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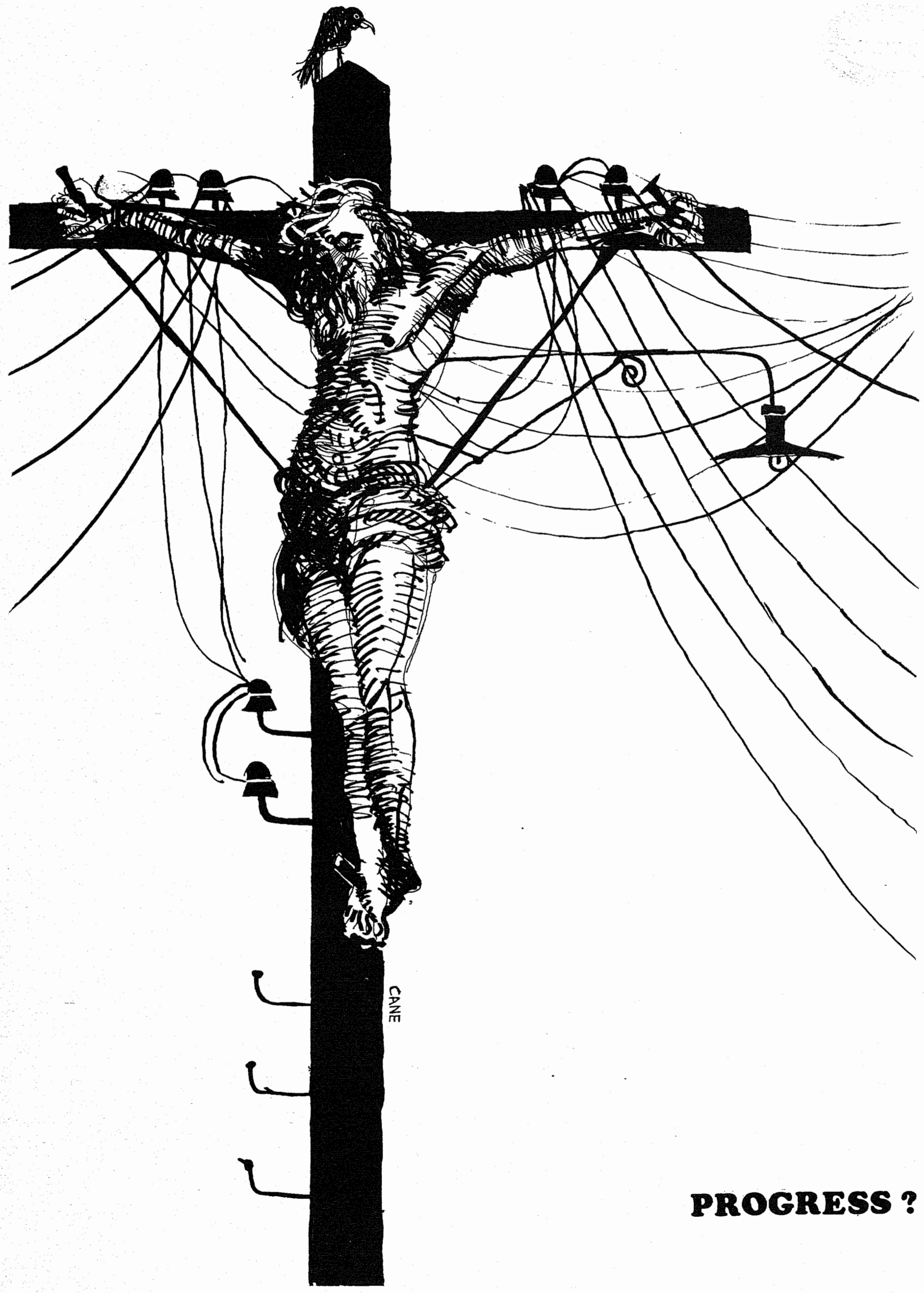
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PROGRESS ?



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



TERRI B.

S.C.M.

Dear Sirs,

If the Adelaide University is to pretend that it is an unbigoted and an intelligent body, let it at least present in its campus paper facts which are true and based on real information, not just a wishful thinker's idea.

I am referring to the article in "Abreast of the Times" concerning the "ecumenical spirit" in the RC Church, and I suggest (and my suggestion has concrete facts behind it), that this whole article is a ridiculous mass of lies.

To begin with, the statement that "Catholics who become Masons are no longer to be excommunicated automatically" is not only entirely false, but in my opinion one which is obviously trying to arouse Catholic antagonism. The head of the Vatican Press Office said this week in the "Southern Cross" that nothing was known of any Vatican decision of this kind, and that reports of this kind may have arisen because of the recent "Scandinavian move." This move was a recent decision by the Scandinavian Bishops that Freemasons (who incidentally are fiercely atheistic and anti-Catholic) who become **CONVERT CATHOLICS** may remain Freemasons.

The second part of the article is even more to be criticised, since a simple phone call could have verified (or more correctly, falsified) the information received on so-called "good authority." The matter at hand is related to the fact that last week at a meeting, Archbishop Gleeson was expressing concern that if some Bosco Society leaders were giving too much time to the SCM then they could not do their own job in the Bosco efficiently. This surely is an intelligent fact of life which no doubt many organisations and leaders have had to deal with. That there is only 24 hours in a day is not the fault of any Catholic dignitary or of any society executive. On no occasion did the Archbishop show his disapproval of the Catholic student body joining the SCM, for this in fact is to be encouraged if unity between Churches is to ever eventuate — one would think that students at the Adelaide University or at any tertiary institution would have the mental capacity to realise that since the Catholic Church does speak on behalf of unity that this 'ban' would have been quite out of order with the spirit of the Church.

If in fact ON DIT does intend to publish information which is supposed to be interesting and informative, I am sure that the whole student body (not only Catholics) would be grateful if this information was well-founded and had some honest basis.

Yours, etc.,
TERRI B,
Dip. Tech. Social Work.

HAMILTON

A.B.C.

Dear Sirs,

Started to read your editorial last week but quickly realised that you cunning little chaps have turned it into a quiz column. I'm not sure what type of quiz yet, but do think it could be called the "Big-word-mixup."

For example, I quote the first paragraph . . . "It is regrettable that the Vietnamese War has conceptually been fragmented into isolated incidents and thereby allowing an over-simplification of the war to creep in."

Now who else but a groovy little law-student could write such lengthy gibberish, and understand it?

Became quite fed-up with the quiz after this, especially as you guys use a different spelling and word book to me it's not fair. For example I just couldn't find the word "logicalities" or "condonement" printed anywhere — apparently my Oxford Primer is a little out of date.

Anyway darlings, just dying to try my luck at this week's quiz and, of course, see the answer to last week's. One more thing chaps, could you please send me my complimentary copy of your "Greater On Dit Dictionary" (in the unmarked wrapper as usual), so I'll be able to keep up when you use the big words.

Yours etc.,
H. H. HAMILTON,
Economics.

Editors — To Hamilton we offer our heartfelt thanks. Your stimulating and refreshing contribution has lent a certain aura of academism to the paper. The acute observations, which you so vividly detailed in your respective letters, surpass anything yet written in ON DIT.

Oafish contributions such as yours are the sort of thing to be expected from an incredible pedantic twit. We trust that you did not spend too much time sitting down writing your little jewel of wisdom, for such efforts could undoubtedly cause cramp in the thinking area.

Your unbelievable lack of any sort of constructive intelligence leaves us stunned.

Page 2 ON DIT Friday, April 5, 1968

RAMSEY

PAIOR

Dear Sirs,

One can imagine the sight before Alex Paior's eyes. A clique of bearded, sandalled, left-wing radicals, who are more interested in exhibitionism than in democracy. You can tell they're not really fighting for democracy because they're not organised democratically themselves. (Although there might (just perhaps) be a flaw in this argument, since no officer in the Australian Army, fighting for Democracy in Vietnam, is democratically elected).

Alex is bright though. He realises that unless he does support protest on behalf of democracy, he's condoning something which is not politically respectable. As a rule, he's firmly against protest. Let's face it, he just does not want to rock the boat, to see the status quo threatened. Normally, he could accuse boat-rockers and reformers of anything from idealism or exhibitionism to being un-Australian, communist or undemocratic. But this justification is a bit flimsy when the protest is patently about democracy. So he couldn't very well deny support, at least not at first. But now it turns out that SDA is organised by a whole bunch of radicals who didn't hold a public meeting to elect its leaders for organising the demonstration, and what's more, they might even protest about "other things."

Alex is bright. He knows which side his bread is buttered. I mean, why rock the boat when you can manage to avoid it?

Not only that, he's ingenious. Notice how he intimated that the organisers were not interested in democracy and at the same time excused himself of smearing by accusing them of smearing first. I mean, that's clever. It's hypocrisy but it's clever. Alex has his head screwed on.

Yours etc.,
STEPHEN RAMSEY

WILSON

REPLY

Dear Sirs,

Regarding the faculty rep. issue, we should consider the problems of the SRC, make practical suggestions for their solution, and be able to counter the opposing arguments. Mr. Anderson's letter (ON DIT No. 2) failed to do any of these things. **CRITICISM**

1. In the first place, Mr. Anderson's only views on my five-point criticism were:

(a) Democratic elections are not applicable to the SRC.

This peculiar assertion completely contradicts the SRC's fundamental aims: To provide extra-curricular activities for all students, and to equitably correlate the activities of existing groups of students (see ON DIT No. 1, page 11). Quite clearly these purposes can best be served by an equal-vote-value, electoral system. The democratic principle becomes more significant when it is remembered that we have each paid \$3 which the SRC distributes (to clubs etc.) on our behalf.

(b) A big SRC is needed to fill the required sub-committees.

This particular fallacious argument could be attacked at great length. Suffice it to say that sub-committees are formed by representation of all appropriate groups, with guidance by Council representation. (Again, see first ON DIT). It follows that (unless the SRC is to have a rep from every student organisation) sub-committees must involve outside "recruitment." Indeed, this is desirable in that it gives the committees the chance to debate in relative independence from the parent SRC.

Not only has Mr. Anderson failed to answer the criticisms that the SRC is undemocratically elected and unwieldy in size: He has also, by default, admitted the weak contests, low voting, and lack of an appropriate purpose in the faculty rep. system. I put it to you whether he has truly "considered the problems of the SRC."

2. In the second place, consequently, Mr. Anderson made not a single suggestion for improvement of the SRC. Apparently he is either satisfied with it at present (an attitude shared by a microscopic minority) or unable to think of any improvements (the position of the unconstructive critic). I challenge Mr. Anderson to explain why the prevailing opinion of experienced persons is that the SRC is characteristically weak and turgid.

3. Thirdly, Mr. Anderson's counter-arguments. His parting shot about a "super committee composed of fanatical devotees" is of course ridiculous. Under the proposals he criticises, an officer of the SRC would delegate appropriate aspects of his work to a team or sub-committee, so that in fact such an officer would be not a "fanatical devotee" but an efficient organiser.

As for the pre-requisites of an SRC candidate (at present minimal, as Mr. Anderson points out): To get what I called a "strong, efficient SRC" we need candidates with far better qualifications than mere interestedness.

The very nature of the SRC (as a co-ordinating, organising body with financial responsibilities) demands that members show efficiency, experience, and the ability to organise. These members exist but are diluted by weaker reps, who lack both

practicality and a vital interest in SRC and student affairs.

Mr. Anderson's more direct criticism concerned policies for aspiring reprs. It is simply nonsense that policies "don't and cannot exist in such an organisation." As examples, the policies which I should support include:

- (a) SRC subsidy of non-sporting intervarsities.
- (b) Continued political pressure from SRC in education, social services, foreign aid, national development, etc., to assist NUAUS moves.
- (c) Considerable extension of Entertainments Liaison: The EL Officer to appoint a sub-committee experienced in organising discotheque, balls, etc., which would examine profits and losses, suggest do's and don'ts — in order that every student group will profits from years of accumulated but scattered experience.
- (d) More money for ON DIT (by pressure on the Union Council).
- (e) Provision of a student voluntary labor service to give weekend charitable help to such deserving bodies as Meals on Wheels.
- (f) SRC candidates to have a much more extensive space in ON DIT to state their experience and policies.
- (g) Faculty rep. abolition (of course).

Mr. Anderson's no-policy-argument is taken as disproved, since such policy proposals as these could be offered by any candidate with an informed interest in student affairs.

Finally, Mr. Anderson's own reasons for favoring faculty representation:

(a) **Balance of opinions and of individuals** — As we all know, the diversity of "student politicians" will always be overshadowed by their uniformity. Furthermore, such differences as do exist are in no way related to faculty differences. (In the case of Med., Mr. Anderson's faculty and my own, the faculty reps. of recent years are a most un-medical-student-type bunch).

(b) **Protection against excessive power for any one group** — The argument just given shows that the "power" is not referable to the "group" at all. In any case, what is "excessive power"? Surely what matters is the responsible exercise of the "power" — and once again, the proposed single-election system gives us a far better chance to assess a candidate (on his experience as well as on his policies) than does the current system. And of course one could argue that at present the small faculties with less than 300 students per rep. have "excessive power" compared to say Arts with over 1000 students per rep.

(c) **Avenue to SRC for able students who are not "public figures"** — I have argued previously about the mediocrity that is unavoidably introduced by providing such an undemanding SRC channel. Furthermore, I reiterate that the unknown candidates should be able to offer constructive policies. (Incidentally, one of the highest votes last year went to a candidate who was not a "public figure" but who offered sound policies). Above all, Mr. Anderson has chosen to ignore the suggestion of six junior general reps. — a proposal which would meet his wishes for balance, protection, and accessibility far more securely than at present.

It is hoped that students will examine carefully Mr. Anderson's well-meant arguments against the abolition proposal. While this is a welcome opportunity to explain the reform in more detail, the abolitionist feeling at this stage is one of disappointment at the dearth of constructive counter-proposals. The reform committee's submission to the April SRC meeting is awaited with great interest.

