them being a recognition of their existence, and an acknowledgement of their proposed role as a mediator between their members and the Union.

In accepting this definition of the Union's role in the University community, the Committee had to reject any notions of a completely Student Union, and any suggestions that were concerned with making the Union a stimulating force on campus -- as SAIT Union is, e.g. union rights etc. -- This also put paid to the idea of having a full-time paid President of the Union, and cultivated instead the recommendation that the Union employ/appoint a full-time Student Commissioner instead.

From this Report, then, it can be seen that if any reform is going to occur in the area of U-G affairs, it will not be motivated by the Union, but must arise at the U-G level.

Previous thought on the topic was orientated around a super amalgamated SRC-UNION, which would encompass the administrative, financial, and organisational facets of the present SRC. This it was suggested would allow an assorted collection of heavy organisation men, and financial wizards an opportunity of refining their talents -- at the same time accomplishing vast amounts of necessary but tedious paper work and other functionary business -- and leave the politicalization of the masses in the capable but uncluttered hands of the agitator. This was accepted as being either a real compromising solution, or a typical status quo job-off, and in both instances resulted in the question of Student Affairs becoming a dead issue.

The present situation is such that the concerned people -- (whoever they may be and for want of a better term) -- have taken over control of the present situation in Student Affairs -- only one member on the present SRC was elected not unopposed -- while political revolutionary students are conducting their own affairs on a class level in their worker-student alliances. In the meantime the vast masses of students show no interest in where their money goes, nor in the decisions that are made in their name -- SRC is a REPRESENTATIVE body -- nor, even in who makes them. If then their attitude is indicative of their desires, why should there be any group activity at all? All contentious issues -- e.g. the painting of the Uni buildings -- could be settled in the manner that was -- by a spontaneous acclamation of group disapproval -- in true New England village green fashion.

However the situation on campus is such that there is no atmosphere for spontaneous, involved group activity. We have a group of "concerned" people who form a student affairs organization, and who are not interested in allowing themselves to dissolve, so relinquishing what power they have just managed quite easily to attain. There does exist, however, another classification of people on campus -- "concerned" people who have no say in the organisation of student affairs. People who are not interested in the organisation machine, having no great hang-ups about power and electoral representation, but people who have something to contribute in particular instances, but are required to observe the standards of those who make the final decision.

If there is going to be a Student Affairs organisation, then it should be one that requires and promotes the interest of its members. It should not be one that relies upon the apathy of its members for its successful running, or the concerted effort of a vitally interested few. It should reflect the attitude of its members. Its continued existence must depend upon the spontaneous involved activity of its members, not on the desire of a "concerned" few to maintain the privileges and powers they have attained by becoming involved in its organisation.

Any examination of this issue will have to bear in mind that the present SRC has an administrative staff and that in years gone by the SRC set-up was an effective means of equitably i.e. distributing student money to students in the area of student affairs. If a future organization is going to employ staff, they will require security of tenure of employment. They will need somebody to whom they are responsible and who will direct them in the course of their employment. In the field of finance, unless the organization's money is kept in cash on campus -- \$40,000? -- somebody will need to have authority over it, and somebody will have to exist,

so that the Union does not leave it in a bread-basket on the lawns for a first come, first served distribution programme -- remember the Union's restructure only makes reference to a Student Affairs group, merely by recognising it as a financially dependant organisation.

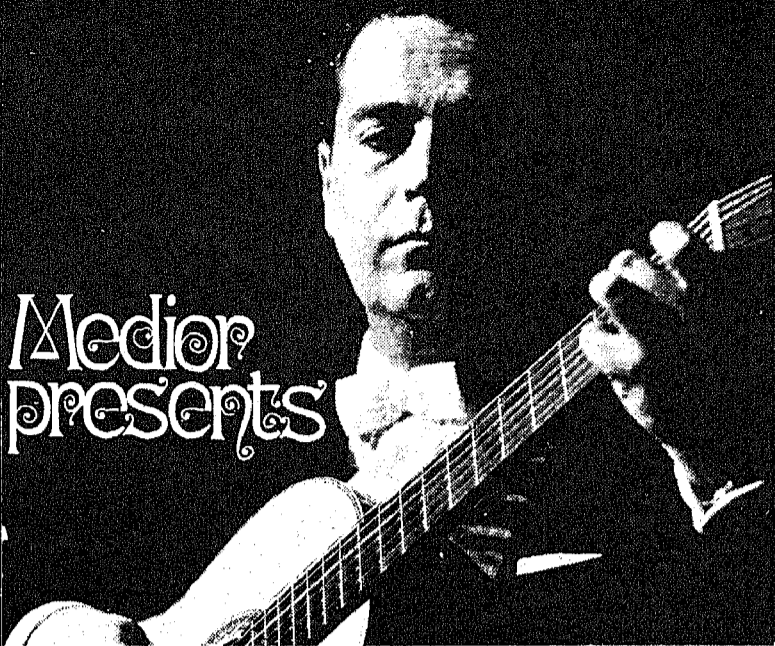
With these considerations in mind, it would seem that there is a need for a small management group having limited financial power, whatever the form Student Affairs takes on, that is if any such group activity remains in existence. Assuming it does, it would appear that as much use as possible be made, or as much opportunity for involvement exist, for those people, "concerned" people, who are motivated to have a say in Student Affairs. This could best be done by conducting such activity at open meetings, where all decisions on policy being taken by those present with certain financial decisions excluded -- e.g. those re tenure of employment of staff, immediate control of finances -- all further matters being in the hands of the meeting -- e.g. election of delegates to committees etc., election of the meeting's Chairman (if one is wanted). The body having immediate control over finances could possibly be an elected group of 10 persons with a certain tenure of 2 months, and a normal tenure of 12 months, with a power of recalling in the result of an on campus referendum.

In view of the present state of affairs -- no SRC member willing to stand for President, lack of student concern with the SRC -- something must be done to cure the malingering. Either the money being wasted be returned to the Union (SRC being abolished) and be used, usefully in the re-development scheme, or an attempt must be made to re-orientate student affairs (i.e. present SRC) to where the students are. The SRC must not be allowed to reside in its own sea of internal irrelevant troubles, waiting for the day student revolutionaries, and student individualists pass away and the fact for honest representative student government returns.

The democratisation of the Universities is gradually reaching a crucial stage, either from which reaction will set in and irrelevant commercial interests will become over-bearing or which will act as a further base for a far more reaching and radical change which will be made in both the educational approach and organization structure of the University. As students are by far the largest group in the University community, any effective and necessarily communal (both within and without the University e.g. worker involvement) developments must at least have the support of the student body, if not originate with them. This requires an involved, and understanding consensus in the area of student affairs. Will or should the SRC work towards this end by considering its own ABOLITION

P. Byrb.

Medior  
presents



"THE GREATEST REVELATION AMONG GUITARISTS OF THE PRESENT TIME"

## Manuel Lopez Ramos

CLASSICAL GUITARIST FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Medior presents Manuel Lopez Ramos... and itself

The presentation of Manuel Lopez Ramos in Adelaide is the first venture of Medior, a young group that has got together with the prime aim of promoting an interest in and (even) an awareness of the contemporary creative arts here. It's a miscellaneous assemblage of the young creative life of Adelaide (Those Who Won't Leave) -- its artists, writers, composers, actors, performers, designers and technicians. It wants to present the more traditional alongside the way-out of their arts (sometimes even in the same breath). And we'll see the first results in experiments in their combined media -- hence the name. Its audience is all those who normally wouldn't be seen dead in the Town Hall or Arts Theatre -- and perhaps some who would go on occasions anyway; in short all who have been left out when the Committees or Programming Officers sit down to work out the Year's Culture.

