

OS  
EX  
STRONG ROOM

VOL. [401]

# ON DIT 1

John Mayall  
comes to the  
Commencement  
Ball



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## Our new Welfare Officer



## A sense of community

Baden Teague, the newly appointed Welfare Officer of the Union, comes back to Adelaide after four years away doing research in History of Ideas at Cambridge, travelling in India and China, the U.S. and U.S.S.R., Europe — mainly in England. Lots of observations here concerning University communities, trends, problems, opportunities.

### OMBUDSMAN

His job as Welfare Officer is partly to be an Ombudsman to serve students by listening to their questions and being readily available to give help and advice no matter what the problem may be. Students with health problems and personal problems will be encouraged to see Dr. Heddle of the University Health Service and Don Little and Norm Greet of the Union's Counselling Service but Baden will work in the broad field of Welfare services and Education policy.

### WELFARE

In particular, his responsibilities include a close attention to student housing and transport, student part-time and vacation employment, student loans and education finance. He will make representations of the Union's education policies to the Government and to Government Departments. His main job is to be available to all members of the Union, listening and talking, like oil is to machinery, as a catalyst within the community.

### ADELAIDE GRADUATE

For five years (1963-67) Baden was himself a student at Adelaide University. He took a combined course in Arts and Science with a variety of subjects graduating B.A. (Hons.) in History and B.Sc., in Physics and Pure Maths. During the same years he was active in the community life of the University. From time to time he was Papua New Guinea Officer, Abschol Director, Cosmopolitics Club President, Evangelical Union President, 'ON DIT' Business Manager, a member of the Science Faculty Debating Team and on the National A.U.S. Travel Committee. In 1967 and 68 he led groups of University students to India and to China.

### AUSSIE TRIPPING

Before leaving for England in 1968, Baden spent six months as a student Counsellor visiting all the Universities of Australia — listening and talking to students on such topics as loving one another, Revolution, personal fulfilment, forgiveness, sex, Science, loneliness, the Third World, non-communication between cultures, conscience, war, understanding one another, poverty, the family, Mao's China, selfishness, joy is like the rain — that sort of thing.

### PUNTING ON THE CAM

In Cambridge his major concentration was a research thesis in History and Philosophy of Science. Where do ideas come from? How, in the seventeenth century was a foundation laid for the Modern World? His particular topic was "The Origins of Robert Boyle's Philosophy" — some ideas in the development from Descartes to Newton.

### PEOPLE

When 'ON DIT' went to find the new Welfare Officer this week, we found him meeting with people seeking information and acquaintance with various areas of the University and wondering when a pause would come in which to settle into his room in the office of the Union (Lady Symon end of the cloisters). We asked him what had attracted him to apply for the Welfare Officer job and what the job really entailed.

"Non-communication, amotivation, loss of meaning, loss of identity, loss of community, loss of hope — these problematic themes have been over emphasized, I think, as characteristics of modern society but nevertheless they are real enough. As a member of the University community I would like to work to try, along with everyone else, to overcome such losses."

### HARD YAKKA

"I see the Welfare Officer as a catalyst for promoting communication in the community as well as a worker geared to providing services, meeting needs which might otherwise be neglected. It is not only a matter of encouraging personal relationships within the University community but grinding into the hard yakka necessary to meet practical needs. I find myself asking the question, How can we daily and in practice express love one for another?"

### OVERSEAS STUDENTS

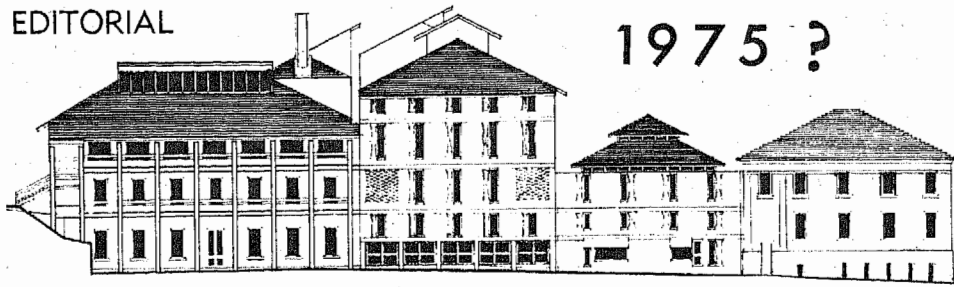
"If it is possible I would like to be especially close to overseas students who have come to our University. I have visited the countries of South-East Asia and have many friends there. I would like to join lots of other Aussies within the University in welcoming and coming to know as our friends the new students from abroad."

### EVERYBODY

"The caption, 'Welfare Officer', seems fair enough I suppose but, of course, there are hundreds of people, besides the Welfare Officer, who are working for the welfare of the members of the University community. There is no monopoly here. In fact, everybody here may recognise some contribution of their own which is for the ultimate welfare of others — like it or not we are a part of one another. The dragons that some of us want to slay will not die very easily. But we can have a go, mate."

The Welfare Officer ("Do call me Baden or Bas," he asked) may be found on the Barr Smith lawns and in the Refectories but especially in the offices of the University Union. Messages can always be left with the office secretaries there on the first floor at the Lady Symon end of the cloisters. (telephone: 23 4333 Ex. 2401)

### EDITORIAL



# 1975 ?

## FINANCING UNION REBUILDING

Having completed the first stage of the Union rebuilding programme, the Union is preparing to commence the second stage.

It is planned to complete the rebuilding in one go but this is dependent on adequate finance being available. The cost will be about \$1.25 million if the rebuilding is commenced at the end of 1972.

Of this \$0.75 million is expected to be provided from government grants through the Australian Universities Commission, leaving \$500,000 for the Union to raise through a loan.

Now it would be ideal if a bank or treasury loan was available at a cheap rate of interest but unfortunately this is not likely. The cheapest loan from non bank sources carries about a 9 per cent interest. Taken over twenty years, this would mean an annual repayment of about \$54,000. This is about what the Union could afford and still maintain a high level of activity in other fields. Even so, because of the extra cost of servicing the new building, and an increasing level of student and union activity and inflation, a stat. fee rise of \$6 to \$9 per annum would be necessary in 1975 or 1976.

The Union cannot on its own borrow money. Any loan has to be negotiated through the university and meet with university approval. At a recent meeting of the University Finance Committee, it was recommended that the period of any loan negotiated by the Union should not be greater than five years, one reason being that future generations of students should not be committed to paying for decisions made now.

The Union Council met and unanimously decided to press for completion of the Union redevelopment plans and to approach the University Finance Committee again to see if a long term loan of \$500,000 can be arranged. If the Finance Committee recommends against it, then the matter may have to be resolved at the University Council level.

If the \$500,000 long term loan is not approved, then the Union rebuilding can not go ahead as planned except if it increases the stat. fee to cover repayments on a shorter term loan.

To borrow \$500,000 over five years at 9 per cent interest would cost \$125,000 in repayments per annum and for the Union to afford this the stats. fee would need to increase by about \$10 per student per annum. In addition, other areas of union activity would need to be cut back unless the stats. fee increased further to account for increasing costs.

The Finance Committee argues that it is unfair to commit future students to paying for the building programme, yet (by implications) it is fair enough to expect students of the present and immediate future to pay for the building of facilities which they will never use. Clearly this is unsatisfactory.

The first alternative is to redesign a cheaper building. If the building was redesigned to cost \$1.00 million instead of \$1.25 million, then the Union would only need to raise a loan of \$250,000 which, over five years, would involve an annual repayment of \$63,000.

But to do this would involve a delay of about a year which, because of inflation, would mean a loss in the amount that can be built for the same price. (About \$100,000 worth of building) One item that would be sacrificed would be a theatre to supplement the Union Hall.

Another alternative is to complete say half of the programme at this time and to finish it off at a later date. This is merely delaying the building programme completion and means that while future students will be committed to paying for Union redevelopment, i.e. to finish the project off, the redevelopment will take longer.

It also means that the overall cost will be greater. As it is, the cost of doing the rebuilding in two stages is greater overall than the cost would have been if it was completed in one stage.

Planning for stage two of the Union redevelopment has been underway since 1967. It seems senseless to continually modify the plans. Even now the present plans for stage two have been modified to reduce the cost from \$1.45 million to \$1.25 million.

The Union is committed to finishing the rebuilding programme. If it can negotiate a long term loan for \$500,000, then the programme will be completed at the end of 1973.

Then we shall have a Union building which will properly serve the campus for many years to come.

If restrictions on finance cause a cut back in the remaining rebuilding programme, we shall end up with a building that is neither aesthetic nor worthwhile.

Peter Love.



# Manwell-Andrewartha Dispute Worsens

POWER ABUSE BY DEPARTMENT HEADS CONTINUES

(Or, I'm glad I'm not studying Zoology this year.)  
by Chris White.

Following Professor Manwell's objection to the pesticide-intoxicated fruit-fly programme last year, the Head of the Department of Zoology, Professor Andrewartha, wrote several letters of complaint to the Vice-Chancellor about Professor Manwell. Some elements in the Administration wanted to 'investigate' (as a euphemism for getting rid of) Professor Manwell. The matter was, after some publicity (see last year's ON DIT'S), brought to the attention of the University Council, which eventually formed a Commission of Enquiry to consider the proposed sacking.

The Commission of Enquiry found that there was no case to answer under the dismissal statutes of this university. The Council accepted the Commission's report, which included:

"The complaint against Professor Manwell, in the form in which it has been referred to us by the University Council, does not appear to have been formulated with close attention to the wording of the University Statutes and the vagueness, in this sense, of the complaint has

caused the Commission some difficulty and concern. . . .

" . . . we cannot find within that letter (of complaint by Professor Andrewartha - see last year's ON DIT'S) allegations which if proved true, would show that Professor Manwell had grossly or persistently neglected his duties or that he had been guilty of serious misconduct in or about the performance of his duties such as would constitute grounds for dismissing him under clause 9 of Chapter IV of the University Statutes. Accordingly we see no reason for us to proceed further with this inquiry and we recommend that the University Council should not regard or treat this complaint as a basis for dismissing Professor Manwell." (See full statement in Student Association office.)

Academic freedom was preserved. The actions of concerned students who thought the charges were trivial had been vindicated. The matter was settled - or was it?

When the University Council accepted the Commission's report (with rumours of only one dissenting vote; guess who?) I would have thought that the Council could have decided as well to at least remove Professor Manwell from being under the power of the present Head of the Department of Zoology especially as the power of the department head is the subject of hot debate between the Staff Association and the Education Committee at this moment. (The Education Committee is comprised primarily of department heads and is the ruling clique at this University; it even was able to depose Vice-Chancellor Rowe.)

Professor Andrewartha is due to retire at the end of this year. Out of fairness to both Professors, the Council could have placed Manwell in another department or granted him leave of absence. Professors Andrewartha and

Manwell could have then devoted more time to their teaching and research - and other staff members in the Department of Zoology might have switched from intrigue to teaching as well.

But, the Council has now appointed a further Committee to investigate the aftermath of Professor Andrewartha's complaint, and this is apparently to include the opportunity to evaluate the charges and presumably to look at the evidence which was not called for by the Commission. Arguably if this is done quickly and fairly, it is desirable.

It seems that part of the problem is that Professor Andrewartha and his supporters were not exactly pleased with the Commission's report and the Council's acceptance of it. Indeed, Professor Andrewartha has written yet another letter to the Vice-Chancellor alleging once again serious failings in Professor Manwell.

Presumably this new committee will also have to wade through this new letter. Desirable as this might be considered, should not there be imposed some limitation on the number of letters of complaint per department head - if only to economize on staff time and paper?

I don't know whether the Committee's discussions will be open or not. Predictably they won't be. The Committee consists of Professor Flentje (Deputy Vice-Chancellor), Professor Cox and Dr. Medlin. It is rumoured that at one time Dr. Heddle (the University medical doctor in charge of student health, who was recently elected to Council as a representative of the ancillary staff) was to be on this Committee - and that Professor Andrewartha approved, but Professor Manwell objected.

There are perhaps some aspects of the situation that this new committee could well consider. Students complain that they are advised by some of the Zoology staff away from

Professor Manwell's courses or research supervision. Also, if you look at the Calendar this year on p. 894 you will read "the double unit Biochemistry and Physiology (Manwell's course) will be offered during second term . . ." but on the next page you will read that it will not be available in 1972.

I have asked Professor Manwell about this and he said: "It is a surprise to me, and for the present it would be diplomatic for me to avoid comment other than to say that I will bring the matter to the attention of appropriate University authorities." The Department Head has among many other powers that of determining the entries of courses and books in the University Calendar. Is it fair to students that ambiguous alterations, such as that quoted, be made?

Earlier this year Professor Smart resigned from one of the Foundation Chairs at this University to take a Readership at La Trobe University. It is exceedingly rare for a staff member to take a step down the hierarchical status pyramid voluntarily. As discussed a few weeks ago in the Australian (the Advertiser has been strangely silent about this affair), Professor Smart mentioned dislike of staff intrigue as one of his reasons for leaving Adelaide. Many are aware of others who have left here with less publicity for similar reasons.

Students may think that such silly squabbles among the staff do not concern them. But, ask yourselves: How much did the Commission of Enquiry cost this university - at a time when student fees go steadily up? How much staff time is spent writing letters and intriguing behind the scenes that is not spent preparing lectures? How many errors are being made in our society which go unchecked because university intellectuals are suppressed - or too busy squabbling?

# justice for wendy bacon ?

THARUNKA is the students' newspaper of the University of New South Wales. Wendy Bacon is an ex-editor. On February 11 she and photographer John Cox were found guilty of selling and having in their possession an obscene publication: THARUNKA November 10.

On Tuesday, February 15, Anthony Blackshield addressed an Australia Party city luncheon on the Bacon-Cox issue. The spirit of his address was that there is something wrong with the system. Germaine Greer's article in THE REVIEW Vol. 2 No. 18 expands this complaint. Blackshield risked

a contempt of court charge in speaking on the subject which was then still under sentence. But on Thursday, February 17 he joined with Gordon Barton, Thomas Keneally, George Molnar and Liz Fell in a public meeting to deprecate the jury verdict against Bacon and Cox. By the time Judge Hicks had fined Bacon and Cox on Friday, February 18, Blackshield, along with Australia Party secretary Mary McNish, was arrested for having sold copies of THARUNKA outside the court.

Judge Hicks is the most recent illustration of Blackshield's long-standing contention that "... however liberal a MAN may be, he cannot be a liberal JUDGE unless the law affords him a foothold."

It is generally agreed that there is a need for legal reform. South Australia is enjoying an almost unearned reputation for being the only liberal state in a Liberal country. With an abortion law reform which is a good working model of a disaster, a majority for eighteen-year-olds which is nominal and ineffective, and suspected, pending liberalisation of the laws against homosexuals, it is still possible for the odd newspaper to be whisked off news-stands for scrutiny and detention by the odd authority. There are even rumours of

threats and selective prosecution and of certain publishers feeling the lean from certain bodies.

Can this be the same enlightened state which boldly proclaims that some four-letter words are not necessarily obscene? Rumour hath it that censorship involving obscenity charges may have something to do with the fact that the seat of Davenport is not altogether a foregone conclusion.

There are two reasons for repudiating such rumours:

1. There is no alternative to the present occupant, short of the abysmal.

2. The obscenity-censorship issue is a nationwide trend that has been stewing quietly for some years. Too quietly.

In a country of Australia's dimensions, distance is the natural tyrant taking the mickey out of spontaneous protest and anger. By the time word gets beyond Sydney and Melbourne, the defendants are usually either

gaoled or released or both and nobody knows or cares much anyway.

The Wendy Bacon case, with self-defence, conditional bail and Germaine Greer has generated enough interest in Sydney to get it talked about in the newspapers and in the streets.

Why is it not being talked about on the campuses?

It seems that the rationale for the Obscenity Laws relies on the exclusion of what is anti-social. But as the 1968 Report on the Obscenity Laws explains, nobody ever seems to have met (or to have been) a person depraved by erotica . . . "So discussion tends to centre on a hypothetical, unencountered "them" in contrast to incorruptible "us" . . ."

"This is perhaps why in 1962 the Courts established that no amount of exposure to pornography can deprave a policeman . . ."

If exclusion of the anti-social is the goal, then the proven effects of wine, spirits and beer should require enforced censorship of all advertisements for alcoholic beverages. This is not to mention the logical application of such a rationale, a stringent enforcement of the Vagrancy Acts.

Censorship is the expression (especially official or authoritative) of disapproval or blame. Its existence and exercise in a civilised society is absurd. Liberation of our laws from the idiocies of the nineteenth century will take time and care, two aspects of life noticeably absent in a country where distance makes strangers of us all, and caring about anything requires a conscious effort of communication and intelligence.

