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ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY SRC

Vol. 36 No. 4

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1968

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PRICE 10 CENTS CITY

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



LUNDBERG

PARISH

Dear Sir,

It is years since I have had the opportunity to "cross swords" with "W.K.P.", "W.A.H." or "B.H." (Hambone) Parish in ON DIT. I would like to challenge two points about his Steele Hall meeting report in last ON DIT (5/4/68). But first I must admit that I found it refreshing to discover evidence that his left eye is recovering.

First, I agree that "both parties have their ulterior motives in arguing the demarcation line between Town and Country. The difference, however, is important. The original A.L.P. proposal wanted to retain the present metropolitan boundary, so that a distribution on a "one vote one value" principle could take place without decreasing the number of members of Parliament servicing the present rural areas. Thus, the plan envisaged more M.P.'s because the city area (with 13 M.P.'s) is currently grossly under-represented compared with the (26 rural M.P.'s) country. The "ulterior motive" is obvious: The A.L.P. could "sell" the scheme to the electorate more easily because the rural area would have a RELATIVE not NUMERICAL reduction in representation. If the metropolitan area were re-defined according to Mr. Hall's scheme "one vote one value" could not be achieved without either reducing country representation drastically in NUMERICAL terms, or prohibitively increasing the number of M.P.'s to give city electorates of approximately equal numbers of people.

The Liberal Party's "ulterior motive" in re-defining the Metropolitan area is more crucial than mere electioneering propaganda; it is to exclude from rural quotas the embarrassing spread of Labour-voting suburbia, thus increasing scope for "country-weighting" as the L.C.I. so delicately puts it.

Secondly, Mr. Parish's inferences about the A.L.P. not supporting the "one vote one value" principle were a little beneath the tone of the rest of his article. Dunstan did want to save the safe A.L.P. seat of Frome, the smallest electorate in the State. However, this does not justify the conclusion that "the A.L.P. plan did not envisage one vote one value. Two electorates, one safe Labor and one safe Liberal, were to be preserved because in areas they already covered a large proportion of the State. (Personally, I feel this is a justification of special electoral allowances, not special sized electorates). These two seats would not affect elections either way. The rest of the State was to be divided on a definitely "one vote one value" principle, with a twenty per cent margin allowable for special circumstances—such as difficulty of communication. That is a genuine compromise, dictated by needs and not self-interest.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID B. LUNDBERG.

ROYT

MASONS

The Editor,

Every great country in the past has eventually softened and degenerated when it has become affluent, but I am disappointed to find that our turn has arrived already.

The noble character of those advertising in your "classified" section is inspiring and fills one with confidence for the future.

The well-informed child Terri B., who has made such statements as "Freemasons (who incidentally are fiercely atheistic and anti-Catholic)" is to be commended for his, her, its (?) knowledge of the facts.

Analysing his statements, he has departed from the facts to a minor degree in as much as:—

- (a) He is 180 deg. out regarding the atheistic attribute claimed.
- (b) The statement that Freemasons are anti-Catholic may not be regarded as being correct.

Discussion of religion is forbidden at Masonic meetings and to give an example of individual personal feelings — I am a Freemason, my closest friends are Roman Catholics and my wife teaches at a Catholic college, the staff of which I meet socially and regard as magnificent people — there should be more like them!

I realize that you must be liberal in what material you publish but, frankly, after reading some of it I take a long walk along the beach.

I am a graduate, have "returned to the fold" to do a post-graduate course, and am thoroughly enjoying doing so. As an undergraduate I featured in any way-out activities going, such as playing the bag-pipes during one of Professor Kerr Grant's lectures, but I am sure that I did not regard myself as belonging to an enlightened generation who could afford to ridicule the ideas and principles of all who provided them.

ROYT.

ELLIOT

J. C.

Sir,

I would consider the cover on your Easter edition to be in the worst of taste had it not such a fine moral purpose. If P.M.G. linesmen wish to disport themselves in loin-cloths they obviously deserve to be electrocuted. Thank God for Christian morality and propriety.

Yours, etc.,
P. G. ELLIOT.

PAIOR

AGAIN

Dear Sirs,

In the last edition of your newspaper two letters were published referring to my comments on S.D.A. RAMSEY.

I am duly flattered that Mr. Ramsey considers me to be "bright", "ingenious", "clever", etc.; unfortunately my letter was only an honest statement of my beliefs and NOT the devious political manoeuvre that he would have you believe. If Mr. Ramsey would bother to look into the facts of the matter, he would find that the A.U.L.C. was the first political club to voice its disapproval at the result of the State elections and was intimately involved in the first demonstration (8/3/68) at Parliament House before S.D.A. was ever thought of. In any case (despite an earlier statement to the contrary) the "leaders" of S.D.A. have now decided to hold a general meeting of its members to elect an Executive. They are able to be commended for taking such a bold democratic step and I thank them for vindicating the charges made in my previous letter.

KING

The other letter published by ON DIT was one written by the present Vice-President of the S.R.C. (acting, so we are told, in an unofficial capacity). King's letter was so utterly pointless that I will not dignify it with a reply. I will, however, make two observations in passing.

(1) In my five years of experience with the University I have never known a Vice-President of the S.R.C. to make such a malicious and unwarranted public attack on an active and affiliated society.

(2) I know of only one member of the A.U.L.C. who deserves the title "juvenile". This person renewed his membership of the club on April 1st of this year, and his name is B. S. KING.

Yours, etc.,
A. J. PAIOR,
President A.U.L.C.

Correspondence on this topic is now closed.—Ed.

SDA

EDITORIAL

Dear Sirs,

While we appreciate greatly (and are even a little flattered by) the concern which you, the editors, showed in your last editorial "warning" SDA about certain undesirable trends in the organisation, let us make our position clear.

In your water prose you spoke about 'limiting the sphere of activity' to the one issue of majority rule. SDA was not formed as a Don Dunstan Fan Club and does not intend to become one however much you would like to see that. The object of SDA is set down in the Constitution as "to seek and promote a more liberal democratic society." By a "democratic society" we mean one in which there is,

- (a) Social justice and economic security;
- (b) Utilisation of the economic interests of the State to encourage a fair and equitable distribution of the economic assets of the community;
- (c) Freedom of speech, education, assembly, organisation and religion;
- (d) The right of the development of the human personality protected from arbitrary invasion from the State;
- (e) Free election under universal, adult, and secret franchise, with government by the majority and recognition of the rights of the minorities;
- (f) Rule of Law to be the right of all.

In your editorial you also made some oblique reference to "organised professional demonstrators" and the possibility of this criticism being made of SDA. Again, sirs, we appreciate your concern for our public image. Prima facie, of course, the allegation is ludicrous and could not be seriously made.

However, our attitude to demonstrations has also been made clear in "Grassroots." In essence we believe that the demonstration is a completely valid means of political activity and a highly successful one at times. Political pressures in a "democracy" come from many informal sources, a lot of them secret and never exposed to public scrutiny. The demo, on the other hand, is an overt and public means of expressing your opposition or dissent.

The method's success in achieving political changes are beyond question. The most obvious example is the recent change of U.S. Vietnam policy after the massive anti-war demonstrations staged by American counterparts of SDA.

Yours, etc.,
Gary Searle
John Tapp
Robert Durbridge
Peter O'Brien
Geoff Martin
Provisional Committee of SDA.

WILLCOURT

KING

Dear Sirs,

I refer to B. S. King's letter which appeared in the last edition of ON DIT. This attack on the A.U.L.C. and its President Max Paior was merely another attempt at the type of character assassination which has intrigued and amused us in the past and will continue to do so as long as he remains old but not mature.

King did not even bother to consider the content of Mr. Paior's letter except for the minor part — and even this he chose to misinterpret. It was perfectly obvious from Mr. Paior's letter that he was comparing SDA with the RSL before the latter became an affiliated society. King's allegation that an active and affiliated club of the S.R.C., the Liberal Club, is the most juvenile club on the campus would be amusing if it were not for the fact that in doing so he has shown himself to be the most juvenile Vice-President the S.R.C. has ever had.