Yours etc., ADRIAN WILSON

KING

PAIOR

Dear Sirs,

Mr. A. J. Paior's second, and by his own confessed standard, serious letter to ON DIT was more amusing than his earlier, and by his presumed standards, humorous correspondence. Despite his protestations to the contrary, Paior's personal-ity-centred attack on the Students for Democratic Action is nothing more than a vicious smear, or more accurately, a collection of vicious smears.

By drawing an extremely dubious comparison between SDA and an active, SRC affiliated society, the Republican Students League, he purports to demonstrate that SDA members are dictated to by an elite of "publicity seeking radicals." In so doing, I believe that Mr. Paior has both misunderstood the nature and purposes of SDA and grossly under-estimated the political acumen of the members he would seek to protect.

I do not consider that the motives of the SDA need any defence by virtue of Paior's allegations, but there is one point raised in his letter which should be cleared up. It would appear that he feels some criticism can be levelled at this organisation because it has not applied to the SRC for affiliation, and this, quite frankly is nonsense. Because of its very constitution, i.e. a student group which is open to Adelaide and Flinders University, ATC and Institute of Technology students, SDA is ineligible for affiliation under the present SRC constitution, [reg. 9 (1)].

Mr. Paior's nasty little letter is unworthy of the President of any University political club, and serves only to add further weight to the contention that AULC is the most juvenile club on campus.

Yours etc.,
B. S. King.



UP! RO! FOR THE MAGICAL MYSTERY TO CAR

"Revivalists thrive in an era of social and intellectual reorientation largely because their dogmatic answers cater to those who find it easier to look backward than forward . . . the fear of hell and the joy of heaven have provided the fundamental appeal of all revivalists."

W. L. McLoughlin
from "Billy Graham — Revivalist in a Secular Age."

The Billy Graham Evangelistic Association has returned in force to the lucky country. Nine years ago they introduced Australians to their methods of mass public evangelism. From their headquarters in Minneapolis, Minnesota, they conduct a continual crusade against the devil and his works, on a budget of many millions of dollars.

To what can we attribute the success of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association, such that it is, and what kind of message do they proclaim?

For some time now their executive team in Adelaide has been organizing church support, and preparing a drive to publicize a series of meetings at the Wayville Oval. For some time now groups of people throughout the world have been praying that the Holy Spirit will move through Australia in the coming weeks.

DECISION FOR CHRIST

Backed by a massive choir, Leighton Ford will explain "God's scheme of salvation for man", the climax of each meeting will come as Leighton Ford says something like "whether you are young or old, rich or poor, you know you need Christ in your life tonight. So now, while the choir softly sings "Just as I am, without one Plea", you come and say, "Leighton, tonight I accept Jesus Christ".

Many in the audience, whether moved by fear, a need for help or forgiveness, or perhaps by the idealism of the message, will come forward to "decide for Christ". As they come forward, trained counsellors will rise and stand alongside them. In the "inquiry room" these counsellors will provide spiritual guidance, and record the names of the inquirers for the follow-up programme.

What evidence there is indicates that a large part of those making decisions (and of those attending) are already active church members. Of those that have had little contact with the church, few will be retained for long.

Still, for some troubled persons, the Gospel message will provide new meaning and purpose in their lives. The following comments are typical, "I can hardly believe that only a year and a half ago I was still rejecting my Saviour's love. God only knows how miserable I was then! But praise the Lord, I was saved while watching you on your Crusade telecast to young people. This past year . . . held joys for me I never knew existed."

APPEAL TO EMOTIONS

To attend an evangelical meeting is quite an experience. The evangelical message has a powerful impact on those who face difficulty in adjusting to life. The evangelists constantly stress that there is no hysterical appeal to the emotions. Not hysterical certainly, but an appeal to the fundamental human emotions of love and security, nevertheless.

Not all accept the legitimacy of the methods, however, the Rev. W. G. Coughlan is reported to have said "the atmosphere of the crusades is

geared to getting people on to a wave of emotion, and to accept an authoritatively given message". There is evidence that a crusade increases the degree of mental disorder in the community.

We find it difficult not to question the legitimacy of an approach which attempts to produce faith by appeals to people's humanitarian (and other less worthy) feelings. Giving way to one's desires is hardly a legitimate way of dealing with reality. We cannot agree with the view of some intellectuals that falsehood is defensible if it makes people happy.

As agnostics we have offered a naturalistic interpretation of the evangelical appeal, but even those of our readers who are religious can agree with our rejection of the theological and social conservatism of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association. Before we turn to this point we wish to make some general remarks.

REACTION AGAINST MODERNISM

The phenomena of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association is more significant, we feel, than a movement able to appeal to community anxieties and hopes. Let us look at the evangelical movement in a wider historical perspective.

Karl Barth, perhaps the most influential contemporary theologian, complained early in his career that the liberal modernist interpretation of the Gospel was unable to deal with the situation that faced men immediately following the second world war. Not only was the underlying optimism of the social Gospel form of protestantism questioned, but biblical criticism had thrown doubt on the modernist interpretation of Jesus.

Thus the liberalism which prevailed in the American protestant churches in the early part of this century, was faced with a resurgence of fundamentalism. The evangelical movement not only was able to appeal to the times, it was able to unite various shades of theological opinion and offer a chance for renewal in an increasingly secular age.

INFALLIBLE BIBLE

Whilst the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association seems to be on the left-wing of the evangelical movement, and despite the fact that Graham dislikes being called a "fundamentalist," he and his associates agree with the basic tenets of the Niagara Bible Conference of 1895 (often thought of as defining the fundamentalist position).

The evangelists found their message on the Bible — for them, the divinely inspired word of God. Thus Graham holds to the Adam and Eve account of the origin of man, and Ford accepts the story of Noah and the Flood. The Devil is a very real person, the evangelists hold, one who constantly works to doom men to Hell.

Here is no modern liberal interpretation of the Gospel; as Graham remarked recently, God is no divine buddy, he is a God who hates and punishes sin. To those intellectuals who find such a theology incredible in this day and age, the evangelist's reply is that the Bible is more reliable than anything which modern science may say.

TIGHT SWEATERS

The evangelist's theoretical conservatism is linked to what seems to many a naive approach to the problems facing modern society. Here again the evangelists believe that the old answers are still

valid. The evangelical emphasis on the freedom of the individual to work out his own salvation, often links up to the laissez-faire doctrine of the unrestricted freedom of the individual. It is not true that "systems are wrong because men are wrong in heart", or that peace in the negro ghettos will come through the negro accepting Christ, as Graham said recently. Graham seems to show considerable blindness to the social origins of evil, for example, he says "the word 'sinner' has all but been deleted from our vocabulary. The drunkard is no longer looked upon as a wayward and selfish man . . . he is just a sick person . . . we have preached the dignity of man rather than his depravity."

It was encouraging to hear Leighton Ford say recently that the evangelical movement has reacted too far against the social gospel, but does this indicate a fundamental change of attitude? In the past the evangelical movement has not spoken out strongly enough against social injustice.

The evangelical defence of traditional values can be seen if we examine Graham's comments on the family and sexual moves. He constantly stresses the importance of discipline and respect for parents, cautions girls against tight sweaters, and calls for repentance for sins committed on the back seats of motor cars. "Watch the book you read. Watch the kind of entertainment you attend . . . someone has said 'you cannot help the first look but the second is sin'".

LACK OF TOLERANCE

One further aspect that may disturb liberals is Graham's claim that tolerance in moral matters is a sin. Both Billy Graham and Leighton Ford are firmly convinced that they possess the final truth about the condition of man, for them the only problem is how to proclaim this message to all men. Graham has said "unless we bring God into the classroom and make him the centre of education we are not preparing our young for their roles . . .". He characterises "parading" one's doubts, as a "cheap ticket to scholarship". Recently he declared that "man was made for authority", in order that he should not become "confused".

An admirer of Graham, Stanley High, seems to regard it as a virtue that "the overtone of authority is never missing . . . there is authority in the total absence from his preaching of words, of equivocation of . . . 'maybe' or 'perhaps'".

NO HOPE FOR CHANGE?

Perhaps the evangelical movement is best seen as a reaction to the new social and intellectual changes that face us today — a defence of traditional values in the face of modernism. We suggest that such movements will only cut themselves off from the mainstream of religious discussion unless they too can move with the times. Unless the evangelical movement can admit the primacy of scientific knowledge where it conflicts with the Bible, rejects the conception of God as a judge and firmly commits itself to a social Gospel and a pluralistic society. This, however, would change the whole nature of the movement.

We will follow the Billy Graham Evangelical Association with some interest, to see if time will mellow its more illiberal aspects. The modern world requires something more than a re-affirmation of traditional values.

Nicholas Walker
Raymond Hawkes.

Steele Hall Meeting

By Bill Parish

"All government, indeed every human virtue, benefit and enjoyment . . . is founded on compromise and banter."

—Edmund Burke, 1775.

"We are not beyond compromise."

—Steele Hall, 1968.

The Liberal Club-SRC Meeting for Steele Hall on Monday 25th March, had all the makings of an AUDES melodrama. Don Dunstan was the blue-eyed and wholesome hero; democracy the virtuous heroine and Hall himself the arch-villain. Jeers and hisses greeted the arrival of the dastardly Hall and the mention of Don's name at any stage during the meeting was the signal for claps and cheers. However, by the end of the day the heroine, Democracy, was ravished by Hall and the audience, anyway.

BELLOWS

Had the chant "We want democracy" been amended to "We want democracy but we won't let you give your side, Hall," it would have reflected the tone of the meeting more accurately. Any idealist who still thinks fondly of the University as a forum for rational debate would have to come back to earth with a bump at this meeting. The barrage of bellows and uncommonly childish interjections were more appropriate to a monkey house than a seat of tertiary education. Sincere students, regardless of political persuasion, should deplore the antics of these oafs and hope that these scenes will not be repeated.

Despite the villainous aura that surrounded him, Steele Hall managed a creditable presentation of his party's attitude towards electoral reform. He made no attempt to justify the existing gerrymander farce (although he seems quite willing to take power through its consequences) but instead appealed for criticism of the LCL proposals "on a fair and proper basis."

In a nutshell, he centred his speech around the following points:

- The ALP's proposal for the division of the Metropolitan-Country electorates was obsolete and impractical.

Such a proposal has obvious advantages to the ALP as it would allow areas such as Elizabeth, Salisbury, St. Kilda and Morphett Vale to be classified as non-metropolitan seats. The ALP could then claim that these "Country seats" would ensure adequate representation of the rural area, and yet be guaranteed of a strong Labor vote in all four.

Hall considered this plan obnoxious, and proposed the metropolitan country division along the lines defined in the Town Planner's report. (Even Dr. Neil Blewitt stated that such a proposal is more "sensible" than that suggested by the ALP). It is mere co-incidence, of course, that the LCL proposal would sever away the ALP-orientated suburban areas in Gouger, Barossa and Alexandra, so it is fairly obvious that both parties have their ulterior motives in arguing the demarcation line between Town and Country.

- Roars of derision greeted Hall's next claim that the ALP had never proposed an absolute 'one man one vote' scheme. South Australia is a unique State in the disparity that exists between city and country population, and although no longer living off the sheep's back, it still looks to primary production for a large part of its economy. Dunstan is well aware of this fact, and realizing also the difficulties in servicing large and remote electorates, made provision in his original reform plan for city electorates of 12,000 people and country electorates of about 9,000. In addition, Dunstan has stated in the past (Hansard 1964 at 20133) that certain country electorates should never be diminished in size because of remoteness. It is another great coincidence, of course, but the smallest (4,600) and remotest electorate in the State, Frome, is held by the ALP!

The sum total of this, then, is that, strictly speaking, the original ALP plan did not envisage 'one man one vote', although it was a damn-sight closer to that cherished ideal than the LCL proposals.

DEPARTURE

The plan announced by Dunstan on the 28th March by which 12 proposed Federal seats will be divided into four State electorates represents a departure from the ALP's former rigid attitude.

Although it is too early to assess the possibilities of this plan, it has already been pointed out that the country's influence would be even more diminished if the "divide Federal seats into four" plan is adopted.

At this stage the ALP and LCL proposals on electoral reform differ on what should be the basis of representation in the Parliament; while one asserts that parliament represents people, the other considers the representation and protection of interests as the keystone of parliamentary democracy. The compromise that Edmund Burke believed to be the foundation of government and which will eventually decide how this State is to be carved up, lies somewhere between the two proposals.

- Hall rejected out of hand a story bandied around that the LCL intended to merge the ALP country-industrial pockets of Whyalla, Port Augusta and Port Pirie. Although discussed in the Liberals' 1964 reform proposals this move has never been presented by the LCL.

QUESTIONS

Most of the questions directed at Hall ran basically along the lines "If you consider the present gerrymander indefensible, how can you be so hypocritical as to take power regardless?" and for this Hall had no cogent argument. He could only point to examples interstate and overseas where gerrymanders of various degrees exist. This was unacceptable to the audience.

In reply to a question regarding the future of the Legislative Council Steele Hall stated that the franchise would be extended to "spouses of proprietors of land," giving 80% of South Australians a vote for the Legislative Council.

It was a pity the Chairman (Alex Paor) did not allow questions of the Legislative Council to be heard, as I for one was rather interested in the reasons why the remaining 20% still have no say in the most powerful Upper House in the Commonwealth.

The closing stage of the meeting was highlighted by two well-known figures around the University, Bruce King and Dick Anderson.

Anderson, the ex-President of the ALP Club, still loves to be seen and heard by all, and so he positioned himself in the front row equipped with "Bull-horn" (how appropriate) with which he made several funny little noises.

The question posed by Bruce King, Vice-President of the SRC, summed up much of the feeling of the audience with the simple question, "If your party takes power, have we got democracy?" Hall replied rather limply "If we take the accepted standards of interstate and overseas, yes."

Although Hall terminated his speech to what could only be described as "thunderous applause" it is obvious that he is not over-proud of the job he has to do, if it involves answering questions in this manner.