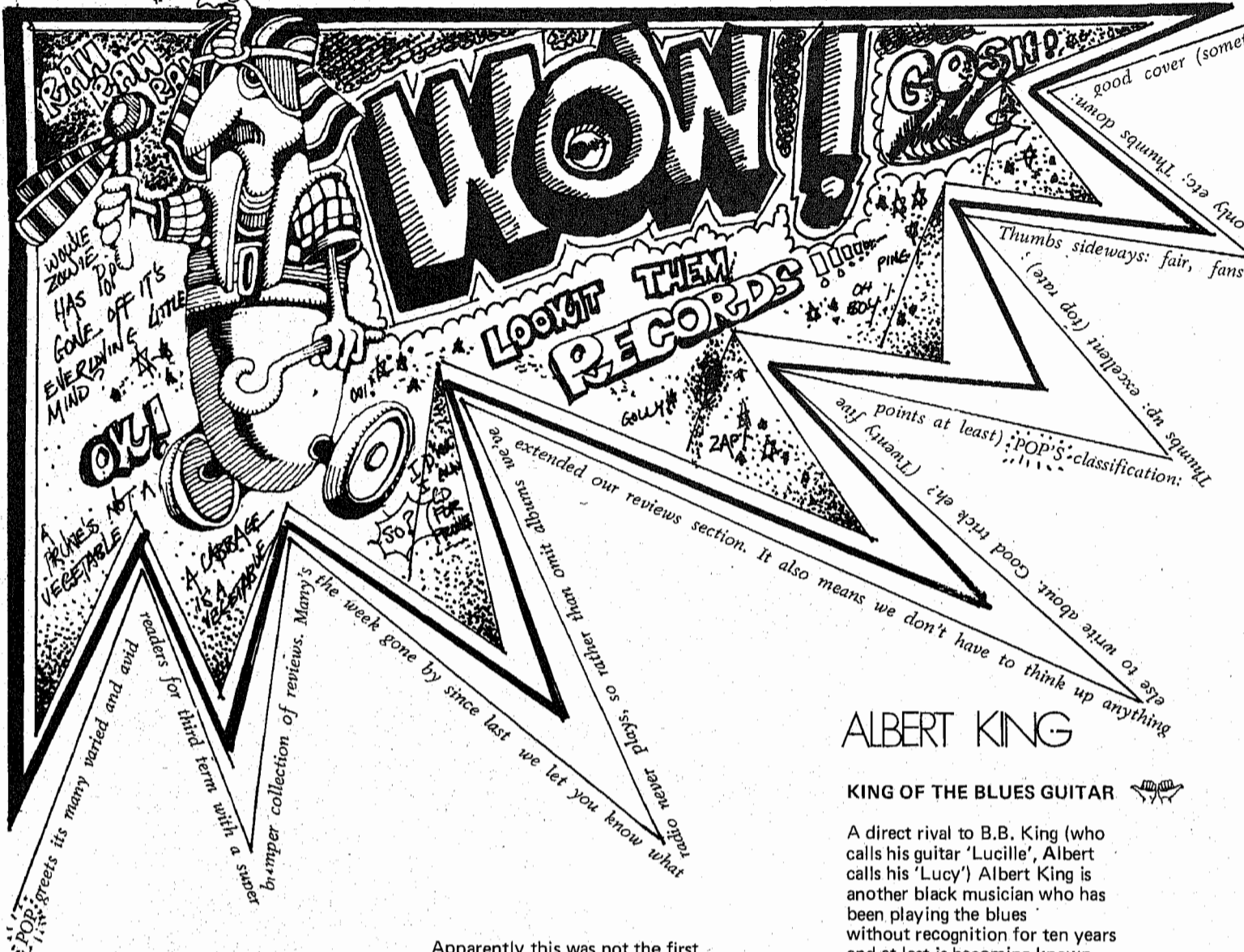
Tuesday September 15 is the launching date. There still have to be a few concessions to tradition (though we're working on them too). Like an official starting time, say 8.15, but you can come along from 7.15 to browse around the Art Things with a coffee or a sherry and be sent by our own Moog's music and the Environmental Manipulators (pace The Bulletin). You'll find the usherettes most accommodating but busy seeing that everyone can find a seat. If you're a student you'll probably find the \$1.50 seat more comfortable for your pocket but for those on a splurge there are seats at \$2.00 also. But you won't be stuck on a bench miles away from anywhere; we've arranged the place in the round so you're no more than a few yards from the performer wherever you are. And he's got to know what to play so there is a program too. Quite a good one. Ramos is noted for his fine interpretations of Baroque music -- and there's the transcription of the great Bach A minor Chaconne. Also he's something of an innovator with his choice of music, with rarely heard and modern works on the program too. Including a piece of Manuel Ponce whose music he promotes throughout the world. Ramos's style is markedly different from those of the other guitarists we know (and for the better too). He has played throughout the world with leading orchestras and top conductors, among them Igor Markevitch who recognizes Ramos, as the only artist (apart from Segovia) who knows how to make "so noble an instrument of the guitar". You may remember back a couple of years when the ABC took the bold step of programming a guitar concerto at one of its Youth (?) Concerts. It was by the blind Spanish composer, Joaquin Rodrigo, who says that Ramos ranks "among the best Spanish-American guitarists alive today whose playing combines intense excitement with rich tonal colouring". Besides making recordings, he takes master classes in American and Mexican universities.

The place is Chequers Place and it was last seen at 189 Main North Rd. Enfield (you can't miss it as it's well contrasted to the garish glare of Col. Sanders and friend opp). And it would be safest to see you have a seat before you arrive by sending off cheque/postal note (and soon before they go up again) to:

The Ticket Secretary,  
Medior,  
Box 39 P.O.,  
North Adelaide. 5006.

And don't forget to include a stamped addressed envelope -- not to us, but to yourself. And if you feel particularly sympathetic to the cause you may even want to know a bit more about us. So drop us a line with a few (salient) thoughts and you'll probably qualify. We've got to set to and arrange our activities for next year fairly soon too. If you want to be kept in the light about them, ask the nice secretary to put you on her mailing list.





## SANTANA

SANTANA 🇺🇸

It's one of those albums that's good to listen to right through. Their combination of Latin rhythm and pop idioms are really gas. The group appeared at the myth-making Woodstock Music and Art Fair, where their Rain Dance 'helped' to stop the rain which threatened to disrupt the festival; as well as uptempo work, Santana have produced several quieter mood pieces for the album. They provide an interesting contrast.

## JUCY LUCY

JUCY LUCY 🇺🇸

The cover claims this to be the most important heavy rock group to emerge in the UK in the last six months. It's probably right. Glen Campbell (another Glen Campbell and not the Witcheta Lineman schlock-rock singer) joins forces with various session men and members of disbanded groups and produces some heavy work. There's a rather unpleasant reactionary track called 'Are you satisfied' and a not-altogether successful atmospheric piece in which Campbell sounds like Johnny Rivers with an electronic and percussion background; otherwise the album is a screaming gas. Creedence Clearwater with melody, music and variation.

## EDISON ELECTRIC

BLESS YOU, DR. WOODWARD 🇺🇸

I must apologise for my record player, which after only 18 months service has developed an intermittent case of 'arm-skate' the symptoms of which are:

1. an erratic jumping about from groove to groove as if to participate more fully in the creation of musical sounds, and
2. a determined nerve-wrecking slide across the whole record in an electronic review of its own.

This malady was particularly apparent during this album and I have to review it on the basis of the few tracks that were left to play in peace, which is not a fair basis to work on & the group may in reality be a lot different from what I heard. All I heard was a competent rock group playing competent rock with a lot of competent piano.

