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In October 1968 the University Council established a committee to review the Discipline Statute and Rules. Although this committee, which included two students, did not meet very often and experienced two changes in Chairman (who both resigned after study leave), it examined a great deal of background material and produced a set of recommendations which are however, not yet complete.

The Education Committee has decided to reconstitute this committee and give it wider terms of reference. It has decided that the membership should be:

1. An ex-officio Chairman who will be the Dean of the Education Committee (Professor Flinders).
2. Academic members of staff.
3. The President of the S.R.C.
4. Five "other members" nominated by the S.R.C.

The S.R.C. has decided to call for nominations for the five positions in Section 4. All members of the University community are eligible, although it is preferred that these five be students. Nominations for these positions will close on Monday, 23rd March, at 4.00 p.m., and the election will be by members of the S.R.C. at a Special Meeting at 7.00 p.m. on that day.

Some chief items of concern of this committee are:

1. Is discipline necessary?
2. The question of double jeopardy.
3. The delegation and extent of authority.
4. The nature and composition of the Board of Discipline.
5. The nature and extent of penalty.
6. The drawing up of rules of discipline.

It is expected that the committee will use as a basis for discussion the recommendations produced by the previous committee.

The S.R.C. has certain recommendations concerning the functioning of this review committee:

1. That it should meet at least once and preferably twice a week in order to produce CONCRETE proposals as SOON AS POSSIBLE. This matter has been under review for long enough already.
2. The proposals should be discussed widely on campus and meetings arranged at which the committee would defend or justify these recommendations in detail.
3. Subsequently to these public discussions the committee, considering any suggested changes or criticisms, should draw up a revised Discipline Statute which should be submitted for ratification to the student body and the S.R.C. before being submitted to the University Council and then referred to Parliament.

As such matter is such an important one, the S.R.C. urges interested students to consider these available positions and hopes that the council of acting in readiness decided by the committee, will produce concrete results within a reasonable time.

Nominations close at the S.R.C. Office at 4.50 p.m. on Monday, 23rd March.

The S.R.C. will meet on that Monday, at 7.00 p.m. in the Lady Symons Library to elect the five members.

The committee is expected to have its first meeting very shortly afterwards.

Any enquiries should be directed to the S.R.C. President.

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The Arts Faculty has requested the S.R.C. to nominate its three Arts Faculty representatives to be members of the Faculty.

At its last meeting the S.R.C. decided not to follow this course of action but to co-operate with the Arts Faculty Association in arranging an election among members of the Faculty to obtain these three student representatives.

The Arts Faculty Association has also been established to consider representation of students from the School of Fine and Applied Arts.

The Arts Faculty Association is planning to encourage Arts students to consider other Arts degrees and other activities in their free time.

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The Arts Faculty has also requested the S.R.C. to permit the holding of a meeting of the S.R.C. to discuss the Arts Faculty's request for representation.

Nominations close at 4.50 p.m. on Monday, 23rd March at the S.R.C. Office.

Voting by Union Card will be at polling places to be arranged within the Napier Building as well as at the S.R.C. Office.

Voting at the S.R.C. Office will be from 9.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 24th March to 4.00 p.m. on Thursday, 26th March. Hours at which the other polling places will be open are still to be decided.

The Arts Faculty has also requested the S.R.C. to consider the possibility of having a meeting of the S.R.C. to discuss the Arts Faculty's request for representation.

Nominations close at 4.50 p.m. on Monday, 23rd March.

Voting by members of the Faculty (by Union Card) from 9.00 a.m. on Tuesday, March 24, to 4.50 p.m. on Thursday, March 26th.

The name of the three students selected will be forwarded to the Arts Faculty as soon as votes are counted.

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**SPECIAL EDITION**

MARCH 17, 1970

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**union restructure**

There will be a General Meeting of Union members (i.e., all those who pay Stat, Faul) in the Union Hall at 7.00 p.m. on Monday, March 23rd.

This meeting has been called primarily to elect two members of the Union committee which was established as a result of the referendum on the members of the Discipline Committee which was held last year.

All Union members are eligible. Nominations will be called for at the meeting and voting will follow immediately.

The committee will examine the results of the referendum and make any recommendations to the Executive which it considers advisable.

The S.R.C. is recommending that this committee follow the same course of action as is foreseen for the Discipline Student Union Committee. See the article "Discipline and You".