A basically honest and sincere politician, he has found himself in an agonising position.

By his own frequent admissions, the gerrymandered electoral system that he inherited from Uncle Tom is "indefensible", and yet he realises that a too radical reform of that system would mean the eclipse of LCL for a good many years.

Hence, he must try to find that unenviable and elusive middle road that will dispel the community's distrust of the gerrymander and yet give the LCL a fighting chance in future State elections.

It would be a great error for the LCL to allow itself to become too pre-occupied with schemes and compromises over electoral reform. If instead it blew out the cobwebs from its policies and administration, it could perhaps one day in the not too distant future be elected to office without reliance on a specious argument for country representation. Otherwise, the only people under 30 voting LCL in 1971 will be die-hard members of the Young Liberals.



PHOTOS BY COURTESY OF GRAHAM'S PHOTOS

AUDS, '68

Well, how do you feel having missed out on that tremendous melodramatic ball? If, however, you did go — what did you think of the melodrama? — a fairly good indication of what you will see in AUDES productions later this year.

Next to hit the Union Hall stage is a play in which you can take part: "A PENNY FOR A SONG." It is a comedy by a modern English playwright, John Whiting, set in the England of the Napoleonic era and full of colourful and eccentric characters, with obsessions for fire engines and the prevention of Napoleon's landing in England. This play does contain some serious reflections that are pertinent today, such as war and the position of the individual in society. The producer is an excellent ABC and BBC producer, Herbert Davies (of "Hay Fever" and "Let's Murder Vivaldi" fame), who knew John Whiting personally. The cast is already in rehearsal, but if you would like to work with a professional producer in

backstage, and see just what University drama is like from the inside, let AUDES know.

Following this major production at the end of First Term, in Second Term there will be two Fresher plays (to be produced by Mark Coleman, but starring only Freshers in the cast and crew — so if you are interested in lights, sound, make-up, stage design, stage building, properties, wardrobe mistressing, or wild parties, watch out for AUDITION notices). These should be great fun and very informative for all new blood interested in theatre.

Then AUDES intends presenting two play-readings in Napier Theatre 5, and if you have any ideas the Play-Reading Committee will be pleased to hear of them.

One week of lunch-times in the Union Hall is booked during Second Term for a revue or a vaudeville show, as this was so successful and popular last year. Again AUDES is calling for anyone interested — more notices up later.

The Advertiser Festival of One Act

Plays seems a very interesting proposition for AUDES to show people outside Uni. just what can be done, so this may be finalised on the program for the year.

Finally, our second major production for 1968 is the August play. AUDES will present the play here (a bawdy, even obscene Aristophanes comedy is at present being tossed around by an active Play-Reading Committee) and then take it to Melbourne for the Australian Universities' Drama Festival, sponsored this year by Monash and Melbourne Unis. All the students taking part in the Drama Festival are staying in one hotel, so this is an excellent way of getting a cheap (travel subsidized) holiday that is both intellectually rewarding, great fun and a tremendous way of meeting more people interested in theatre.

If you want to find out anything about AUDES, how to be in a play, how to go to the Drama Festival, where to get tickets, etc., watch the AUDES booth or ring Christine Westwood at 67 2571 or Penny Griffith at 63 3661.



ABREAST OF THE TIMES



The Editors sincerely apologise for having mistakenly used Dr. Beovich's name in this column in the last issue of On Dit.

Abortion is a big issue in Victoria at the moment. From that State comes the news that an intensive campaign is being waged against medically qualified abortionists. The Homicide Squad is closing down abortionists at an unprecedented rate. So much so that it is now almost impossible to have an abortion done safely (both from the point of prosecution and personal safety).

This "crusade" followed hard on the heels of the recent appointment of Inspector Holland, to the position of Chief of the Homicide Squad. The crusade also seems to have been prompted by recent talk of abortion law and reform and liberalisation.

These actions apparently constitute a complete departure from past Victorian police practices. Qualified medical abortionists were rarely interfered with; only in very rare instances, such as death (bearing in mind that the fatality rate for abortions is far lower than live births),

has police intervention occurred.

One can, of course, rationalize the whole thing and say the goodly Inspector is only doing his legal duty.

You might well say that it is unfair to blame anyone for doing their job properly. Nevertheless, the fact still remains that 50 years of minimal police action has been changed to maximum police action; and that this should occur on Inspector Holland's appointment is undeniably significant.

In his righteous efforts Holland is exposing a large number of women to the dangers of the dreaded back-yard abortionists.

TEASE Thurs. Feb 29 p4
Interview with Insp. J. HOLLAND
Chief of Homicide Squad

Q. — Would you favor abortion in the case of a girl who had been raped? — That's got nothing to do with me. It is a matter for her to decide whether she is going to do an unlawful act. As a policeman my job is to gather facts and present them to the court.

Q. — What about women whose mental or physical health might be in danger? — That's merely an assumption on the part of the doctors. They can never be sure.

Q. — Are you concerned about the possibility of backyard abortionists coming back into business? — The doctors who put up this argument are seeking to protect their criminal brothers.



On campus we hear the news that those busy little propagators of student mirth, the SCIAAS fun set, have compiled a petition requesting a student referendum. The whole thing is completely constitutional. The issue involved?—"That the SRC strike terrific terror into the hearts of criminals everywhere." It's good to see that at least some people are making a conscious effort to put the SRC to some worthwhile use.

Is there any significance in the fact that the Federal Member for Adelaide spoke at the Uni. on April 1st?

Further to this, the context of his speech bordered on the mystic—e.g., "I challenge bloody Blewett (to a debate) any time he likes", and, "don't take any notice of what I've said tonight but go away thinking about what I've said."

Perhaps a good long holiday in Iceland would be in order.

Politics is merely a matter of personal interests. The latest Japanese trade furore illustrates this. Gorton thinks that there is a commie agent under each bed and McEwin thinks there is a Jap agent under each bed. The next step is for McMahon to publicly declare there is a McEwin agent under each bed.

The back page contains a scathing criticism of the Adelaide University Film Society. However, recent events show that the Film Society has cause to do some criticizing of its own.

It is all a little confusing but the facts and events are basically correct.

The Adelaide Film Festival run by Mr. Eric Williams, this year decided to hold screen-

ings outside the University. In previous years the practice has been to hold the screenings in the Union Hall. This meant revenue for the Union Hall coffers; the decision to hold screenings elsewhere has therefore obvious consequences.

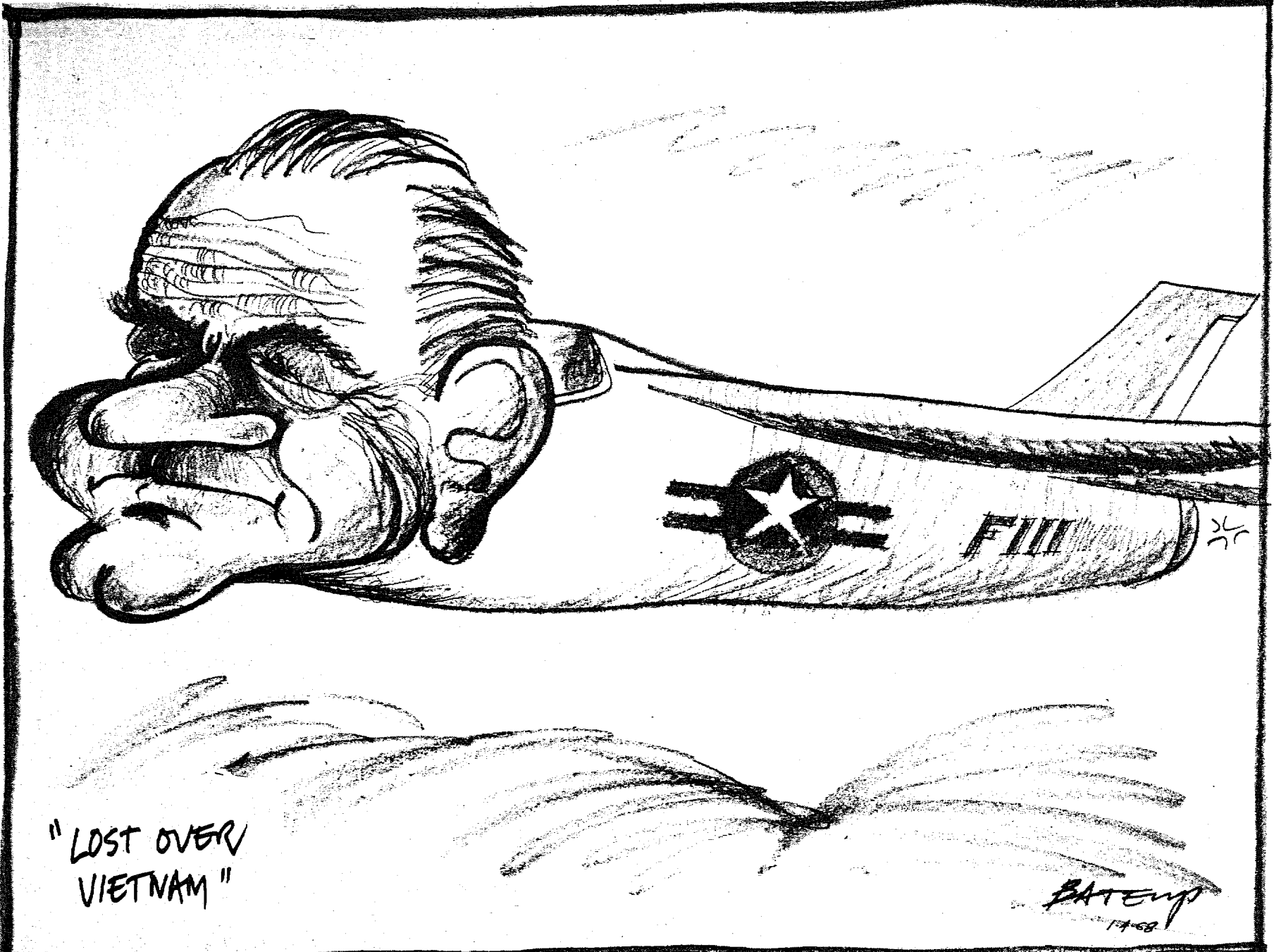
It was, however, decided to show three films in the Union Hall and the Film Festival people, not being University people, had to go to a meeting of the Union Hall Committee to ask for permission to book the Hall. Mr. Harry Medlin, chairman of the committee, still somewhat upset at the loss of finance due to the decision to show films elsewhere, made it a condition of being allowed to book the Hall that the Film Festival advertise that the screenings at the Union Hall had been made possible through the co-operation of the Film Society.

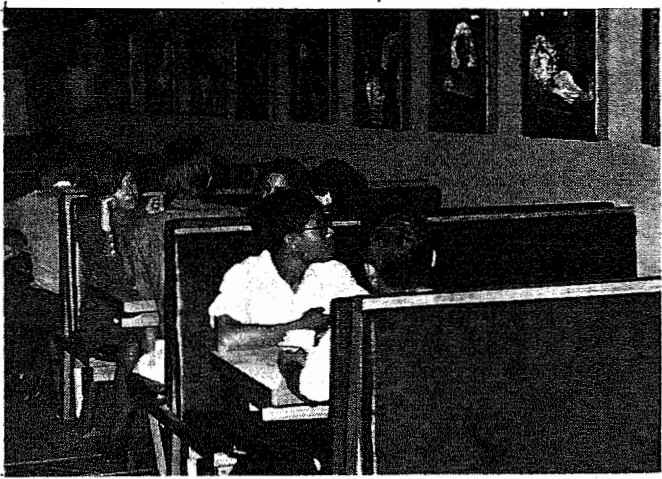
At the next Union Council, which the Adelaide University Film Society is allowed to attend (as distinct from the Union Hall Committee which it is not allowed to attend), the Film Society people found, to their astonishment, the above agreement in the Union Hall Committee minutes.

Their astonishment led them to ask Mr. Medlin what was meant by the condition, because here was their name being used for something about which they had not been consulted. Mr. Medlin replied that, that was not the right place to ask such a question. The Film Society mused on this point in stunned silence.

It all boils down to the fact that neither the Film Society nor the Film Festival people were really happy with the result. A lot of balls are being rolled, but everyone's reluctance to bat is being unheeded in the heat of the game.

From America has just come the joyful news that L.B.J. will not be standing for Presidential election. Could it be he is planning to retire and go and live in Argentina?





THE UNION CELLAR

Orientation Week, the Festival — and down in what used to be the cobwebbed corridors of the locker room, there appeared the stylish, modern elegantly attractive Union Cellar. Coffee Lounge by day (8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.)—theatre bar by night—and all within easy distance of library, etc., being in fact underneath the Union Hall foyer.

To date, many students are still unaware that the Cellar is there. Those that have seen and used it are almost unanimous in their praise for its appearance, convenient place, time and prices, and the welcome novelty of a Union facility than transcends the more utilitarian purposes of the refectories, etc. Here, in the Cellar, one can sit, chit and chat without plates banging, voices echoing, people scurrying — and yet the prices are way below city coffee lounge levels.

This article has three purposes. First, to be the town-crier, informing all that the Cellar is here. Second, to hail this very significant development and to provide public recognition of the fine planning that led to its fruition. Thirdly, to let you know a few of the events that preceded the (seemingly overnight) appearance of the Cellar in our midst.

LANDMARK

The establishment of the Cellar is a remarkable step in a number of

ways. It has been designed by Dickinson and Platten, architects not previously employed by the Union and who are in fact "on trial" for the very extensive rebuilding programme planned for 1970. Secondly, it represents a bold step into the virtually unknown, for it is intended as a luxury (despite the nine cents coffee price!),

as opposed to the refectories, which give only basic services. Thus, the Cellar has been very attractively designed and one can spend an afternoon there with a bird, without being overcome by the overwhelming feelings of depression that are aroused by the "eating machine" atmosphere of the refectory. In fact, for the first time, we have comfortable relaxation on campus. Another novelty, less significant to students at present, is the licensed bar at the northern corner. While this is only open during theatre performances (the terms of the licence), it was one of the first theatre bars to be licensed under the new Act. Needless to say, the advantages this gives to performances on the Hall stage, will bring considerable added revenue possibilities to the Union.