## LIQUID SMOKE

LIQUID SMOKE 🇺🇸

A strong and confident album from a new rock group, mixing standards like 'Reflections' and 'It's a Man's World' with their own compositions. A lot of Vanilla Fudge influence, but which rock group since '68 hasn't been affected by the Fudge's manner of interpretation.

## ALBERT KING

KING OF THE BLUES GUITAR 🇺🇸

A direct rival to B.B. King (who calls his guitar 'Lucille', Albert calls his 'Lucy') Albert King is another black musician who has been playing the blues without recognition for ten years and at last is becoming known to a few cognoscenti; i.e. you and me. It sounds like a familiar story, there's probably hundreds of 40-year old blues men, all very good and all unrecognised. An album of blues guitar usually has a deadening effect on me, but you might enjoy it.

## FLOCK

FLOCK 🇺🇸

Most unusual feature about the Flock is their use of electric violin. Not an altogether easy combination - it is perhaps a little self-conscious ('look at us here we are playing a violin - ten points for bizarredom' sort of thing). There are one or two tolerably good tracks, but the entire album has an annoying habit of being very disjointed and fragmentary - no sooner does the group get something going well than they break into something else. It generally lacks form - most of the tracks sound too muck alike to-arouse much interest.



Apparently this was not the first time this puzzling rejection had occurred. It is no surprise that Jimmy was anti-social with all these rejection hang-ups.

*(Spoken) The tears were beginning to show as he drove away on the rainy night I begged him to go slow. Whether he heard I'll never know. (screeeeeee) lookout! lookout! lookout! lookout! (screech, shriek, craaaash, tinkle, tinkle) (Sung) I felt so helpless what could I do remembering all the things we'd been through And so they all stopped and stared I couldn't hide the tears but I don't care I'll never forget him. The Leader of the Pack*

(Chorus) The Leader of the Pack and now he's gone. (Vroom! vroom!)

Jules Lewicki

## DYLAN

DYLAN: Self Portrait 🇺🇸

Either a) Dylan's a dub b) this is an example of Dylan as a mellowed 'more mature' artist keen to loose the earlier angry young singer image c) this is a really good record that puts into focus one of the major artists of our time or d) the whole thing's a put-on and Dylan is laughing his way to the bank or e) Dylan really has been this way all the time which brings us back to a). Take your pick. Seeing that other critics are canning the album it is probably very thing to praise it. The reviewer from *Stockton Ferry* (University of Newcastle's newspaper) gave it a rave crit, claiming a broadened far-seeing vision etcetera, etcetera. It may be a while before a 'decision' about the record can be made; they hated Dylan when he introduced rock into his folk-protest work first off, too.



## GOLDEN OLDIES

ORIGINAL NEW YORK ROCK AND ROLL VOL 1 🇺🇸

At last! The smash hit album of the year. Crammed full of New York derivatives of the Spector Sound like the Dixie Cups, Shangri-Las, Ad-Libs and the Jelly Beans, taking us back to the halcyon days of being 'put down,' 'walkin' with my baby' and the trauma of being 'from the wrong side of town.'

Who could ever forget the Ad-Libs: OO-wah, oo-wah, cool cool kitty tell us about the boy from New York City

and he looks so cute, in his mohair suit or the Trade Winds: New York's a lovely town when you're the only surfer boy around.

I don't recall Alvin Robinson, a particularly unfortunate lapse in view of his earthy 'Down Home Girl' and the rollicking 'Let the Good Times Roll' And the Shangri-Las! The Shangri-Las who symbolised all that was intense, fierce and tragic in their beehive-haired rocker world. I saw them on TV once, two ugly beehived black haired sisters backing a plain long blond-haired girl, all dressed in shiny black leather and looking like they could eat a Hell's Angel for breakfast. Gone now, but not forgotten, if only for that great epic 'Leader of the Pack'. We take up the story just after the parents have disapproved of daughter's choice of companion.

One day my dad said 'find someone new'

I haven't heard a record that ever mentioned mon or dad for five years, let alone allowed this sort of dictatorial approach to be recorded for posterity.

I had to tell my Jimmy we were through (people say I have to find somebody new)

He stood there and asked me why Obviously Jimmy was unaware of class structure in American society.

All I could do was cry I'm sorry I hurt you The Leader of the Pack (Vroom! Vroom!)

(Spoken) He sort of smiled and he kissed me goodbye.





# TROYKA

TROYKA 

A Canadian rock group that plays upon its Russian image for its debut album. In between the conventional rock tracks, the trio throw in short balalaika pieces and some Russian doiges borrowed from the Red Army Choir. Interesting.

# HARVEY MANDEL

GAMES GUITARS PLAY 

A showcase solo album by ex-Canned Heat member Mandel. Dominated by Mandel's melodic but still blues-based guitar, the album peaks on the three vocal tracks which says something about Mandel's instrumentals.

# COLOSSEUM

VALENTYNE SUITE 


Yet another pop odyssey on the market (one side only). More jazz-orientated than most with the traditional brass being used more widely. Not for rock enthusiasts (who would probably avoid anything more pretentious than 2 minutes 30 seconds of beat and shrieked vocals anyway) but if you've got the time to listen, pick up a theme and follow it through its phases, the Colosseum are worth the effort.

# CREEDENCE

COSMO'S FACTORY 

Abandoning their brief affair with country music, Creedence revert back to old fifties rock; if you want to be finicky there is a bit of steel guitar on 'Looking Out My Back Door' but even then this track is heavily plagiarised from Ricky Nelson's 'Hello Mary Lou' and besides which fifties rock was mostly a combination of country and western and rhythm and blues. Maybe the Creedence haven't reverted anywhere. But who cares, they play funky, joyful rock and even if all their five albums have been the same, it's obviously what a lot of people want. Creedence follow the old Stones' custom of including their previous two singles on every new album, a practice that I endorse on behalf of everyone who fails to see any value in singles.

# ROD STEWART

AN OLD RAINCOAT WON'T EVER LET YOU DOWN 

Jeff Beck Group member Stewart follows in his solo album similar paths he knows with the group. Most noticeable is his strong similarity to Robert Plant's approach to lyrics and his own ability as a writer. A satisfyingly heavy record.


# HAIR ETC

GALT McDERMOT'S FIRST NATURAL HAIR BAND 

The 'Hair' backing group that began with the musical in 1967 have decided to add their own version to the flood of recorded material already available. Apart from being incredibly non-rock, they are a few years too late. But if you can't make up your mind what version is best, here's another one to consider, that is if you don't want any lyrics and prefer brass and a middle-aged businessman's interpretation of what 'Hair' is all about. Just remember that he wrote it and this is how he intended it to be.