This matter is of vital importance to the future of a Union which will be a true centre of student activity on the campus. The S.R.C. is encouraging the formation of Union-S.R.C. style with student sub-committees to assist in the organisation of the Union and to help students to a greater extent than we can at the moment in the Union. Further articles on this matter will appear in On Font.

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**the university act**

At the October 1969 meeting of the University Council, the Vice-Chancellor outlined the views held by those students and staff who argued that members elected by students and staff should comprise a majority of the Council, cast his own opinion on some of them, and concluded that he supported an increase (to four) in the number proposed in the Second Draft Act of members elected by the undergraduate. The Deputy Chancellor then reported that the Special Committee had on October 1st considered comments on the Second Draft from most of the bodies concerned and that the recommendations of the University amendments (mainly related to constitution of the Council) is the Second Draft. The amendments were tabled and after brief discussion the Council resolved (i) to defer submitting a draft new Act to the Government until after the end of the University in July 1970 (ii) to request the amendments proposed by the Special Committee to be incorporated in the Second Draft and that the draft to be incorporated were known as the Third Draft; (iii) that the Third Draft be submitted to the bodies previously consulted for further comment by May 15, 1970 and (iv) to ask the Special Committee to report again in July, 1970.

The Third Draft has now been printed and there are plenty of copies available at the S.R.C. Office.

Meetings will be arranged to discuss any proposed objection to which members of the University may have to the Third Draft. These meetings will be arranged in "Round Tables" and further articles will appear in On Font. 

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WANTED - GIRL OR WOMAN

56 s.p. plus Gas and Electricity. Price includes a room, 3 meals and recreational facilities. 100 North Adelaide St., near University. Phone 844-4000. Ask for Ethel Mack or George Lebawicz.
On Thursday, March 26th, at 1:00 p.m. in the Riley Lecture Theatre, Dr. Haddle will be a member of a panel which will discuss drugs on campus, with particular emphasis on marijuana. Further details concerning this seminar will appear in the next issue of "On Campus" and "The Agenda".

When the outlaw of "Drugs," there is an inference in our Society that "Drugs" makes the abuse of chemical substances, used to alter the psychological mood of the taker of such drugs. As I see the subject of drug abuse, there are three different types of drugs, namely—

Drugs used by society as acceptable without the necessary approval of the medical profession—alcohol, tobacco, caffeine in to and coffee, and A.P.C.

Drugs used by the medical profession in a legal manner, but such drugs when used without the advice of the medical profession, tend to the development of a dangerous situation—barbiturates, bromides, amphetamine (Speed), Lysere and and methylphenidate (Ritalin), mescaline and procaine (Insulin like drugs).

Drugs next used by the medical profession and not accepted as a social drug—Marijuana.

The first and second types of drugs are well known to the medical profession as are their adverse reactions—alcohol in excess cause much physical and psychical illness in the body. Too much alcohol has prevented some of the causes of lung cancer and coronary heart disease—A.P.C. poisoning by long usage has been shown to cause severe kidney disease, and so on. We know the effects of abuse of barbiturates, amphetamine and codeine derivatives, while LSD has been used by psychiatrists for several years. However, we know very little of the psychological and physiological effects of marijuana (Pot). I speak now about this latter drug—marijuana.

Dr. W. W. Yolles, in a recent statement by our Premier that his Government had no intention of altering the laws concerning marijuana and on the other hand the National Union of Australian Students and The National Union of New Zealand University Students repeatedly made statements to effect the truth that marijuana is not a dangerous drug. Three weeks ago a local psychiatrist made a statement at a Public Meeting that marijuana is not a narcotics and it is a drug—alcohol and tobacco. Yet other Psychiatrists say "Marijuana is harmful."

I do not want to go into the pros and cons of the argument. First I deal with the point of view of those, including some students, who consider that marijuana usage should be legalised.

They state that—

It is not habit forming.

It has been used for centuries in Indian culture, whereas alcohol is not allowed.

It produces neither acting nor harmful physical or psychological ill health.

"You, the older generation have alcohol and tobacco and you will not allow us to use a drug which causes ill health than those caused by nicotine and ethyl alcohol."