Finally, there is the significance for the future. Should the features of the Cellar prove popular with students, it

is likely that this form of design will emerge for the 1970 rebuilding of the refectories. So the day is in sight when Adelaide University will be famed for the elegance of even its basic facilities. ON DIT recognises these implications and is providing this feature to acclaim the Cellar as much as to announce it.

BEHIND THE SCENES

The Cellar development began nearly two and a half years ago, when in November, 1965, Dr. Harry Medlin proposed that the Union Council set up a special committee to examine the Phillips Report on liquor reform in Victoria. This report recommended provision for theatre licenses. In a few month's time (March, 1966—two years back) a liquor Commission was appointed in SA under Mr. A. K. Sangster, QC.

In the next few months many submissions were made to this Commission, including a proposal from the Adelaide University Union that the law should allow theatre licences. By December, 1966, the Commissioner's report was released and, to the delight of all, its recommendations as to the theatre licences followed those of the Phillips Report. At this stage, then, the Union had the possibility before it of creating a licensed bar somewhere in the Union Hall, for theatre performances.

August, 1967, saw the Union Council gather its forces to set the ball rolling, in all the necessary directions. Its Finance Committee was asked to investigate, and in turn the removal of Union Hall basement lockers was requested. On the nature of the bar, it was agreed that there should be a licensed bar for theatre patrons by night, and a coffee bar or lounge for use by day, both in the Union Hall basement. The very suitable deadline of the 1968 Arts Festival was set for the opening of the new lounge.

Operations then became more intensive. In September, 1967, the SRC announced its support for the plan of a two-purpose lounge (theatre bar at night, coffee lounge by day), with the proviso that the bar should trade for a suitable profit. Now hov-

ing ascertained that students would favour the establishment of a daytime coffee lounge, the Council (in October) received the architect's plans and put aside money for the building project—as the Finance Committee and the SRC had recommended. In December, 1967, the University signed the contract, and in January, 1968, the project went into full steam on two fronts: The building work (under R. W. Emery) began and an early preliminary hearing of the Licensing Court was held.

While we were still sunbathing at Moana or earning pennies elsewhere, these processes churned on continuously, until early in March of this year the climax was reached: The work was completed and the Licensing Court held its final hearing, granting a theatre license with the Union Hall Manager, Ralph Middenway as Licensee, (after peppering Mr. Middenway and Mr. Scott with questions) Furthermore, the Union borrowed the twelve Arthur Boyd "Judges" paintings from the University Works of Art Committee. The paintings were hung and lit, all was at the ready, Mr. Lew Scott (formerly Steward) was appointed Cellar Master . . . and on Thursday, March 8, 1968 both the daytime coffee lounge and the evening theatre bar were opened.

So here it is. The process of meetings, anxieties, manoeuvrings, applications, were far more intricate than this resume suggests. The successful steering of the project was achieved by constant consultations between the architect (Mr. Dickson) the Hall Manager (Ralph Middenway) and the Union's Planning Chairman (Dr. Medlin.) To the Union Council and the SRC go the credit for investigating the matter and outlining the proposals — and giving the go-ahead at the right stages. From the fact that the University co-operated throughout, it can be seen that the three levels of management — University, Union and SRC — were able to function as a unit in bringing a new and modern service to students and theatregoers. Spare a thought for these things as you savour the Cellar's delights; and don't whine for cappuccino — the coffee's marvellous.

KOONIBBA WORK CAMP

January 7-28, 1968. Twenty-six students from five Australian universities. Students of Arts, Engineering, Education, Science, Politics, Medicine and Philosophy. Three weeks' stay at Koonibba Government Reserve, 500 miles North West of Adelaide and 27 miles West of Ceduna. Such, simply, are the facts and figures of the latest ABSCHOL work-camp. More difficult is an interpretation of the value of such an undertaking.

At the turn of the century, the Evangelical Lutheran Church established Koonibba Mission, ostentatiously as a haven of Christian support for the heathen Aborigines. About four years ago, the Government, at the Church's request, took over Koonibba, sending upper grade children into the Ceduna school, and erecting a store, Government offices and a water drainage scheme. The reason why Koonibba should be established and allowed to remain here is beyond comprehension — away from the sea, fresh water and surrounded by 27 miles of mallee loneliness. Certainly the impracticality of Koonibba's situation has had disastrous repercussions on its development, making it isolated, inbred and parochial.

What does the visitor expect from Koonibba? Visions of wurlies, moonlit corroborees, ageless rites? Dreams, dreams — for a reserve is no place for a romanticist. On the ridge are staff houses, beetling over aboriginal homes, built for about 130 part aboriginals, homes of rainbow coloured cement and asbestos, of galvanised silver shells, of dark stone wombs of stench and filth. An absence of gardens, an absence of water. If modern suburbia reflects the attitudes of its citizens, so, in equal truth does this — the attitudes of an aboriginal community in a white establishment, both ultimately unable to relate meaningfully to each other, in terms of cultural heritage or in terms of sympathetic co-operation.

Physically, three weeks work-camp cannot hope to achieve much. Three houses and a kindergarten were completely painted, two more begun. Cement was laid, electrical wirings fitted, sewage pits dug. A day was spent visiting Yalata Lutheran Mission, a 100 miles west, where Aborigines, still living in wurlies and dominated by tribal customs, earn their living carving curios. At night — discussing endlessly, by ourselves or with a part-aboriginal staff-member, proud of his people and passionately eager to fight for them. Or spot-lighting or dings in the hall — a survival of the fittest in a frenzy of dancing,

singing and screaming records.

And what was the effect on us? Five members of the 1967 work-camp had returned, and this helped to overcome the initial barriers of mutual distrust and group rapport. Nevertheless, such an experience is shattering and disruptive, toppling middle-class responses and limitations. There we became, as one member remarked, 'pure and refined' in a kind of re-baptism into self-awareness, into stark consciousness of poverty and neglect. And with this — bewilderment, that a nation smug over its standards of living could condone the situations we saw, as fractional representatives of thousands of others — the problems of alcoholism, of boredom of isolation, physically and racially. The absence of proper child welfare or enforced standards of housing and health. The desperate need for education in elementary knowledge of the functioning of a technological society. The apathy of the surrounding community — the local business man who inquired if the picnic was for the Koonibba children's home — the home closed for over six years. And understanding too, the problems of the staff, as a woman's scream cut the night, or the children, maltreated at home, pestered us in their scurrying hordes. During our stay, a child died from pneumonia, brought about by malnu-

trition. This seemed to epitomize so much of Koonibba — the waste of a scrap of human potentiality, the ignorance, indeed, that it might be such.

Observing, learning, arguing — and left with no final statement, no uniform opinion, no single solution.

In what, ultimately, does Koonibba's future lie? With our limitations of time and experience, we received impressionistic answers, mistakenly so, perhaps. But it seemed to us that much urgent re-thinking must go into the organization of a reserve: it must be defined as either a training centre or as a self-supporting entity and the people given the responsibilities and privileges consequent to this. There is a need for group structures, of a pattern for physical action and spiritual coherence, of a framework in which to live and breathe. We believed, too, that more aborigines must be encouraged to become staff-members, with special provision for education and promotion. And, finally, the white community must be prepared to accept Aborigines, whose physical appearance is intimately related to the poverty of the situations in which they are imprisoned — situations of which many censorious whites have no conception and no sympathy.

ROSEMARY DAW
1968 Leader Koonibba Work-Camp

O'BRIEN & MINORITY RULE...



"Alright, three of you say you weren't speeding, but two of us say you were — in this State, that's good enough!"

IS GOD REALLY ON OUR SIDE?

PHOTOS BY COURTESY OF GRAHAM'S PHOTOS

CONSCIENCE

C.V.P. — Rev. Walker, you're the president of the Australian branch of the International Committee for Conscience on Vietnam. What is the nature of the Committee?

— The Committee was established several years ago after the publication in the New York Times of a double-page advertisement and statement called: "They are our brothers whom we kill." This gained such a public response from people in the leadership of the Churches that a World campaign was started on this basis. By now, over 10,000 ministers, rabbis and priests have signed the statement. In Australia, about 400 ministers and priests have signed; I happen to be the president. Through the churches and the community we are trying to express a Christian conscience.

ON DIT — Is this Committee representative of all the religious groups in Australia?

— Yes, there would be somebody from all the churches: more from Presbyterian, Churches of Christ and Methodist than from Baptist or Roman Catholic Churches.

C.P.V. — What do you think of the view that there may actually be Christian motives in the attitude of "burn the bodies today to save the souls tomorrow," or even "kill a Commie for Christ."

— There would be an occasional Christian who is so rabidly anti-communist that he would believe almost that it were better to kill a person than to see them become a Communist . . . But this kind of rabid extremism is in a very tiny infinitesimal minority within the Christian church around the world.

All over the world there is the evidence of the movement against the war, seen particularly in the freely supported statements that are coming out of Church assemblies . . . which after all tend to get the more conservative elements.

— Actions committed in the heat of warfare are not usually repeated when the war closes . . . Therefore, the moment the conflict in Vietnam ceases — immediately the heat is taken out of the whole situation — the bitterness and the hatred subside and therefore the likelihood of widespread atrocities and reprisals drop away markedly. There would be some: it would be temporary and would soon subside as it always does.

At present a thousand civilians are dying every month and we would have made two million refugees.



we're not there to help the Vietnamese people, we're there to fight there rather than (so we say) in the streets of Brisbane . . . We're prepared to use the bodies of Vietnamese children and women as shields against our own precious bodies; and I believe that Australia has carried out the most ignoble course of its history in its whole relationship to Vietnam.

And I therefore think that from the present Government, we can't expect much other than some face-saving formula that will cause them to turn in the same direction as the American Government takes.

ON DIT — Mr. Whitlam has said that by taking a turnabout course and stopping hostilities we could actually begin a much more influential role. If we withdraw militarily, do you think it would be wise for us to stay there and begin making amends in a very active way, regardless of what America does?

— There's no doubt that Australia is permanently anchored in Asia whereas the Americans are only transit people . . . We are part of Asia — and this is why I think the Vietnam thing is such a tragedy — that the image we are giving is of Australians standing at arms rather than in terms of a peace force developing the country.

Yes, Australia ought to be there with aid and help, no matter what America does. What I'm saying is that we, talking realistically, will tend to do whatever America does, and this I think is appalling. We have a great opportunity as a country to influence the course of history. If Australia would change direction, and begin to advise America to pull out, and take a stand such as the ALP has said it will do — for withdrawal after de-escalation — if we could give that kind of leadership, we should build bridges with Asia which at the moment we are destroying.

PRESIDENCY

ON DIT — There's been a recent rapid shift of attention towards the American presidential elections in November: What are your own feelings?

— The forces of dissent in America are winning the day. I suggest that . . . it's become respectable it's become patriotic to be anti-Vietnam — which it's never been before. Johnson is in great trouble and I imagine that . . . the political candidates for the Presidency will all, by November, be vying with each other as to how to end the war, and I think that Johnson himself (who is political to his fingertips) will take note of the trends. I'd not be surprised if he'd almost outbid Senator Kennedy before the elections in some promise that he will bring the war to an end.

ON DIT — Do you feel that there is a danger that the peace vote may be split and that Johnson could possibly capitalise on this?

— Well, I think that comment, if I may say so, is based on an unawareness of how an American convention elects its representative for the election race. All this back-room manoeuvring goes on; and in a way . . . it becomes preferential voting. It seems to me that McCarthy and Kennedy in the Convention won't cancel each other out, — that McCarthy, at the right moment, will switch all his votes to Kennedy which will then put him in front of Johnson.

ON DIT — So you see America as being quite likely to withdraw its troops, perhaps in a phased manner, following the November elections?

— I'm convinced that America politically has become so divided that victory as a goal has become unacceptable to the people . . . It won't be long before de-escalation is the only alternative, and I think there will be ways found of ending the conflict.

AUSTRALIA

C.P.V. — What about the Australian attitude to all this?

— We said we're all the way with LBJ. We've trotted in after him like little lap dogs and I presume we'll trot out after him if he comes out — or if Kennedy comes out. I think Australia's role in Asia is despicable — we are there for purely self-interest, there is no idealism in why we're there.



C.P.V. — Would you comment on the view that one of the major things which divides doves and hawks is that doves have at least some idea of the racial and colonial undertones of the conflict; and that Australian hawks, in talking of World War II analogies in justifying our involvement, have completely missed these radical undertones, and that this is building up for us untold damage in our future relationships with S.E. Asia?

— An Asian doctor, commenting on the future of the war in Vietnam, asked: "Is life cheap in Asia?" We have already shown at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, that this view of life in Asia as being somehow "cheap" has had wide acceptance among us.

These things have never sunk in to the Liberal party in Australia: they are still white supremacists.

ON DIT — Do you think that civil and social aid moves by Australia and America after a cease fire, will be acceptable to whatever Government supervenes in South Vietnam?

— It would depend on how it's done. Former colonial peoples are very sensitive about aid: It certainly must be aid with no strings attached. It must be aid given with great sensitivity . . . The difficulty of giving is going to be very great — it will have to be almost "giving to them to use in their own way," rather than us staying as good little Peace Ops teams running around and doing everything for them.



ON DIT — Do you think that statements about Vietnam, made by Church leaders may take some of the responsibility off the shoulders of individuals, and do you think there's a risk attached to this?

— No, I don't think so — the statements of Churches are not given in any authoritarian way . . . I think it's the function of the Church to confront the community with a Christian viewpoint . . . and then let people form their own judgement.