# FRESH

FRESH OUT OF BORSTAL 

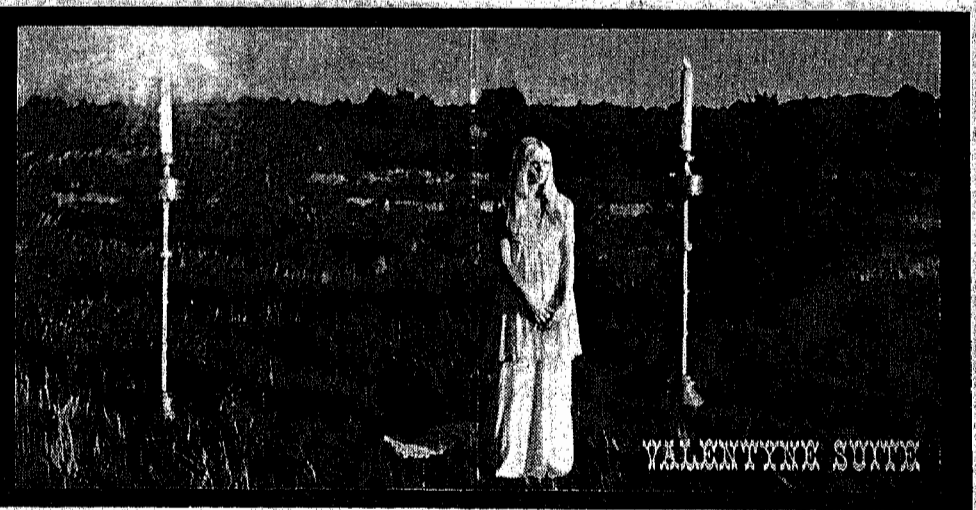
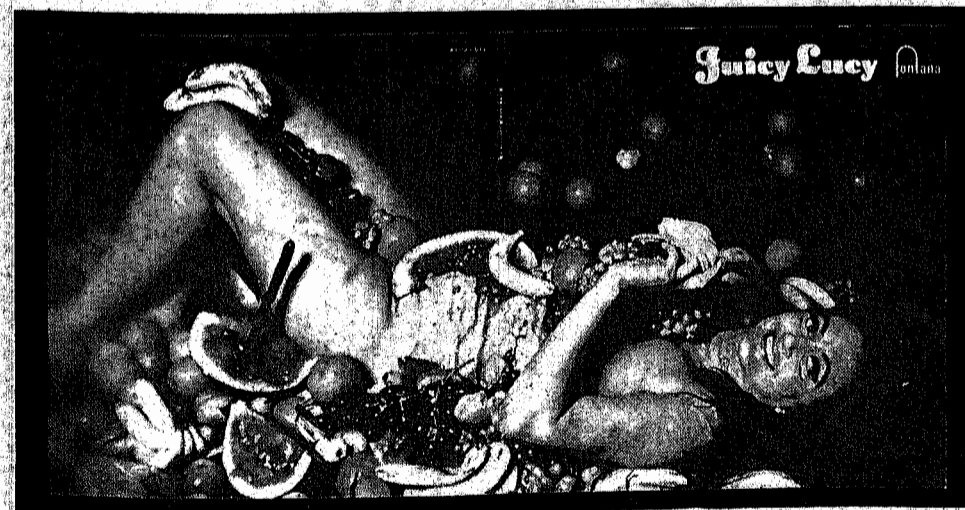
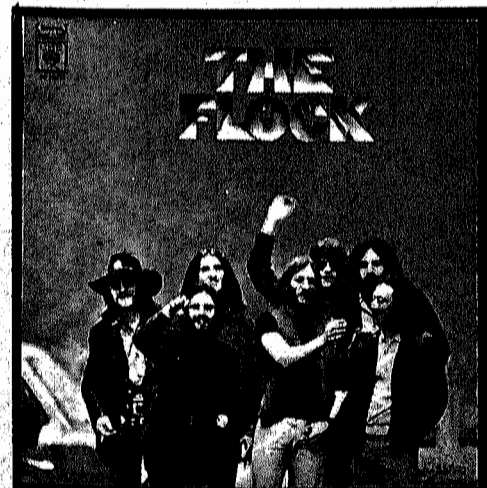
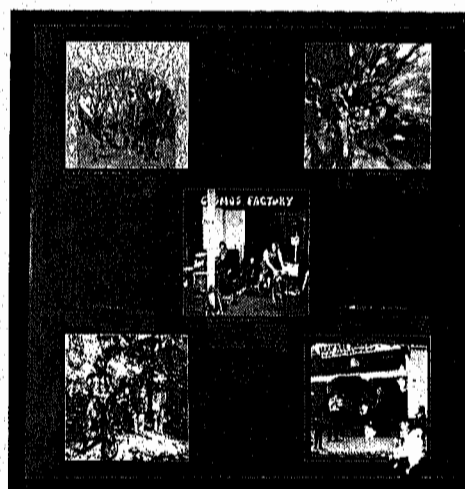
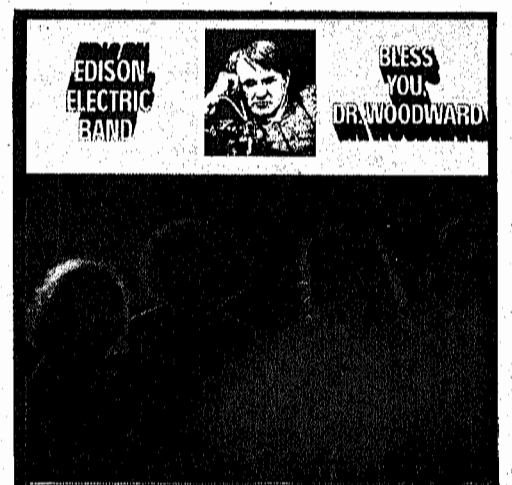
One of the most fascinating records I've come across this year. It's a brief sociological study of why boys get to Borstal, what they think and what happens inside, by the Fresh, three who have been the whole trip themselves. The whole album is a strong mix of heavy and harsh rock, acoustic guitar backing and orchestration presented as a pop opera. Songs have been written by many well-known writers including Jagger/Richard and the Sardstedt Brothers. The album includes a chorus of Borstal boys. The themes include the problem of whom to blame, arrest and trial, and homosexuality:

*And the boys lazed on the verandah  
watched by hungry eyes  
never doubting the attraction  
of sunburnt thighs  
(Chorus)  
They're not for you little girl  
They're much too beautiful for that.  
and take a look at Mr. X  
And see how the boys react.*

The story of particular skinhead convicted for bashing ('nutted him and everything') is told by the inmate and punctuated by staccato bursts of bongos. It concludes:

*The keys come around, the guv'nor  
and he says I've got a friend  
and if you're good an' that  
You can go down and visit with him.  
and he's got a nice swimming  
pool down there and some of the  
boys go down there.  
I thought, yes... if you  
bend for him.*

Jules Lewicki





# ON DIT SPORT

## ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL CLUB.

WOMEN'S INTER-VARSITY.  
ARMIDALE, AUGUST 17TH-21ST

News of the moment is the fine performance of the women's Inter-Varsity team in Armidale, New South Wales. The team finished fourth out of a field of eleven, but lost by only four points to each of the three teams finishing above them.

### Final Placings:—

Melbourne: Monash: New England: Adelaide: Macquarie: La Trobe: New South Wales: Sydney: Flinders: Queensland: Newcastle:

The small team of Blacks was somewhat lacking in confidence at the beginning of the week, but determination to do their best was overflowing from each team member. The team was:—

Mary Marsland — Captain. Penny Baker, Gwelda Gould, Jill Nosworthy, Sue Riggs, Lesley Walsh.

Monday was a day of glorious victories; a 53/25 win over Macquarie followed by a 37/17 win over Sydney. Coach of the Sydney team was Ron 'Renal' Walker, and Hugh Luckhurst-Smith was their Manager.

After our clash with Sydney Hugh sported his black Adelaide Uni. sweat-shirt: now that's really admitting we're better than Sydney, Hugh!

On Tuesday we met Melbourne, last I.V.'s premiers, in a good, close match. The score was 18-all at half-time, but Melbourne hung on grimly, after having two of their best players fouled off, to win 38/34.

The match against Flinders saw the Blacks floundering a little initially. Down 13/20 at half-time, Adelaide fought back strongly to win 29/24. This match completed our minor round leaving us second in our division.

Our next match was against Monash who finished first in the other division. The Monash team with a full bench, was full of confidence, and their Coach had studied our game well. They seemed to have the upper hand right from the start, but we kept with them right till the last few minutes. Unfortunately, Jill Nosworthy was fouled off early in the second half, and this was a costly loss for us. We finally finished four points down, the final score being 31/27.