There is not enough correspondence between university newspapers in this country, and there is little enthusiasm for the causes of freedom which are the traditional concerns of a university community.

Why is it so? Why were only two people prosecuted in connection with last year's prosh rag when there were thirty-four editors?

Why was The Boy Friend cut by five thousand feet?

Why are the advertisements for The Devils to be censored?

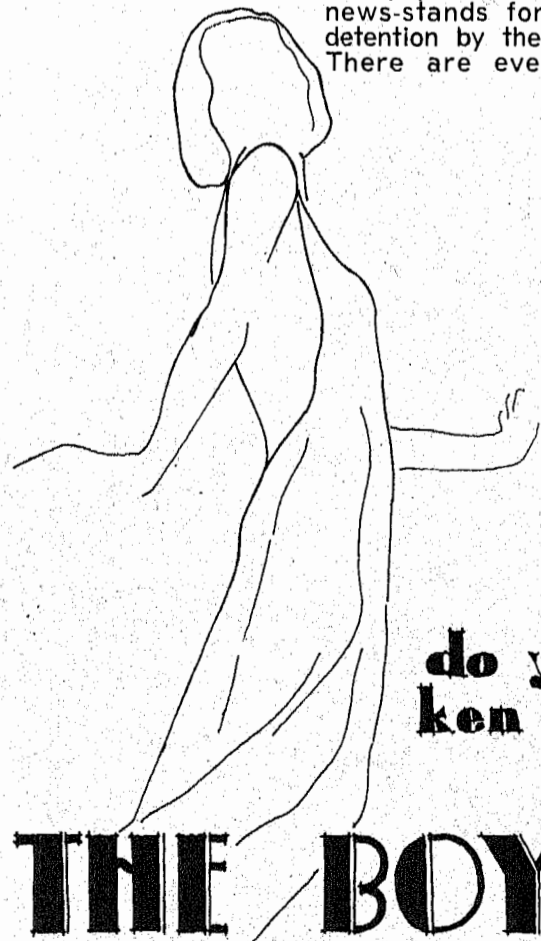
Why is there no permanent bail-fund to encourage impecunious heroes to do battle and to keep the question of censorship alive?

Why is it always left to heroes and martyrs?

Why are the universities decaying?

"We are faced with the paradoxical fact that education has become one of the chief obstacles of intelligence and freedom of thought." BERTRAND RUSSELL.

Rosemary O'Grady



do you want to see ken russell's film?

# THE BOYFRIEND

.... then leave australia

In March 1970, THARUNKA published a report on the Campaign for Action Against Censorship. Some of the recommendations of that report were:

**Climate of Opinion Argument:**  
Inform public of cuts in films . . . awaken them to the censorship situation.

**Avoid counter-productive tactics.**

**Economic Pressure:**  
Threaten box-office receipts by organising boycotts. Dissuade attendance at cut films. Force distributors to argue with Department of Customs for fewer cuts.

**Political Pressure:**  
Expose secrecy surrounding what is censored and how . . . especially about restricted distribution directions from the government to booksellers. Join the Council for Civil Liberties.

Hold a Reading of Banned Works . . . an Obscenity Festival.  
Hold a Photographic Festival of blow-up stills cut from films.

# our union

FRED BLOCH



## UNION WARDEN

The Warden is the chief executive officer of the Union who is responsible for the day to day administration of its affairs. Newly appointed to the job is Ralph Middenway, the bloke who rides a bike, wears a beard, conducts choirs, manages the Union Hall, writes music, quotes latin, confers with architects, duels with the University administrators on behalf of the Union, and generally lays about in his 18 hour working day. He still enjoys chatting with students, however, especially those who have some ideas they would like to develop for the benefit of the University community.

## UNION TREASURER

Arthur Hansen is employed to work on a part-time basis for the Union along with his able assistant Paquita Bulbeck. He comes up with all sorts of charts and figures and spends most of his time trying to explain them to the Union finance committee who have expertise in politics, the theatre, academic standards and literature, but unfortunately know nothing about finance.

## UNION CARPENTER

Jack Sayers is a breed of that rare type of person who can do things with his hands other than write and lift beer glasses. Like erect partitions, make notice-boards, fix up furniture and all those other sorts of activities that most of us males in the ivory tower regard as problems best left to superhumans or wives.

## UNION EMPLOYEES

Some of the people employed by the Union are paid for out of revenue collected from sources other than stat. fees. These are as follows:

## REFECTORY MANAGER AND MANAGERESS.

Bert and Eve McCubbin are responsible to the Refectory Board for the operation of the refectories, and have been with us for 22 years. They have a staff in peak periods of 54 people, including supervisor Alice Scarfe and Chef Willie Bernaver. Bert is often seen lurking at the back of the serveries with a long whip in his hand. The refectories are budgeted to break even.



BERT AND EVE

## UNION BOOKSHOP MANAGER

Ethel Payne has been with the bookshop for 26 years this February, and so has probably been on campus longer than any other Union employee. She has a staff of 26 people, of which approximately 20 are full-time. She is also something of a 'heavy' in bookshop circles, being a Past President of the Australian Booksellers Association.

## UNION CELLAR

The four attractive girls in the Cellar are Irene Meyer, Rayline Chamberlayne, Barbara Gray and Joan Williams. They spend most of their time subverting serious study by making the Cellar an

attractive place to lounge around in. They are also reported to be the world's fastest cheese-roll makers.

All the following employees are paid for out of stats. fees.

## SPORTS ASSOCIATION GENERAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Horace Swales-Smith is employed by the Union to look after the well-being of the sporting clubs. He has formerly filled the roles of secretary and warden of the Union with distinction, and so, has a fair idea of what is going on around the place.

## UNION CASHIER.

John Medcalf is the bloke we put up as a last barrier to you getting any money from the Union, just in case you should be one of the few to get past the Union treasurer, finance committee and Union Council. He is reputed to be an ardent fan of heavy rock, especially when played in the cloisters just outside his office.

## UNION SECRETARY

The Union is in the process of appointing a secretary, who will be responsible for assisting the Warden as well as for recording the minutes of Council and various sub-committees.

## WELFARE OFFICER.

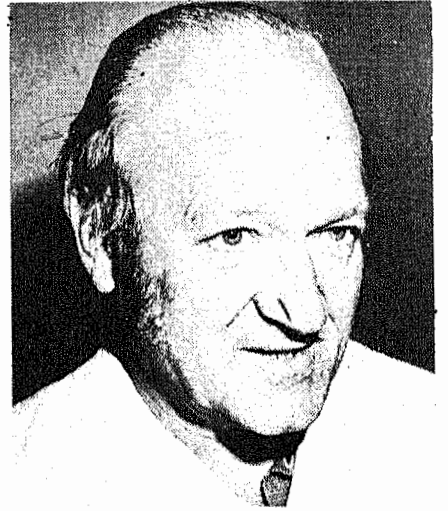
Baden Teague is another new appointee and is responsible to council for the welfare of its members in such matters as housing, loans and employment. As the first welfare officer on campus, he is keen to seek out the major problems facing members and would no doubt look forward to seeing you sometime, so pop up and see him if you get the chance.

## UNION HALL TECHNICIAN

If you go to the lunch-hour movies in the Union Hall and something goes wrong with the film or the lights or a no-smoking sign is flashed on the screen or whatever, you're bound to hear the plaintive cry 'Hey Reg', followed by a vol-uminous mimicry by most present. Reg Bennett is the guy that spends his time crawling around in the roof of the Union Hall looking for some porno. films he misplaced a few years back. He's also

## UNION HALL MECHANIST

Jolly John Blain is noted for his ability to design attractive sets as well as pull your leg without you realising it. Apparently his greatest delight is to receive a semi-trailer load full of stage scenery, two hours before the performance when the temperature's around 110.



JOHN BLAIN

## BUILDING STEWARDS

The Union employs two stewards working on a shift basis to look after the games room, lounge and dining room, and two to look after the refecs., cloisters and so on. Down below we have Henry 'Mac' Mackenzie (Henry?), a big bloke with glasses often seen racing around with four chairs in one hand, a fridge in the other, and two fifty-six pound weights tied to his legs so he won't break out into a trot: and John Couttie, a large drink of water resembling an ex-RAF Wing-Commander-With-Bar. Upstairs are Ted Maloney (Molly's dad) and Mick Gregory, a bloke who resembles Rocky Marciano and spends his spare time as a trainer with the Uni. footy club.



JOHN AND MAC

## NEW BUILDING COSTS (\$90,000)

In 1971 the Union completed stage one of its rebuilding programme at a cost of approximately \$1.2 million. The \$90,000 is part repayment of an interest free loan of \$230,000 from the University. The remainder of the cost was financed as follows:

\$122,000 from the ANZ Bank as a grant in lieu of future rent:

\$430,000 from the Australian Universities Commission as a direct grant.

\$25,000 from the University as a direct grant.

\$393,000 from the Union's own reserves.

Stage one involves the upper refec., games room, club offices, meeting rooms, lounge and dining room. Tentative plans for stage 2 are available in the Warden's office for interested observers.

## STUDENTS ASSOCIATION AND CLUBS AND SOCIETIES (\$58,000)

Details concerning the students association can be found in the accompanying article. By becoming actively involved in these student organisations, students can benefit from the committee experience as well as the satisfaction of participating in student affairs. Such experience is as much a part of the educative process as are lectures, tutorials and practicals. And besides, you meet such nice people.

## SPORTS ASSOCIATION (\$56,000)

Approximately \$40,000 will be granted to thirty five sporting clubs in 1972. Sport has traditionally played an important role in University life, with most students participating in some way or other.

## ADMINISTRATION, SALARIES AND WAGES. (\$35,000)

The Union employs 'administrative officers' as well as typists, stewards and so on to do the work of making the Union tick. The game is played something like this. The Union is comprised of students, staff and graduates who all make important decisions concerning their extra-curricular welfare. However, Union members are very busy people, and the few who actually formulate the plans on behalf of the whole body haven't got time to carry out the day to day administration of these plans - such things as contacting suppliers, hiring staff, typing minutes and arranging time-tables. And besides, these few people are probably not very good at these types of activities (being egg-heads as they are). So they employ specialists to do the job for them, people who are much more capable of making the Union run as its members desire, and so are well worth employing.

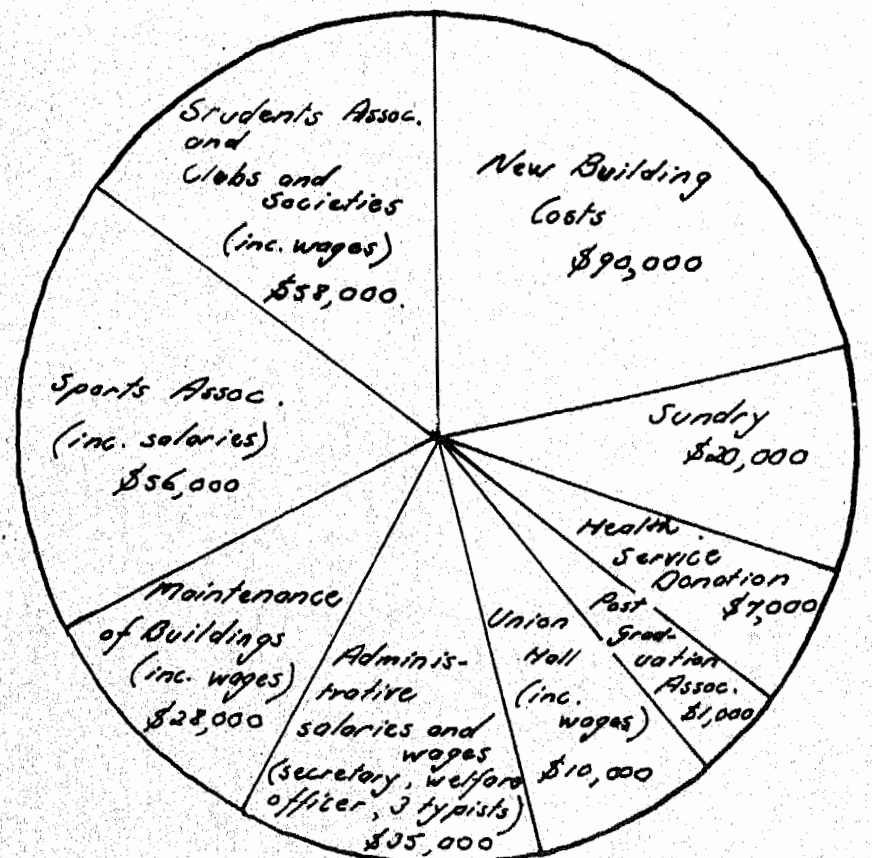
## UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES

Most of the remaining Union expenditure is also on salaries and wages, so following are some libellous remarks about our hard-working Union employees. To begin with, there are some people who work for the Union but are paid by the University.

## where our stat. fees will go in 1972

Stat. fees are paid by students in order to finance their non-curricular activities. These activities are organised by the Union Council, a body made up of all the groups that receive a share of

the fees. In 1972, Stat fees will total approximately \$305,000 and will be distributed approximately as shown in the accompanying figure.



## SECRETARY-TYPISTS

Despite being overworked and underpaid (like everyone else who works for the Union), the office girls always manage (well nearly always) to come up with a friendly smile to students; and that's not bad considering the masochists that they've got for bosses. Shirley Ringrow and Judy Clarke work upstairs in the Union Office, Marion Ratzmer is in the Sports Association Office, and Liz Mullin works in the Cashiers Office. The student association also employs six staff at the moment, and they're really in the front-line. Eligible for the award for outstanding bravery are Office Manager Margaret Osman and her troops Pauline Stevenson, Gayle Raven, Frances Marsh, Mary Knowles and Ann Holmes (Ann is about to leave for the purpose of increasing the population).



## UNION COMMUNITY.

These brief notes on Union finances should help students and staff to appreciate the scope and breadth of Union activities. In addition, a familiarization with the many people employed by the Union will hopefully assist members in developing a spirit of community that can contribute much to University life. It's your Union so find out what goes on and participate in whatever way you can.

Fred Bloch  
Union President

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE STUDENT HOUSING

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

The University has also established a Board of Management for these houses. It comprises five nominees of the University Council, four nominees by the Students' Association and four nominees by the tenants. The Board has made an initial allocation of rooms for 1972, but it expects that there will be a few vacancies in the near future and possibly during the year. Application forms and general information about the scheme may be obtained from the Welfare Officer in the Union (Mr. Baden Teague) or from Mr. D. J. Ayre in the Registrar's Office in the Mitchell Building. Students who wish to be considered for accommodation in these houses should lodge the application form with Mr. Ayre as soon as possible. It would be helpful if they did so personally and informed Mr. Ayre in some detail of the circumstances associated with their applications.

V. A. Edgeloe  
Registrar

# STUDENT ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS

A By-election is being held to fill vacancies resulting from resignations and insufficiency of candidates at the first elections.

**NOMINATIONS** for the positions will be received up to and including Friday 10th March, 1972.

Candidates are asked to provide a recent photograph, details of experience if any and an account of their policy.

A list of candidates will be printed in ON DIT on 14th March, and elections will be held from Wednesday, 15th March to Friday, 17th March.

The results will be announced on Monday, 20th March and will be published in ON DIT on 21st March.

## STUDENTS ASSOCIATION POSITIONS

### CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### THE CO-ORDINATING TREASURER

**DUTIES** :— To co-ordinate the finances of the Students' Association and its committees in co-operation with the Office Manager — to be an active member of the Union Finance Committee.

#### COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

**DUTIES** :—

1. To ensure that the activities of the Student Committees are reported in the student publications.
2. To ensure adequate publicity for elections and referenda.

#### PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

#### ONE MEMBER

To assist in arranging the production of Student Association Publications.

## STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES FOR UNION COMMITTEE POSITIONS

Refectory Management Board — One position

House Committee — Two positions

Union Hall Committee — One position

Union Hall Advisory Committee — One position

Union Centenary Committee — Two positions

Bookshop Committee — Two positions

### UNION CENTENARY COMMITTEE

In 1974 the University celebrates its Centenary. The Union Committee is to formulate ideas for the type of celebrations which could take place — An interesting committee which will not be very time consuming.

### UNION HALL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This committee deals with the bookings for the Hall. It is a Hall-users committee with reps. From clubs, e.g. Auds., film.

### UNION HALL COMMITTEE

This committee deals with the running of Hall — bookings, upkeep, policy, cellar.