King's letter is totally unbecoming of an Executive of the S.R.C. and it makes me wonder how such a vindictive child could reach so high a position in so august a body.

Yours, etc.,
A. WILLCOURT (Med. IV.)

Ed.—Mr. King's letter was written in his private capacity, not as representing the S.R.C.

COURT

FORD

Dear Sirs,

It would be unforgivable to allow the article (April 5th) on the Leighton Ford crusade to pass without comment. No doubt the authors are already embarrassed that through preparing their material prior to first-hand experience, their criticisms were so wide of the mark. Dr. Ford's presentation proved after all to have an acceptance among many who came prepared to scoff.

It was predictable that adverse comment on the Crusade would appear in the students' magazine, but it is regrettable that the English should be so poor and the thinking even worse. The emotional undertones of attack come ill from those accusing of emotionalism. It is difficult also to sustain an attack on evangelists for a "laissez-faire doctrine" at one moment while objecting to "the overtone of authority" the next. What a pity the Humanists did not take their opportunity, since for all their points of disagreement with the Christian position we have at least come to expect a clearly-reasoned point of view from them.

Among all the unsubstantiated assertions, the most unthinking one was that "there is evidence that a crusade increases the degree of mental disorder in the community." There is no such evidence! The statement is often made that more people find their way to psychiatric care around the time of crusades, and this is no doubt true, but many explanations may be offered for this. While one could argue that the increase is an unwelcome side-effect of emotionalism, one may equally argue that it is a good thing that many who ought to have sought help long ago receive the impetus to do so. Let no one imagine these people have suddenly become disturbed because of the Crusade. The implied criticism is double-edged. One may conclude that whatever else happens, these crusades do make a significant impact on people at a fairly fundamental level. The cognitive jump from increased hospitalisation to increased mental illness in the community is of course ridiculous. The incidence of psychiatric abnormality in the SA community runs at well over 100,000 while the psychiatric population in care runs at less than 10% of this.

If a small handful of people seek help at the time of crusades, the actual numbers are statistically slight, and the trends would be to a reduction not an increase in the community!

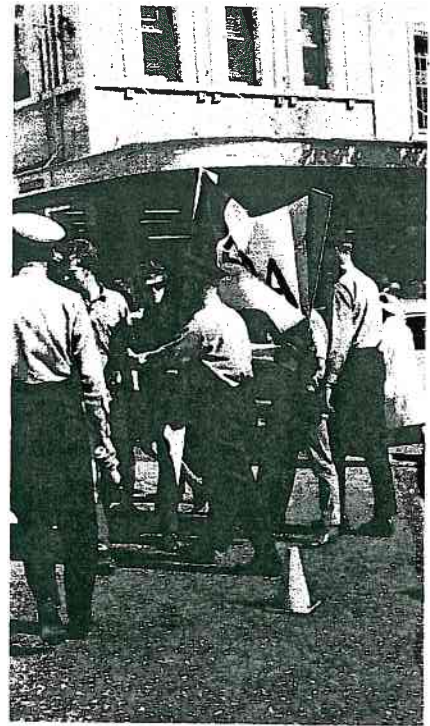
Yours sincerely,
J. H. COURT,
Lecturer in Clinical Psychology.

ON DIT

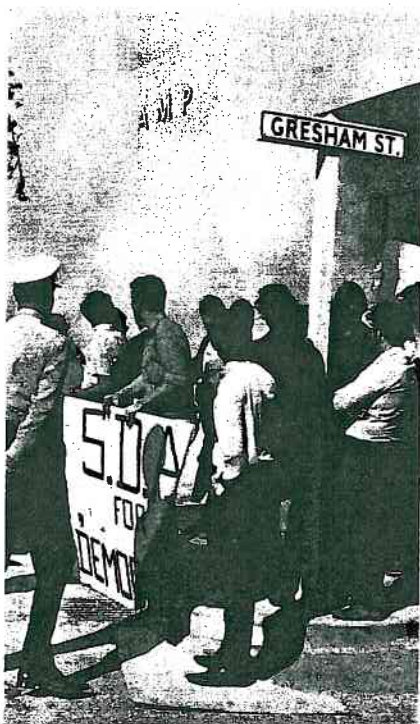
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ON DIT is published by the Students' Representative Council of the University of Adelaide and is printed web offset at the Smedley Press Pty. Ltd., 33 Hastings Street, Glenelg.



**theatre
of the
absurd**



The morning saw the election of ex-plough-boy Tommy Stott to the revered and exalted position of Speaker of the House, the afternoon saw the forces of political idocy and callous self-interest defeat a government which had the support of the majority.

It was an interesting day and the political seers of both the Bonython and Murdoch Press urged Dunstan to accept his defeat and play the game . . . electoral reform, mumble, mumble . . . democracy . . . murmur, murmur.

It would have been better of course if the unwashed homosexual dupes of the international communist conspiracy had not devalued what should have been a beautiful and dignified ceremonial occasion by their demonstration.

They approached from the north (significant) along North Tea. The crowd outside Parliament House looked rather large considering the political torpor of most South Australians, but closer inspection revealed that it was the amalgam of TV technicians, policemen and officials which swelled the mass of office workers and housewives to considerable proportions.

When the students got to Parliament House there was an attempt to storm the steps.

This was checked by a determined counter offensive by the police. A smoke bomb went off and the crowd momentarily dispersed.

The arrival of Tom sparked a renewed vocal assault from not only the students but a good number of "respectable citizens."

The old Cherry Picker smiled weakly as he entered the House through the side entrance—no doubt thinking to himself, 'this never happened in my day.'

BASE

The students, unable to secure an adequate operational base, decamped to across the road where they were able to secure a commanding view of proceedings.

The crowd was then treated to the sight of a red coated band marching up from Government House bedecked in that appalling gear that one sees in films of British India.

Their rendition of old martial favourites was somewhat spoilt by the students, who promptly began to dance; it was hardly cricket.

The band was followed by the Police Cadets, who ranged themselves alongside the band. It was all terribly impressive. Meanwhile, the demonstrators attempted to rush the steps again. Linking arms they charged through the police cordon. It was more successful than the first attempt, but they were again thwarted as the police rallied and repulsed the attack. One old gentleman was so incensed by the sacrilege that he grabbed the nearest student and proceeded to inform him that he had not the guts to fight for his country.

The student, unaware of the relevance of the remark to the question of electoral reform quietly disengaged himself from the dialectic.

Things were getting tense.

The Governor was about to arrive and the students were definitely not doing the right thing in fact they were making a hell of a racket.

"Whatcha gonna do, Hall, sweet bugger-all," etc. Who would have thought that in a city where church bells toll and refinement culturally flourishes that a swear word would ring through the air. Everyone was embarrassed—even the birds in the trees looked shocked. It was, after all, the opening of Parliament, the torch of freedom was going to be kindled in SA's own bastion of democracy.

Edric arrived bristling with medals and the acclamations of office. The band struck up "God Save The Queen," the students sat and boomed. This collective Bronx cheer was almost too much to bear, the police were stirred visibly.

As Ed was inspecting the troops the students continued their vocal holocaust:

"Old Tom Playford had a farm
With a gerry, gerry here and a gerry, gerry there,
Here a gerry,
There a gerry,
Everywhere a gerry, gerry."

INSPECTION

The inspection ended he entered the House opened Parliament, commencing the second term of the Labor Government, which ended 50 minutes later.

Despite the protests, the petitions, the moral indignation of the entire country the Government of the majority was ousted and the minority once again assumed the running of the State.

There were drinks all around at the Adelaide Club, cheers went up from the saloon at the

South. The cloud of communistic socialism was wafted away and there at the helm stood our brave saviour, Raymond Steele.

Knighthoods and hangings — no more estate duties tax, no more abos in the bars, in fact the pubs will close at six—the forces of good, as they inevitably do, have triumphed.