On Friday we played New England for third and fourth positions. As we lost 45/41 by the 'magical 4 point margin' for the third time, we finished fourth.

The Grand Final between Melbourne and Monash resulted in a win to Melbourne by one point. The game started at an exceedingly slow pace, but the latter part of the game was fast and exciting with Melbourne just ahead all the time. With 30 seconds to go, Monash scored from an offensive rebound to level the scores. Melbourne drove the ball down against a tight man-to-man full-court press and drew a foul. The second foul-shot was through to give Melbourne the trophy by one point.

A combined team was selected although it did not play a match. Mary was selected from our team, and she was also named Captain. The team was:—

Mary Marsland — Captain. H. Benfield — Monash. M. Franklin — Melbourne. S. Gunn — Melbourne. P. Byrne — Melbourne. D. Patterson — Melbourne. J. Evans — New England. L. Rosental — New South Wales. V. Englis — Macquarie. C. McGrath — Macquarie.

Just by the way, Mary was highest point scorer — 101 points in 6 matches — and best and fairest player. However, these must be qualified 'unofficial' because Best and Fairest and Highest Point Scorer awards were not made this I.V. So Mary mirrors Glenn in being the outstanding Australian University Basketball — both were selected Captain of the respective combined teams, and both were Best and Fairest as well as Highest Point Scorer. Congratulations Mary!

Turning to the off-the-court side of I.V. there are many tales to tell. Beginning with the 3-day trip there, the team spent 3 long, drawn-out nights on trains, 2 of them in hideous dog-boxes.

The first night on the 'Overland' was fair enough, but the trip from Melbourne to Sydney created a distinctly unfavourable impression — and they call it the 'Spirit of Progress'! The Sydney to Armidale journey was unfortunately similar.

A full day was spent in Melbourne and another in Sydney where the team dispersed to visit friends or relatives or just amble around the city for the day. Three lucky girls saw 'Hair' and all thoroughly enjoyed it as well as the hours they spent wandering around Kings Cross.

The cold, weary, hungry team arrived in Armidale at 8 o'clock on Sunday (16th) morning only to find that 3 large suitcases were missing. This was a sad way to start an I.V., but at least between us we had 6 uniforms and sufficient underwear — God bless the inventor of paper pants!

Sunday afternoon saw the keen team practising in the gym. A few strange looks were cast our way when we appeared on the court — it seemed as if the other teams were wondering where the other Blacks were, for they had been accustomed to seeing nearly twice as many girls and at least three times as many fellas from the Adelaide Club.

Perhaps this is the best place to mention that it was a pity that our team was so small. Undoubtedly we would have done even better if we had had a larger team, and it is to be hoped that it is not left to a few enthusiastic players to represent our large club at future Inter-Varsity. Full credit must be given to every member of the team for the good work done; and special mention must be made here of the Coach, Mike De Garis. Mike did a great job keeping the team going. It was hard on him having to push his players knowing that he couldn't make subs like the other coaches could.

Although the social program was a very lean one, there was sufficient going to make the week most enjoyable. The formal reception was held at the Uni. on Sunday evening, and after the Captain's Meeting we returned to our hotel for an early night. — In real beds, too! Hugh visited us for a couple of hours, and tried to convince us that we'd find it hard against Sydney!

The formal dinner was held on Thursday night in the Uni. refec. It was a comparatively quiet I.V. Dinner, with no boat races and no singing. However, a few good jokes crept in, and with plenty to drink the dinner was enjoyed by all. This was followed by a show in a residential college attended by only a couple from Adelaide.

On Friday night, we joined the Melbourne and Monash teams at dinner in one of the hotels, then some continued on to another show held at the same place as the one on Thursday night. This time there were many more fellas than girls, for the word of a women's I.V. had spread, but unfortunately, the women had given up with the lack of males. So the girls who went had a good time, making the most of their last night in Armidale.

Three consecutive nights on trains were suffered once again, and on Tuesday (25th) morning seven cold, weary, hungry people staggered off the train happy to be home again with the prospect of an early night — in real beds, too!

## IV CROSS COUNTRY

Adelaide was the host for this year's Cross Country Inter-Varsity, and despite the absence of Club President David Stokes, who is competing overseas, the committee worked hard to produce what turned out to be a most successful week. We were a little disappointed, however, at the number of visiting teams — only Adelaide, La Trobe, Melbourne and Monash had teams (four or more runners) and there were individual representatives from Macquarie, New South Wales and Flinders.

The major event of the programme, on Tuesday 25th August, was the 10,000m. Cross Country Championship, held at the Blackwood course, which proved a tough test of stamina and ability, due to the hilly terrain and slippery ground. The Adelaide team had high hopes for this event, but the Victorians proved too strong, with Monash athletes taking 1st, 3rd, 5th and 8th positions to easily win the teams' event, with Melbourne just beating Adelaide into second. Individual placings in this race were:

1st B. Jones (Monash) 34 min. 45.9 secs.  
2nd J. Birmingham (Melb.) 34—56  
3rd J. Bruce (Monash) 35—21  
4th D. Fitzsimons (Adel.) 35—35  
5th G. Nicholson (Monash) 35—49  
6th R. Woithe (Adel.) 36—27

Other placings of interest to locals were P. Liddle (Flinders, 10th); D. Pentelow (Adelaide, 11th); J. Pentelow (Adelaide, 15th); R. Chester (Adelaide, 18th); G. Crane (Adelaide, 22nd).

The second event, the 20Km. road walk, held on Wednesday, 26th August, was a disappointment in that there were only 4 competitors. The club was very grateful however to the members of the South Australian Walkers' Club, who assisted in the conduct of the event, despite continuous rain. The race was held in Botanic Park, the site of this year's national title, and the placing were:

1st A. Jamieson (Melb.) 1 hr. 41 min. 27.6 secs.  
2nd. S. Barrett (Melb.) 1 hr. 50 min. 27 secs.  
3rd D. Crook (Melb.) 1 hr. 50 min. 27 secs.  
4th J. Kennett (Flind.) 1 hr. 58 min. 36.9 secs.

The final event was the 4 x 5,000m. Road relay, held on a course along the banks of the Torrens on Thursday, 27th August. As expected, Monash ran out fairly easy winners with their team of B. Jones, R. Gerard, J. Bruce and G. Nicholson, clocking 64 min. 07.0 secs. Jones recorded the fastest time for the day with 15—45. Melbourne was second, followed by Adelaide, two composite teams, Melbourne No.2 and La Trobe in that order.

The athletics were well supplemented by the social programme, particularly the dinner, which was most successful. The visitors stayed at Aquinas College and we were fortunate to be able to hold a show there on the Tuesday evening. Finally, I should like to congratulate the event winners, and express my regret that Adelaide did not score better.

## UNI & IV SQUASH

The big news for Squash Club members and other interested squashers is the commencement of building of the four Uni squash courts in MacKinnon Parade. Unfortunately the courts will not be completed by the start of the Spring Pennant matches, but building is well under way and the anticipated completion date is 16th October. A special general meeting will be convened shortly (date to be announced) to discuss membership fees, rules and usage for the new courts. All members and intended members are urged to attend this meeting.

Eighteen teams (13 men's and 5 women's) were entered by the Club in the 1970 autumn pennant. The results overall were not very encouraging; no team finished in the final four, the closest to this goal being the Graduates green team in Division 2B which finished fifth. The one redeeming performance of the season was produced by the men's Division 1 team which won five of the seven matches of the second round. This suggests the Div. 1 team may be a candidate for the final four in the coming Spring pennant. With a little extra effort and practice though, all teams are capable of a lift from the bottom half of the premiership table. Practice and coaching are conducted every Saturday morning at Public School's courts in Carrington Street.