## UNIVERSITY COMMITTEES

### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR NON COLLEGIATE STUDENT

- 4 elected non tenants
- 4 tenants (elected from tenants by tenants)

### UNIVERSITY CENTENARY COMMITTEE

TWO POSITIONS ARE AVAILABLE

This Committee is a separate one from the Union Committee.

### OTHER UNIVERSITY COMMITTEES

A full list will be published in the next ON DIT.

Political comment: e.g. ecology  
Student media: press and radio  
Educational improvement: both on and off campus  
Student welfare: housing and loans  
Entertainment: Prosh, balls  
Culture  
On campus environment and conditions: reform of an overpriced refectory

Students' rights and responsibilities: are a few of the important issues which affect all students and which are activities of the Students' Association.

The prime purpose of the Students' Association is to give students the opportunity to participate in student affairs:

- That is taking an interest in student affairs
- That is working on the committees and action groups
- That is standing for a position in the forthcoming elections
- That is student participation
- That is exercising your vote at meetings, elections and referenda.

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

This is the quiet committee of the Students Association with the all-embracing name. According to the Constitution of S.A.U.A. the function of the P.A.C. is "to create and maintain student awareness concerning social and political issues and to provide a vehicle for the propagation of student views and these views as expressed at G.S.M.'s". But what does this mean?

The elected members of the Committee are Mick Davis (Chairman), Max Kitto (Secretary), Chris O'Brien (Treasurer), Peter Gies (Communications) and Tom Cooper (Ideology).

As everyone knows, the key to the operation of the new Student's Association, including the P.A.C. is participation. This puts the elected members in a difficult position. How can we carry out our jobs without falling into the traps of the old S.R.C. i.e. being elitist bureaucrats working with the zeal of a conventional 'representative'? For this reason it is very hard for us to decide anything. What should the P.A.C. do?

Is it our function to provide a 'liberal' debating forum for all groups to present their views without deciding anything? Should we take over from the 'left' groups in the university and become the focus-point of revolutionary action in the university?

The Committee has a budget of approx. \$2,000 this year. That's Union money, contributed by every student. Do you care what happens to it, how it is spent, if it is spent?

These are some of the dilemmas that face us. As you can see, the problem of participation is a very real one to us. The success or failure of the Committee and the Association in general therefore depends on whether you care what we do.

We propose to hold the first student meeting of the year at 1 p.m. on Wednesday of Orientation Week (1st March) on the Barr Smith lawns at which speakers will discuss the role of politics in the university and particularly the role of the P.A.C. as a political entity in the university and every student will be encouraged to contribute.

If these words have caught your interest, come along — if not, come anyway — just to make sure that you don't care about students and politics and the P.A.C. and your money and other people and . . .

Mick Davis.

**PAC STUDENT MEETING  
BARR SMITH LAWNS  
WEDNESDAY,  
1st MARCH,  
1 p.m.**

# draft

Seniors wanted to assist first year students.

Last year the Student Counselling Service enlisted the support of more than 50 second and later year students to assist in the assimilation of first year students who felt that they might experience transition difficulties in their first term at University.

A somewhat different scheme, with the same purpose, is proposed for this year with small groups of senior and first year students meeting together informally in the Counselling Service to exchange ideas and swap information about University life, the facilities available, courses and study requirements etc. This will also allow first year students to meet and get to know a number of other students from similar disciplines.

Seniors who recall their own first term at University and would be interested in participating in this worthwhile scheme should give their names to the Secretary of the Counselling Service before 25.2.72, but preferably before. The Counselling Service is located in the South-West corner of the Cloisters.

Don Little

# SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITY AND SOCIETY

## A radical examination of the effects of our education system.

### INCIDENTAL EDUCATION

But let one emphasize strongly and repeatedly that it is only in the last century in industrialized countries that the majority of children have gotten much direction and teaching at all, and it is only in the past few decades that formal schooling has been extended into an adolescence further. e.g. in the United States in 1900 only 6 per cent went through high school and ¼ per cent through college. Yet now formal schooling has taken over, for better or worse, very much of the more natural incidental education of most other institutions.

Paul Goodman, "The present Concept in Education".

Before the growth of the schooling system, most education received by children in learning how to cope with their physical environment and to assimilate the culture of their society was incidental. In other words, the child came to understand things through his day to day activities. The obvious experience and one which we still learn incidentally is learning to speak. This is a very complex task, but through imitation, through play, through being able to participate (albeit initially only as an observer) in speech, because most parents speak in front of or to their children, the child accomplishes it.

This motivation to learn is his own as it is an advantage to him to be able to make himself understood and to more directly communicate his needs. He can learn at his own speed and make mistakes without being the centre of attention.

This incidental education occurred similarly to apprenticeships but without the now built in stigma that the student is a lower being. The child was accepted by parents and was allowed to take part in the actions and life of the community more as an equal than children are today and the education he acquired was better suited to the nature of the learning process.

The child could see the cause and effect as it happened, not as an exercise in a classroom insulated from the world. The child could absorb the complex reality as fast as he wanted to and as deep as he wanted to go when he wanted to do it. Therefore because the motivation was present, he absorbed what he experienced. But most importantly, the child learnt with less resentment, fear and submission. He was not the centre of attention with information being directed at him so that he felt under personal pressure to achieve a prescribed result.

Since his inclusion was rather of fact, he could feel freer to criticise or at least be more objective with the experience facing him.

### THE COMING OF SCHOOL

In the articles by Ivan Illich and others beginning to appear on reschooling, methods of educating children through incidental schemes are put forward that make you wonder why it is that we live in a society that educates through schooling.

It could be replied that the answer to this is obvious. Our society has so much more knowledge and is so much more complex, that we require intensive 9-5 schooling so that the new members will receive an adequate understanding to be able to pull their weight. But why regimentation, why teach everybody the same and why be so structured?

A child forced to learn will not acquire any where near the amount that a child who is analysing his or her own area of interest will pick up. And we have procedures now that could ensure that a larger range of knowledge was at everybody's fingertips. (See Ivan Illich "Education Without School. How It Can Be Done".)

Another interesting fact is that in some schools in S.A., they are building at a large cost Home Science practical rooms which will be a class room built to resemble a home with a bed, table, cupboard, etc.

This is being built so that the girls (naturally not the boys) can be taught how to sweep and dust. Could not this be better taught in a home? A pensioner's or invalid's home could be cleaned for free. Why is it necessary to do this in school?

And if you think the above is stupid but the teaching of mathematics in classes is not, what is the difference between the two? What makes one more important?

A second argument is the one presented and argued in Goodman's article quoted from above and that is that "There perhaps are vague but important wisdom and abstractions that must be passed on, which do not appear on the surface in ordinary occasions and which require personal attention, special pointing, repetition and cloistered reflection". One often quoted example being the sense of tragic exemplified in Shakespeare's works. But as pointed out, the teaching of humanities kills them and an understanding of Shakespeare does not usually come from school. More often, it comes from random miracles of discovery of Shakespeare by a person outside of school.

Have you ever looked at it this way. "Formal schooling is a deliberate intervention and must be justified?"

So why then do we have schooling? It is the purpose of this article to argue that we have schooling, not for education, but rather as a means of conditioning all of us to subjugation within the present state.

That we can never go beyond the consumer society unless we overthrow obligatory public schooling, that we can never free our-

selves from the society-imposed tyranny of ideas unless we reject our schooling and that in this task schooling is a direct result of needing some process to veil over the obscene contradictions within capitalist society.

To do this we will first analyse schooling and then analyse in particular the relationship of the university.

### SCHOOLING

School is a place which, if analysed objectively, is more a prison, which for most of your life you have been expected to attend and which for this same period you have felt you should attend. There you have been divided into classes on age and merit and put in little rows before a blackboard and a larger person who has then proceeded to feed you facts when she wants to for how long she wants to, where she wants to and how she wants to.

Schooling produces in the main, four myths as presented in Ivan Illich's "Schooling the Ritual of Progress".

#### 1. The Myth of Institutionalised Values.

School gives us the idea that consumption need never end, that the process inevitably produces something of value and therefore, production necessarily produces demand.

In other words, in school we learn that learning has to be manipulated. To learn something new we have to be instructed in it by a person that has already been through the process. The fact that real learning is the result of unhampered participation in meaningful settings, has been discredited along with the self taught man and woman.

We take it to our bosom that this process we have gone through to learn this particular fact has given us more value than the person who has not yet gone through it. If this were not the case, why did we do it and why was so much energy spent? Therefore we demand that we be able to go through the next process, to learn the next fact.

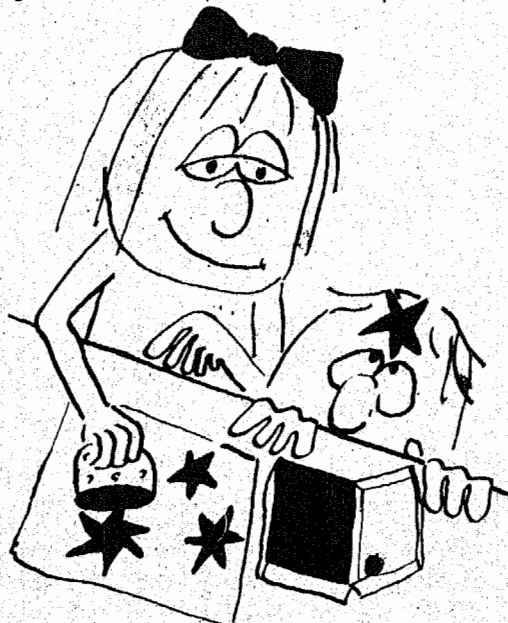
It is not possible for us to understand that our need for schooling is produced by the existence of schools.

We learn that valuable learning or education, is gained by attendance, the number of hours, the number of books learnt and regurgitated and the more we put into it, the more we will get out. This finally leads us on to believing that "the value of our education can be measured and documented by grades and certificates".

Not so funnily, exams do measure the type of "education" we have been receiving. An education based on processes and instruction can obviously be measured and graded by the reproduction of that instruction or process.

But the horror of it all is that we become a "client" to school. We learn to expect a certain result from a certain process. We are never surprised by our education because our education has been defined and channelled to certain ends. Worse you find that schooling has narrowed and defined your own imagination and personal reactions and the imagination and habits etc. of the people around you, so that even they don't surprise you and you don't surprise yourself. This leads onto "client" relations with other institutions.

As an example, the leaders of the Berkley revolt against the university administration later "made" their respective faculties as lecturers, tutors, etc. The man addicted to compulsive learning seeks his security in compulsive teaching. The woman who experiences her knowledge as the result of a process wants to reproduce it in others.



#### 2. The Myth of Measurement of Values.

We are taught that everything can be measured including our imagination. We submit to being measured through exams to a standard others have set and we soon start applying this standard to ourselves and to others fitting everyone into our niche.

An experience that can't be measured is considered of no value and we try to apply measurement to all our activities. We start to accept all forms of rankings and measurements, even towards things such as the progress towards peace. "In a schooled world, the road to happiness is paved with a consumer's index."

#### 3. The Myth of Packaging Values.

Schools sell curriculum — a bundle of goods made according to the same process and having the same structure as other merchandise. Future demand is predicted, tools are produced, the distributor teacher delivers the finished product to the consumer-pupil and the reactions of the pupil are studied for the preparation of the next model.

The result of this curriculum product is the same as any other modern staple. It is a bundle of planned meetings, a package of values, a commodity whose "balanced appeal" makes it marketable to a sufficiently large number to justify the cost of production.

Consumer pupils are made to feel guilty if they do not behave according to the predictions of consumer research by getting the grades and certificates that will place them in the job category they have been led to expect.

But healthy students often resist this teaching not because of the authoritarian style of the school, but because in school "one person's judgement should determine what and when another person must learn" and educators then justify further expenditure on curriculums because of the "learning difficulties" (which interestingly are proportional to the cost of the curriculum).

#### 4. The Myth of Self Perpetuating Progress.

Even though less people pass, the cost of education increases at tertiary levels but this only results in increasing the value of the pupil in his or her own eye and on the market. This teaches the value of escalation and explains why success in Vietnam is measured in terms of "body count". Just as education is schooling, the never ending accumulation of money and war is killing, the never ending accumulation of bodies.

This process is self justifying because under its standards, the country keeps on getting richer, the war keeps on being won, and the people become increasingly educated, and each school programme prepares you for next years. This year becomes obsolete and you are never given the joy of knowing something to your satisfaction.

And the drop out is forever reminded that he is inferior.

Our schooling prepares us for our life of consumption. It ensures that we are trained to be respectable and trustworthy members of this society and to be unable to see past materialism as status and measure values as worth.

And it is not what the teacher says that influences you but how it is all done. Who can get free expression from a 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. class Monday to Friday with no abstentions. The teacher can say whatever he or she pleases but as long as education is divorced from life (is instruction), as long as it consists of consuming enough facts to pass a graded test, on the regurgitation of these facts, as long as you have to beat others to succeed and gain rewards and as long as you have no say in how, when and where, then students will gain a socialization which is materialistic, competitive and consumer oriented. This is doubly reinforced because under the rules of the system of 'education', results are produced (more Ph. D.'s, more television sets).

### THE FORMATION OF CRITICAL JUDGEMENT

School along with advertising and mass media have the primary purpose of shaping our vision of reality. However, school enslaves us more profoundly because only it is credited with the formation of critical judgement.

This it does by making us learn about ourselves, others and nature by prepackaged processes and this touches us so intimately that often we cannot see ourselves liberated from it by anything else, we only can imagine other schools. Witness courses on Marx or schools for revolutionaries.

In America at this time, there are approx. 62 million people in schools and 80 million working. In our capitalist economy (and this bogey word only means that things you need such as clothes, food, etc. are produced for profit and not for social needs, i.e. because you have to have them) less and less people are needed to produce merchandise because of automation etc. This means that each article is more profit to the owner of the factory (less to pay in salaries). But even this increase is not enough. (Remember before we showed that to be successful in business you had to constantly accumulate more money). He has to sell more. We have to be persuaded to buy more. A case that backs this up is that in America, some housewives say that they did not know how they coped before the second dishwashing machine. Thus more and more effort has to go into producing demand, into increasing our need to consume. Witness the growth of advertising and schools.

And schools are doing a pretty good job on our critical judgements.

No matter what a few teachers may say about advertising, the structures of schooling makes sure that nearly everyone learning has a specially shaped (warped) critical judgement that makes him/her unable to see the fallacy in advertising, in worth through an extra car, specially designed clothes, or a copy of the encyclopedia Britannica. No area seems to have been left. Even our relationships with other people have been warped because who can relate with another without considering how he/she can benefit from the relationship. Schooling has influenced us all, maybe lastingly, to judge

everything on a measurable scale, including people whom we immediately categorise on a scale of worth knowing, good looking, etc. and to see worth in the ownership of goods or the production of worthwhile limits of something.

It is not a mistake that schools are like factories and emphasise the specialties of factories such as efficiency, rationality, inhumanity, depersonalisation and atomisation. Schools could have been designed many ways. But factories produce in their inhabitants the trails necessary to consume orderly, lastingly and well. And the stability of our society relies on this. Lastly schools have an added factor. The lack of the rights of school children means that subjectively they must be viewed as prisons. The subjugation of the human mind and spirit this produces is another necessary job of schools.

As an aside: On top of its function to reproduce the existing state, schooling is a lucrative market just opening up to industry with merchandise such as books, clothes, buildings, curricula (better ways of putting the facts together to feed us) and such things as "speed reading courses".

## THE INVENTION OF CHILDHOOD — AND THE INVENTION OF WORTHLESS PEOPLE

To do this schooling correctly, it was necessary to invent childhood. This is where you are inferior — not quite ready to take your place and where you go to school to learn to take your place.

So childhood was invented and you now have all suffered through it.

And more than this, you have all been successful in it and are now worth something.

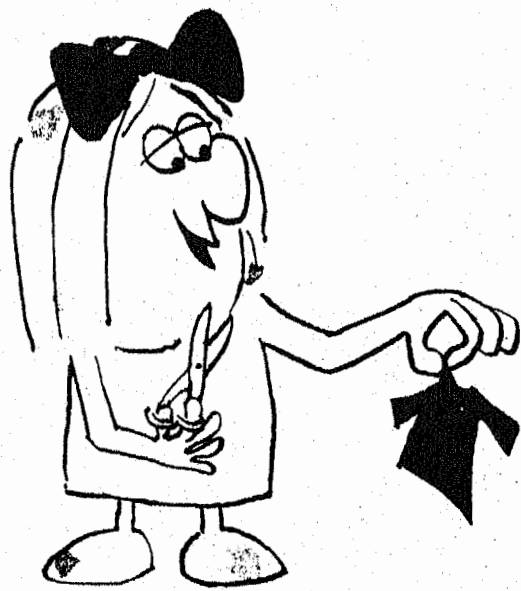
But corresponding to childhood came the idea of adulthood where you gave back to society what you had taken out at school and old age where you are worthless.