AGGRESSION

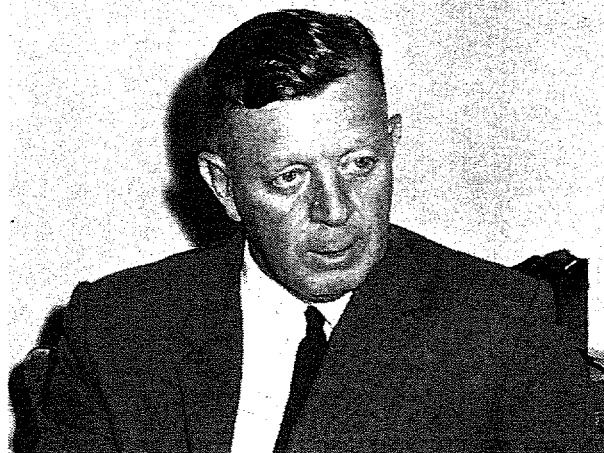
C.P.V. — One of the main arguments of those who support our intervention is that we are in South Vietnam to defend the South against aggression from the North. How would you reply?

— Vietnam in my view is one country. The 17th parallel was after all just a cease-fire line, drawn in 1954 for expedient purposes at the time it was never meant to be a line marking the creation of two countries . . . The 17th parallel has got less reality in fact than our State barriers.

C.P.V. — There are some people who say that, "Vietnam has never been a nation in history and therefore to talk about one Vietnam is itself nonsense."

— Well, I thought in the last 10 years about 60 nations had appeared in the U.N. that were never nations in history. C.P.V. agreed).

C.P.V. — Could you comment on the view that the war has become so bitter and bloody now that even if negotiations occurred and a coalition Government were set up in the South, that likely as not this would break down, that the Government which is at the moment in the North would become the Government of the whole of Vietnam and that there would be reprisals against the people who supported the Americans and the South Vietnamese Government?



EDITORIAL

It is now a fact of University life in Adelaide that over the past three weeks we have seen the formation of a new left group, the Students for Democratic Action (S.D.A.) on our campus claiming to follow in the footsteps of the UK and USA new left movements. During these three short weeks action has certainly been the keyword. Three public protest meetings or marches have occurred, a sit-in at L.C.L. house has taken place and three interesting even if somewhat rhetorical manifestoes under the title "Action" have appeared.

This week has seen a highly successful visit by Premier Don Dunstan to the campus to speak on electoral reform and further such activities by S.D.A. are planned for the future.

In view of the fact that these activities have occurred at such limited notice and in such a short space of time it is perhaps understandable that they have brought some degree of criticism against the S.D.A. Although the majority of such condemnation has been made on a stand of political expediency, some points raised have been valid. In view of this some reflection of the past and consideration of the future of S.D.A. may be fruitful.

The organization has been formed, and has rapidly gained support and acceptance, on the question of electoral reform and majority rule in S.A. — a popular cause if ever there was one. Initially this question appeared to receive the support of the whole of the organization's energies. Gradually, however, hints of a wider sphere of interests have appeared. There is certainly nothing inherently wrong with this tendency but ON DIT believes that in the present context there is much to be gained from limiting the sphere of activity of the organization to the one issue of majority rule. Any broaching of the interests of the organization at present could only derogate from this primary issue and hence be harmful.

A further criticism which S.D.A. may bring upon itself, unless some caution is exercised, is that it is a group of organized professional demonstrators. In a University there is always a group of carefree students, normally referred to as "the rabble," who are prepared to go on a protest march or demonstration no matter whether there be a worthwhile cause or not. Should S.D.A. allow itself to become a rallying post for such groups (it would rapidly lose any standing it might achieve in the community, and rather than influence public opinion in favour of the cause it was supporting would quickly turn public support against the issues it was trying to support) it would become a group of organized demonstrators, the mass of members being available at short notice to provide the inconvenience of a sit-in or demonstration whenever and for whatever reason the leaders should decide. It would be a classic case of the manoeuvres and the manoeuvred. The only difference between such a group and a group of professional demonstrators similar to the ones paid by small political parties to break up political meetings of its opponents, would be the absence of payment.

The above dangers are ever present in organizations such as S.D.A. and if an "extremer than thou" attitude begins to develop and snowball in S.D.A. an amalgamation with SCHIAS will be in order. Let us hope that the promised S.D.A. executive elections will dispel such fears.

ON DIT

Editors — Arwed Turon, Peter Duncan.

Associate Editor — Robert Durbridge.

Sports Editor — Bryan Jenkins.

Review Editor — Chris White.

Business Manager — Andrew Cannon.

Artists — Ross Bateup, Jim Cane, Rick Venus.

Photographer — Warren Jarrett.

Staff — Adrian Wilson, Alan Griffiths, Adrian Hann, Dave Lundberg, Martin Wesley-Smith, Peter Wesley-Smith, Malcolm MacIntosh.

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MALCOLM MACKENZIE

Master of St. Marks College writes for ON DIT on

THE CHURCH & SOCIETY



“ The Church has embraced a complacent pedestrianism which has failed to excite the imagination and conscience of the people.

In Australia the church seems content to identify itself, uncritically with the values of the status quo. ”

Does the Church disturb Society?

In the western world the Church is not offensive. For many years it has enjoyed a soporific existence within an official climate of religious liberty and tolerance. It has realized so complete an identification with the prevailing social structures that from being the salt of society it has become an ingredient.

An American sociologist, Peter Berger, in his book "The Noise of Solemn Assemblies" has described the American Church as the sanctification of the American way of life. The American Church has allowed the state to domesticate it into a reservation for people with religious needs. The Canadian Church is described by Pierre Berton in "The Comfortable Pew" in similar terms. He sees the Church as having abdicated from the position of spiritual leadership in the community and instead embraced a complacent pedestrianism which has failed to excite the imagination and consciences of people. Berton scorns the jingoism of the Church during the two world wars; the present day evasiveness of the Church about the morality of war, and more particularly nuclear war; the acceptance of segregation with the rest of society; and the refusal of the Church to bring Christian morality into the business world.

In England the Church has sanctified the social middle class cultural ethos of England and in so doing has inhibited any possible challenge to that ethos. In South Africa a considerable section of the Church is offensive and disturbing to the government because it is challenging the false doctrine of apartheid. But in Australia the Church seems content to quietly continue its life as it thinks fit and identify itself uncritically, with the values of the status quo.

Such identification is not the way of the Church of God. The Church should have as its primary vocation the confrontation of the world with the values, not of the middle-class western society, not of the Establishment, not of the status quo, but with the judgment of God challenging, not accepting, the values of the world, being an offence and a divine disturbance to the complacencies of government, of class and of power. Unfortunately, Christians often take refuge behind the fact that on the great issues of the world the Church cannot be expected to speak with one voice and so maintain a silence which is usually interpreted by others as a desire not to offend authority. If the Church is to be engaged in the purposeful and persistent permeation of the Word in the world it should believe that it will not be left by God halting between different opinions in relation to the most important issues of the day, but that it will be able to speak as assuredly and disturbingly to the world as did the Hebrew prophets, as did Jesus Christ, as did St. Paul.

Does Society disturb the Church?

Paul Tillich spoke of Christ as freeing us from the yoke of religion. Over the past ten years there has been much talk of "religionless Christianity", which at first sight seems not to make much sense, but which, when investigated, means that time and time again in history the official exponents of religion have been concerned with doctrinal laws, moral laws, prohibitions, ritual observances, demands for a moral control, unlimited self-perfection. Much of this has become a yoke, as the Jewish law becomes a yoke, a yoke from which Christ, with his infinite understanding of each person and their capacities, his realism, his power of transforming life by personal relationships rather than law and code has set us free. The Church, however, has often seemed to discover new yokes of religion and is hated and ignored, and God is hated and ignored because God is also thought to be "religious". He is thought to be responsible for the laws of the Church, and the impossible attempt to keep these laws becomes as much death for the man of 1968 as it did for St. Paul labouring under the yoke of Jewish law. Often the atheist is speaking with the voice of the prophet, often rightly disturbing the Church when he angrily repudiates the yoke of religion and mistakenly thinks he is repudiating the voice of God. The ones who blaspheme against God and deliberately transgress his laws are not the real enemies of religion but rather those of feeble conventionality who feel that they can live comfortably without either God or his laws. Those who speak against God are frequently those who are trying to escape not from the laws of God but from the laws of a Church of feeble conventionality which only feels safe when it has tied everyone down to certain codes, certain observances, certain moral prohibitions which must be obeyed if the Church is not to be disturbed.

When the world rejects what goes on in the Church, when the world refuses to obey the moral prohibitions of the Church, the Church should not necessarily angrily denounce them, but examine itself to see whether what is being rejected is itself a yoke which should be rejected.

It may be the anger and the dissatisfaction of the world which will lead the Church to a new and searching examination of its life. If the Church heeds the world it will be disturbed by the world and that disturbance may lead to the truth, and the truth is always the way of God.



CHRIST-CHILD

Through the open church doors
into the holy of holies,
down the marble aisle,
into the pew of pride,
the family sits, stands, kneels,
the ceremony begins,
the child fidgets,
a parental hand
in holy meditation
strikes out,
a whimper,
a threat,
silence.
All rise, surge forward
for the bread of love,
the parents rise, go forward,
kneel and wait.
Parental name on lips
the child goes forward,
a one-arm drag to the pew,
a resounding slap,
a whimper,
a threat,
silence.
Ite, missa est;
out of the pew of pride,
up the marble aisle,
out of the holy of holies,
through the open church doors,
the family stands, talks;
god, my son,
is god.
Silence.

RICK MOORE



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SOME POEMS...

NOW

Darkness within without;
frail lights blink
chimeras wink
spasmodically;
I, blind,
my face and mind
alight with occasional memory
remember the finding, but never find.

If, desperate, I search,
lurch
through a shifting mind-marsh
of sliding visions to reach harsh
reality
but only really fling myself at soft elisions
of past and future impressions
that swathe me, bathe me,
vaguely,
I shall sear this heart that will not feel
let bitter, pure pain reel
through my blood.
Halt!
Halt the flood!
Halt it! I say,
Sieve the day!
Pain . . .
Live again! . . . no? . . . never again?
and sunk to the last refrain?

Then kill me,
and let me live death.

John Horne

FOUR POETICS

I
Strange,
the way your eyes melt bluey
and dissolve into mine,
into iceblue crystals
tingling in my blood.

II
Darling I have drunk your soft body
like an oyster from its shell
I have danced in the flowers of your silence
smelt the sunlight in your hair.

III
Please,
my creature of sunlight,
do not let my darkness
frighten you.

IV
claret/blood of rusted vines
stains my mind
(seeking an escape from emptiness
my glass is drained)
ya are not heo,
and now at last my sorrow forgets you.

R. J. O. Tipping.
(Reprinted from Mok No. 1)

(A BITE OF OLIVE BEFORE EACH IMBIBITION)

Sun reflected from
White pavement,
Empty street at noon.

A chord played once
Remains forever
Sleeping lightly
In the corners of the room.

Sitting at the curb
I watch them go by,
So many lighted yesterdays.

Reverberation
Around a courtyard.
Warmth of a summer sun.

A burnt out match —
Goodbyes to friends
In early morning rain.

Hand gloved in shadows
Vibrating brightness
Of a dusty afternoon.

A dream of childhood
Taken from the dusty shelf,
Polished and returned.

Jill Matthews.
(Reprinted from 'Mok' No. 1)

...AND A REVIEW

A HUMBLE DEATH

a humble death captures the innate heart,
its mind tumbling sincere,
dragging the blind feet of forget,

(perfect solace
absolute of nothing
let your doves ruin me on the pinnacles
surrounding an ant swallowed by being

i give you all
the stars and planets of time
let them in the axis between will and mind
turn against the wind and make me mine)

trodden, trodden underfoot;
with a permanence epic
in its portrayal of the sun.

C. B. A. Timm's.
(Reprinted from Mok No. 1.)

"MOK" is "a magazine for unreal people, a reality for those of us who are still alive," the logical deduction being that Mok must hold some reality for you before you can consider yourself 'alive.'

But the inference, at any rate, is clear, that the truth perceived by the poet is taken and transformed through the creative process into the living reality of a work of art, expressing life while being quite independent of it. The poem must also communicate, both to be a work of art, and to live up to Mok's own avowed purpose. The expression of life must become a reality for the sensitive reader as much as for the poet, and while a noble aim, it was only attained with uneven success in Mok No. 1.

The poems which best expressed and communicated a reality were those simplest ones confining themselves to capturing a feeling. All the poets are undoubtedly intelligent, and have quite sufficient awareness to understand the most intricate and subtle shades of reality within and about themselves. But a poem imposes a pattern on life so that such shades of reality assume a dimension in their relation to life precisely be-

cause that pattern, the technical process of creating a poem, abstracts the reality and expresses it in terms of aesthetic beauty. The more complicated is the reality, the more skill and control is needed to create the aesthetic quality expressing it, and hence the more experienced the writer must be in the craft of poetry. Poems such as Richard Tipping's "Four Poetics", Jill Matthews' "a bite of olive before each imbibition" and Coral Williams' "a relationship teeters on the tightwire of nothingness" succeed because the realities are simple feelings requiring minimum poetic form to be recreated as poetry. The fact that there are no rhymes, or regular metres is no inhibition, for the free style admirably supports the lyrical qualities of the lines without ever snapping under an intolerable intellectual weight.

As soon as a more complicated reality is expressed in a similarly free style, however, the poems falter. The metre and rhyme of conventional poetic forms, if they are well used, provide the aesthetic quality of the poem, which communicates the reality. Poets such as T. S. Eliot only adopt free verse, with few rhyme schemes and

erratic, highly individual metre, after they have mastered conventional forms. After all, the words alone must create all the aesthetic effect, the means of communication, if metre and rhyme are spurned, and for them to do this the poet's control of language and his awareness of its natural rhythms must be highly developed and practised.

With too many of the poems in Mok, the words alone have to put more elaborate realities into poetic existence — a task beyond the present capabilities of the writers. "The eye and the Victory of Sewing Needle" of Aleks Danko, Ian Page's "Applied Microcosm" and even Richard Tipping's "Mother (a modern fable)" all tend to be clumsy and turn in on themselves, slightly pretentious veillities. The poet may know what he is writing, but the reader can only hazard an unprecise guess.