THE DEATH OF DEMOCRACY

Democracy now does not exist in South Australia, it is doubtful if it ever has. That in itself is bad but what is worse is the fact that the majority of people don't care a damn. They all bow their heads when it is uttered, they send their sons to defend its virtue when it is attacked; they slap themselves on the back and say "thank God I am free," "it's beaut to be an Australian" and "she'll be right, mate."

They are embarrassed and annoyed at students who shout "farce" and "fraud" when a farce and fraud is being enacted before their eyes.

Somewhat this doesn't fit in with the communal standards of proper behaviour, neither apparently, does the democratic process.

If ever there was a justification for a student protest it was this. The opening of Parliament last Tuesday made mockery of the democratic process and it deserved to be made mockery of itself.

All the pomp and ceremony gave an authenticity to actions of the LCL. It was fitting that the paraphernalia of the Victorian era accompanied the coming to power of a party which still is immersed in the values of the Victorian era and as well as prescribing to its political ethics.

South Australia is merely a grotesque extension of the fact that the democratic content of government in most countries today is illusory.

It is allowed to exist through the apathy and timidity of the great mass of people who prefer football to freedom. It is rapidly becoming clear that there will be a minority government for at least another three years and it is quite likely that there will never be a change barring a revolution.

It is not only the electoral boundaries, they will defeat Dunstan. The political consciousness of the people is stultified—they don't really care what happens as long as there is food on the plate and Ernie on the telly.



PHOTOS BY COURTESY OF GRAHAM'S PHOTOS

Gleeson Glum

By DAVID LUNDBERG

VATICAN DECREE ON THE MINISTRY AND LIFE OF PRIESTS:

"They should listen to the laity willingly, consider their wishes in a fraternal spirit, and recognize their experience and competence in the different areas of human activity . . ."
 Monsignor Talbot, criticizing Newman, said: "What is the function of the laity? To hunt, to shoot, to entertain. These matters they understand; but to meddle with ecclesiastical matters they have no right at all."

REVOLUTIONARY

The Second Vatican Council represented a great leap forward in the life of the Roman Catholic section of the tragically disunited Christian Church. It was in many respects a revolutionary redirection of the development of the Roman communion, many of the effects of which are still very much in the process of taking shape. The new concepts which the Council defined to guide their followers did not achieve that revolution, they merely initiated it and set some guide-lines for its course. Many Protestant prejudices about Roman Catholicism, apart from those which have been groundless since the Council of Trent, have been falsified by the changes the Council has initiated. However, in each little diocese and parish the concrete application of the Council's documents has to be washed out. Two of the most important changes are the great stimulus which the Council has given to Ecumenism, and the re-evaluation of Roman Catholic concepts of authority in the Church.

Non-Catholics have been re-defined by the Council from fire-wood to "separated Brethren". Catholic lay men and women have achieved a change in status from the non-person image suggested by Monsignor Talbot to responsible human beings, charged with a share in the apostolic mission of the church, and ordained by their confirmation to fulfil this role. To quote from the Council's Constitution on the Church: "Christ uses the laity, too, and therefore equips them with the understanding of faith . . . He wants the power of the Gospel to shine through in their daily life in the family and in society."

DRAMA

In Adelaide recently a little drama has unfolded in the recent past which indicates both the widespread influence of the Vatican earthquake and the limits of its progress towards fulfillment. That drama was caused by

the alleged ban on Teachers' College Catholics joining the Student Christian Movement at A.T.C. This alleged ban allegedly originated in one coadjutor Archbishop Gleeson.

A slightly incorrect version of this alleged ban printed in "Abreast of the Times" by ON DIT caused a massive controversy. This reporter must apologise to all concerned since he was responsible for passing on to the authors of the article the somewhat incorrect second, third or fourth hand information on which it was based. Following ON DIT, the Adelaide SCM publication "Ichthus", has since published an editorial and several letters giving an even more misguided account including extensive use of "Boo words" like "indoctrination", etc. In the interests of fair play to all, the editors of ON DIT have therefore commissioned this article to investigate the incident from "go-to-whos".

The story begins on January 2, 1968, when Mr. Greg Bourne conveyed to Catholic members of SCM the Archbishop's request that Catholic members of the SCM committee ensure that they are also involved in the John Bosco society, the ATC students' Catholic society.

However, in the second week back at ATC, Father Mulvihill met Jim Stewart, President of ATC-SCM, David Mitchell, editor of "Ichthus" and three Catholic members of the ATC-SCM committee and conveyed to them the information that Archbishop Gleeson wanted all Catholics to resign from ATC-SCM, both from the committee and from ordinary membership.

Archbishop Gleeson had evidently asked for, received and studied documents and materials concerning the aims and activities of the Student Christian Movement. He had decided that SCM was rootless, undenominational Christianity. He feared that the 54 pc of Catholic students who came to ATC from State schools, and since (he assumed) they had not had adequate formation as Catholics (whose fault is that?) they might accept SCM as a substitute religion, a diluted form of Christianity. He also feared that a tendency which was developing for Catholics to ignore the Bosco Society and join SCM by preference might increase, to the detriment of the Bosco society. The Bosco society was envisaged by the Archbishop as a tertiary formation group, and a substitute for such formation as State School Catholics may have lacked. Two weeks later Father Mulvihill reiterated this statement of the Archbishop's views.

converting the converted

Don Dunstan spoke to the largest student meeting held this year last Wednesday in the Cloisters. The meeting, organized by S.D.A. was quiet and orderly with few interjections and few hostile questions. This was in great contrast to the Steele Hall meeting when, in correspondent Parish's words, "The barrage of bellows and uncommonly childish interjections were more appropriate to a monkey house than a seat of tertiary education." Dunstan seemed to have almost unanimous support from the audience who applauded loudly whenever there was an opportunity.

However, the opportunities were few and far between. Even the least perceptive observer would have noticed the listless oratory and the shaking hand of the man who is now Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition. The fire of the election campaign was not there and the call for action which he gave at ANU and at the Light Square rally did not eventuate here. Perhaps he was thinking of the likely attack from the press if he in any way supported street demonstrations, after all he was speaking to S.D.A. Instead the Premier concentrated on a boring run-down on facts and figures to counter Hall's allegations and arguments from the previous meeting. In the press release the cryptic direction, "Here include David's notes", introduces a detailed post-mortem of who did what in the parliament from August 19th, 1953, up to the present day.

The fascinating details of how Messrs. Quirke and Stott voted in the motions to amend the electoral distribution is hardly the sort of material to hold the attention of University students.

HALL 100%

The most interesting part of the address came towards the end when Dunstan examined Hall's figures which he gave at Union Hall as the final percentages for the election and pointed out that they did not add up to 100. Hall had apparently got his figures by two methods. One was the formal vote for each party as a proportion of the total votes cast including formal votes instead of taking it as a proportion of the total formal vote.

Dunstan concluded his examination of the percentages by saying that nowhere in Australia could a party get 9% more of the votes than another party and still be defeated in parliament. He went on to look at statements made by various LGL members on the issue. Hall admits there is such a principle of One Vote One Value but says that even though it is right it cannot be applied. Sir Thomas Playford said that there was no such principle at all but that the people who produce the State's wealth should have more say in running the State than those who live in the city. Preposterous as this may be as a principle, Dunstan showed that today this was simply not true, anyway. Today, 61% of the State's net value of production annually is factory produced and pastoral pursuits and agriculture only account for 14% and 12%, respectively.

The real reason for the gerrymander was given (which everyone knows anyway) as "because otherwise they would be out of office." Questions from the audience were sparse and largely banal, but one interesting answer was, that he (Dunstan) would not go into Federal politics because he felt his role was to stay in South Australia to fight for the things that he believed in.