For the old people, the drop outs, the aborigines, the alcoholics, the illiterates alone, this society deserves to be pulled out. For in the obscurity of producing successes and viewing life in indexes and measures, there has to be those that do not measure up and have not passed.

All the ills of the poor aged, their physical and mental incapacity, their poverty, their loneliness and their fears are a result of the perverted view in our society that people such as this can not learn new skills and productively create. His/her resulting inactivity atrophies both mind and body. The agony of mind produced by this destruction of their dignity through their own belief in their worthlessness ranks as one of the greatest crimes ever committed by that sector of humanity which profits from the setting up of this consumer oriented, index ranked society.

Because it is not natural that some people be left out. It is the setting up of goals, the striving for measured success which itself necessarily produces and invents failure. We should not have as our prime motivating force the acquisition of units of success (money, prestige, etc.) and each individual should be seen to have value of his/her own, and we all should be free of measurement, compartmentalisation, grading and coding. But we can't when we have schools.

(The second great wince is the institutionalisation and acceptance of roles (mother, father, lover) by people in interpersonal relationships which is forced upon them because they are unable to imagine anything beyond the necessity to measure and consume human relationships.)



## THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

There seems to be a new type of enterprise replacing the multinational corporations which now dominate the economy and that is supernationally planned service agencies such as schooling, transport and medical health.

This means seeing the driver of private automobiles, patients in hospitals and students as employees.

A movement against these seeing say teachers and pupils as simultaneously exploiters and exploited may foreshadow the revolutionary strategies needed to oppose a social system which features obligatory 'health', 'wealth' and 'security'.

The Dunstan capitalism is heading for a state where there is no poverty, or ill health and obligatory social security. It is stupid for there to be these obvious contradictions which could tear down the orderly consumption. Of course, psychologically we would be a mess but I am sure a form of obligatory therapy groups etc. could produce unending continuous improvement in our mental wellbeing if properly constituted and structured with ideas, goals, and processes all worked out to produce results in terms of numbers, amounts, etc.

And the school is the first of these. Already university based dissent is beginning to monopolise things (see later) and we even now seem to be becoming more ineffectual or controlled within more subtle schooling ideas.

Maybe we can look forward to obligatory public dissent.

But more sensibly?) although the repercussions on an individual can be very cruel, schooling does not yet seem to be effectively organised against a mass movement. And if a significant minority loses faith in schooling "It will not only endanger the survival of the economic order built on the coproduction of goods and demands but equally the political order built on the nation state into which students are delivered by school."

Of course, in the meantime, forces are being marshalled as we shall see later in the committee on Rights and Responsibilities.

## THE UNIVERSITY

University is another step in the schooling process. It continues the work begun by primary and secondary schools. But in a heinous way. Universities also produce the rationalization by which our society can continue to operate. We think up the gloriously rational arguments to cloud over and veil the basic issues of schooling.

Our society is not a natural one. Not the one that logically results. It has come into existence because of historical decisions and patterns. It could be otherwise.

It is a capitalist society, one whose prime motivating force is the private ownership of the means of production and accumulation of capital. Simplistically, it is a society where most if not all power is vested in the hands of a small power elite that was the factories, corporations, societies, governments and schools. Everyone else has to sell their labour power to this group to survive. That is for a weekly payment called salary you work for someone and allow him to have the profits from your labour. Since a profit has to be made, your work is always worth more to the owner than what he pays you. If not he is taken over by another.

Today our society has to some extent become neo-capitalist which loosely means that the owners have worked out agreements and have by the 'state' controls prices, competition, etc.

It is too chancy for a company to risk its money in research, therefore, public opinion, structures, etc. are changed so that all this risky research is done by universities, government departments, the army, etc., where it is financed by public monies. Another case of this is pollution where public opinion is being manipulated so that we will pay for the changes necessary in order that the companies etc. can continue exploiting nature without fear of backlash.

And the means of control in Australia is not overt force. There are not people with machine guns at each corner, although if necessary, methods of force (i.e. police, right wing movements) can be utilised. Control is achieved in Australia by ideological means. The ideology of the dominant class has become the ideology of everybody. We are ruled by ideas. This ruling set of ideas, or hegemony as it is called, controls the extent of our imaginations and thoughts and therefore our actions. If questions cannot be asked, then answers need not be given.

This is a more subtle, more complete, more stable and more effective form of oppression than any overt means. As I have shown previously in this paper, imposed forms of rational arguments and restricted ideas and concepts shackle you more effectively than chains. Schools are one of the prime methods by which this is achieved with particular importance attached to the university.

Here we offer the arguments that cloud over the contradictions that an unshackled imagination would use to tear down this society and build a humane, just and free one. Some examples may benefit.

### 1. The invention of "behaviorism".

This 'science' of individual actions was built to explain and correct deviant individual behaviour. Such are its premises and areas of work that all study is reduced to the individual and his actions. It is not possible for the question of whether society as a whole is perverted and not the individual to be asked because this question does not exist within the domains of this field of study. The very nature of the study requires only that individual responses fit in. Anything else can not be described. And the necessary successes produced by this set up self justify its continuation.

### 2. The rewriting of scientific history.

Science is presented to all as the accumulation of knowledge. Yet this is completely false. Science has and always will consist of struggle between old and new ways of looking at things or between different paradigms (i.e. definitions of legitimate problems, axioms to work from and methods of research) followed by long periods where everybody accepts the paradigm and works on puzzles, which are the best arguments to connect two points the paradigm anticipates and says are joined. All pressing problems such as a cure for cancer are not puzzles because they may not have a solution.

Working in this way, science always achieves success — it is an inevitable conclusion of the way it is set up. The works of people in other paradigms are rewritten in terms of the new paradigm in text books (just as in 1984) so that they fit in and science is seen as the gradual successful accumulation of "facts". For scientists, Priestly died believing oxygen did not exist. He just found it as part of research under the phlogistor paradigm for combustion. Later his work was rewritten to show he had 'invented' oxygen.

### 3. This results from thinking as below.

The understanding and responsible action in political and economic fields requires at least three years Uni work. To attempt to overthrow the state requires at least the reading of X books and the study of the works of Marx. Movements require the setting up of theoretical newsletters to inform the not so expert. It is such a complex problem. Have you thought of such and such a way of looking at one problem. Incidental cultural and political action are of no worth. The breaking up of learning into departments and fields out of which it is frowned on to practice has helped compartmentalise and atomise our world by discrediting general analysis and overall statements.

### 4. This article.

It is hoped that all readers up to this will have orderly and diligently consumed the words here in as a necessary bit of knowledge (of course not sufficient) on the ladder of radical dissent. It is hoped that this will lead you on to further analysis of . . . ???

I feel enslaved. I cannot get past this contradiction. My only hope lies in that University is a dangerous place. The ideas that we, due to showing that we were dependable by passing all those exams, can find at Uni seem to be sufficient every now and then to really subvert some people. It worries me that maybe this is an illusion but hope springs eternal.

## THE THREE FOLD FUNCTION OF UNIVERSITY

The school system today performs the three fold function common to powerful churches throughout history. It is at the same time the repository of societies myth, the institutionalisation of that myths contradictions: and the locus of the ritual which reproduces and veils the disparities between myth and reality."

Ivan Illich "Schooling: The Ritual of progress".

Illich sees that school and University provide the initiation rights of people into the myths (ideas, values, etc.) that not only cover up the things wrong with our society, but also produce the wrongs. An example to back this up is the 'Work means Worth' myth.

The idea ingrained in us all is that if a person works hard and is responsible, he should be well off and it is only the irresponsible and lazy who are poor. But we forget that we apply worth as a measure and as such, some people will not measure up. Our society is competitive and therefore there must be failures. Therefore, the belief invents and produces the poor or depressed person. But at the same time, our belief that if he did an honest day's work he could share in our wealth and affluence, means that all fail to see the obscenity in one person not having food while others live in luxury.

At Uni there seems ample opportunity to criticize and rebel against institutional perversions but we do not challenge the system of education which by its very nature demands tolerance of the fundamental contradiction between myth and institution.

Illich believes that only disenchantment with and detachment from the central social ritual and reform of that actual (which is our everyday education here, our striving for 'packaged' knowledge and degrees, etc.) will bring radical change and that neither ideological criticism and social action will bring about a new society if the first is not done.

If you look upon schooling as an initiation rite, then you can see what a soul destroying one it is. We are not better off than other societies because our ritual and myth are so encompassing that they require the dullest, most protracted and most expensive initiation ever.

Change at this point cannot just be done at University. It must include schooling as well.

## DISSENT AT UNIVERSITY

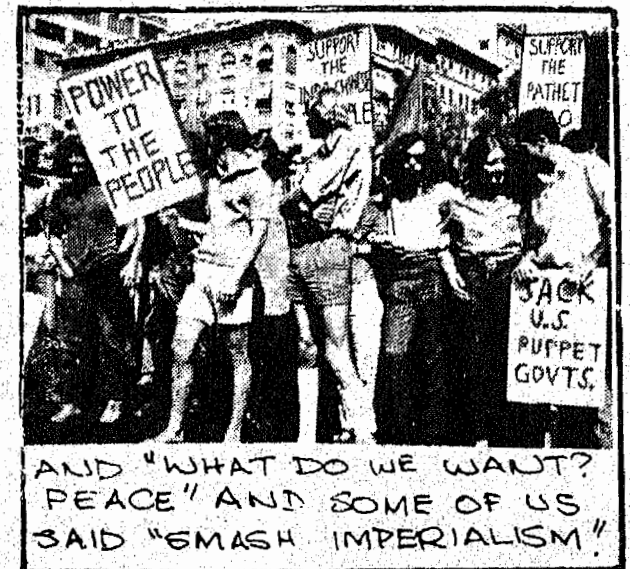
At University, we have time, mobility, access to peers and information, a certain impunity and other privileges not available to others in society which seem to give us a unique combination of circumstances to allow some of us to criticize the whole of society. The danger is that this dissent is offered only to those who by passing the exams have shown that they are trustworthy. We have all been deeply initiated into this consumer society so in many ways we are the least likely to overthrow it. If we are honest with ourselves, we will see that we of all people have most ingrained in us the need for obligatory public schooling.

In the status hierarchy of schooling, we are the ones who have been successful. It is very hard for us to oppose and tear down what is making us important. We are not the ones who resisted and refused to be conditioned. We are not the drop outs. We are the ones who fitted in and passed.

Therefore, we are the least likely to overthrow schooling and if you come to the conclusion that schooling is the corner tone of domination in this society or that "we cannot go beyond the consumer society unless we first understand that obligatory public schools inevitably reproduce such a society, no matter what is taught in them". Then you may wonder as I do if University based dissent (except against schooling) is worth anything.

Actually, I put it to you that University dissent on issues such as Vietnam, aborigines and pollution may be a necessary part of the stability of our system. If you consider that we may be like priests or ministers in the church over the "God is dead" question, this may be clearer. As long as this "God is dead" controversy raged only as a theological exercise within the ranks of the theologians and did not interrupt the ritual of church etc. and was not accepted en masse by the lay people, then it could have no radical effect on the church. In fact, it may have helped the stability of church by giving rise to the myth that there was questioning by channelling the energies of potential agitators into an ineffectual and non basic area, and by moving the church a little in a direction away from views, which due to the conservatism may have after a while caused real subversion, without affecting vitally the institutions.

In fact, University dissent's inability to grapple with this problem of schooling may just be an indication that this is the role in the reproduction of the existing state that radicals play. As a safety valve, as a living memorial that 'dissent' exists in our society and as a rudder, campus radicals may be playing a major part in this society's oppression.



The fact that students in Saigon demonstrate in the street against them and do not join the Viet Cong and the change of the majority of Kent State University Students to dedicated politician supporters from direct actioners after the shootings seems to add credence to this.

But if we concentrate what has brought us here, on what has given us position and status, then we may go beyond this society.

Comment of the Committee on Rights and Responsibilities Report will appear next week.

# “PYRAMID SELLING HITS CAMPUS”

## A new menace to our great counter culture.

Attracted by a superficially compelling blend of half-truths, near facts, lies and deception, the gullible and the unwary are flocking to the meetings of yet another “marketing group”. No-one I spoke to last week had yet seen the product — its exact nature still remains a mystery. Last week I tried to get in touch with the International Managing Director, the elusive Mr. Dick Dymonde. But he proved most unctious. And from the thousands of similar stories that have poured in from our readers it would seem that most, if not all, have been deluded by these glamorous guarantees of instant success.

## Piglette in Fish’s clothing.

Even after repeated public exposures of the pitfalls of those insidious techniques, many innocent people book at their doors. The men behind this machine are clever and smooth — they are not fools. They require everyone to book for their showings, and require that all clothes be removed except for a white sheet. There is no guarantee that they will accept your booking. So, comrades, pretend to be sincere when you are booking — remember our higher duty to educate the masses.

Be there and sabotage it.



This internationally acclaimed product is now available in a totally new and dynamically Australian package. Direct from the United States of Mind we fly you —

# ULTIMATE TRUTH

**LEARN:**

- the three main flavours of Mars
- the logical exit from trauma logic
- which room to hide your imagination in when the cops call
- essential celestial protocol
- & infinitely more...

**WHEN & WHERE:**

GAMES ROOM  
 WED. 8th March  
 THURS. 9th March  
 FRI. 10th March 8 p.m.

LIMITED AUDIENCE  
 BOOK S.A.U.A. OFFICE

The ubiquitous poster that has tricked many — “a work of evil genius”.

Private showings of our new line of products: only sincere interested people need apply. Book at our booth: only 60 people may attend each showing, and showings will be limited. Get in on the ground floor. Book now.

D. Dymonde

The insidious advertisement.





## TECHNOLOGY

The urban community bangs out its mating cry, testifying to its insecurity. In numbers there is sweat and release and the Pavlov bells of this city invite us to drown our perceptions in assorted secretions and beer at corner pubs. We are young and the rattle of our world is not old and worn, but adolescent. Our mileur of metal and asphalt is our shell and reward. Past indignities will soon be ignored, as human by-products solidify around Man. Pools of protoplasm die and rice paddies are adventures. We have abandoned The Old Ways, have taken giant steps and not looked back. But in the closeness that ensures, in the darkness of these days would it be possible, could there be cause to look at our primeval context and question modern gospel? We fear even the pretext. If we could see through the haze we could not return. The earth is all Man and man's Lucifer to yearn and beat his head against his shell. But he will not burn. That will not be his hell. Though we move faster and are diverse of culture, the will is plaster and the flesh is soon decayed. We are orphans of Nature but her death will be repaid.

Mark Knapp

# BOOK REVIEW

## THE SOCIAL COST OF PROGRESS

Design with Nature.  
Written by Ian L. McHarg.  
Distributed in Australia by Tudor Distributors.  
Retail Price \$7.75.

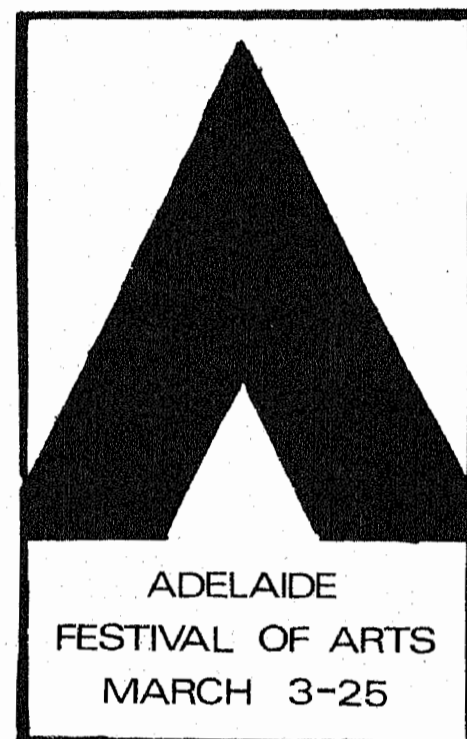
The author, a town planner and landscape architect has also been tagged an 'inspired ecologist' and rightly so, for in this book he tries to impress upon the reader that man is part of nature, not man the conqueror, man the domesticator, as has often been demonstrated throughout past centuries. 'The raping of land' to construct mammoth steel and concrete structures has made man the 'uglifier' and separated him from nature, the truly creative world.