As a whole, however, Mok's existence is encouraging and its contents stimulating. The faults are not so much in the poetic inspiration itself as in the simple, technical problems of expressing it. And even the fact that one criticises doesn't mean one ceases to enjoy.



by BUERG

THE BIBLE

...In The Beginning

Forum, North Adelaide
Long Season

158 minutes in colour and wide-screen, with Adam and Eve, Noah and the boys, Abraham's crowd, and a touch of Sodom and Gomorrah in between. Stylised and highly planned, with E.U. appeal.

STYLISH

My own view is that much money and effort (5 years in the making) has been wasted on this film. The epic subject is approached as a story of events rather than of characters: a capitulation to the difficulty that there are in fact several self-contained stories. In other words, the characters must necessarily drop out of the film as their story ends, but this element has been accentuated by deliberately underplaying the individuality of everyone except perhaps Abraham (George Scott) and Sarah (Ava Gardner). For instance, the Eden tempting scene: Eve mysteriously drawn to "the" tree and taking the fruit, with uncanny music lending mystic significance to the event, passive participation to the character. Similarly, the slaying of Abel, the ostracising of

Noah, the destruction of Sodom — all are presented in stylised, simplistic form, much as in the Bible itself. Misguided sense of realism!

IMPERSONAL

In fact, epic events gain significance only through the involvement of people (God's wrath is gutless without its carnage) and one cannot get this involvement without a development of each character as something more than the next one — that-hears-God's-voice. The story is already coldly chronicled in the Bible; why make the film merely a screen documentation? Here was a remarkable opportunity to bring the thing to life, wasted by doing it to its colourful and impersonal death. So we have the remarkable spectacle of the most compelling of modern media, lavished with enormous resources, being dictated to by the style of 2,000 years ago!

EVE

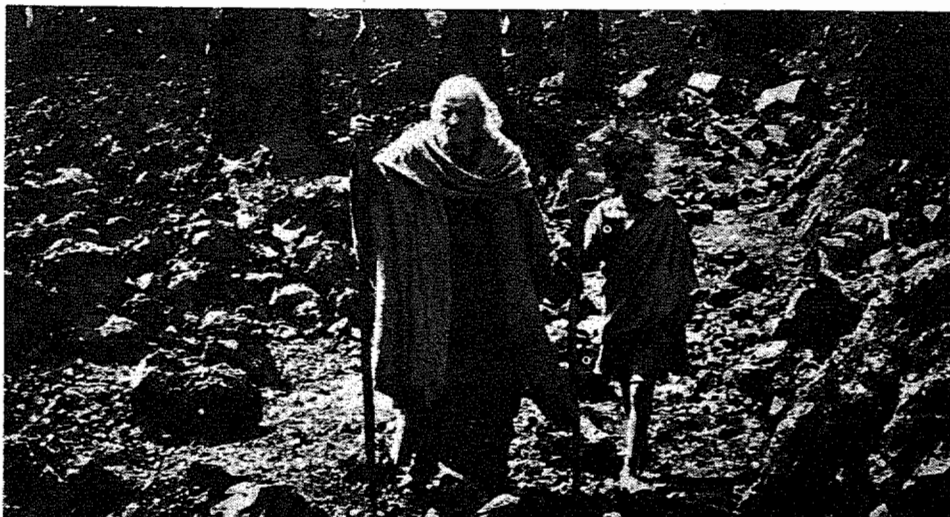
The scale of the thing is vast. Creation photography (Ernst Haas) was done all over the world. Storms are

devastating (they must have had a lightning machine) and the nothingness of the pre-creation is portrayed by a no-sound opening. The Ark is almost realistic and has genuine lions, tigers, elephants, while the scenes are shot in Italy, Sardinia, Sicily and the Sahara—with volcanoes Etna and Vesuvius getting on the screen. On the other hand, there was an unimaginative-

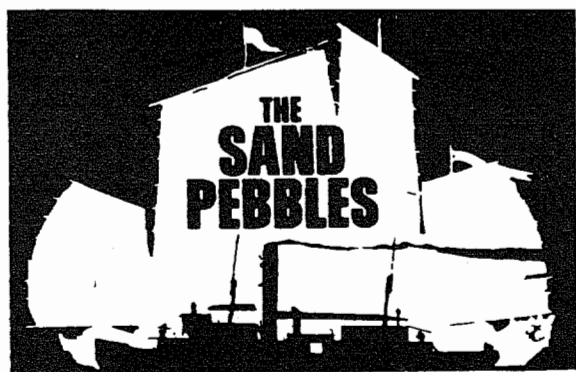
ness about Adam's appearance from a mound of clay, and Eve (Illa Bergryd) must have felt queer with a long strand of hair glued accurately over each antedeluvian nipple. With all the spectacle and impersonality, the beauty of the Abraham-Sarah lovemaking scene was half lost in incongruity.

As I didn't see "The Greatest Story Ever Told", I can

hardly delight your mind with a suitable comparison. One can only point out that there would be more guts and entertainment in a simple little home-made black and white movie on a subject groovy to people, than can be found in this extravagant epic with its emphasis on God's voice and mystic events. Which perhaps is to say that God should not be sold for silver in the Forum.



George C. Scott as Abraham, Alberto Lucantoni as Isaac



By P. WESTHORPE



"THE SAND PEBBLES" (now showing Paris Theatre) is centred around Engineer Holman (Steve McQueen) on board USS San Pablo, a gunship sailing the backwaters of China during 1926 when Chiang Kai Chek and the Bolsheviks both struggled to free the sleeping giant from the "treaty powers". As could be expected on the wide screen, the film opens with a spectacular aerial shot of bustling oriental crowds, but the story is slow to get off the ground. Holman travels upriver to the gunboat with a party of missionaries, including captivating teacher Shirley Eckert (Candice Bergen of 'The Group' fame). With Shirley being shy, Holman being carefully taciturn, and the passengers squabbling over the Chinese character the sequence becomes too stilted, leaving one with an urge to give the show a good kick to help it along!

JONAH

But once the romantic thread is thoroughly introduced and Holman has greeted his only true love 'Hullo, engine, I'm Jake Holman', the atmosphere lifts: as the San Pablo gets moving so does the story. Holman is immediately stamped as rebellious of authority, caring only for his engine and how it runs. After a series of dramatic incidents he is branded a Jonah and subjected to a certain amount of persecution from the Sand Pebbles (i.e., San Pablo crew). When the gunboat patrols near an American-sponsored mission he is re-united with Shirley and becomes involved in the tender but turbulent love affair between another crewman, Frenchy (Richard Attenborough) and a Chinese girl (Marayat Andriane).

After an all-winter siege by sampans, the San Pablo steams up river, fighting through a river blockade, to rescue the missionaries — yes, and

Shirley! The point finale is predictable if you're a cynic, but it's well done.

FIRST RATE

The 'Sand Pebbles' is a far cry from Producer Robert Wise's previous efforts (West Side Story and Sound of Music), but it is tackled with his characteristic attention to detail to become another first rate film. Camera work is, of course, excellent, with some truly beautiful river and hill scenes, although the editing could have been more polished in places. The music, too, was good. Jerry Goldsmith mostly avoided the American heroic movie themes and his work only once intruded into, rather than added to, the atmosphere of the moment. One occasion raised a laugh. As the San Pablo steams towards the blockade, the Captain cries 'Raise the battle flag,' and as said flag waves bravely in the breeze (music swelling) all hands turn from their guns to gaze briefly over their collective shoulders at it.

MEMORABLE

Wise has gone to great pains to achieve a realistic effect in his film, and has succeeded admirably. San Pablo's engine is genuine, the usual quota of six months on-loction filming was done, and so on . . . but some things will stick in the mind for a long time: an old coolie crushed by an engine connecting rod; realism of battle wounds; Holman killing a student by axing him in the stomach; and an engine-room coolie being hung by his hands and having his flesh sliced to ribbons by an angry Chinese mob.

"The Sand Pebbles" is good. It has action, drama, eye-filling spectacle, and most important, a solid underpinning of thought to give substance to the rest.

THE DIRTY DOZEN

By Michael Cowling

"The Dirty Dozen" or "Thor- oughly Modern World War II" is a color, wide-screen account of how the Yanks started re-constructing the last world war so that they could win it singlehanded and then believe in their own myth. "The Dirty Dozen" is the perennial war film, almost completely devoid of any factual detail, but crammed full of violence, heroism and glory ad nause- am.

In these days when it is possible to see TV newsreels of the war in Vietnam "The Dirty Dozen" becomes a fantasy — fancy carrying out manoeuvres in England and not seeing a single English- man, or being able to success- fully capture a French chat- eau of no military importance except that it's crammed full of German officers with only nominal security from the Gestapo.

An out-of-favor US Army major (Lee Marvin) is given the chance of atoning for his wicked ways by training a team of condemned men as a fighting machine. Numbering a dozen, each man is either sentenced to death or to long- term imprisonment. The major immediately embarks on an unusual training program in which the men above all else, learn to work as a team.

In fact, they learn to co-oper- ate and to co-ordinate so well that when a rival major brings his troops in to discipl- ine the "dirty dozen" they disarm and take these troops to task very efficiently.

The major treats his dozen pscopaths, as the army psc- ologist categorises them, to a wild party, for which he ships in a truck-load of wo- men. Later he provides a sumptuous dinner as an inc- entive to learn each step of the mission perfectly. The dozen again show their prowess, presumably a result of their criminal backgrounds, in military training manoeuvres when they succeed in captu- ring the headquarters of the opposition, complete with "enemy" major.

Finally, the dozen make their way to France and their objective, a luxurious French chateau being used by the Germans as a watering place for senior officers. After a number of hitches, the dozen gain entrance to the chateau; lock all the big brass up in the air-raid shelter which they proceed to blow up. Needless to say, the German guards take offence to this, so that slowly but surely German sni- pers pick each of the dozen off until, although successful in their mission, the "dirty dozen" retreats, reduced in number to about three.

The film has a number of obvious faults, perhaps the worst of which is that it is unrealistic. Certainly, there is a large measure of comrade- ship between troops but sure- ly it's impossible for one ma- jor to "occupy" another ma- jor's (of the same military force) camp, especially when it's against higher authority and, into the bargain, to not be reprimanded. And I know for certain that even contem- porary American weapons need reloading at some stage or other. The film presents an irresponsible childish view of war, of how it's good fun to cheek authority, of how the heroes can achieve the seem- ingly impossible, and of how the enemy, although tough and brutal, are a bunch of crass idiots.

Lee Marvin's performance as the major is in itself good, as are all the other carica- tures — hardly characterisa- tions since neither the plot nor producer Kenneth Hyman demanded them. The photo- graphy is reasonable without being outstanding, whereas the effects are quite impres- sive. The film falls down be- cause of the naive portrayal of war, a fault for which the production team, and in par- ticular Hyman, are responsi- ble. Pity, but it's not a bad fantasy.



Munch Between Scenes

"WHAT SHALL WE TELL CAROLINE?" A.M.P. Theatre, 1.10 p.m.

The SA division of the Arts Council of Australia opened the first of its lunchtime theatre presentations last week with a Theatre 62 production of John Mortimer's new play "What Shall We Tell Caroline?"

Producer John Edmund, believes that the aim of a lunch- time theatre should be to provide fresh light entertain- ment for all of Adelaide's hard working office clerks and weary lunch-time shoppers. At the present time the policy seems to be to steer away from the type of very good challenging productions that appear at Theatre 62 during the year. For example, **Poor Bitos** and **The Anniversary** would not be considered the right sort of theatre to be presented. It is to be hoped that this policy does not result in low standard situation comedies with very little theatre merit but which may of course, be successful at the box office.

John Edmund's production succeeds quite well in fulfill- ing the aims of some enjoy- able, relaxing entertainment. **What Shall We Tell Caroline?** is a comedy of the "Don't look now, John, but I think she's leaving home" type. Harry Lawrence plays Arthur London, the headmaster of a boys' boarding school. His revealing and subtle hints of a deceptive depth of charac- ter are the major feature of the second scene. Michael Long, as Tony Peters, the ageing and obvious "Romeo", shows flashes of quite bril- liant versatility throughout the play. Arthur's wife, played by Marion Heathfield, is of course the friend-and-compani- on type for Tony. Although the action (such as it is) re- volves around her, she reveals very little of her own charac- ter, save in a pleasant one- sided conversation with her daughter (played by June Hef- eran).

PLEASANT

Both scenes are rather slow in starting, although the pro- duction brings out the best of some amusing situations with some very witty lines.

The development of the plot is at times unexpected and refreshing, but like so many of these situation comedies is at times a little forced. Never- theless, this play seems to have achieved its purpose of presenting a pleasant lunch time break. It certainly does deserve more response from the sparse audiences that it has been receiving. Univer- sity students aren't of course, flocking to it. There seems to be plenty of student activity on campus, but if you're tired of student politicians stirring amid your refectory sausages, you may like to wander down to see some of the shows to be presented during the rest of the year. **What Shall We Tell Caroline?** continues until Friday, 5th. Beginning on April 8th will be the Intimate Opera Group's **Three's Com- pany**, by Anthony Hopkins. Other groups invited to take part in the year's programme are the Bunyip Children's The- atre (perhaps Uni. students can give this a miss, although the office clerks will probably love it), the Australian Dance Theatre, the SA Theatre Com- pany, and The Players.

HIGH STANDARD

Perhaps a few more words need be said. Every serious theatregoer in Adelaide freely acknowledges that official drama failed to impress at this last Festival. Enlightened action needs to make drama live again. People will be anxiously looking towards the SA Division of the Arts Coun- cil of Australia to do just this. Perhaps daily lunch time theatre is not the ideal place for this to occur. The aim of pro- viding refreshing entertain- ment may be the best possi- ble, especially with the type of audiences in mind. In this sphere there is, of course, still a standard to keep. But then again, there could be a much higher, more exciting and more demanding standard that could be given with the proper sort of official policy — a standard of theatre that would attract the crowds even at lunch time because it is the best in Adelaide. Re- freshing light entertainment will always be safe and ade- quate. Some day we may see more, but until then every- one will continue to munch between the scenes.