The Interfaculty competition for men players has just concluded. The organisers are to be complimented for the arrangement of a very even competition in both Division 1 and 2. In Division 1 three rubbers separated the top and bottom teams after a double round robin. In Division 2 a countback to games was required to decide the finalists. Many players showed greatly improved form in the competition and it is to be hoped this form is carried over into Spring Pennant.

The intense rivalry present in the interfaculty

competition has continued into the recently commenced University Championships. Several upsets have resulted and doubtless there will be more before the Championships have concluded. Club Captain Roger Smith will probably figure in these; recently married it means that any further wins he records must be classified as upsets.

The writer refuses to comment on the highly successful car trial held earlier in the year other than to say the prize of a squash racquet was won by the Club Captain. I wonder???

The match against the visiting Kiwis played on August 12th unfortunately resulted in a sound beating for the Adelaide Men's Division 1 side. The New Zealanders again proved too strong the following night when 2 former players Malcolm Gray and Mark Luckett were included in the Adelaide side. The matches were however closer and more evenly fought.

Intersarsity for both men's and women's squash was held in Hobart this year from August 16 — 22nd. The men's team finished eighth and the women's sixth in the competition. Jenny Davis was chosen in the combined Australian Uni's Women's team — congratulations Jenny. Peter Taylor boasted a set from Bob Jolly the Australian junior champion (it must have been that bottle of "Cascade" before the match Peter!). Don Phillips played most consistently of all the Adelaide I/V men to win 7 out of the 11 matches he played while the squash prowess of Terry Finnegan increased immeasurably. For a detailed description of the Hobart trip, squashers are urged to read the I/V report now available in the Sports Association office.

STOP PRESS: Congratulations to both Peter Taylor and Jenny Davis on their wins in the Adelaide Uni Men's and Women's open squash championships.

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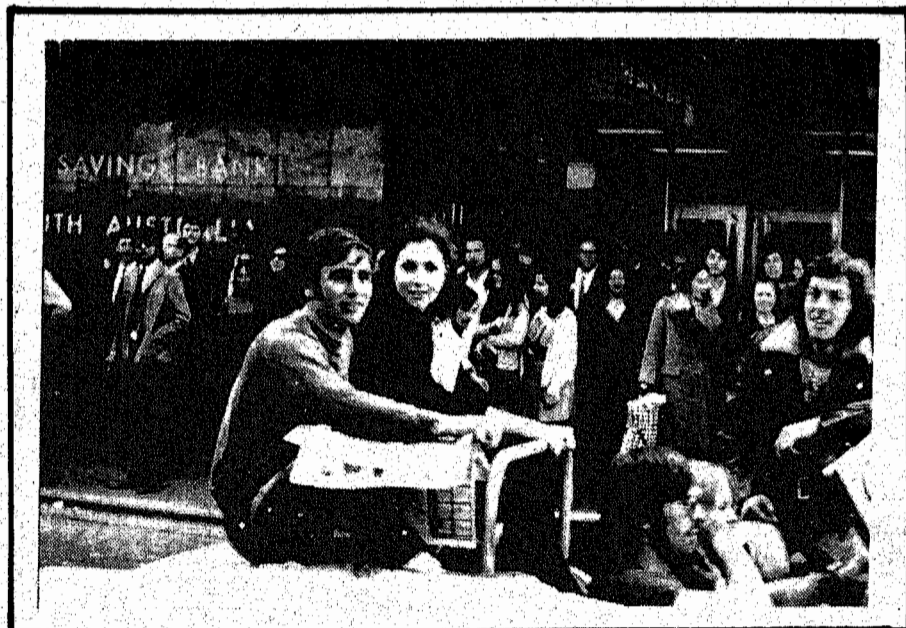
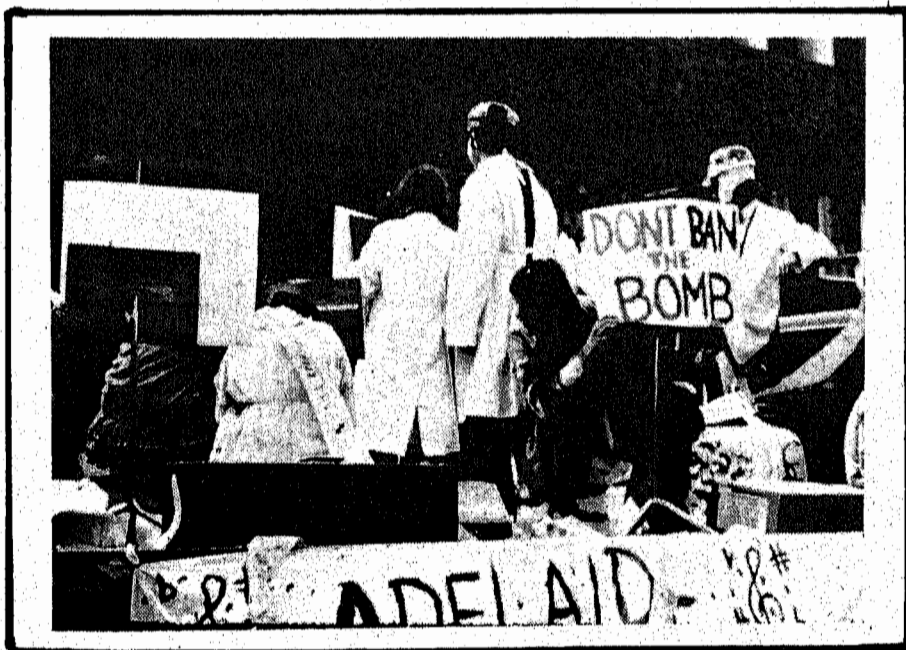
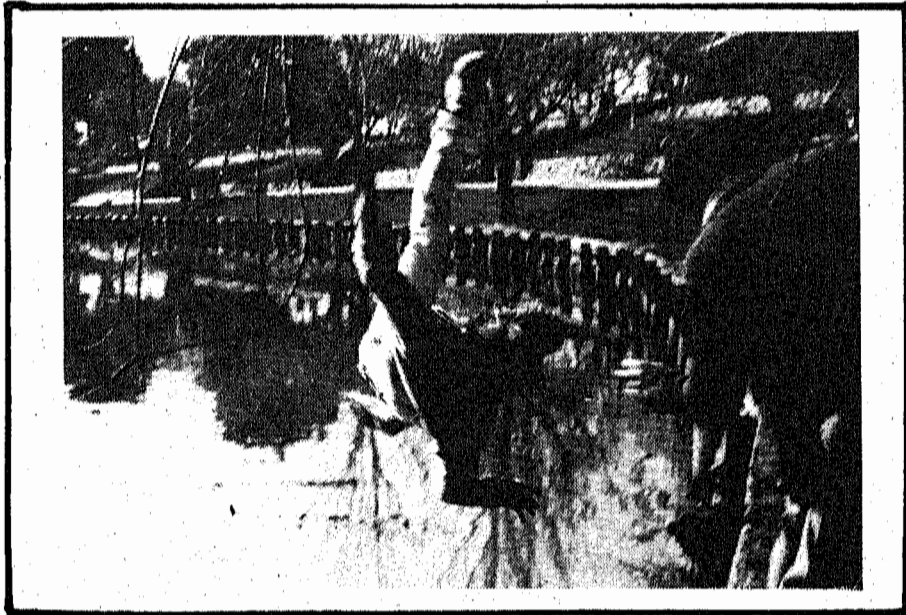
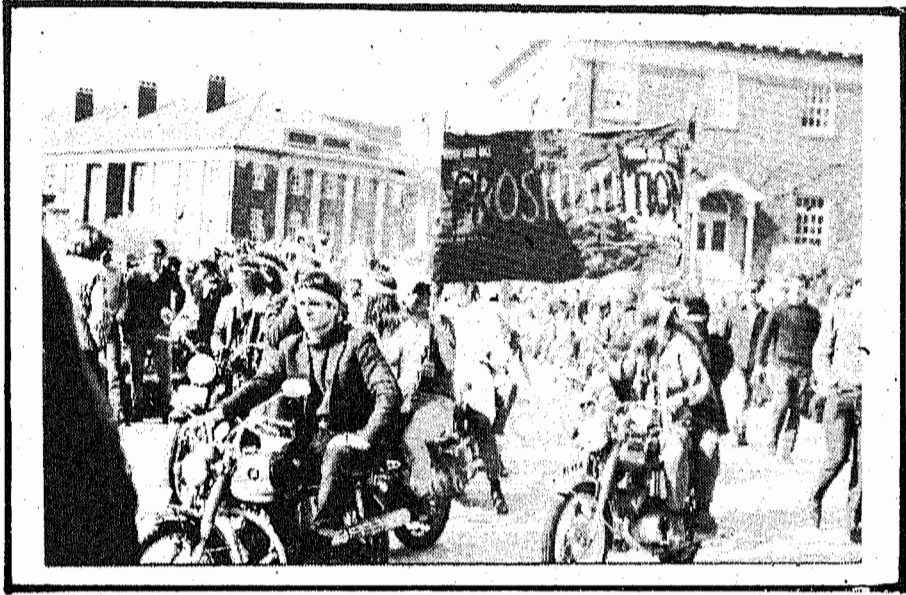
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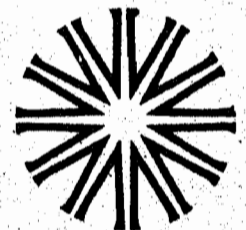
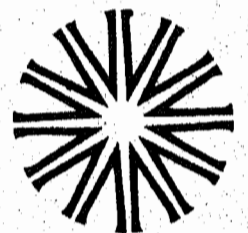
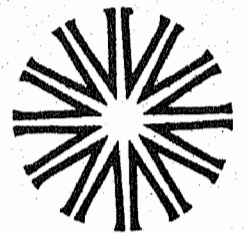
REPORT NEXT ISSUE