McHarg describes cities as 'dead grey tissue encircling the nation' which rape the countryside. He is bitter and forceful in his convictions, yet he is always constructive and practical. He acknowledges the need for highways, industry and all other structures associated with cities, as much as open space, but realizes the former will produce a toxic environment for man and all other forms of life unless carefully considered before being spewed all over the nation. Highways built today show the 'calloused indifference of anthropocentric man' and that man 'destroys as he goes, while adulating man and his works'.

The writer questions human values and his idea of creativeness, saying that the 'earth is a creative process', where 'creation is the rising of matter to higher levels of order' and that 'man has a unique creative role'. If man lives in this way then he fits into the environment and is healthy, but if man does not create he is a misfit and is in a sense unhealthy.

This book is meant for everyone and anyone because it is constructive, not written only to shock or awe, but to show people that if one carefully surveys what we have before building then everything will be alright, that there is hope for the future if we start NOW. He gives several examples of this type of practical situation and illustrates his findings with well labelled diagrams and maps, which give a deeper meaning to the text. McHarg covers many topics showing man's place in the world at present and where he feels man should be. Through out the book he continually emphasizes that which is to be used must be expertly surveyed with a set of values in mind. The place to build is the better fit between the the best position and that which is most desirable to conserve, that is, at the least social cost. Economic interests should no longer be the only concern, survival should, and if man together works for this he shall have it.

julianne



## FILM REVIEW



Joe shows Bill his gun collection

# Joe

Forum Theatre  
North Adelaide

Producer David Gill  
Director John Alvidson

We seem to be in for a flood of R certificate films since the introduction of the new classification.

Some films like "I Married You For Fun" are relatively innocuous except for one or two scenes. (Rather like novels in which juicy bits have been included in order to increase sales).

With "Joe" this is not so. The film pulls few punches either in language or content. Sex, drugs and violence, its all there. Even so the film was cut before release.

The story is principally about two men and their effect on one another.

Bill Compton a highly paid advertising executive, played by Dennis Patrick after his daughter Melissa ends up in hospital with a drug overdose confronts her lover Frank. The confrontation ends in a fight in which Frank is killed.

Bill flees from the scene taking a consignment of drugs from Frank's room.

Meanwhile Joe Curran, played by Peter Boyle, a loudmouth and a would be war hero is sounding off in a neighboring bar about his pet hates, niggers and the younger generation. Bill arrives there for a drink and during a conversation with Joe makes a slip which results in Joe finding out that Bill killed Frank.

He subsequently contacts Bill and offers friendship. Bill is too frightened to refuse and besides Joe makes him feel that he did the right thing in killing Frank.

Gradually Joe assumes control of Bill's life. When Melissa leaves hospital and disappears, they both search for her in the hippie scene at Greenwich Village but they can't take the contrast in life styles and the search ends in tragedy.

The film takes no moral stand and would affect people in different ways according to their "conditioning".

Those sympathetic with Joe would condemn the people in the drug world and hippie scene. Those disenchanted with our consumer society will condemn the lack of understanding shown by Bill and Joe while those with antiwar convictions will see a justification of their views in Joe's character.

I found it an interesting film with some comedy provided by Joe's obscenities and bigotted opinions but, I found the characters were rather crudely drawn for the film to be totally convincing.

Peter Love

Festival of Arts Production  
SHERIDAN THEATRE  
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A startling new Australian play by Colin Ballantyne.  
Direction: Jean Marshall,  
for the Adelaide Theatre Group.  
with Jonathan Leigh, Loriel Smart and Miki Caspers  
strong supporting cast.  
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3 weeks Wed to Sun inc.  
Bookings at John Martin's  
Student card concession.

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The new (of course) management of the OZONE Cinema at Marryatville offers:

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- Foot warmers.
- Screenings 7 nights per week with a different, Sunday night programme (watch the papers).

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Semaphore Odeon

To obtain this concession use the special Clifford Theatre Circuit student card available free from the S.A.U.A. office.

### THE AUSTRALIAN NEWS MEDIA PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

A seminar arranged by the Department of Adult Education and the Australian Journalists Association S.A. District.  
UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE  
MARCH 3-4 1972  
Contact Dr. Derek Whitelock Ext. 2267 for further details.

## THE WHOLE WORLD IS TALKING ABOUT

# Joe

COLOR

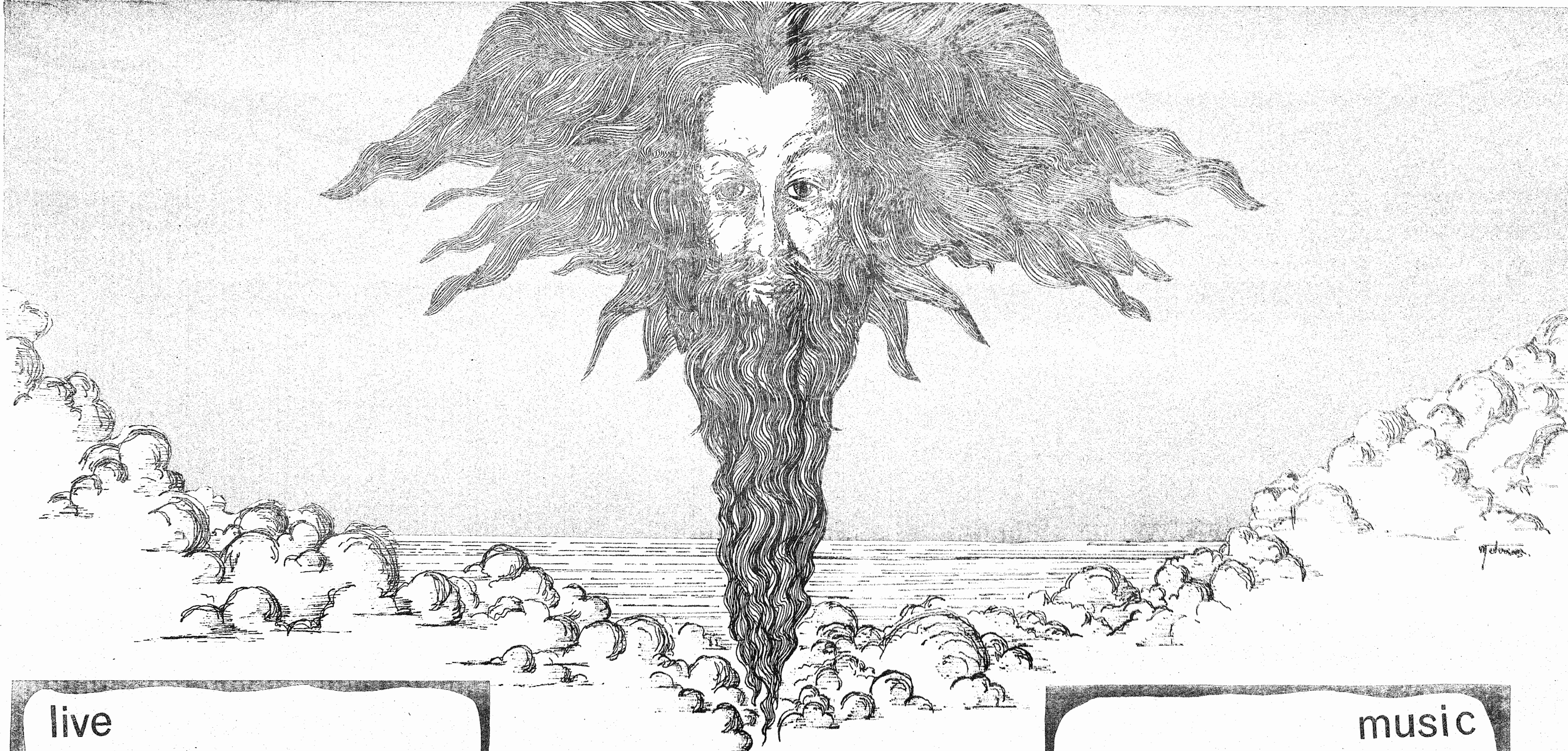
Starring  
Peter Boyle  
Dennis Patrick

"Joe's got it all — drug freakers, long nude scenes and enough four letter words to frizzle up any army of delicate ears" — Matt Tomas — News.

FORUM: Nth. Adelaide

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## live

**MILLHOUSE: vs. : HUDSON.** Mon. 2.00 Games Room. "That the record of the State Labor Party justifies its re-election" . . . no longing remains unfulfilled?

**PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE** Barr Smith Lawns Wed. 1.00. Questions new University regulations . . . the obvious is that which is never seen until someone expresses it . . . simply?

**HEALTH DAY** 9.30-5.30 Thurs. Lady Symon Hall. Primarily for freshers, but all students are invited to come and express opinions on the following topics: transition problems, or why your mother doesn't understand when you want to be by yourself, recreation and fitness, how to make it to Wayville and back, Drugs, social, psychological, and medical opinions . . . yes! you too can be a heavy. Study habits, feasible alternatives to cramming . . . is forgetfulness a form of freedom? Sex, pill, abortion . . .

let there be spaces in your togetherness. Dental health, how to get that ultra white smile and free dental check at the mobile unit. Speakers include Professors Harcourt and Potts, Doctors Heddle, Delin, Diamantis, Linn, Fanning, and Moreton, Mr. Apps and Mr. Little.

**ULTIMATE TRUTH** Thurs. 8.00 Games Room. A satire that attempts to answer that big, big question "What's it all about?" Only free performance.

**CHIPP** chop chip chop Friday 2.00 Games Room. The Minister for Customs and Excise explains what literary merit is.

**LIBRARY TOURS** every day x Free. Essential for all students since the change-overs. Value packed 25 minutes of surprise and discovery. Tickets from SAUA office.

## films

### PINK PANTHER CARTOONS

Union Hall Monday 10, 11 and 4 p.m.

### EXPERIMENTAL FILMS

Cloisters Monday 9 p.m. free, including Petty's brilliant cartoon 'History of Australia'.

### FILM SOCIETY

Union Hall Tues. 11 a.m. "That's the way it is" and others on Weds. 3 p.m. and Fri. 11 a.m.

### CLUB FILMS

Power to the people — Tues. 1 p.m. Ski Club — Tues. 2 p.m. Football Club — Weds. 1 p.m.

**PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION** Games Room.

## music

**MOOG SYNTHESIZER** Conservatorium Mon 10 a.m.-12. Now's your chance to see what it looks like. Demonstration by Ian McDonald.

**MOONSHINE STRING AND JUG BAND** Mon. 1.00. Barr Smith Lawns.

**THE ARMINIAN PLAYERS** 6 p.m. Cloisters Mon. For those weary of hard rock, Baroque: violins and spinet. A digestive aid for the Refec. specials.

**BUFFALO DRIVE** Mon. 8 p.m. Cloisters. Back to the hard rock.

**TOAD'S NITELY** Mon 10.30 p.m. Tues. 9.30 p.m. Cloisters. Experimental musical, dramatic and satirical group also contains Hob, Bazil, R. Stone, Max & Vitamin B Ball also playing at Expression 72 tiddley pom as heard by W. T. Pooh, F.O.P., R.C., P.D., and Bear of Very Little Brain.

**ECUMENICAL ROCK SERVICE** Tues. 8 p.m. Cloisters. Christianity on Campus? Start looking for it Tuesday night. Kindekrist are providing the music to help you worship at a non-denominational service planned by the Anglican Society, Lutheran Students Fellowship, Newman society and the S.C.M. Be optimistic — start the year with praise.

**SCIENCE DISCO** Weds. 8 p.m. Refec. With CHAIN, HEADBAND and BUFFALO DRIVE.

**FOLK CONCERT** 12.00 Thur. Union Hall. Fraternity 1 p.m. Barr Smith Lawns.

**MUSIC STUDENTS CONCERT** 1 p.m. Cloisters. Cut-throat Classical competition for Fraternity. A must for all those who got the Beethoven (ha ha ha HA) joke in Cosmic Cornies.

**THE COMMEM BALL** 8 p.m. Refec. MAYALL, CHAIN, RASHAMRA, HEADBAND, CHAPPAQUA, MOONSHINE JUG, CAPTAIN MATCHBOX AND THE WHOOPEE BAND.

# ORIENTATION

# HIGH

# LIGHTS

# records



## GEORGE HARRISON AND FRIENDS — "Bangla Desh Triple Album" (C.B.S.)

By now most of us know about the concert organised by George Harrison last August at New York's Madison Square Gardens to aid the refugees of Bangla Desh. We also know that this triple album is the recording for posterity of that event. What we don't know, unfortunately, is what proportion of the \$17 price tag on the record package will actually benefit Bangla Desh and what proportion benefits C.B.S. Nevertheless, it will probably sell in large numbers.

Evaluation of the three records is extremely difficult both because of the charitable aspect of it and also because there are a number of criteria one can use for evaluation. On a purely artistic level I would be almost obliged to can it for there are no musical breakthroughs, no excitingly imaginative arrangements and, what's more, no new songs. However, art is not the thing it's cracked up to be and certainly has a minor role to play in rock music.

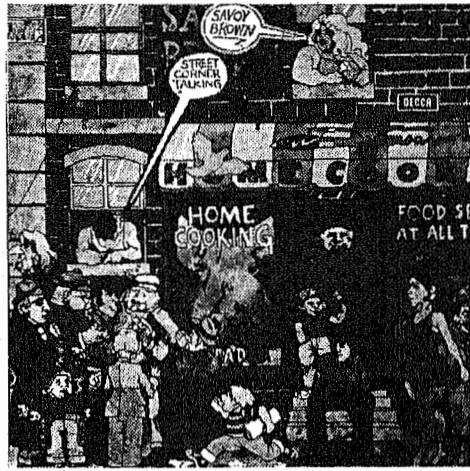
In terms of historical significance the triple album is of monumental importance and must rank with the three record Woodstock set as one of the most important events in the history of contemporary recorded music. All on stage and on record for the one performance were, besides Harrison, Eric Clapton, Bob Dylan, Ringo Starr, Leon Russell, Ravi Shankar, Billy Preston, Badfinger, Klaus Voorman, Jim Keltner plus assorted other musicians and singers. Such a musical smorgasbord must find a place in record collections worth their shellac.

With such a lineup, the standard of musicianship just has to be superb and it truly is, especially some of the lead guitar work and the back-up rhythm work of Badfinger, Klaus Voorman on bass and the two drummers. I found especially exciting the guitar duet between Harrison and Clapton on "While My Guitar Gently Weeps". Clapton by the way appears in the photographs with un-Eric like shoulder length hair, a moustache and what appears to be a semi-acoustic Gibson instead of his usual Fender guitar.

As I said before, there are no new songs here. Harrison does mostly stuff from "All Things Must Pass", Ringo warbles "It Don't Come Easy" and downright delightful Dylan does a few old favourites. But it all comes off with a tremendously exciting atmosphere. You can almost feel the crowd bursting with joy during Dylan's bracket and their totally unrestrained enjoyment of the whole thing seems to permeate everything.

I've never been a fan of Ravi Shankar and his Indian music before, but the crowd's pleasure and good humour is so infectious that I even found myself on the same wavelength during this side. This tremendous atmosphere and the excellent quality of the musicians' unpaid work are the selling points of the package even without the humane aspects of it.

Trevor Mules



## SAVOY BROWN — "Street Corner Talking" (Decca)

Savoy Brown started out as something of a boogie band but of late have been getting more into the mainstream of rock. Lead guitarist and songwriter, Kim Simmonds, is undoubtedly the star of the group, as he always manages to get off some good licks on each track and gives the group the extra punch that distinguishes it from a million other rock groups. However, he's got a talented off-sider in key-board man Paul Raymond, who features some knockout electric piano.

Side one is fairly ordinary apart from the slow blues "I Can't Get Next To You" which features some strong vocal work by Dave Walker, tasty organ from Raymond and the brilliant guitar work of Simmonds. Drummer Dave Bidwell is very stilted for most of side one, but does much better on side two where the whole group get it together. By far the most impressive track here is "All I Can Do" which is a 10 minute ballad showcase for the talents of Simmonds and Raymond (they wrote the thing as well). Both guys take turns to stretch out (Raymond on electric piano and organ) and turn in one of the better constrained rock performances of the last year or so. Some of Simmonds work here sounds similar to B. B. King with a touch of Clapton, and what more could you ask for than that?

The title track has a lilting theme underlined by organ and guitar riffs and features vocalist Walker at his best, with Simmonds playing some perfectly constructed runs. The impressive closing track is a rousing version of Willie Dixon's "Wang Dang Doodle" which develops into a romping boogie with Andy Silvester's bass getting into the act supported by more electric piano.

Savoy Brown to my untrained ears, sound one of the better bands around. I can think of hundreds of records that I'd pass up before this one.

Fred Bloch.



## FAIRPORT CONVENTION — "Angel Delight" (Island)

For those who are unfamiliar with Fairport, they are a four man folk group that has developed a unique style combining the medieval sound of English folk songs with a contemporary "heavy" rhythm section.