ACCIDENT

By CHRIS W.

The stars of the best films today tend not to be the ac- tors and actresses but rather the producers and directors. **BLOW UP** and **A MAN AND A WOMAN** are two recent ex- amples. A similar feeling is experienced with the film **ACCIDENT** now showing at The Village Cinema. Here the real stars are Joseph Losey, the producer and Harold Pinter, who wrote the screen- play. Brilliant and stunning describe this very good film which won a Cannes Film Festi- val Grand Jury Award and is billed as the best British film in ten years. It is a film that I feel will attract particularly lecturers and intelligent stu- dents at the University rather than the general public. It certainly had a great deal of appeal for this reviewer.

PINTER

To describe the story briefly would result in an unimpre- sive, seemingly typical, series of adult affairs. The partic- ular brilliance of this film is its overall presentation with Losey and Pinter combining excellently. This reviewer has a particular love for the famous British playwright Harold Pinter and it was his screen- play that impressed enorm- ously. If you know or have seen a Pinter play and liked it, you will thoroughly enjoy **ACCIDENT**. It has all the Pinter characteristics.

This film just shows a slice out of life. There doesn't seem to be any beginnings, middles and endings. The in- visible scars of course, are left.

There is an incredible mag- netism brought about by typi- cal Pinter mystification, the overwhelming dominance of sex with the female apparent- ly winning and the occasion- al black humour that jolts the audience.

The film doesn't seem to have that "made in England" characteristic yet the lan- guage of "real" English people is prominent. In a Pinter play his language produces the magic. The repetitions, the half-draft misinterpretations of meaning, the half-cocked proud logic of the uncertain — the language of people who use words as clumsy tools, and that means most of us. But here it is the camera work with Joseph Losey in control that takes over suc- cessfully the Pinter mean- ings and situations.

It seems a very poor cri- ticism of Joseph Losey's pro- duction to say that it was slow. In fact it was this aspect, along with the long pauses, the sparse dialogue, the long camera shots of the characters and their sur- roundings that made the film so impressive because all the time the audience is kept on edge and in suspense. The only criticism at this point is the over emphasis on the colour of all the scenes throughout the film. It seem- ed to be too much of a contrast with the dark, seri- ous, human undertones evi- dent. The film may have been more effective in black and white.

The characters in the film are all excellently portrayed. Stanley Baker is particularly impressive as the other tutor involved with, in and around the incredibly attractive, in- triguing Austrian undergraduate, played by the young Jacqueline Sassard. Dirk Bogarde, the philosophy tutor seems to be getting better and better in each film he makes (much more so than in **Darling**). These two actors will probably take more awards for film acting in **Accident**. Vivien Merchant was just right for her role

(very much the same as in **Alfie**) and Michael York as the rich university under- graduate who is killed late at night in a car crash out- side the home of his tutor in philosophy, seems to be as- sured of continuing success in films. Once again how- ever, it must be said that the real stars of the film were Joseph Losey and Harold Pinter.

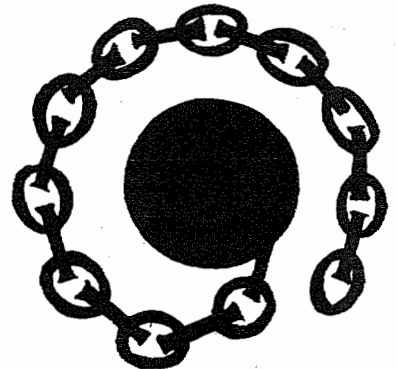
DARKNESS

Most of the dramatic scenes will be vividly remembered — the lazy hot summer after- noon spent together with ten- sions building as the wine flows, the conversations, ar- guments, consolations, and shocks experienced with preg- nant wives, ex-mistresses and mysterious young lovers, the growing antagonism among all the characters, the tradi- tional game of indoor Rugby, the emotional sufferings after the accident, the ironies and the final invisible scars. It is very much a film about life today. It has been said that the meaningfulness of a Pin- ter play is not in its con- clusion but in its journey — each pause is a halt on the way to darkness. This can be applied to the film **Acci- dent**. Yes, I recommend that you see it.



Dirk Bogarde and Jacqueline Sassard in the stunning aftermath of the "ACCIDENT."

Ball And Chain



The Ball and Chain Coffee Lounge is a progressive inno- vation on campus, designed to make Friday night scintillat- ing. It serves delicious coffee and cakes at near cost price, and specializes in pancakes flooded with honey or jam. The most exciting item on the menu is pop-corn a la how- ever you like it.

Apart from A1 jazz and folk record selection, the Ball and Chain will bring each week for your entertainment, bril- liant, well-known and well- loved classical guitarists, folk singers and even a magnificent floor show will be staged.

Further the proprietors of this establishment intend to invite wildly, controversial personalities to come on Fri- day evenings. They will stim-

ulate the patrons, who are interested, and provoke lively rat-bag discussions on various topics.

Obviously, then, the Ball and Chain offers entertain- ment on a broad and varied scale to encourage you to re- lax between maniacal contor- tionist tricks at the Disco, or to digest its food and enter- tainment after having to di- gest books in the library. If you're interested in a bloody good time, under the united atmosphere of flickering candles, the George Murray Common Room is redecorated and thus transformed on Fri- day nights, 8.30 p.m.- 12 mid- night into the Ball and Chain.

The vast takings from this modest enterprise go to Abschol.

ON DIT

Friday, April 5, 1968

Page 13

CLIMBING



Thunder! Yes, it has happened again; the victorious cry of the Mountain Club has echoed from peak to peak throughout the length and breadth of Tasmania. During the summer vac. members arranged three separate trips, each one meeting with the unexpected, but in great mountaineering fashion, each returned alive and well.

The first party to set out included two tigers (brave rock climbers!) who aimed to climb the face of Frenchman's Gap. The party made its way into the base of this magnificent peak, but alas, so did the dreaded Tasmanian weather — with its rain, hail and snow. They were forced to lay up in a little slab hut for three days and wait, but unfortunately the bad weather made climbing impossible so they were forced to make back out again.

The Cradle Mt. — Lake St. Clair National Park, was knocked off in about 10 days along with its numerous 5000 ft. peaks. This time the weather was superb, but a broken ankle half way up Cradle Mt. called for some quick thinking on the part of the leader, Michael Ashton. A stretcher party was soon organised and the victim carried down the mountain to civilisation.

After this trip, various members met in Hobart in preparation for the big assault on the most rugged and inaccessible area of Tasmania, the South-West, and its fabled Federation Peak. While waiting for the weather

to break so food could be dropped in by air, several enthusiastic individuals found some climbing gear and proceeded to put up some climbs on the rock faces of Mt. Wellington, overlooking Hobart, another tried his hand at canoeing on the Upper Derwent, while Dr. Harvey Cohen lit his trog lamp and went underground in Exit Cave for several days.

The first few days of walking in the S-W was through forest and then across leech-infested button grass plains. Gradually the Eastern Arthur Range, with its jagged peaks and vertical cliff faces came into view. Then away at the southern end of this range we saw the great single rock of Federation Peak looming hundreds of feet above the ranges. Slowly we picked our way through the scoparia and scree slopes, but once again in rolled the Westerlies with the inevitable snow, sleet and fog, forcing the party to pitch tents and "sit it out." For three days we lay in our tents waiting for the weather to break, but, alas, the down-hearted group were forced to pick their way back down the ranges with "old Fedder" sneering that he had defied yet another attempt on his summit.

But we certainly are not demoralised. It is the same story for the mountaineer each time. He loves to pit his mind and body against the challenges of the bush, or simply be filled with happiness when sitting on a mountain top at sundown. He is the man who always says, "I'll be back."

Medical Undergraduates!

There are unrivalled professional career opportunities as Medical Officers in the modern

 **Navy**  **Army**
and  **Air Force**

with all the benefits of Commissioned Rank, generous pay and allowances, and study costs paid.

If you are accepted to complete your degree studies in the Undergraduate scheme, you will have your University tuition and examination fees paid, all necessary text books provided, meals and accommodation provided — or receive an allowance to cover them. You will receive free medical and dental attention and hospitalisation. A generous salary will be paid while you are studying, plus a clothing maintenance allowance and, if applicable, a marriage allowance.

Upon graduation you are guaranteed a professional appointment with status, appropriate salary and retirement benefits.

The life of a Medical Officer in the Navy, Army or Air Force, is a rewarding one, with opportunities for travel,

diversity of experience, advanced specialised training and promotion. There is plenty of sport and recreation, Officers' Mess life, social activity and wonderful friendships to be made.

If you are over 18, and have successfully completed the first three or more years of your medical course, you are eligible for acceptance under the **Undergraduate Scheme**. Applicants must be Australian Citizens or British Subjects ordinarily resident in Australia.

Full details and conditions for acceptance are available to you now. Write to Services Career Officers at: Recruiting House, 125-127 Pirie St., Adelaide, telephone 23 2891.

WEIGHTLIFTING

There are three types of people who use weights: weight lifters, weight trainers, body builders. This differentiation is seldom realised by many people.

Competitive weight lifting consists of contestants attempting to out-lift one another according to certain rules. A contest consists of three lifts: the press, the snatch and the clear and jerk; and scoring is in terms of the total weight in these three lifts. Body size is taken into account by grouping the lifters into seven classes based on weight. It takes a maximum of courage, concentration, agility and strength to be a successful lifter.

Why do people take up weight lifting? For the same reasons as they do other sports. Competitive weight lifting gives you that wonderful feeling of being in shape, an outlet for your competitive drive, and the mental satisfaction that you are doing something creative.

Weight training on the other hand, is the practice of exercising systematically with weights for the purpose of benefiting from the exercise. Weight trainees "work-out" regularly in accordance with a planned routine, having as their objective, conditioning for athletic competition, overall body conditioning and development, maintenance of physical fitness and, or the rehabilitation of certain muscles and body parts.

The Greeks considered a strong and beautiful frame as important as a good mind. "To be healthy", said one famous Greek poet, "is the best thing for man; the next best thing is to be beautiful."

CAR CLUB

SUNDAY, 10th

The photos were taken at the Uni-Car Club's circuit spring at Mallala, March 10, 1968. Mel Halliday wasn't the only entrant to vanish rapidly backwards into the wilderness; in fact, these embarrassing exits seemed the order of the day.

An odd technical point was raised when a bod from the Triumph Sports Owners Association, the co-organising club, came out of "Clubhouse" sideways and tripped the electronic timing gear half way down pit straight while travelling backwards. Is this quite legit? "Nay" saith the CAMS steward, but since the lap time was no world beater as a result of several we accepted it anyway. That car, to other aberrations on the same lap to pinch a phrase, was taking distinctly odd lines down the straights, never mind the corners.

A detailed description of the event would be deadly boring. Suffice to say that there were 30 entrants, a right healthy number, and that Mallala was as fly-infested, dusty, and generally unpleasant as ever. Talk of ploughing even more thousands into the circuit is ridiculous. Mallala is as useless as the proverbial "mamillary glands" on a prize steer.

However, once the dust and local fauna were extracted, the atmosphere was convivial enough.

It is only to be lamented that more freshers did not join in the fun, which was after all staged for their benefit. The car club's aim is to provide motor sport for the impecunious student. We have always insisted that any car is acceptable at our events, provided it is safe. So don't be embarrassed, children. We would rather see you "driving in a manner dangerous" on a race track where there is nothing to clobber when you overlook it, except the club's officials, and where ambulances and fire fighting equipment are on hand.

Take heart, one of the most spectacular performers on Sunday was a bedraggled old Peugeot which I would not have traded my best bedsocks for.

Class winners were as follows:

TOURING CARS — under 1300: D. Cunday, Morris Cooper "S", 1:41:0; 1300-2000: D. Ring, Anglia GT, 1:47:9; over 2000, N. Halliday, Customline, 1:40:8.

SPORTS CARS — under 1500: R. Brandwood, Elfin, 1:41:3; over 1500: D. Mayers, Kolie, 1:37:0.

Fastest time of the day — Mayers, 1:37:0.

A more detailed account of the event may be found in the Club Magazine this month.

Body building is a term applied to weight training undertaken solely for the purpose of improving the physique. The considerable interest in this aspect is such that contests are held to determine the best physical development.

There are idealistic types who practice body building to emulate the Greeks and their pursuit of physical perfection. Then there are those who train because of a Narcissus complex and their vanity has led body builders as a group to be ridiculed.

In this era of television, cars, escalators, spectator sports, the role of physical exercise has become increasingly important. The functional efficiency of the human organism depends upon many factors including diet, rest, emotional adjustment etc. but one of the most important factors and one so frequently neglected by otherwise intelligent persons is exercise. Exercise is fundamental to human efficiency, for man's body unlike other machines, increases in efficiency with use and deteriorates with disuse.

Weight training is an ideal activity. Vigour and intensity can be adjusted to the age, sex and physical condition of the participant, and it ensures that all parts of the body are exercised.

The gymnasium is located at McKinnon Parade, North Adelaide, and the one dollar membership fee is what some outside gymnasiums charge for one workout. Come along; exercise and die healthy!

GOING!



GOING!



GONE!

to the gent with the shaking knees and stained underwear.



SPORTS ASSOCIATION

The Executive of the Sports Association and its amalgamated clubs, extend a welcome to all members of the University and sincerely hope that the clubs and facilities available will help them to enjoy to the full their membership of the University Union, whether they be Staff, Graduates or Undergraduates.

What is the Sports Association?

This Association, formed in 1897, by the amalgamation of the Boat, Lacrosse and Lawn Tennis Clubs, with the objective of furthering the interests of amateur sport and of University life in general, the development, care and maintenance of playing fields, is today an organisation offering a wide range of sports. Thirty-four clubs, for both men and women, ranging alphabetically from Athletics to Yachting. Four ovals covering an area of 60 acres, complete with well equipped change rooms and a further 46 acres for development over the next few years.