On Wednesday, 6th March, Archbishop Gleeson appeared in person. He said that he feared a mass influx of Catholics into SCM and that, since only a limited amount of time could be devoted by students to a religious society, those who joined SCM could not participate fully in Bosco if they participated fully in SCM. The Archbishop stressed that he would like to see further ecumenical activities, but organized at an inter-society level rather than by individual participation. He also emphasized that the decision was not a reflection on the personalities involved. He evidently admitted, as in the opinion of this writer he would have to have done, that the Catholic students in SCM were committed Catholics, and often, though not always, leading members of Bosco. He evidently felt that this was no guarantee for the future.

PERSUASION

Archbishop Gleeson did not definitely ORDER Catholic students in SCM to get out. He did, however, exercise every possible persuasion he could muster. As a result, all of the Catholic committee-members of ATC-SCM resigned, and they and many other Catholic students quit the society altogether. They did so, in some cases, because they agreed with the Archbishop's point of view. Few, however, were really convinced. Most resigned and quit SCM because they, like Archbishop Gleeson, apparently have an attitude to authority in the Church more representative of Monsignor Talbot than that of Vatican II, at least as this reporter understands those words on "plain meaning" to convey.

As a result of this development, the Bosco society and ATC-SCM combined their activities almost to the point of merger, except of course, Catholics (like Anglican members of SCM) had separate Communion services from the Protestant SCM-er group. The lecture program for first term is to be organized by SCM, the second term by Bosco. Morning Prayers are said as one body, and the social programs of both societies are completely integrated. Thus, the Ecumenical desires of Archbishop Gleeson were forwarded, and all, instead of a minority, of Bosco members

were subjected to the rootless, undenominational influence of SCM.

The original ON DIT report in "Abreast of the Times" was gravely in error because by the time that edition was published, Archbishop Beovich had returned from holidays and heard of the controversy. He apparently agreed with Archbishop Gleeson's preference that Catholics join Bosco. Archbishop Beovich took steps to correct, through the Chaplains concerned, the impression given by his coadjutor. Archbishop Beovich's attitude was to emphasize that the choice must be made by the individuals concerned, and in contrast to Archbishop Gleeson's heavy-handed persuasion against SCM he emphasized that he did not consider SCM to be subversive, etc. Archbishop Beovich, rather than his coadjutor, was by his more liberal approach, more in tune with Vatican II's "Constitution on the Church".

"Let sacred pastors recognize and promote the dignity as well as the responsibility of the layman of the Church. Let them willingly make use of his prudent advice, let them confidently assign duties to him in the service of the Church, ALLOWING HIM FREEDOM AND ROOM FOR ACTION. Further, let them encourage the layman, SO THAT HE MAY UNDERTAKE TASKS ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE." (My emphasis).

As a final comment, it should be said that, in the opinion of the observer (an Anglican member of the University Anglican, Newman and SCM societies) that SCM members should take action to counteract the tendency towards it becoming a society of superficial cordality, failing to honestly face the disunity which persists in the Christian Church at this time. As INDIVIDUALS, members should study the doctrines of the denomination to which they belong, understand to what extent they appear to be justifiable, how they need to be restated or possibly rejected in favour of others, and on what basis a genuine consensus can be achieved in fundamentals. Only this, and not ignoring difficulties, can achieve a satisfactory basis for a permanently reunited Christian Church. Towards this end, QUO VADIS is a beginning.

an interview with Charles Perkins

by
Margaret Hardy

Charles Perkins was brought to Adelaide University on April 9th by the Pacifist Society and SRC.

He spoke in the Union Hall to a crowd of over 500 students. These are excerpts from an interview he gave after his meeting.



Q: Do you think the sort of violence that has occurred in America in the past few weeks could occur in Australia?

A: I would not like to see it happen. It could not happen at the present time but the seeds of violence are there. Australia is racially very ignorant, very naive in race relations . . . we are blundering into Asian customs presuming knowledge of them and the whites did the same to the aboriginals . . . Good race relations mean hard work . . . Race education is a traumatic experience for any country and it will be traumatic for Australia in the next 40 years . . . Things have got to change and if they don't change they will be forced to change . . . now is the time to make decisions, the Aboriginal people are sick and tired of white people saying time will solve all problems. Time solves nothing!

Q: Do you see yourself as a leader of the Aboriginal people?

A: I do not see myself as an Aboriginal leader but as an individual I speak about what I consider morally or socially wrong.

Q: But if some radical change occurred in the Aboriginal situation so that there was need for a leader would you not feel that you are one?

A: I suppose. But not a leader in the way that the word is meant in Western society. Mr. Gorton for example, the leader of the Liberal Party, he has political connections. But I have connections unlike those of Western society. I have relatives all around Alice Springs and right down to the SA border . . . I have kindred and kinship connections . . . but I am not a leader, no

Q: Whom do you consider Aboriginals?

A: I define an Aboriginal as any person of Aboriginal descent who wishes to be identified as an Aboriginal and/or can be identified as such.



Q: Don't you think this would create divisions in Australian society?

A: It may do. However significant benefits can be gained from Aboriginal identification, pride in race and eventual full and independent participation in the community.

Q: We've read in the Press that you consider \$150 million would be adequate compensation to be paid to Aboriginals for the land which whites have usurped from them. Could you elaborate on this?

A: A National, Canberra-based, Federal Aboriginal Affairs Bureau should be established which would cater for the needs of Aboriginal people throughout Australia. This would formulate National policy pertaining to Aboriginal affairs and be staffed with trained competent personnel, with Aboriginals given preference for positions of responsibility. The bureau should be allocated sufficient moneys to enable fulfillment of all acceptable programs. Finance should not be restricted. I think \$150 million is a conservative estimate. For example in the USA \$400 million is allocated for Indian affairs.



Q: What role does education play in the advancement of the Aboriginal people?

A: I would say 90 per cent of Aboriginal people do not have a normal education and 98 per cent are unskilled workers . . . what is needed is a real meaningful education . . . This lack of education in its broad sense is one of the main factors contributing to the state of the Aboriginals in Australia. I suggest that an Aboriginal Education Foundation should provide free education for any person of Aboriginal descent. This education should begin at the pre-school level and go through to university and beyond if necessary. The Foundation should receive relevant guide lines from the already established Education Foundations in New Zealand and its counterpart in the USA.

Q: Wouldn't the education of the general public be rather a slow process taking perhaps three or four generations?

A: I don't think so. We need change now. There is some urgency about this. A number of recent developments have indicated that there most certainly is a subversive element successfully infiltrating Aboriginal affairs as a matter of conscious deliberate policy by the Communist Party of Australia . . . ultimately the movement hopes to use Aboriginals as a weapon with which to discredit the Federal Government for non-Aboriginal purposes.



Q: How can a white person avoid acting paternally towards an Aboriginal?

A: Just be yourself. If an Aboriginal comes up to you just treat him as you would anyone else. Be his friend if you have interests and hobbies in common, but don't be his friend just because he's an Aboriginal. If he insults you insult him back . . . just treat him as you would anyone else.

Q: (ABC reporter) Isn't it true that people can get to the top regardless of the color of their skins, yourself being an example?

A: This might be true in a situation where people could help themselves. But the Aboriginals cannot help themselves at present . . . I only got where I am now through my ability to play soccer . . . I never saw a knife and fork until I was 12, the only furniture we had was oil drums and boxes. I came to Adelaide and played soccer and then went to Sydney because there is bigger money there . . . everything I have I've worked for . . . but not everyone can play soccer . . . you've got to create a social situation where these people are able to help themselves, they can't in their present state . . . there is a growing feeling among Aboriginal people that the only people who have denied them their position in society are white people . . . hatred, suspicion and distrust are developing and the white people have got to prove themselves sincere.

Q: Mr. Perkins, what do you think of Wentworth; do you think he'll improve the lot of the Aboriginal people?

A: I feel Wentworth is courageous and sympathetic towards the Aboriginal cause but he has great pressure on him . . . pressure from within his own party, pressure from the pastoralists, from the public service and so on . . . watch the events in Wave Hill. The next three or four weeks will determine whether there are to be changes in policy towards Aboriginals in Australia.