On the other hand, I was handed the 6th February, 1970, copy of the Canberra Times on my return to Australia, and in big letters the following appeared:

MARIHUANA HAS HARMFUL EFFECTS

Dr. Stanley Yeoles, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, United States of America, states that "new studies have turned up troublesome facts, which point to sex-related effects of marijuana." He said that "the new studies, many of them conducted or supported by his agency, showed that marijuana interfered with the breaking down and elimination of concentration and "labour"-related speech. It was also found to stimulate anxieties and guilt feelings, but contrary to reputation tended to turn a person inward rather than stimulate communicability.

He continues: "Its dangerous effects can be counteracted by considerable discomfort, dizziness or sluggishness, and, in high dose, its active chemical constituent causes psychotific reactions." This is a reaction, where the taker has lost the realisation of his situation in a very real world.

During my trip I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Dana Farnsworth, the Director of Student Health Services at Harvard University. This Health Centre is a magnificent 10 storey building with medical and paramedical staff which is able to deal with almost any medical problem. I attended an executive meeting of the Health Service, and, at that meeting the problem of Drug Abuse and the use of marijuana by students was discussed. Dr. Farnsworth stated that recent studies had shown that 75% of Harvard students admitted to smoking marijuana. In a further study it was discovered that the use of marijuana by students. Dr. Farnsworth stated that recent studies had shown this was not the case, especially not in "social" marijuana cigarettes, and during the week before my visit, four students had been admitted to the Infirmary of the Health Service in both LSD "trips," and all 4 students claimed that they had only smoked a "year" before the illness. In another ward 3 students were admitted with marijuana cigarettes with LSD. Another method of forcing the taker to stronger reactions for his own protection and to help the patient with sufficient for several "excursions" into the marijuana world. When the taker reaction was more "intense," LSD is added or used in hard drugs such as heroin. He was thus forced into want in America is called reality checking. That is the taking of hard drugs from which the peddler gained even more profit.

In an article by Dr. Farnsworth "Answers to Common Questions asked about Marijuana," 1st November, 1969, the first question asked was: "Should marijuana be classified with its dangerous drugs and narcotics?" and I quote from this article:

"I firmly believe that marijuana is a dangerous drug, and that although more research is needed, present evidence is that the drug can be harmful and sound current social policy would be to discourage its use by all reasonable methods, until or unless future research proves that it is safe. In susceptible individuals, even a single instance of use can cause acute panic, depression, paranoid reactions and precipitation of psychotic states. Over a long period of time, it contributes to psychological and social deterioration, especially when used by individuals with emotional problems who attempt to mask such problems by drug use instead of solving them. This viewpoint is supported by the Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, U.S.A., and the Committee on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence of the American Medical Association Council on Mental Health.

Dr. Farnsworth then discusses the classification of marijuana as a narcotic. He states: "Marijuana is not a narcotic; it is a mild hallucinogen and intoxicant."

I found in U.S.A. that the feeling that marijuana should be taken out of the Narcotics Act and this is confirmed by the statement previously maintained by Dr. Yolles, who concludes his statement in the Canberra Times by saying: "If we can achieve the idea that marijuana should be included in the class of drugs that is now likewise legal, it will be a step in the right direction.

If this law were passed, would Australia follow suit? As the Narcotics Act? If the law were altered, would the marijuana be legalised? Does marijuana cause more fear in the police force than the drugs that he sought psychiatric advice? I would hope that this would be so. We could gain more knowledge in two ways—the psychopharmacological effects of marijuana, the deficiencies in training which made the taker rely on this drug to postpone the solving of his personality problem."

I suggest that when we know more of these two aspects, we will be able to answer the question "Is it a normal habit?" and "Is it legal?" I am in a position to answer this question after the medical and psychological professionals learn more about the "laws," and the history of the use of marijuana. If we are now able to cope with reality, endure frustration, concentrate or master new material. Persons whose original orientation has been established by a previous achievement-oriented behaviour tends to change to a state of careless drifting after a long-term marijuana experience.

Dr. Farnsworth continues "Marijuana does not cause basic conflict, but neither does it contribute to anything at a solution, and it may well delay or prevent effective approaches to a solution. We are particularly concerned about the use of such psychoactive drug among adolescents, because people in the state of society's double bind can not be able to cope with reality, endure frustration, concentrate or master new material. Persons whose orientation has been established by a previous achievement-oriented behaviour tends to change to a state of careless drifting after a long-term marijuana experience."