# MORATORIUM

# PRESS

# RELEASE



The Vietnam Moratorium Campaign regrets that the ALP has decided to withdraw its support from the coming Moratorium. We believe that an improper representation of the V.M.C. was made to the State Executive of the ALP which met this morning.

The meeting was a general meeting and was open to all, invitations were sent to all those groups and individuals supporting the V.M.C., including A.L.P. party officials and members. That the meeting may have been unrepresentative of anti-war forces is the fault of those who did not reply to those invitations.

The decisions made last night did not in fact challenge the non-violent aims of the Moratorium as claimed by the A.L.P. executive. The motions were concerned with the length of the occupation of the streets, the question of relations with the police, and the possibility of further A.L.P. support. The activities planned by the committee have been discussed at length at Co-ordinating Committee meetings and been well known to the A.L.P. The principle of occupation and the details of communication with the police were decided upon with the concurrence of the A.L.P. members of the Co-ordinating Committee.

These facts were known by the A.L.P. when the June state convention gave support to the Moratorium. That the A.L.P. should now withdraw that support would indicate that political opportunism was a motive behind the original support decision. It is, and always has been, the stated intention of the South Australian Vietnam Moratorium Campaign that the main action on Sept. 18, will be an occupation of a major city intersection, conducted along non-violent lines in the same way as the Melbourne Moratorium rally and occupation of May 8, that was fully supported by the A.L.P. in that State.

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# marriage: genesis of womens rebellion

# why womens liberation?

The institution of marriage is the chief vehicle for the perpetuation of the oppression of women; it is through the role of wife that the subjugation of women is maintained. In a very real way the role of wife has been the genesis of women's rebellion throughout history.

Looking at marriage from a detached point of view one may well ask why anyone gets married, much less women. One answer lies in the economics of women's position, for women are so occupationally limited that drudgery in the home is considered to be infinitely superior to drudgery in the factory. Secondly, women themselves have no independent social status. Indeed, there is no clearer index of the social worth of a woman in this society than the fact that she has none in her own right. A woman is first defined by the man to whom she is attached, but more particularly by the man she marries, and secondly by the children she bears and rears — hence the anxiety over sexual attractiveness, the frantic scramble for boyfriends and husbands. Having obtained and married a man the race is then on to have children, in order that their attractiveness and accomplishments may add more social worth. In a woman, not having children is seen as an incapacity somewhat akin to impotence in a man.

Beneath all the pressure of the sexual marketplace and the marital status game, however, there is a far more sinister organization of economic exploitation and psychological mutilation. The housewife role, usually defined in terms of the biological duty of a woman to reproduce and her "innate" suitability for a nurturant and companionship role, is actually crucial to industrial capitalism in an advanced state of technological development. In fact, the housewife (some 44 million women of all classes, ethnic groups and races) provides, unpaid, absolutely essential services and labor. In turn, her assumption of all household duties makes it possible for the man to spend the majority of his time at the workplace.

It is important to understand the social and economic exploitation of the married woman, since the real productivity of her labor is denied by the commonly held assumption that she is dependent on her husband, exchanging her keep for emotional and nurturant services. Margaret Benston, a radical women's liberation leader, points out: "In sheer quantity, household labor, including child care, constitutes a huge amount of socially necessary production. Nevertheless, in a society based on commodity production, it is not usually considered even as 'real work' since it is outside of trade and the marketplace. This assignment of household work as the function of a special category 'women' means that this group does stand in a different relationship to production. The material basis for the inferior status of women is to be found in just this definition of women. In a society in which money determines value, women are a group who work outside the money economy. Their work is not worth money, is therefore valueless, is therefore not even real work. And women themselves, who do this valueless work, can hardly be expected to be worth as much as men, who work for money."

Women are essential to the

economy not only as free labor, but also as consumers. The American system of capitalism depends for its survival on the consumption of vast amounts of socially wasteful goods, and a prime target for the unloading of this waste is the housewife. She is the purchasing agent for the family, but beyond that she is eager to buy because her own identity depends on her accomplishments as a consumer and her ability to satisfy the wants of her husband and children. This is not, of course, to say that she has any power in the economy. Although she spends the wealth, she does not own or control it — it simply passes through her hands.

Women's oppression, although rooted in the institution of marriage, does not stop at the kitchen or the bedroom door. Indeed, the economic exploitation of women in the workplace is the most commonly recognized aspect of the oppression of women.

In addition to their role as housewives and consumers, increasing numbers of women are taking outside employment. These women leave the home to join an exploited labor force, only to return at night to assume the double burden of housework on top of wage work — that is, they are forced to work at two full-time jobs. No man is required or expected to take on such a burden. The result: two workers from one household in the labor force with no cutback in essential female functions — three for the price of two, quite a bargain.

Most women who enter the labor force do not work for "pin money" or "self-fulfillment". Sixty-two per cent of all women working in 1967 were doing so out of economic need (i.e., were either alone or with husbands earning less than \$5000 a year). In 1963, 36 per cent of American families had an income of less than \$5000 a year. Women from these families work because they must; they contribute 35 to 40 per cent of the family's total income when working full-time, and 15 to 20 per cent when working part-time.