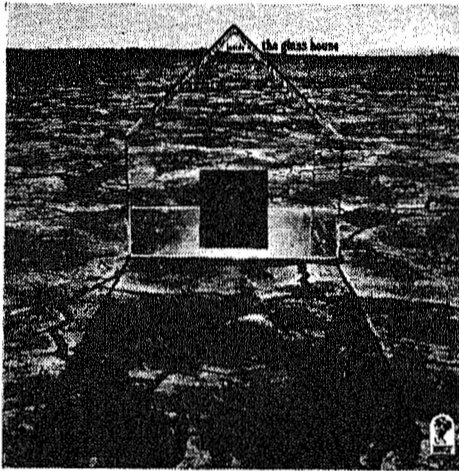
All sing and three of them play violin and/or viola, while guitars, mandoline, piano and dulcimer fill things in. The strings are used in most songs and are more prominent than on "Full-house" — one track is all strings, in fact. The first side progresses through the ancient sounding "Lord Marlborough" and "Sir William Gower" to the quasi-string quartet track then to two of their own more modern tracks.

Side two starts with the title track which seems to be directed at the individual members of the group. Another traditional then they almost rock into an instrumental medley which features some fine mandoline. "The Bonny Black Hare" is a magnificent example of the bawdy humour of the old english ballads.

At first glance a hunting song emerges, but the fair maiden gives things away when she quoth that the "Bonny Black Hare" is to be found neath her apron . . . The set finishes on a high note with the group's song "Sickness and Diseases" which has the sort of tune that sticks in your mind.

It's a very good album which cannot really be categorized — if you like their earlier gear you will like this. If Nicol, Mattacks, Swarbrick and Peggs are new to you then have a listen — you'll dig it, pure angel's delight.

Mike Leach.



## GLASS HOUSE — "Inside the Glass House" (Invictus)

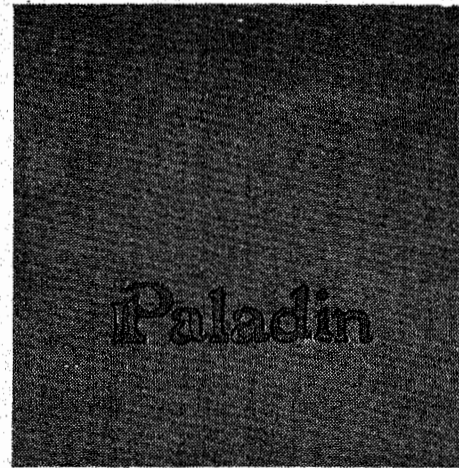
Even in my short record listening life I have quickly become aware of the tactics used by record companies to sell their products by glowing praises reported on the cover. I've even seen records where the songs printed on the cover were not on the actual disc. So when I read the liner notes about this group of whom I know nothing, my memory was jolted with vivid images of my naive past.

How would you react to "a group — was built with great care and painstaking thoughtfulness, leaving no possible potential unexplored, no combination of voice or personality untried. This recording is the enormously exciting result". Already sick? Well when it was mentioned that one of the vocalists in this newly formed group was the sister of Freda Payne ("Band of Gold" rubbish, remember?) I just had to let my stomach turn over.

The enormously exciting result turned out to be a mediocre Tamla Motown recording group, professionals in their own right, singing at a slower tempo than what we have come to expect of Diana Ross, Temptations, etc. The orchestra was there all the time and the harmonizing was a mixture of Sly and the Family Stone and the Jackson Five.

It could make the 5DN Charts and no doubt Tamla Motown lovers may find a place for it but as far as I'm concerned, there was only good point about it. The whole LP lasted about 25 minutes, thereby reducing my agony.

Mitch Watkins



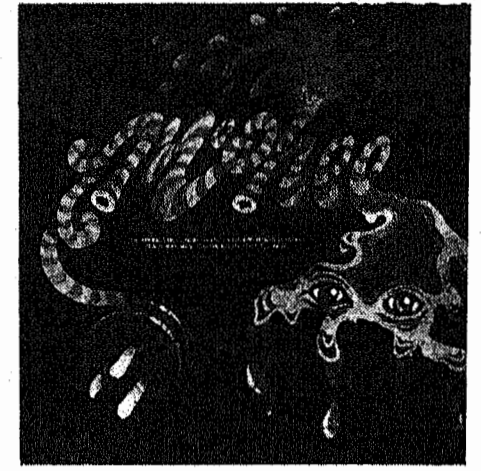
## PALADIN — "Paladin" (Bronze)

There are so many outstanding albums around at the moment that it is next to impossible for new groups of unknown musicians to make it. So in some ways the fate of Paladin was predetermined. But apart from this the group

shows little, at least on this first set, to suggest that it has anything extraordinary to offer the record-buyer.

Although the group members seem musically competent in themselves, their arrangements generally lack originality. This is particularly noticeable on the best tracks "Fill up your Heart" and "Flying High" which sound very much like Three Dog Night material. Nevertheless I don't want to "can" Paladin outright. Technically the sound is good and it may be that with something original to work on the group could progress to much better things.

Richard Maddigan.



## McPHEE — "McPhee" (Violets Holiday)

McPhee is an Australian group of which I know nothing except that this, their first album, was produced at "World of Sound" Sydney. (Cover notes). It was badly produced by Martin "Thanks Man" Erkman and Jim "McPhee" Deverell and badly executed by the whole group.

They do the worst version of "I Am the Walrus" I have ever heard. They also spoil "Superstar" and destroy "Southern Man". Their lead singer, Faye Lewis, has a good voice basically, but is trying to sound like Julie Driscoll too much. Jim Deverell doesn't help her to be different, either — he fancies himself as Australia's Brian Auger. This record is guaranteed to induce wrinkles (from frowning at McPhee's monotonous rasping noise), and is not a good way to start the new year.

Christine Belford.



## MICK ABRAHAMS BAND — "An Evening With Mick Abrahams" (A&M)

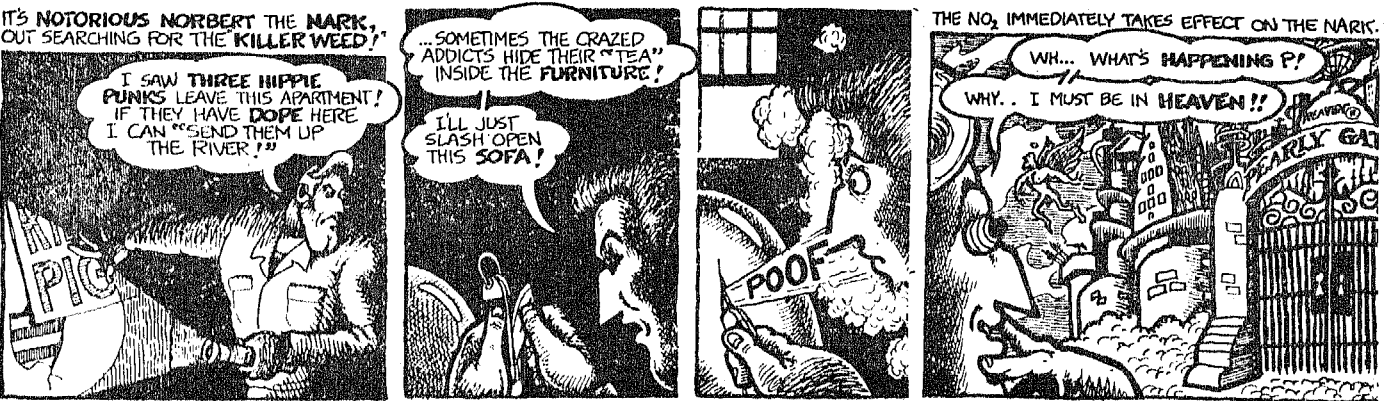
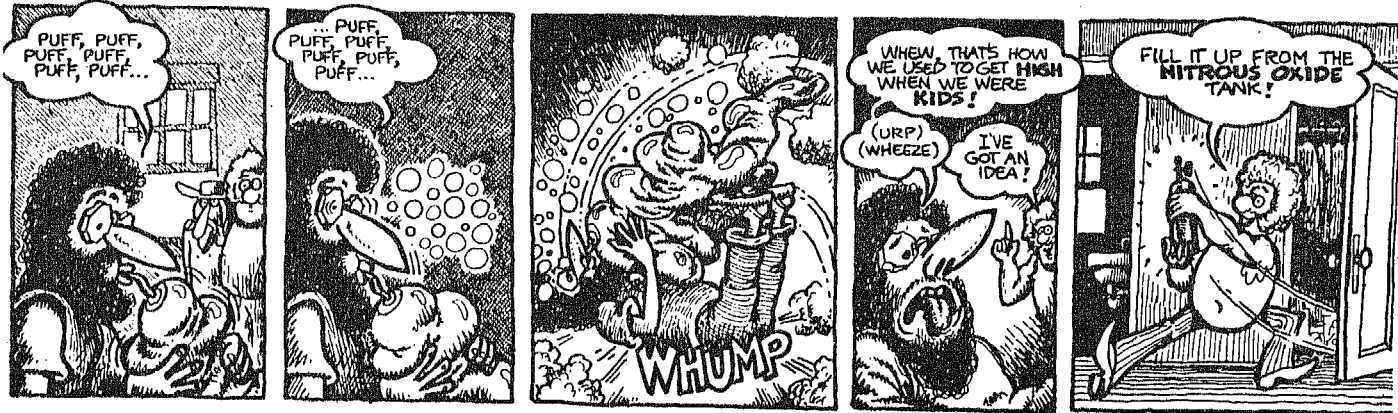
Shaggy haired Mick Abrahams seems to have the skids under him on a downhill run. Out of Jethro Tull into Blodwyn Pig was a step forward and in the latter band some good music was made. Then he left the Pig and formed a band called Wommett (they never recorded). Wommett is no more and now we have the Mick Abrahams Band's first recording. Fact is, it is embarrassingly monumentally insignificant (like Paul McCartney albums). Come on Mick, we've heard you do better than this.

Two tracks out of the seven on this L.P. rise above the trite and superfluous level. One is in the acoustic blues vein of a couple of tracks on the first Blodwyn Pig album. It's called "Winds of Change" and features a nice rhythm and blues instrumental break in the middle. The other is only interesting because of the country flavour achieved by Abrahams playing pedal steel. For the rest, only the occasional patches of Mick's guitar playing are worth listening to.

This band is miles behind Blodwyn Pig and there is not a track here to come near the guts of "See My Way" or the drive of "Meanie Mornay" from the two Blodwyn Pig albums.

Trevor Mules.

# THOSE FABULOUS, FURRY, LEGENDARY & LOVEABLE FREAK BROTHERS



## ADVERTISING IN THIS JOURNAL

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

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

Contact the Advertising Manager, Oliver FRANK C/o ON DIT Office, Phone 23 2685 or leave a message at the S.A.U.A. Office Phone 23 2412.

## REVIEWERS

There will be opportunities for people to review films, plays, other performances and books for ON DIT. Contact Jackie VENNING C/o ON DIT Office or S.A.U.A. Office if you are interested.

Jazz, Rock and Blues Records are reviewed by arrangement with the Jazz, Rock and Blues Club. Contact Fred BLOCH C/o Commerce Dept. Ex. 2534.

If you are interested in reviewing other recorded music, contact Jackie Venning.

**CONTRIBUTORS WANTED** to report and comment on campus events and current affairs. Contact Peter Love, C/o ON DIT Office.

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The Faculty of Arts has set up a small committee of staff and students to examine the REPORT.

Any Arts student who wants to raise objections, points for discussion, or to make a submission to the Faculty's committee is asked to give an outline of his case.

BEFORE 15TH MARCH

to ROGER MARSHMAN (C/- SAUA office) student faculty member (Ph 31 2891), or to the convener, DR. FRANK DALZIEL (PSYCHOLOGY)

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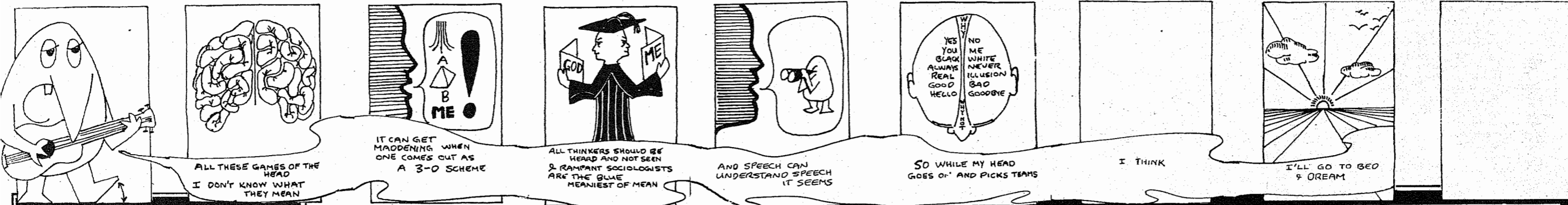
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P.A.C. STUDENT MEETING BARR SMITH LAWNS WEDNESDAY, 1st MARCH, 1 p.m.

## ON DIT CONTRIBUTIONS

Written copy should be typed or neatly handwritten and should be submitted at least a week before publication unless prior arrangement is made with the editor for late submission.

Drawings should be done in drawing ink. Drawings done with a black sign or marking pen are also suitable. Pencil drawings will not reproduce properly. Good quality black and white photographs are suitable for reproduction. Photographs should be submitted for screening at least a week before publication. Usually photographs and illustrations that have been published in newspapers and magazines are suitable for reproduction, (copyright is another matter). Contact the editor if in doubt about the submission of contributions.



ALL THESE GAMES OF THE HEAD  
I DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY MEAN

IT CAN GET MADDENING WHEN ONE COMES OUT AS A 3-0 SCHEME

ALL THINKERS SHOULD BE HEARD AND NOT SEEN & RAMPANT SOCIOLOGISTS ARE THE BLUE MEANEST OF MEAN

AND SPEECH CAN UNDERSTAND SPEECH IT SEEMS

SO WHILE MY HEAD GOES ON AND PICKS TEAMS

I THINK

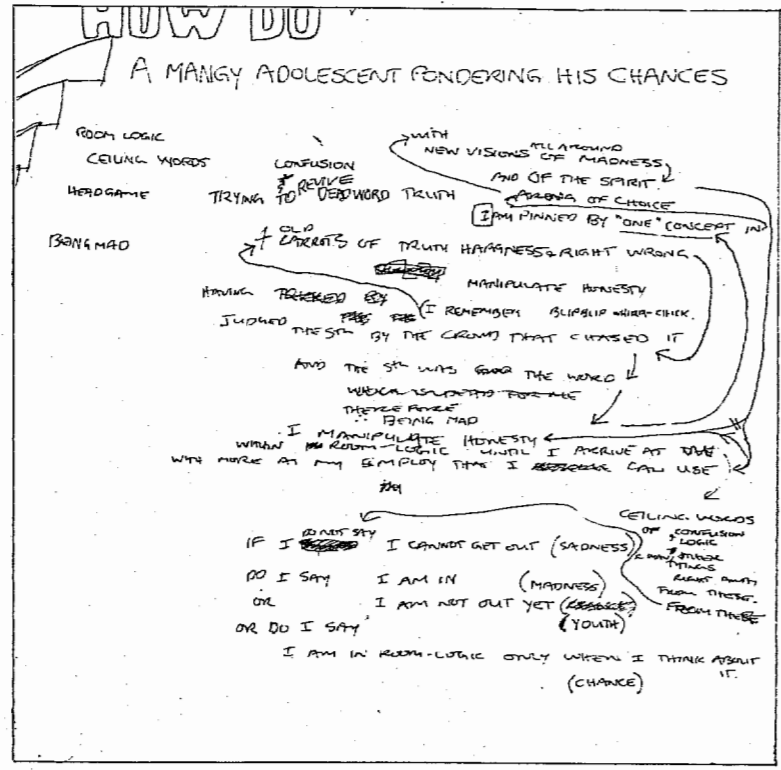
I'LL GO TO BED & DREAM

The concepts in this drawing from a young genius in Adelaide might be sharpened and put to good use by some further explanation. The head on the left poses that old question, "Howdy do?". The head on the right admits it through the hole in his ear. It is here that his helpful little neurons take charge: Right along the line of natural neuron hierarchy, from the humble messenger eventually to the chairman of the bored. There the solution is found, and is effected through the services of an efficient right hand neuron who retreats rapidly to Mr. Vocal Chord neuron who in turn sets about to issue instructions to the mouth, which then finally responds correctly to the original question, with "Fine".