Who Controls the Sports Association?

Control of the Association is vested in the General Committee comprised of the secretaries of each amalgamated sports club, two representatives from the University, one from each of the Colleges, the Department of Physical Education, and the S.R.C., A President, Deputy President, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Assistant Secretary are elected annually at the Annual General Meeting normally held early in April.

From these members various special committees are elected: Grounds

and Finance, Award of Blues, Permit and Discipline, and Waite Grounds, which carry out the detailed work of the Association and present reports for the consideration of the General Committee. The General Secretary, a permanent executive officer of the Association carries out the day to day work, controls the groundstaff and administers the secretary's work from his office in the Union Buildings.

How Does the Association Finance its Activities?

The University provides an annual budget to maintain the ovals, and pay groundsmen's wages, this year amounting to \$29,500.

The Union, from statutory fees, provides again an annual budget, money to subsidise the activities of its clubs, Inter-Varsity and the travelling expenses of teams visiting other Universities and tours of New Zealand. Out of this money it also purchases sporting equipment ranging from table tennis balls to racing Eights and Sharpie Yachts. This year's budget amounts to \$38,000.

From time to time considerable additional funds have been obtained through the Australian Universities Commission to augment monies from both the University and the Union for capital development of the grounds and buildings.

The Association has currently submitted to the Australian Universities Commission a request for \$55,000 to help provide amongst other things for the building of the proposed Squash Courts Centre and the de-

velopment of another 46 acres of playing fields in the West Beach area.

Why Should You Play Sport for University?

For undergraduates who are interested in playing sport, playing with a University club will enable them to mix with students whose academic interests differ from their own. The convivial association with their fellow students will help to broaden their outlook and better fit them for life in the community at large. There are obviously many other reasons why the undergraduate should take up a sport. One in particular is to help him or her to keep physically fit. It is now recognised that students who take no part in any sporting activity often suffer emotional or nervous strain, particularly at extra time.

How Do You Join the Sports Association?

All undergraduate members of the University Union who have paid the full statutory fee of \$45 per annum are entitled to any and all the benefits of the Association. All they need to do is to call into the General Sec-

retary's office and he will introduce them to the Hon. Secretary of the sports clubs of their choice.

Graduate and Staff members of the University Union may join any of the Association's clubs on payment of the \$6 annual fee to the University Union.

Part-time students and others whose Union fees are normally levied at concession rates are not eligible for the benefits of the Sports Association except on payment of the full statutory fee to the University Union.

Active membership today is close to 4,000.

Any Other Questions

The General Secretary and Club Officials are always glad to help members, active and potential, and to answer questions. All you have to do is come in the office and ask. The first move to joining a club is up to you, the member.

HSS/April, '68.

The 1968 Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday, 18th April, at 1.10 p.m. in the Lady Symon Library.

ROWING

The Adelaide University Boat Club, experiencing its most outstanding season in senior rowing on record, made history on March 2 when it won the Grand Challenge Cup at the Henley-on-Yarra regatta in Melbourne. This race is considered to be the top Club race in Australia and many crews which compete are studied with Olympic oarsmen. This year the three crews which competed for the coveted trophy were Mercantile Rowing Club, Banks Rowing Club, and Adelaide University Boat Club. There were six Olympic oarsmen in the Mercantile crew alone, and a large number in the Banks crew. The race, rowed over the 2,000 metres Yarra course, was not the usual exciting Grand Challenge Cup, for the AUBC crew won by three lengths from Mercantile which could possibly be the largest winning margin in the 50 years history of the race. Taking off at 43, Adelaide Uni. soon took the lead and by the 500 metres mark were a length in front, rating 40. The remainder of the course was rowed at 37-38 by Adelaide Uni., with Mercantile and Banks about 1½ points higher.

This made Adelaide University crew one of the top, or even the top, Club crew in Australia, and certainly places them as favourites for the Intervarsity contest to be rowed in Perth on May 25th. Melbourne University, last year's Intervarsity winners, are not even in senior class rowing in Victoria and the victory of Adelaide University in Melbourne produced a number of disturbed faces in the Melbourne and Monash rowing camps. The Adelaide Uni. Eight which won the Grand Challenge Cup were, from Bow—B. Southcott, R. Elleway, P. Nolan, M. Ma-

garey, A. Ramsay, D. Bishop, W. Hume, M. Jeffries, and cox—G. Stewart. Coach—Geoff Taylor.

On returning to Adelaide, the University senior VIII was challenged to a 2,000 metres race by the SA State crew. On the Friday night before the intended race, the State and University crews rowed over two 500 metres courses, resulting both times in a one length victory by University at the exceptionally fast time of 1.19½ (dead still conditions). Unfortunately, the intended race on Saturday did not eventuate as one of the State members became ill.

As stated above, the Uni. Boat Club is experiencing its most successful season on record. Victories so far include all State Senior oared Championships—Eights, Fours and Pairs, as well as our Sculler, F. R. C. Levinge, being selected as the State Sculler; in addition our Senior crews are undefeated this year in both South Australia and Victoria.

The senior oared crews this year have been coached by the club's senior coach, Geoff Taylor, and to a large extent his efforts have led all these crews to victories. Geoff, who rowed in a number of Victorian King's Cup crews, this year, after the crew's outstanding victory in the State Championship Senior VIII, gave up the chance of coaching the King's Cup crew to devote all his time exclusively to the University Inter-Varsity crew.

It may be of interest to the readers to know that the University Boat Club's victories have not only been confined to rowing ability, having won the Drinking Horn last year and the boat club's representative in the Miss Fresher contest winning.

SURFING



Our second intervarsity year started brilliantly with nearly 100 arriving to hear the latest in surfboard design and watch the first film shown in Adelaide of the world's best surfers riding the new (7 ft. to 8 ft.) boards. 'Nat,' McTavish and Ted Spencer put on an inspiring display at Honalua Bay, pushing surfing to limits undreamt of in our small philosophy.

Designer, surfer, photographer John Arnold spoke of trends in board shape and helped many of us in assessing the true value of the newer innovations in board design. He pointed out that although the major changes are advantageous to most surfers, the finer points initiated by the top surfers may be useful for only one competition under special conditions. They are often no advantage to the average surfer of less ability and limited time to spend in the water.

COMPETITION SURF

A sloppy two foot wave at New Surfers on Sunday (March 10), gave our high performers little chance to get involved but showed the value of experience. Bob Hollams' win in the second heat over Ollie Lindsaar showed how careful wave selection can make a dramatic difference in point score. Later Ollie was able to profit from this lesson and applied his experience and wave judgment to win the finals.

Ken Eberbach, a flexible and aggressive surfer, lacked the judgment to make the best use of the conditions, finishing second. C. Stagg, a very promising newcomer, gained third

place, an impressive effort considering he had finished the second semi-final only five minutes before the final started.

The second competition on March 31 showed a 5 ft. swell with a fresh off-shore wind giving near perfect conditions at the Victor Harbor Rubbish Dump. The surprise of the day was John Kruger's startling effort in winning his heat by five points. A normally passive rider, John showed how change in attitude can make so much difference in performance.

K. Ogbourne and Ron McCook, two old-timers, improved their past performances by winning their heats. The highest point score of the day was gained by Sellis, a newcomer, who shows very strong potential.

The competition was judged by Flinders University club members, establishing what we hope will become a tradition of co-operation between the clubs.

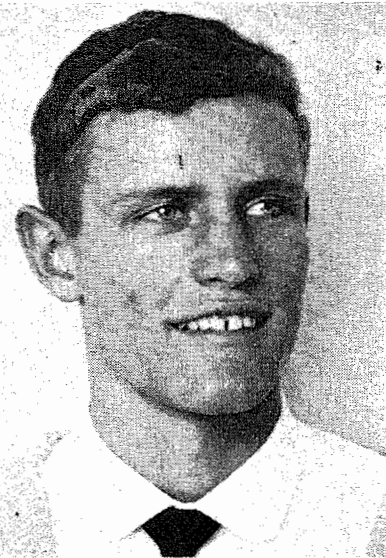
On the basis of these two competitions a provisional team has been selected. Points have been allotted for placings in the semi-finals and heats of these two competitions eliminating any discrepancies due to difference between judges' scoring. The order of the teams: Lindsaar, Stagg, Hollams, Eberbach, Sellis, McCook, R. South, Lumbers, Hussey, Kruger.

There are several members, who with a little effort may still make the team. The ladder system of individual challenges is another means by which competitors can make the team.

We can expect keen competition in the next meeting on Sunday, April 7.

Sportsman Of The Week

Robert Alexander Fraser



On Dit's Sportsman of the Week is Robert Alexander Fraser, an honours Civil Engineering student, and key player in the A grade Men's Basketball team. Within six months of transferring to University last year, with a fine reputation both as a player and coach in "Church" basketball, Rob had become the top forward in the A team. His versatility was demonstrated by his selection in the pivot position of the All Australian Intersarsity Team in Brisbane, being one of the four Adelaide players to make this side.

As a junior, he earned selection in the State Under 16 squad, but an ankle injury cost him his place in the team. Since joining the Blacks, Rob has topped the team's individual scoring in both seasons, and tied with Mike Hatcher in the counting for the best player award. Standing 6 ft. 4" his rugged defensive rebounding and strong offensive play have helped the team to many wins.

A brilliant academic record, in which he has topped 4th year Civil Engineering and shared the James Hardie prize, together with his 1967 Full Blue, mark Rob as a potential Rhodes Scholar in the near future.



An editorial in the "Stock Journal" last week commented that Mr. Stott, in saying he would support the Liberal Party, has made the right decision for a majority of his supporters were Liberals.

If this is so then why did the Liberal candidate in Ridley not win? If it is not so, then on what basis did Mr. Stott make his decision?

Of course there was never any doubt as to which side the "independent" Mr. Stott would support. The interest was provided by waiting to see how he would justify his "decision."

In due course, Mr. Stott announced that he had consulted his electorate and felt that he had a mandate to support the Liberal Party.

QUESTIONS

I would like to ask Mr. Stott the following questions:

1. It was stated recently in the press that you have just moved into a new house at North Glenelg. Prior to that you lived at Plympton.

If your electorate means so much to you, (you claimed that its decision was worth having) why don't you for part of the year at least, live there?

2. How can you give support in parliament to a party which opposed you at the polls? The implications of this action need not be spelt out.

It appears that Mr. Stott enjoys being an independent Liberal because once every few years he has been able to get his eager hands onto the scales that balance the power in the House of Assembly. He has enjoyed the notoriety that this position has given him. He sees himself as a maker and breaker of governments.

What a pitiful indictment of our party and electoral systems that such a man be able to take his pleasures at the expense of South Australian democracy.

Verging On The Incredible

By the time the third week came around all pretences had been dropped. An advertisement in the local press read "AUFS present . . . "Time in Summer" . . . supporting attraction (in very small type) Ray's "World of Apu."

The University Film Society is guilty of defrauding those people who bought season tickets under the impression that they were for a season of Ray. These ticket holders were forced to endure two sittings of "Time in Summer," which is more than any man should have to bear.

They were also forced to endure the noise and upsets of "Time in Summer" fans walking out of the Ray film.

DISCREDITED

The Ray season which had promised to be so good, was quickly relegated to secondary importance when Arkaba Films appeared on the scenes. Presumably financial gain played a large part in this decision. It is fortunate that a University Film Society, one that one should expect to be most devoted to cinema as an art form and least tainted by the profit motive, should have fallen for this gimmicky season. Apparently they made plenty of

Money out of it. Everyone in Adelaide wanted to come and have a closer look at Christina O'Brien's bare bottom. But they have completely discredited themselves as a genuine film society.

No credit is due to the University Film Society for the swindle they executed over the Satyajit Ray season of films held over the last three Sundays at the Union Hall.

For several weeks beforehand extensive publicity informed us — the gullible public — that we were to be entertained by a three-week Ray season. This was welcomed by film-lovers, many of whom bought season tickets for the whole three weeks.

First week: All went well. Second week: Portents of disaster. During the preceding week Arkaba Films succeeded in negotiating with AUFS to show their appallingly bad film "Time in Summer" as part of the Sunday programs.

The opening night of this locally-made feature film was an affair to rival Cannes, with filmstars, directors and producers in evening dress and the Leader of the Opposition also there as an added attraction.

Nearly 100 cinema fans who came to see the Ray feature "Devi" had to be turned away as the hall was full. This was unfortunate, but there appeared that little could be done. But after interval the crowd had thinned noticeably and the official party did not bother to return. During the next hour and a half I witnessed the greatest walkout from a film that I have ever seen.

Those people who wanted to be seen at the opening of a very bad Adelaide film and yet would not sit through and watch an incredibly good and beautiful Indian film, deserve nothing but scorn.

What makes their actions even more reprehensible is the fact that so many Ray fans were turned away at the opening.

NEWS ITEM

Cinema 68 will present for its April screenings at the Vogue Theatre, two outstanding feature films: Ingman Bergman's "Wild Strawberries" plus Godard's prankish "Bande a Parte" (The Outsiders) will be screened on both April 17 and 18.

Once again students will be able to obtain concessions by presenting their Union Cards to the booking office at the Vogue Theatre. Prices will be 60c downstairs (usually 75c) and 85c upstairs (usually \$1).

The outer Sydney suburb hummed with the flutter of the wings of yellow butterflies on March 12, 1968. Twenty-nine strings twanged, droned and echoed the tones of the gourd while the vapors of soft rice and crisp vegetables wafted right out from the government departments in London. About the only commendable feature of a pie with sauce is that it is able to hold many bathies. It is unfortunate that the time of initial union grows late as Mauritius is an expensive tourist spot already and it is such a tragedy not to. However, in a little time the Tamil people will have lively nerve endings and dives with which to ward off the moneyed tourists with one desire.

If one man's woeful soulful weeping had been another's sweetening surely she would sing, INDRA CHELL APPOO.

bird of the week

Photo by Paul Brand