Frederick Engels, now widely read in women's liberation, argues that, regardless of her status in the larger society, within the context of the family the woman's relationship to the man is one of proletariat to bourgeoisie. One consequence of this class division in the family is to weaken the capacity of men and women oppressed by the society to struggle together against it.

In all classes and groups, the institution of marriage functions to a greater or lesser degree to oppress women; the unity of women of different classes hinges upon our understanding of that common oppression. The 19th century women's movement refused to deal with marriage and sexuality, and chose instead to fight for the vote and elevate the feminine mystique to a political ideology. That decision retarded the movement for decades. But 1969 is not 1889. For one thing, there now exist alternatives to marriage. The most original and creative politics of the women's movement has come from a direct confrontation with the issue of marriage and sexuality. The cultural revolution — experimentation with life-styles, communal living,

collective child-bearing — have all come from the rebellion against dehumanized sexual relationships, against the notion of women as sexual commodities, against the constriction and spiritual strangulation inherent in the role of wife.

Lessons have been learned from the failures of the earlier movement as well. The feminine mystique is no longer mistaken for politics, nor gaining the vote for winning human rights. Women are now altogether at the bottom of the work world, and the basis exists for a common focus of struggle for all women in American society. It remains for the movement to understand this, to avoid the mistakes of the past, to respond creatively to the possibilities of the present.

Despite their need, however, women have always represented the most exploited sector of the industrial labor force. Child and female labor were introduced during the early stages of industrial capitalism, at a time when most men were gainfully employed in crafts. As industrialization developed and craft jobs were eliminated, men entered the industrial labor force, driving women and children into the lowest categories of work and pay. Indeed, the position of women and children industrial workers was so pitiful, and their wages so small, that the craft unions refused to organize them. Even when women organized themselves and engaged in militant strikes and labor agitation — from the shoemakers of Lynn, Massachusetts, to the International Ladies Garment Workers and their great strike of 1909 — male unionists continued to ignore their needs. As a result of this male supremacy in the unions, women remained essentially unorganized, despite the fact that they are becoming an ever larger part of the labor force.

The trend is clearly toward increasing numbers of women entering the work force; women represented 55 per cent of the growth of the total labor force in 1962, and the number of working women rose from 16.9 million in 1957 to 24 million in 1962. There is every indication that the number of women in the labor force will continue to grow as rapidly in the future.

Job discrimination against women exists in all sectors of work, even in occupations which are predominantly made up of women. This discrimination is reinforced in the field of education, where women are being short-changed at a time when the job market demands higher educational levels. In 1962, for example, while women constituted 53 per cent of the graduating high school class, only 42 per cent of the entering college class were women. Only one in three people who received a B.A. or M.A. in that year was a woman, and only one in ten who received a Ph.D. was a woman. These figures represent a decline in educational achievement for women since the 1930's, when women received two out of five of the B.A. and M.A. degrees given, and one out of seven of the Ph.D.s. While there has been a dramatic increase in the number of people, including women, who go to college, women have not kept pace with men in terms of educational achievement. Furthermore, women have lost ground in professional employment.

In 1960 only 22 per cent of the faculty and other professional staff at colleges and universities were women — down from 28 per cent in 1949, 27 per cent in 1930, 26 per cent in 1920. 1960 does beat 1919 with only 20 per cent — "you've come a long way, baby" — right back to where you started! In other professional categories: 10 per cent of all scientists are women, 7 per cent of all physicians, 3 per cent of all lawyers, and 1 per cent of all engineers.

Even when women do obtain an education, in many cases it does them little good. Women, whatever their educational level, are concentrated in the lower paying occupations. The figures in Chart A tell a story that most women know and few men will admit: most women are forced to work at clerical jobs, for which they are paid, on the average, \$1600 less per year than men doing the same work. Working class women in the service and operative (semi-skilled) categories, making up 30 per cent of working women, are paid \$1900 less per year on the average than are men. Of all working women, only 13 per cent are professionals (including low-pay and low-status work such as teaching, nursing and social work), and they earn \$2600 less per year than do professional men. Household workers, the lowest category of all, are predominantly women (over 2 million) and predominantly black and third world, earning for their labor barely over \$1000 per year.

Not only are women forced onto the lowest rungs of the occupational ladder, they are in the lowest income levels as well. The most constant and bitter injustice experienced by all women is the income differential. While women might passively accept low status jobs, limited opportunities for advancement, and discrimination in the factory, office and university, they choke finally on the daily fact that the male worker next to them earns more, and usually does less. In 1965 the median wage or salary income of year-round full-time woman workers was only 60 per cent that of men, a 4 per cent loss since 1955. Twenty-nine per cent of working women earned less than \$3000 a year as compared with 11 per cent of the men; 43 per cent of the women earned from \$3000 to \$5000 a year as compared with 19 per cent of the men; and 9 per cent of the women earned \$7000 or more as compared with 43 per cent of the men.

What most people do not know is that in certain respects, women suffer more than do non-white men, and that black and third world women suffer most of all.

Women, regardless of race, are more disadvantaged than are men, including non-white men. White women earn \$2600 less than white men and \$1500 less than non-white men. The brunt of the inequality is carried by 2.5 million non-white women, 94 per cent of whom are black. They earn \$800 less than white men, \$1900 less than non-white men, and \$1200 less than white women.

The rise of new agitation for the occupational equality of women also coincided with the re-entry of the "lost generation" — the housewives of the 1950's — into the job market. Women from middle class backgrounds, faced with an "empty nest" (children grown or in school) and a widowed or divorced rate of

One-fourth to one-third of all marriages, returned to the workplace in large numbers. But once there they discovered that women, middle class or otherwise, are the last hired, the lowest paid, the least often promoted, and the first fired. Furthermore, women are more likely to suffer job discrimination on the basis of age, so the widowed and divorced suffer particularly, even though their economic need to work is often urgent. Age discrimination also means that the option of work after child-rearing is limited. Even highly qualified older women find themselves forced into low-paid, unskilled or semi-skilled work — if they are lucky enough to find a job in the first place.

The realities of the work world for most middle class women — that they become members of the working class, like it or not — are understandably distant to many young men and women in college who have never had to work, and who tend to think of the industrial "proletariat" as a revolutionary force, to the exclusion of "bourgeois" working women. Their image of the "pampered middle class woman" is factually incorrect and politically naive. It is middle class women forced into working class life who are often the first to become conscious of the contradiction between the "American Dream" and their daily experience.

Faced with discrimination on the job — after being forced into the lower levels of the occupational structure — millions of women are inescapably presented with the fundamental contradictions in their unequal treatment and their massive exploitation. The rapid growth of women's liberation as a movement is related in part to the exploitation of working women in all occupational categories.

Male supremacy, marriage, and the structure of wage labor — each of these aspects of women's oppression has been crucial to the resurgence of the women's struggle. It must be abundantly clear that radical social change must occur before there can be significant improvement in the social position of women. Some form of socialism is a minimum requirement, considering the changes that must come in the institutions of marriage and the family alone. The intrinsic radicalism of the struggle for women's liberation necessarily links women with all other oppressed groups.

The heart of the movement, as in all freedom movements, rests in women's knowledge, whether articulated or still only an illness without a name, that they are not inferior — not chicks, nor bunnies, nor quail, nor cows, nor bitches, nor ass, nor meat. Women hear the lie of their own dehumanization each day. Yet all the same, women know that male supremacy is a lie. They know they are not animals or sexual objects or commodities. They know their lives are mutilated because they see within themselves a promise of creativity and personal integration. Feeling the contradiction between the essentially creative and self-actualizing human being within her and the cruel and degrading less-than-human role she is compelled to play, a woman begins to perceive the falseness of what her society has forced her to be. And once she perceives this, she knows that she must fight.