Wow! Quite evidently, our friend on the left fancies himself thinking in more abstract terms than either you or I or our friend on the right would choose to employ.

Here now a Riddle is posed to the observer: you know that white bit inside left's head that sticks out into his internal darkness, the one that points towards the pelvic area of the black flying man (who IS in fact the internal darkness) and see how all those layers of stuff on that white bit grow smaller and smaller towards the tip of it? Well, count down EIGHT layers from the tip, and notice how the next (the ninth) is DIFFERENT, in fact, the beginning of a whole new series!

WHY? WHY? WHY? Thus expose the major loophole in the pretensions of the left. (Simultaneously showing his initial question for what it really is — BOTTOMLESS — a hit where it hurts for The Nothing Left) (the apparition of the lamp is the one trace left by the artist which we concede to be yet unfathomable).



a mangy adolescent pondering his chances very neatly

I REMEMBER SLIP BLIP WHIRR-CHIK  
FOUR OLD CARROTS OF TRUTH HAPPINESS RIGHT AND WRONG  
JUDGED THE FIFTH BY THE CROWD THAT CHASED IT  
AND THE FIFTH WAS THE WORD.  
BEING MAD, I AM PINNED BY 'ONE'-CONCEPT  
IN THE ARENA OF CHOICE  
WITH NEW VISIONS ALL AROUND OF MADNESS AND OF THE SPIRIT  
I HAVE MORE AT MY EMPLOY THAN I CAN USE.  
I MANIPULATE HONESTY  
WITHIN ROOM-LOGIC UNTIL I ARRIVE AT CEILING-WORDS  
LIKE CONFUSION AND LOGIC  
AND OTHERS ALIEN TO THESE. FROM THERE,  
IF I DO NOT SAY I CANNOT GET OUT (SADNESS)  
DO I SAY I AM IN (MADNESS)  
OR I AM NOT OUT YET (YOUTH)  
OR DO I SAY  
I AM ONLY IN ROOM-LOGIC WHEN I THINK ABOUT IT. (CHANCE)

He didn't know what it was, but something deep down inside him had been asphyxiated by marriage and too much paper work. Harvey, sitting on the couch in his flat, decided that he just couldn't cope anymore. He felt his mind had reached a stage when it was very vulnerable. He needed something like a book to prevent him from losing control, but he knew that if he happened to pick up a nasty book it could mean disaster. So Harvey went outside. He crawled under a crackly bush near the roadside, to see what would happen next. Mrs. Penumbra in the west side of the maisonette next door, rang the cops immediately. The woman on the other side of the maisonette rang the Sunday Mail, thinking that a madman might well be newsworthy.

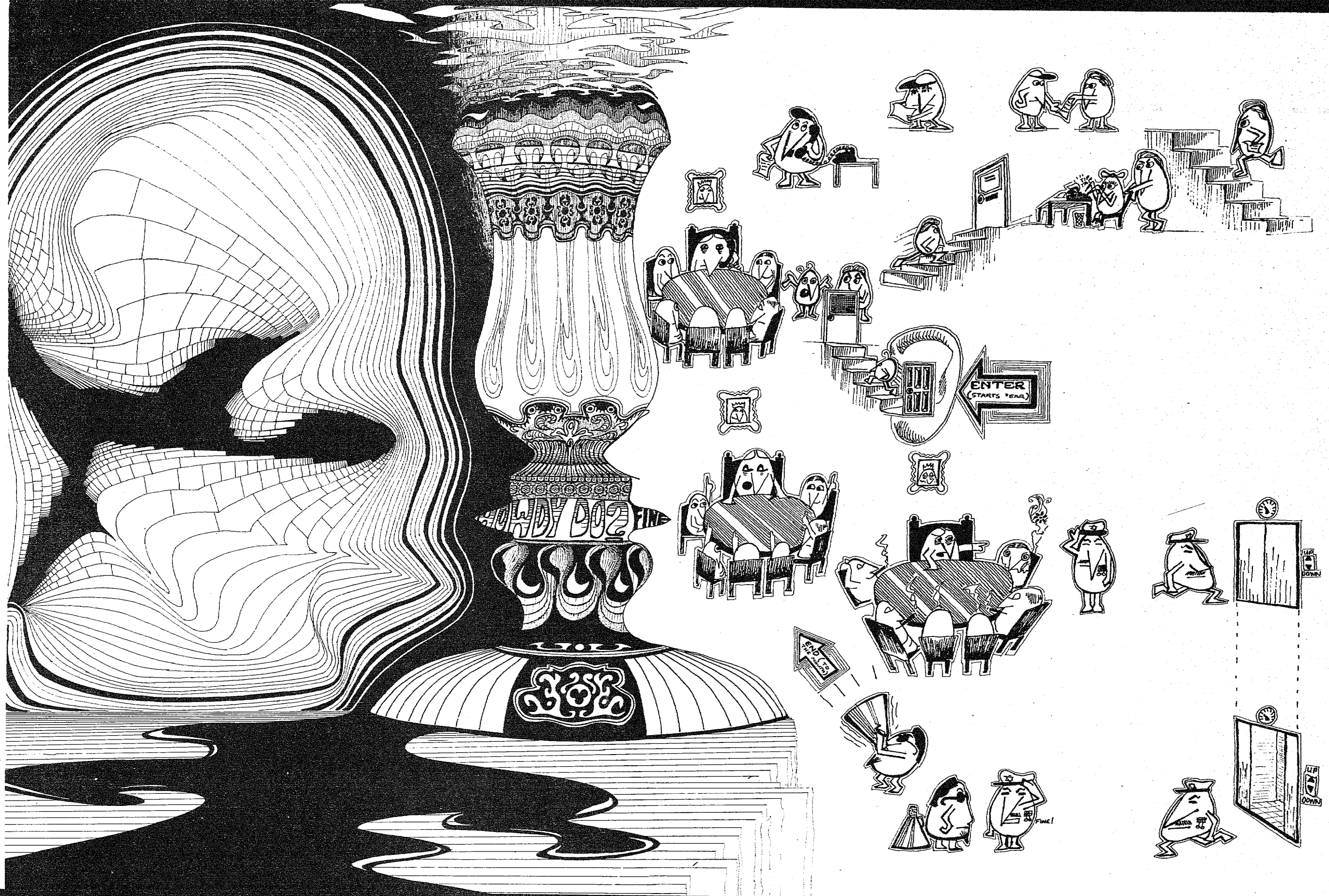
By the time the cops came, Harvey had unfurled the green stem of a large flowering plant, and was standing inside, like a human corn-cob. Mrs. Penumbra was furious — her favourite flowering plant stem was disfigured; it looked like the back of the head and neck of a giant enangered cobra. But Harvey argued with the cops that considering the plant was on the border of the woman's property and the public road, he was actually standing in the international side of the plant, and was therefore by no means liable

to prosecution for the unfortunate change of shape that was on view from the private side of the plant. The very clever police and the very clever woman knew very well how to deal with Harvey. "You're quite right Harvey", they said. "I trust you" said one cop. "In fact I lay myself down at your word." "You have all our confidence", said the other. "Forgive me, Harvey", said Mrs. Penumbra. They had tricked him nicely, and before he knew it... Zooom... plick! He had been reduced to a very little point. Mrs. Penumbra was happy about the return of the shape of her plant and resumed her gardening, beaming. The cops went away and the Sunday Mail got there too late.

We walked in on Harvey at this point, and asked him if he found out what happens when one tries something like he did. "Well, everything grew suddenly large; so large in fact, that I feel I have been relieved of the obligation to cope with it all. I think I have had moderate success, in as much as I am free from material distraction to wait around for freedom to come from within or something of that nature." We pointed out to Harvey that it was he who became smaller, that

everything stayed the same. "Well I'm me", observed Harvey "and obviously I didn't see it happen like that." We agreed it was a matter of relativity. "No offence", began Harvey. "But I find you are somewhat of a fly in the ointment. I have got so far, and yet I am still having to cope with something I would rather not. Anyway, thanks for the tip on relativity, now if you'll pardon me..." And with that he started spinning around like a top. We stood there for a moment watching him. We knew what he was doing, so we shouted (for his own good), "Hey, stop stop, please! Stop spinning us around! We beg of you, we can't stand it! Please stop! We think we're going to be sick!"

He stopped, wide eyed and incredulous. Then boom! Suddenly he returned to his original size, splitting the poor plant as he did. And just in time too, Mrs. Penumbra's dog had just raised his leg. The dog took fright and skittled his mistress who was doing some gardening very close by. She fell back onto the plant and by the time she regained her stance, Harvey was back inside his flat peeling radishes. She looked around only to see her broken plant and the dog, lying on the lawn, terrified and full-bladdered.



# bits and pieces

## ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY CAR CLUB.

The car club is set up primarily in the interest of those students who have an interest in motor-sport, and because it is intended to fill the requirements of the average student it is probably the least expensive car club in Adelaide, with respect to both the membership subscription and the entry fee for events.

Advantages of the club are manifold and quite exhaustive, so join the current intake now.

Heading the list of events this year is the Inter-Varsity to be conducted this year at Winton in Victoria. If you don't have any wheels, thumb a lift with someone who is going over there. Come along and either watch us or help us thrash the Vics, (our only real competition on their own ground).

Another big event in the calendar is our own AUNGER 400 Rally—the best event of the Junior Rally Series. We want your help as a competitor or official to make it the best yet. It is a great opportunity to get to know the state's top rally men who of course are members of AUCC.

On the social side the club steps out in tails, bathers and overalls and makes it on the social pages of the Advertiser with the yearly bun-fight or Annual Dinner.

And how would you like to drive—yes you—at the new Adelaide International Raceway. Only AUCC gives you the cheapest opportunity of driving your very own triply-supercharged trash can at this exclusive arena.

Which reminds me, you don't need to own a Lotus or a Lola—though if you do, you'll be welcome. In fact you don't need to own a car at all. The only prerequisite for Car Club 1 is an interest in motor sport.

Fringe benefits exclusive to members of AUCC are the regularly infrequent copies of our glossy, girly magazine, "Sumpsludge" completely free of charge and you will be entitled to full F-F discount at 'Midnite Auto parts'.

A note to the fairer-sex. With the advent of hydrolastic suspension which recently had little support, we could use your advice and perhaps you could get a few tips from us. We certainly need your assistance with scrutineering a facet of club activity which has been wanting lately.

If you want to know more about the superlative club activities, like club events (gymkhanas, rallies, circuit sprints or our film and business meetings) watch notice boards and come along to the next club meeting, Wednesday March 1st—Anna Menz Room—8.00 p.m., and talk to the current members of AUCC.

## DO YOU PLAY FOOTBALL?

Then associate yourself with the greatest Amateur League Club of them all. Play for "The Blacks" this year. Mingle with some of South Australia's best amateur footballers, but don't be deterred if you only want to play in a social-type grade. The Club caters for all standards with grades from A1 to the "let's have a dob on Saturday arvo" grades.

There are unlimited opportunities to meet new guys (about 200 of them) and make new friends (both male and female) with beers at the Queen's Head after every match and numerous club and private shows during the year. Get with some of the social heavies; a great time is guaranteed.

Coaches this year are ex-Norwood star Brian Wells, the evergreen Fred A. Bloch (ex-North Adelaide campaigner) and Robin Sears. Training is conducted in these capable hands on the University Oval at 5 p.m. every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Hit the track with "The Blacks" this year and promote "Black Power" for 1972.

Gerry Both  
(Chairman Soc. Comm.  
A.U.F.C.)

## SCIENCE AND CHRISTIANITY

Dr. R. H. Prager

Christianity is only slowly bridging the "credibility gap" opened by the controversy late last century between scientists and theologians. This controversy was completely unnecessary as the challenge came not to basic Christian belief but rather to interpretations of the Biblical text that had not been critically examined for centuries. It is now realised that although science seeks to tell us about man's physical makeup and his origin, Christianity is concerned with the moral nature of man, why he is what he is, and where mankind is going. In fact, the success of the scientific method has given impetus to archaeological, historical and textual Study, which is enriching Christianity. If there is any cause for controversy between Christians and Scientists today, it must centre on the necessity that the practice and application of scientific knowledge should be associated with a moral assessment of their effects on man and his environment.

Abstract of a paper to be presented to an E.U. Seminar on Monday 28th February, Lady Symon Hall, 11 a.m.



## STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

on the North Terrace campus.

Mon. Feb 28—Fri. March 3: 9 a.m.—5 p.m. SCM tent on the Barr Smith Lawns—coffee, music, bookstall of SCM publications incl. WSCF China Study.

Tues. Feb 29—2 p.m. Barr Smith Lawns. Andy Paterson (Flinders Uni chaplain) on "Why the Church needs a kick in the \*\*\*\*".

8 p.m. Cloisters. Ecumenical rock happening with Kindekrist & SCM chaplain Rod Jepsen.

Wed. March 1—1 p.m. Hopefully, a meeting on the Action for World Development programme. Watch for details.

Thurs. March 2—7 p.m. Agape meal at 38 Rose Terrace, Wayville. Bring food and drink.

Tues. March 14—Prof. Donald McKay from UK—watch for details.

### ALSO REMEMBER:

March 7-9: Way Hall (rear 5KA) 8 p.m. Sydney Carter, British songwriter and poet ("Lord of the Dance", "The Devil Wore a Crucifix" etc.). Tickets \$1.50—Epworth Books, Pirie St.

March 12—7.00 Scots Church. Opening of EXPRESSION 72 (Festival of Arts)—"in praise of creativity as a God-given gift". With Kindekrist.

## UNIVERSITY LACROSSE CLUB

Sunday 27th February—1st training run, 10 a.m. West Beach Surf Life-saving Club.  
Sunday 5th March—10 a.m. W.B.S.L.C. A.G.M. of Club at 2 p.m. followed by a Freshers' Welcome at 4 p.m.—both these are at residence of Paul Fox, 94 Woodville Road, Woodville. Members charged \$1.00, freshers free.

Tuesday 7th March—Midweek training starts this day and every Tuesday and Thursday following that date unless advised otherwise.

## JAZZ ROCK AND BLUES CLUB

The J.R.&B. Club is one of the most active clubs on campus. Formerly the Uni Jazz Club, it has broadened its scope in the last few years in order to encompass all forms of progressive music, that is, music not played on 5DN. The club seeks to involve students in developing their musical interests and to provide a forum for discussion and personal involvement.

Of the many activities carried out by the club, the most popular are the concerts, record sessions and magazine subscriptions. If the groups are available, concerts are held each Friday lunch-time in the Union Hall. As well as providing entertainment for students, the concerts assist local musicians to develop a stage presentation and to perform before a critical live audience. Top name groups from interstate are also featured where possible.

Official record sessions are held every Monday (Rock) and Thursday (Jazz) in the Carnegie Room. The very latest releases are featured. Members can play their own records on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Also available during these lunch-hour record sessions are copies of Rolling Stone, Melody Maker and Down Beat.

Another Club activity is the in-depth record reviews published each week in ON DIT. These are written by committee members, and so as well as giving information to members on latest releases, they help the writers to develop their own listening faculties.

As well as the official activities of the Club, there are many social activities that occur during the year. A popular event in the past has been the informal record evenings held at various peoples' homes, where members get a chance to meet other students in pleasant surroundings. Also you get to drink other people's booze.

The Club will have its A.G.M. probably in the first or second week of term, so come along and get involved. Your help would be appreciated in making the Club run.

### SOCIAL ACTION—ABSCHOL

will operate an information table daily between 12.00 and 3.00 during Orientation Week on the Barr Smith lawns or somewhere.

Why have the Boyds not been returned to the Union Cellar?

# p.i.s.s.

is coming

Get involved in urban problems

WANTED

ECOLOGISTS, SCIENTISTS  
SOCIOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS  
GEOGRAPHERS, ECONOMISTS  
ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS  
and and and NO Bureacrats  
See Notice Boards for further details

## MARRIED WOMEN STUDENTS: RAILWAYS CONCESSION FARES

We are advised by the General Traffic Manager of South Australian Railways that "Travel concessions available to students are to be extended, as from April 1st, 1972, to include married women, subject to the usual conditions relating to the issue of concessions including the requirement that they must not be in receipt of any income or remuneration (approved scholarships excepted), but with the qualification that, in the case of married women students, the term, "income or remuneration" shall include the joint income or remuneration of the husband and wife."