PHOTOS BY COURTESY OF GRAHAM'S PHOTOS

VIETNAM

— AN HISTORICAL REFLECTION

by

Peter Wesley Smith

This is the first of several articles to appear regularly in ON DIT, dealing with the historical background to the present situation in Vietnam. The aim of the writer is to give a dispassionate account of the most important events and personalities of Vietnamese history.

VIETNAM BEFORE THE FRENCH

Vietnamese history begins near the end of the third century B.C., when North Vietnam was controlled by Nam-yueh, a Chinese state centred at Canton. It was incorporated by the Han emperors into unified China in 111 B.C. and hence became a Chinese province. Remaining under Chinese domination for over 1,000 years North Vietnam suffered the gradual imposition of Chinese economic, social and political institutions. The Chinese writing system and officialdom and Confucian classical studies were directed to the upper levels of society, and over-lay the indigenous village culture. A national identity was thus maintained.

Throughout the period of Chinese domination, there was opposition to alien rule, though the few rebellions were easily put down. The Tang dynasty in China was too powerful, and it was not until its decline (907) that the Vietnamese people successfully asserted their desires for independence. By 940 Viet-Nam, its southern-most border then at the 17th parallel, belonged to the Vietnamese.

Although the racial origin of the Vietnamese people is obscure (and today 15% of the population comprises racial minorities), they can be regarded as ethnically and culturally homogeneous, emerging from the general category of the Mongoloid peoples who had earlier migrated from South China into South-East Asia. Their distinctiveness from the Chinese, and their resolution to remain separate, caused them to push further southwards as their population increased. It is thus reasonable to agree with Roy Jumper that "Vietnamese history is that of a people more than of a geographic area". Expansion to the south is the most significant characteristic of the period of independence (940-1850).

Consolidation of their independence was more urgent, however, before 1428. Dinh Bo Linh unified the country and became Emperor in 968. But dynastic struggles and numerous Mongol invasions from China prevented whole-hearted attention to expansion.

Hanoi was captured by the Mongols three times in the 13th century and the Ming Chinese re-established a precarious dominance over Viet-Nam in 1407. But Hanoi was recaptured by the Vietnamese under Le Loi after 20 years of Chinese rule, and the Le dynasty established an initially-strong central administration. Now the job of providing land for an expanding agricultural population was seriously undertaken.

For some centuries Vietnamese rice farmers had settled on arable soil belonging to the Champa kingdom, thus peacefully achieving conquest where repeated invasions had failed. The sea-faring Chams lost control of Hue after an imperial marriage, were defeated in battle in 1471 and had virtually disappeared one and a half centuries later. The Vietnamese colonial process was institutionalised by the granting of agricultural settlements to army veterans who defended the new frontier and pushed it further south and west. Khmer (Cambodian) territory was incorporated in-

to Viet-Nam with little formal opposition. Saigon fell in 1673 and the Mekong Delta and the Camau Peninsula were occupied by 1757. At the end of the 18th century the furthest limits of Vietnamese conquest had been reached.

FIRST INVOLVEMENT

Parallel with this territorial expansion was a period where state power became fragmented. Dualism of authority began with the Mac dynasty's success in the north in 1527 while Nguyen Kim governed the south from Laos. Civil war between the Trinh family based at Hanoi and the Nguyen family based at Hue ensued from 1620 to 1674, stalemating into two separate governments on either side of the 17th parallel. Over 100 years of division were suddenly ended when, by 1792, the Tay-Son brothers had succeeded in defeating the Nguyen and the Trinh and in uniting Viet-Nam under a single ruler. Successful rebellion soon after by Nguyen Anh marks the first military involvement in Viet-Nam of the French.

There appear to be several main themes of pre-19th century Vietnamese history. Firstly, there was an obvious desire to be independent of China. Only in the zenith of Chinese authority, during the Tang dynasty, was Viet-Nam controlled by China, and it freed itself of that control when Tang authority declined. Despite the remarkable influence of Chinese ideas of statehood and govern-

ment, the Vietnamese and Chinese societies differed considerably, even though North Vietnam had a cultural background closer to East than to South-East Asia.

Secondly, there is evidence of a well-developed sense of Vietnamese nation-hood. From the 17th century Viet-Nam was a colonial power, ruling Cambodia until 1845 and extending its borders by military conquest. To the late Professor Bernard Fall this was a "manifestation of the vitality of its people", and perhaps also it indicates an incipient form of modern nationalism. Certainly, as Jean Chesneau cogently argues, there were by the 19th century, constituent elements of Vietnamese national life (e.g., an already stabilized territory, a popular language, the beginnings of a national market, a culture and "manners") sufficiently distinct to justify talking in such terms.

Another theme of pre-French Vietnamese history is the lack of political stability during independence. Geographical factors made unity and cen-

tralised government difficult to maintain, and dynastic struggles continually disrupted effective kingship. Most notable is the division at the 17th parallel by the rival Trinh and Nguyen families, setting a precedent for the present political situation. The struggles for a strong and popular central government continued, of course, under the French, and, at least on the part of true Vietnamese nationalists, still continue.

Finally, a characteristic of the Vietnamese attitude towards government may be inferred from the Trinh-Nguyen civil war. The Trinh controlled four-fifths of the population, yet were unable to defeat a government harassed by bitter wars with Cambodia. Fall has concluded that the Nguyen had an overwhelming ideological advantage because, in the eyes of their own people, the Trinh lords had lost the "mandate of heaven". In these circumstances the Vietnamese consider they have a "right to revolution," a right subsequently enjoyed against unpopular and oppressive regimes.



So the State elections have come and gone, and Hall is the new Premier. In a society where right is the might of a dollar sign and sense is spent cents it was an interesting exercise for your correspondent to hear what the State election cost both major parties.


The LCL State campaign the advertising services of which was channelled through Martin Kinnear & Neate cost upward of \$65,000 by the end of the show. This did not, of course, include the expenditure of the local party branches or such things as pamphlets, etc., which would probably take the total figure to in excess of \$80,000.

On the other hand, the ALP, not having the support of financiers such as Rymill and Murray (Mud) Hill, spent only \$30,000 through Hensen Rubensolm-McCann Erickson. On top of this figure spent by the ALP State campaign committee there was also the money spent by ALP branches, probably about another \$5,000, making a total of \$35,000.

In view of these facts some interesting points arise. For example, in these days of mass media, the fact that the Liberals spent twice as much money without being able to make any headway in the city where the impact of mass media is greatest (TV, etc.), must be viewed with some dismay. In such areas Hall gained only just over 30% of the votes. With such powerful financial backing the Liberals must have found it almost a problem to place advertising without embarrassment to themselves. Dunstan, to say the least, performed an incredible feat in being able to withstand this barrage as well as he did but, of course, this is SA and an ALP leader is by tradition supposed to be a super being.

While on the topic of general standards of SA politics, can't help commenting on the quality of one of our MP's, John Freebairn, LCL member for Light (you guessed — another one of those rotten country boroughs). The Honourable Member has just failed his Politics II preliminary test.

ABREAST OF THE TIMES



Seems that after the similar experiences of a better known Liberal, the best course for LCL MP's is to stay clear of the politics department where the competition and standard seems to prove embarrassing.

And a final word on the Liberals—

The following quotation is from Thomas Playford (Tom's grandfather) speaking on the report of a commission set up to enquire into parliamentary representation in 1906. Although over half a century has elapsed since the words were spoken, the tone and the reactionary views shown by them makes one feel that they still mirror the views of a majority of present day LCL members.

"They found the good for nothings, the never-do-wells, rogues, pimps, prostitutes and vagabonds, in the big centres of population. If they were wise, they would not give them the same representation as perhaps the more wealthy, and the more intelligent and honourable people who lived in the country."

Interesting to reflect on General Westmoreland's "pro-motion" that in a White House press statement of Feb. 27th, President Johnson stated that he had 'the utmost confidence' in the job Westmore-

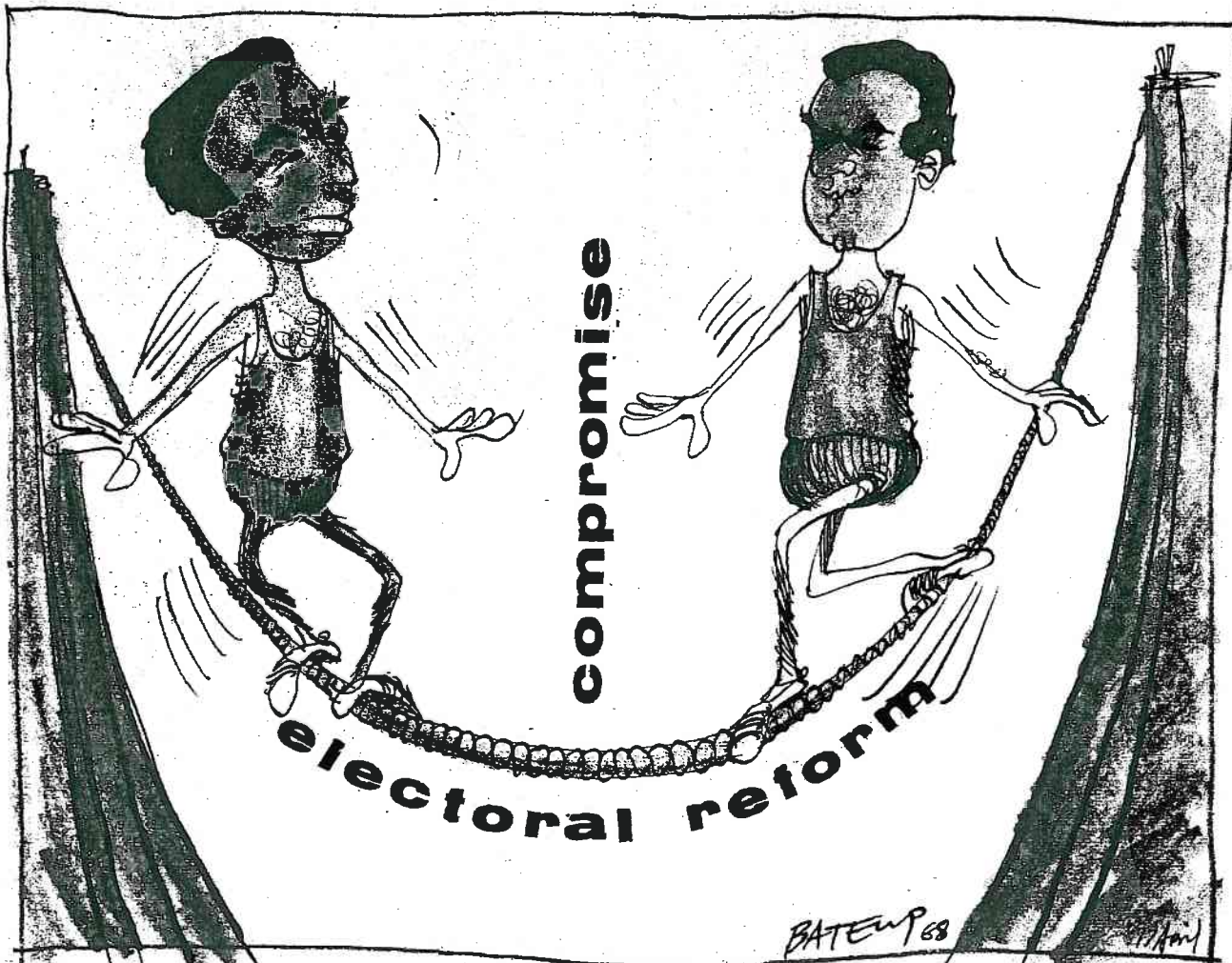
land was doing in Vietnam. George Christian, White House Press Secretary, said there were no plans to relieve General Westmoreland. Oh well, the credibility gap just keeps getting wider and wider and wider and.

Mr. Richard Anderson wishes to announce to his friends, admirers, associates and creditors that he no longer indiscriminately patronises Adelaide's public houses, but now confines his custom to the Terrace bar at the South and an occasional binge at the Earl of Zetland. He attends the latter establishment in the refined company of the U.S. Consul, Vice-Consul and Mr. Lewis Short. Now what's Tricky Dicky up to!

("The Australian," Thurs., 11th April).

"—ironically the day the U.S. bombed the Hanoi area for the first time. The raids were so sensitive that President Johnson, in Washington, stayed up all night awaiting results and even went to pray for their success in a Catholic Church."

I was beginning to think the churches had no role in modern society



In memoriam . . .

MARTIN LUTHER KING

"From my background I gained my regulating Christian ideals. From Gandhi I learned my operational technique."

"I believe in a militant non-violent approach in which the individual stands up against an unjust system, using sit-ins, legal action, boycotts, votes, and everything else . . . except violence and hate."



"Unless the non-violent movement can achieve victory it will lead to more extreme cries of black power."



"Some of you have knives, and I ask you to put them up. Some of you have arms and I ask you to put them up. Get the weapon of non-violence, the breast-plate of righteousness, the armour of truth and just keep marching."



"Nothing is more powerful to dramatise injustice than the tramp, tramp, tramp of feet. We can transfer a dark yesterday into a bright tomorrow."



"Unless we can direct the rage of the ghettos into constructive channels through non-violent protests of this type, America's cities face even darker nights of destruction in the months ahead."



"If the Government fails to respond with social, economic and political reforms, God only knows what we will face in terms of chaos."



"We must not ignore the causes of our present crisis — the rural, racist, Southern oligarchy, which has deprived, disenfranchised, and exploited the negro."



"Can't you see how this humiliates us? Can't you see how this offends our dignity and self respect, when we have to go to the back door to be served?"

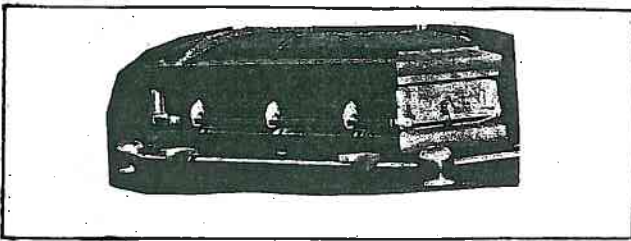


"Old systems of exploitation and oppression are passing away, and out of the wombs of a frail world, new systems of justice and equality are being born."



"Passive resistance might even lead to a physical death. But if such a death is the price we must pay to free our children for a life of permanent psychological death, then nothing can be more honourable."

"To have effect we will have to develop a massive disciplined force that can remain excited and determined without dramatic conflagrations."



THE PASSING OF PROSH

THE REPORT OF THE SRC PROSH INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

In the wake of successes and disasters that combined in the making of Prosh '67 the SRC constituted a Prosh Investigation Committee "To examine the rationale of Prosh." After six months of investigations and deliberations the Committee presented a report to the last meeting of the SRC.

The report includes nine recommendations as to what the aim organisation and activities included in Prosh ought to be. While some of the measures suggested were anticipated, and were accepted by the SRC without dissent, other recommendations if adopted would amount to radical changes in the format of Prosh and strong opposition was expressed by certain elements of the SRC to the acceptance of such measures.

One of the major recommendations of the Committee which was totally unexpected was the suggestion that from the week that has become traditional over the past few years Prosh be reduced to consist of "one almighty day." The rationale given for this reactionary move was that the extended Prosh of recent years has shown that students are not capable of sustaining stunts and activities over a week. Surely if some of the stunts in the past have not been of sufficiently high quality then the obvious remedy is to strive for improvement rather than to can a large part of Prosh.

A further fatality of this astonishing recommendation is the Prosh Ball which was an innovation last year and appeared to be coming an integ-

ral part of Prosh. Although last year's Prosh Ball was a financial failure it was highly successful in other respects and was not the only social function to run at a loss in last year's Prosh.