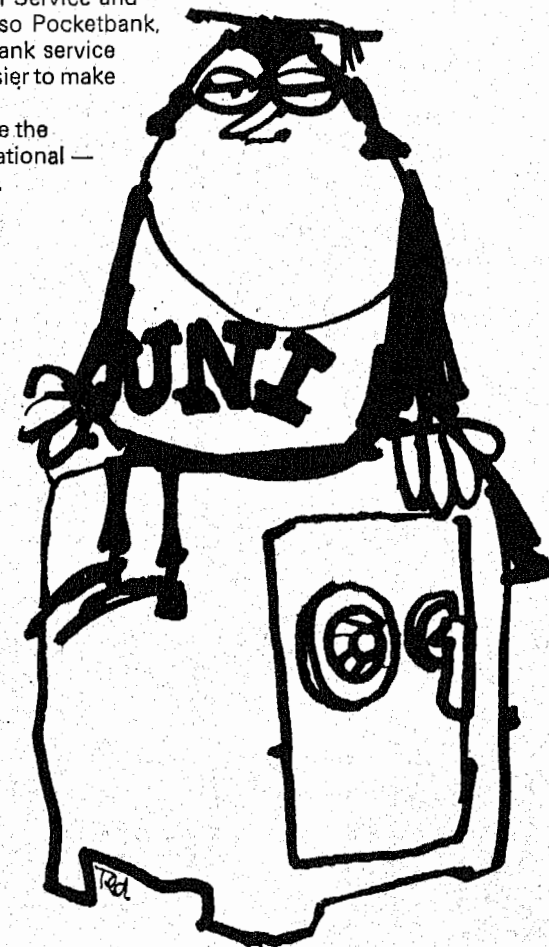
THE 1972 UNION DIARY  
IS ON SALE NOW  
AT THE STUDENTS'  
ASSOCIATION OFFICE  
AND THE UNION  
BOOKSHOP FOR 65 CENTS.

# The National Bank has something you need

Mr. David Rayner, Manager of the National Bank branch at 231 North Terrace, Adelaide, can provide you with the most convenient and friendly banking facilities.

National Bank services include Savings and Cheque Accounts, Travel Service and Travellers' Cheques — also Pocketbank, the exclusive National Bank service that makes it so much easier to make ends meet.

We think you'll appreciate the service you get at the National — See David Rayner today.



# National Bank

# Mayall

Chain - Captain Matchbox  
plus top local groups

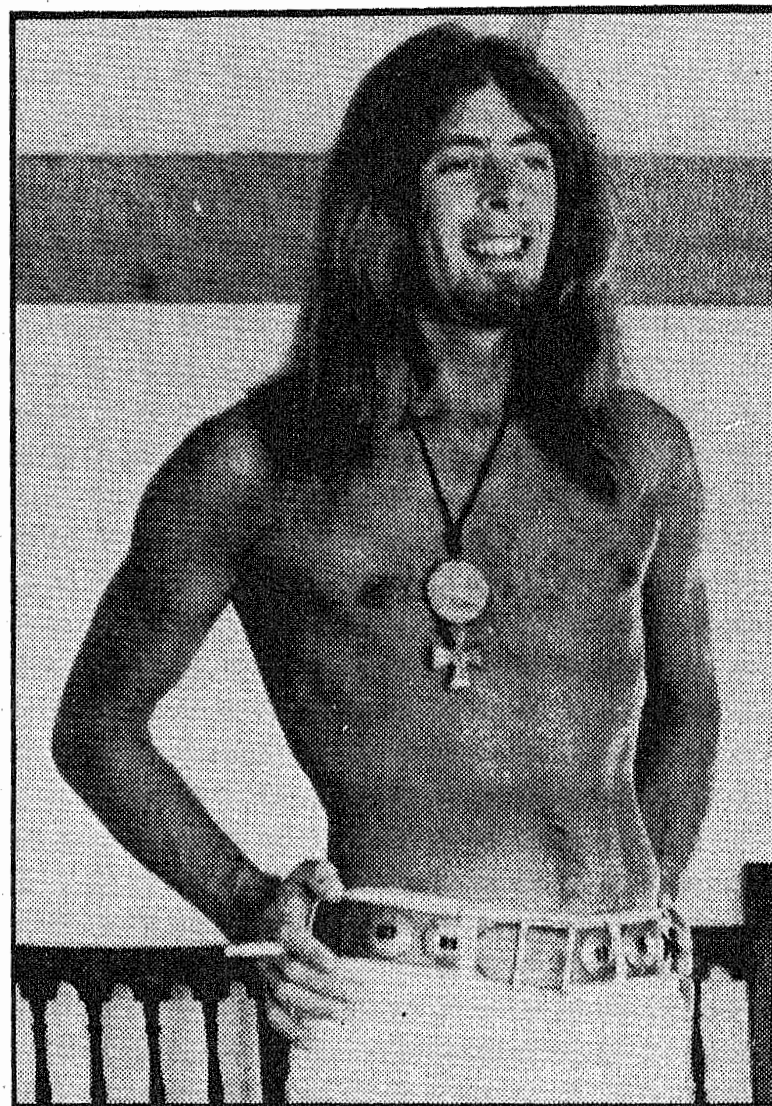
Adelaide Uni Commencement Ball  
Refectories - Barr Smith Lawns  
8-2 Friday March 3 Free beer wine  
Double \$5.50 - Single \$3 with Union Card



Chris Welch is the distinguished reviewer and feature writer on "Melody Maker", the most authoritative music and blues publication in Europe.

Of all the critics, he was probably the first to recognise the importance and ability of the school of musicians who came up with John Mayall. His outstanding reports on the rise of Eric Clapton, did more to establish him as Britain's leading guitarist than anything.

His acquaintanceship with John Mayall and his music goes back to his first dates in London.



# John Mayall

a history and appraisal  
by Chris Welch.

John Mayall is one of the most important figures in modern British music. Yet he is strangely unknown outside the ranks of his fans and the industry.

When Mick Taylor, one of his recent guitarists, joined the Rolling Stones, national newspapers informed their readers that Mick was "An unknown guitarist from John Mayall's Jazz Band."

John does not claim to be one of the great performers in Blues. Yet his influence, power, and prestige, are enormous among his contemporaries. He has achieved his status by long dedication to America's major contribution to music forms—the Blues, and by maintaining a policy of seeking musicians for their ability and enthusiasm.

Mayall, as a band leader, singer, organist, harmonic player, and writer, is an inspiration and catalyst. Mick Jagger has called his bands "the John Mayall school," and in five years the number of players who have achieved honours in his company, and then gone on to even greater things, is quite remarkable.

Many groups have been formed and become successful in pop and blues, directly as a result of the fame and reputation that a stint with Mayall has given their leaders.

The greatest of these was, of course, Cream. The partnership of Eric Clapton and John Mayall in 1966 was one of the most significant events of the time. It 'made' John Mayall's Bluesbreakers, as the band was called for several years, and it 'made' Clapton—the blues guitarist who was called 'God' by his fans and on whom was launched the concept of the Guitar Hero.

Eric left Mayall to join with bassist Jack Bruce, another Mayall-man, and Ginger Baker from the legendary Graham Bond Organisation, and Cream grew into the most important group to hit Britain and the US since the Beatles.

Once one begins to delve into the history of the various musicians who graduated from the School, the genealogy complicates.

But for example—one of Britain's brightest new bands is Jon Hiseman's Colosseum, and extremely heavy "jazz-rock" set-up.

Jon started out as a young jazz drummer and moved into the rock field by replacing Ginger Baker, en route to Cream,

in Graham Bond's group.

He was also a close friend and musical colleague of Jack Bruce, and joined Mayall in April 1968. This resulted in the "Bare Wires" band nicknamed after the album they produced. It was also a dry run for Colosseum, later formed by Hiseman and ex-Mayall tenorist Dick Heckstall-Smith.

Another major group to spring from the School was Fleetwood Mac, the hit single scoring blues band led by guitarist Peter Green, who was originally faced with the difficult task of replacing Eric Clapton in the Mayall band.

Aynsley Dunbar's Retaliation and Keef Hartley's Band were two more drummer led groups to form directly from the reputations they had gained with Mayall. Andy Frazer, 16 year old bassist, was able to form his own group, Free, after only two months with John Mayall.

But none of this traffic in musicians has ever held back or worked against John. On the contrary, each new band, whether the previous men were sacked or quit voluntarily, has been greeted with even greater critical acclaim. And in the opinion of many, including myself, his latest group—sans drummer and sans conventional lead guitar—is his finest yet. How did Mayall start off on the road to becoming the Father Figure of British Blues?

He was born in Manchester, England, in 1934, the son of a guitar playing clerk, who encouraged an early interest in music.

"I started playing when I was 13. I used to play boogie woogie on the piano. That was the first instrument I attacked. I used to hear my father's records, and the bedrock of his collection was Django Reinhardt, Eddie Lang and Lonnie Johnson. He played a swing style guitar, but he wasn't professional.

"Later I discovered the existence of Albert Ammons, Pete Johnson and Meade Lux Lewis. I used to follow John Fish of the Saints Jazz Band when I was about 16. Most trad bands in England at the time featured banjo, but John used to play great boogie piano.

"Once you start collecting records you learn more and more about jazz and blues. I never really thought about becoming a professional musician. I liked blues and I knew that at the time, people wouldn't want to listen to it. Trad bands

were playing the blues, but not the type of blues I wanted to listen to.

"On guitar I first listened to things by Josh White on the old Melodisc label in 1950. Big Bill Broonzy had a record out on Vogue and another breakthrough was hearing Muddy Waters' first 78 rpm. From then on I wanted to play the blues.

"I went to Art School then I started work at 18 as a window dresser. Later I joined the Army and was posted to Korea. I played in the ship's band on the way out which helped me get off some unpleasant duties. I was on leave in Tokyo in 1953 when I bought my first guitar. I had signed on to the Army for three years, but I saw the bull that was creeping back into the Army and got out.

"I went back to Manchester and was accepted at college for a design course. Then I worked at three advertising agencies doing typography and graphic design.

"It was in 1955 I formed my first band, called the Power House Four. We didn't work too much, just college dances. I was on piano, and we had bass drums and tenor. The first regular gig was a club where we worked for a pound a night from 8 pm to 2 am.

"By 1963 the R & B thing had hit the Melody Maker and Alexis Korner was playing at the Marquee, London. I had been playing it for years and I thought I was going to be left out. I had a group in Manchester at the time with a trumpet player, and Hughie Flint on drums. I met Alexis in Manchester and I asked him if he thought it would work if I went to London and formed a band.

"He said if I didn't try it, I would spend the rest of my life wondering. I decided to form the Bluesbreakers. We had some gigs lined up including the Flamingo, London, which was then the stronghold of Georgie Fame. We got cancelled out after the first gig! Rik Gunnell, the manager, threw us out instantly. We had Davy Graham on guitar and Alan Skidmore on tenor. Davy had a pick-up on his guitar, I was playing piano which you couldn't hear, and the bass player didn't know any chords.

"I heard the Rolling Stones for the first time at this period and they were packing them in at Studio '51 Club—really packing them in. It was at the time of 'Come On' and I liked most of their numbers, and sat in with them.

"After getting thrown out of the Flamingo I was trying to get gigs anywhere for the first year. I managed to talk Manfred Mann into giving us the interval spot at the Marquee. At the time top groups could chose their own interval band. After 15 months it got to the stage when we were blowing them off stage. Bernie Watson was on guitar then and Peter Ward was the drummer.

"John McVie was there from the start on bass. After exactly a year we turned professional, and Bernie was on the first single 'Crawling Up A Hill', with John McVie on bass and Martin Hart on drums.

"Later Bernie was replaced by Roger Dean and Hughie Flint came in on drums. This was the line up for a year. Then Clapton came in.

"I didn't know him at all. The Yardbirds had their record out, 'For Your Love' and I'd never really liked the Yardbirds too much. But I heard Eric playing with them and he was good, then I heard them again and he was too much. I'd never heard a guitar player like him. He left the Yardbirds and I found out his telephone number and asked him to have a play. So he said 'yes' and the band became Eric, John McVie and Hughie. For a period of three months Jack Bruce was with us, while John layed off.

"When Eric left there was a great drop in attendances. Before he left, the Clapton cult had grown with every club appearance—but we weren't being recorded, even though we were big in the clubs. None of our previous records had sold on Decca so we had switched to the Immediate label.

"Mike Vernon (the record producer), thought Eric should be put on record and convinced Decca it could sell to the specialist market. They took us up again, and we did the 'Bluesbreakers' LP which proved to be insane—we sold 25,000 and our first album had only sold a thousand. Mike Vernon proved to be a great spiritual help to us.

"From the first day Eric joined I knew I had met someone who was genuinely interested in the blues. He was my first partner who really knew what the blues were all about, and you heard it in his playing, which was genuine.

"Eric set the standard from then on, and started a whole generation of guitarists. All those guys who came up later used to come and hear the band. Eric was the man to follow. He ruled the roost in England, although at the time Jeff

Beck was the best known, and even Stevie Winwood was highly rated before Eric. When Eric was stuck in the Yardbirds he didn't have the following."

John speaks glowingly of Eric and their early years together. But how does he rate himself as an artist?

"I enjoy myself and express my feelings, and like to work with musicians who are going in the same direction. When they stop enjoying themselves, they leave overnight. There are no contracts to bind them."

"Eric got fed up with the Cream six months after they started, but when you get into the pop business thing, you can't just leave. You have to keep on like a machine. People think it's unusual for groups to break up—it should be more unusual that they stick together. It's all a managers' money machine. I've never bothered about the pop business as such. My bands are founded on blues, and change."

"The only time people questioned it was when Eric left. But Peter Green proved it could be done again. When Dick Heckstall-Smith joined on tenor, there was more upsat. There were cries from the fans: 'He's a jazzman—he can't play blues.' But each member of the band who has left, has gone on to play different facets of the music, and none has sounded like the other.

"But as regards my own playing, it's very difficult to make a self-evaluation."

John is today planning to live more and more in America. "I've bought a place in Los Angeles and I intend to make California my base of operations, spending about seven months of the year there. I'll do specific tours of England and the rest of Europe. There are such a lot of countries that must be covered—Japan and Australia. And there are periods I must keep specifically for recording."

What are John's current ambitions?

"The next project is forming my own record lable—"Crusade". It will feature entirely Negro artists, and it will be specifically for people who are not big names, but ought to be.

"I feel that many of the big names who started the blues are not really contemporary any more. There are a lot of younger Negro artists in America who have to work against impossible odds. It could take them ten years to get recorded and recognised. I want to do it before it's too late. I want to give the younger players a break."

"The older players are still talking about scenes they cooked up 15 years ago. Blues is experience from life and simple truths, and what the hell are they singing about that has relevance to today?"

"White blues is a comparatively new phenomena, and today it's not the age old question of 'Can white men sing the blues?' It's getting a feeling for communication."

Arguments will continue to rage whether young English musicians have really contributed anything to the music—an essentially American Negro music.

But it cannot be denied that men like remarkable Mr. Mayall have maintained and matured a culture that could easily have died—the victim of ignorance and indifference.

In his own country he has gone through periods of being rejected—even disliked. Yet the standard of his music has risen consistently and his influence grown to huge proportions. And the John Mayall saga hasn't finished yet—as Duke Ellington once said (admitted about himself): "He's got a lot more!"

## Mayall's tour band

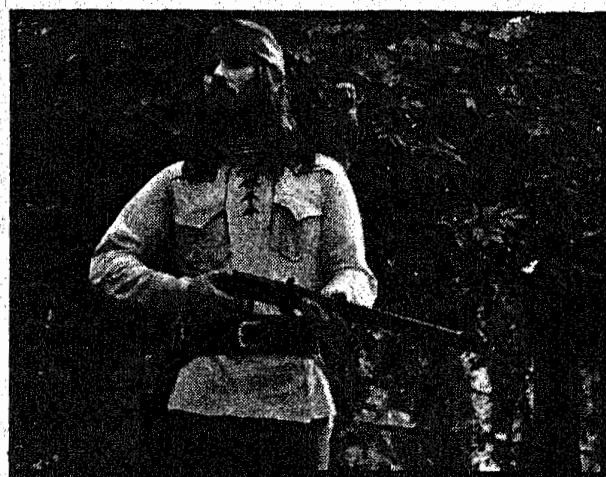
TRUMPET BLUE MITCHELL American—  
Al Bostick, Paul Williams.

GUITAR FREDDIE ROBINSON  
Howling Wolf, lead guitar &  
Musical Director  
Ray Charles & Gerry Butler.

TENOR SAX CLIFFORD SOLOMON  
Lionel Hampton, M.D. for Ike  
& Tina Turner,  
Quincy Jones, M.D. Johnny  
Mathis.

DRUMS KEEF HARTLEY  
Keef Hartley Band.

BASS LARRY TAYLOR  
Canned Heat—touring for a  
break from group.



Keef Hartley



Larry Taylor

# Spread the word!