The report also considers the part of the collections in Prosh and concludes that the "collection should be relegated to the role of a palliative measure." The committee reaches this decision after concluding that the basic aim of Prosh is for students to have fun while making social comment on uptown life.

Why the committee isolated one facet of Prosh to the exclusion of all others is not clear. Surely such a concept as Prosh can and probably does have a duality of aims. Surely students having a rag and a collection for charity can be complimentary activities neither being submerged or relegated to a mere appendage of the other. As the report rightly points out the collection has been an excellent means of maintaining good public relations not only for Prosh but for students in general. It would seem however, that if the collection is merely to become an excuse for student rags the up-town authorities will soon see this and it may not be very long before—as has happened in Sydney—no procession is allowed at all.

At present the whole of the report and recommendations have been accepted by the SRC. As the Prosh Committee is semi-autonomous from the SRC it would appear that the proposals will now have to go before a general student meeting before making any constitutional wallop. ON DIT believes that the holding of such a meeting is of utmost im-

portance as it will give the average student the opportunity to accept or reject the recommendations. In the words of the report: "Prosh belongs to the students." It is important that they should identify with it and become involved. Prosh must never become an SRC activity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the collection be relegated to the role of a palliative measure.
2. That Prosh consist of one almighty day preceded by an evening stunt and Miss Prosh competition.
3. That Prosh continues to be held on the last Friday of 2nd term.
4. That the SRC negotiate with staff representatives to secure the suspension of lectures on Prosh Day.
5. That students continue to seek an increase in the procession route, as a preventative measure.
6. That the 1968 Prosh Committee not plan any Thursday night activity this year, so that they can assess the effect of 10 o'clock closing.
7. That the 1968 Prosh Committee investigate the possibility of holding "The Hop" outside the university, with a liquor licence, on the understanding that the following safety measures would be adopted —
 - (I) Double tickets
 - (II) Production of Union card, before buying ticket.
 - (III) Students would have to buy their own beer there.
8. That the editors of the Rag be selected by the SRC as an editorial team, in a similar manner to that in which the ON DIT editors are chosen, and that this be done at the April meeting of the SRC.
9. That greater publicity be given to Rag selling on campus, over the preceding week.

please don't laugh at the mash...

Those of you who are ardent readers of "Abreast of the Times" (and all should be) will no doubt recall the remarks regarding refectory food in the first edition. Unfortunately, this was one of the few observations which did not raise so much as a titter from the student body. Instead, the same students continued to consume the same slop, which has been handed up for years, under the specious name of food.

SLOP

The whole question of refectory food and amenities was raised last year when John Bannon was the President of the SRC. Admittedly, a whole new refectory complex is on the drawing board (and the students are now in the process of getting squeezed for it), but apart from this the matter of refectory food quality has remained static. The advent of the breakfast menu has made little difference to the general run-of-the-mill slop that is served up at lunch times and tea times.

What the students are being asked to do is to wait until this new gastronomic palace is built, before food will improve in quality. One would be justified in being a little sceptical of the notion that as soon as crusty, chewy pies and pasties are served up in better premises their flavor improves as a matter of course. This line of thought is ridiculous. Granted that a new refectory cannot be erected overnight; but there is no reason why refectory food cannot be improved immediately.

Let us not be misled by the boasts that refectory food is cheaper than uptown. The differences in price are minimal, and some counter lunches, when quality is taken into account, are far better value: excluding the price of liquid refreshments usually consumed, for this is not in question.

THE MENU

The refectory menu is nowhere. The chips are the most appalling and crumby things that could possibly be imagined; consequently the indecisions that the ladies have as to the quantity they should put on your plate seems ludicrous to say the least. Next time you order chips with any of the other gastronomical horrors, watch the way chips are placed on, removed from, added to, etc. your plate. Should you have the misfortune of ordering grilled pork sausages at any stage be sure to take one of the serrated knives out of the bin, otherwise you will never sever the rubbery surface. These "things" are an obvious case of death by grilling. On the other hand the floury fish patties are so gooey

they can be eaten with a spoon, and so a knife and fork can be dispensed with. Wet, mashy, tasteless stuff, going under the name of mashed potatoes, is usually served with these two dishes. Dead peas or mashed carrot (it's not supposed to be in that form) are the unbelievable choices to heighten the gourmet's taste buds' enjoyment. Oh Boy! For those of you who prefer a light meal there is the salad. This comprises limp lettuce, a few browned pieces of apple, a well-worn stick of celery, some other oddities and a slice of fritz that looks very much like the first view one gets of the contents of a newly opened can of pet-food.

These are but a few choices, although one could go on and on. The sweets are just as nowhere and the most incredible examples of nothingness are the jellies and par-faits. They have absolutely no taste whatsoever.

NO EXCUSE

Everyone will admit the amenities are extremely poor, and this is in the process of rectification. However, this should provide no excuse to the refectory management for the atrocious quality of the food. The slop served to students is appalling and there are no redeeming features which can be offered as rebuttals. It is high time the refectory management got off its rump and improved the quality of food. New buildings in no way affect the flavor of food so there is no reason why this urgent matter cannot be tackled immediately. For a start, the infernal re-re-heating of chips, pies, and pasties, sausages ought to stop. It is immoral to make students pay for the barren crusty vestiges served up under the name of food.

Students should be prepared to boycott the refectory until matters improve. Cowley's and Pete's pie carts should be brought down to the Uni for a fortnight. If this is unacceptable to you, get your mates to make you eat lunches. Alternatively, buy a counter lunch occasionally — you might never return. It is primarily up to the students to register their disapproval.

If you agree with the text of this article, get petitions going both for the management of the refectory and the SRC. Write letters to ON DIT if you feel incensed enough. Of course, should this article not move you at all, you have the privilege of continuing to rape your taste buds and abuse your stomachs for as long as you desire; and ON DIT wishes you all the best, and hopes that you will develop into fine young specimens growing with each new day on wholesome slop — our doubts remain unpublished.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

The SRC has been concerned for some months about its present constitution and modes of working. As a result of a motion passed at a General Student Meeting, a committee was established by the SRC to investigate electoral reform. The SRC gave this committee a very wide brief and its investigations covered the whole question of representation on the student council as well as studying problems of achieving efficient administration.

The Committee consisted of Messrs. Waters, Rooney, and Latimer, all of whom had SRC experience. The Committee proposed:

These proposals if implemented, would result in a smaller SRC with corresponding more work and responsibility on individual members.

Coupled with these proposals will be a report by SRC Vice-President, Bruce King, on internal organisation of the SRC. This report will be considered at the May meeting of the SRC.

Incidentally, before changes can be made a General Student Meeting must be held to approve of any Constitutional alterations.

PROPOSALS

- (1) That the Students' Representative Council consist of 12 General representatives elected annually by a common roll of male and female students, provided that at least two representatives of each sex shall be elected.
- (2) One representative shall be elected to the Council from the students of each of the following faculties: Medicine, Law, Music, Agricultural Science, Arts, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Architecture, Economics and Pharmacy (the latter rep. to be deleted on the completion of the change-

over from a degree to a diploma course in that department).

- (3) Non-voting ex-officio members who shall be:
 - (a) The Editor or Joint Editors of ON DIT.
 - (b) The Immediate Past President.
 - (c) One representative appointed by and from the Adelaide Teachers' College SRC.
 - (d) One representative appointed by the AU Sports Association General Committee.
- (4) The inclusion in the SRC Constitution to the effect that nominations for faculty representatives should be called two weeks prior to general representatives nominations and should close one week prior to the close of General Representative nominations. If at the close of Faculty Representative nominations, nominations have not been received for any position, the number of General Representative positions to be filled should increase by number of Faculty positions left vacant.
- (5) The classification of Senior and Junior be omitted from the Constitution and not be made the basis of election for any position.
- (6) All reference to Women's General Representatives be omitted from the Constitution.
- (7) All reference to the President of the Institute of Technology, Physical Education, Social Studies and Physiotherapy representatives should be omitted from the Constitution.

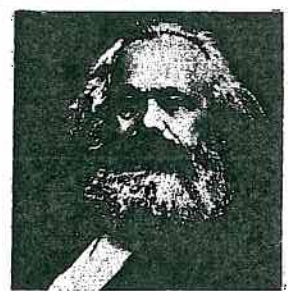
SOCIALIST CLUB

On Tuesday the second of April, 1968, a new society was formed within the University. It is the Socialist Club.

It is a club aimed to show that this is not the best of all possible worlds and that things do not always happen for the best — but that they can be changed for the better.

The formation of this group is indicative of a maturation within this University, a recognition that the present converging political thoughts expressed in our parliaments may not be the best, or the only solutions to the problems that beset the society of men. It is basic that the club repudiates affiliation with any political party, but it is imperative that we recognize that our sphere of interest is in common with that of politics, the society in which we live and the relations between its members.

Present, in Australia today, are incredible stupidities and gross injustices due to actions which are consistent with the present political modes of thought, cutting the universities' triennial grant, involvement in



unjust and primitive wars, condonation of the temporary laying-off of workers during a slack period in the motor industry, to name three at random. The investigation of these is one of the functions of this club.

The Socialist Club's policies are not yet clearly defined. A meeting at 7.30 p.m. in the Lady Symon Hall, on the 18th April, has been arranged to determine the exact stance of the club.

The committee, elected at the inaugural meeting, has arranged for speakers to address general meetings. The first of these will be Professor Harcourt, who will speak on "Unemployment and the Capitalist System." The committee is also going to recommend to the club that there be three seminars this year, possibly dealing with socialism in the third world, Marxism and the Left in Art.

EDITORIAL

Tuesday saw the curtain come down on Act 2 of South Australia's pantomime of the absurd. Don Dunstan's inevitable resignation as Premier added yet another chapter to the farce that is more commonly known as "the 1968 South Australian State Election."

This remarkable example of theatre of the absurd has been dragged through sequences which range from the incredible to the ludicrous. That redundant piece of machinery we call Parliament, was the setting for the last sequence. All the pomp and God-Save-The-Queenishness could not erase the monstrous fraud that has been foisted on the South Australian people. It is now a fact that electors can no longer elect the Government they want. In every day terms of wages, survival, hire purchase payments and so on, this may not make much impact on many people. However, the ability to elect a government of popular choice is supposed to be one of the basic tenets of democracy (a word that means nothing any more, but is being "guarded" like hell from the commie hordes.) And for those who would argue against this, the Governor's speech, which was the shortest on record, pointed to the preposterous electoral position; with the whimpering hopes of a reform straining through.

"No-one defends the present electoral system in South Australia," says Hall. Well, the Liberals seem to be doing a very good job of defending the situation. Any hopes of an electoral reform system, which may even be beneficial to the ALP — as Hall suggested at the Union Hall — can be regarded as utterly foolish. Does Hall really think that this sort of nonsense will be swallowed? If Playford tried his demagogues to further the gerrymander — and he boasted on Four Corners: "Well, it took them 27 years to find it (the gerrymander) out (guffaw, guffaw)" — the hell's the meetings about electoral reform are about as certain to see fruition as that great day, Armageddon. Since when does a party, just having scratched to office, reform itself out again? Really, Mr. Hall.

So once again we continue to live under a system where sheep and acres get a vote of far greater value than the metropolitan vote. Under the present system it is ridiculous to maintain compulsory voting. Forcing people to cast a vote which is literally worthless constitutes such a perversion and contradiction of democracy that it exceeds all limits of sanity. The fraudulent manner in which the present Government took power makes it totally unacceptable. No Government, put into power with such a lack of support from the majority of the electors can, with a clear conscience and with regard to what is honest and fair to the populace, hold on to the reins of power.

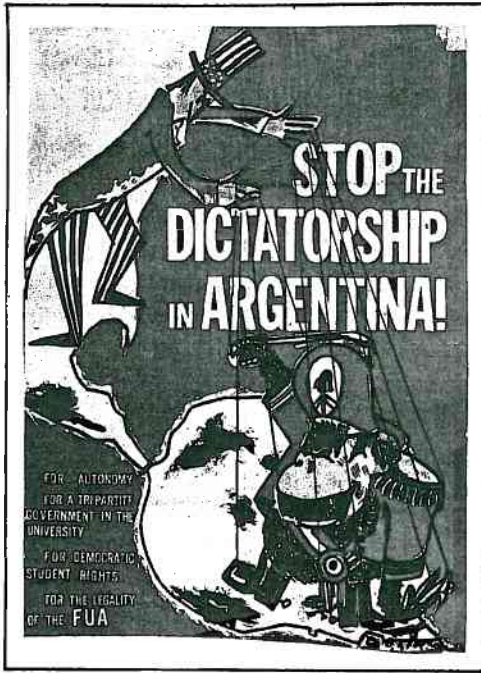
The situation needs to be remedied by an electoral reform which can be called a reform; not merely a shuffle of boundaries with the end result being a continuance of the abhorrent situation as it exists. This must then be followed by an election, the outcome of which must be respected if any semblance of democracy is to be retained.

When one reflects on the crass arrogance and evil self interest, which has created, continued and maintained the present electoral absurdity, one is almost tongue-tied at the wonder of it all. It is like a sagging old dog which may be groomed and maintained on the outside but decidedly decaying within.

People have been robbed (once again) of the protection which is supposed to be theirs — that protection being the right to elect or reject governments. In less docile countries (or States for that matter) this would have caused revolution, but the Australian community is so well trained that occurrences, such as those which have happened, are quickly forgotten at the rubbish or the footy. It has become a way of life. Pity.

And as the sun sinks slowly over that privy of privies called Parliament, where the flushed effluent of democracy has been washed out to sea, the electors of South Australia sit bare-assed on stony ground, the victims of the most blatant political fraud in the history of Australian politics. Truly a case of the electors getting a government they DID NOT DESERVE.

To that old ever-green of the theatre of the absurd, Playford, the newly weened bit-player Hall, the greatest court-lester of them all, Stott, we say, thank-you gentlemen, your performances were superb. For those who want souvenirs, democracy will be on sale in the foyer — it's going for about as cheap as you can bloody-well get it.



"How cold the wind blows a-top a mountain" — JOHN WASEFIELD.

Uncle Sam, resplendent in stars and stripes, stands at the top of the modern world grimly gritting his 100 per cent red blooded American teeth into a veritable blizzard. Anti-American riots in Tokyo, Rome, London, Moscow, U.S. Embassies sacked in Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Indonesia; and even in little old Adelaide "go home Yank" emblazoned for posterity next to a "beer is best" sign on the Port Road.

America, self-appointed guardian of democracy, freedom and Western society, is faced by an ever-increasing wave of resentment for its efforts. Its ideals are regarded with cynicism. Its ruthless investment with fear, its protection with even greater fear, and its national character with disdain.

PUPPET SHOW DEMOCRACY

The history of American foreign policy can only make one dubious of the motivation of U.S. actions. The history of U.S. intervention in South America in the name of democracy would make a good script for a farce. U.S.-inspired South American democracy has proved to be hydro-headed — kill one dictator and two more arise, giving the CIA at times a desperate task choosing between the rivals. U.S. warships appear on the scene to supervise elections regularly and only disappear when a new pro-U.S. ruler has been successfully "elected." The history of Haiti, Dominican republic and Panama have been particularly under benevolent U.S. jurisdiction, being of considerable strategic importance.

Whatever one's view on Vietnam, one could not seriously suggest that the reason for U.S. involvement is to protect democracy in South Vietnam.

The U.S. by covering a completely understandable policy of expediency under saintly white veils of crusades for democracy, leaves itself open to world-wide cynicism of its motives. And worse, surprisingly enough, many world peoples resent being politically expedient for America.

anti-americanism

The American foreign policy bears out for many their image of the American people typified by that lowest of low creatures, the U.S.A. produced oligarch smirking, drawing, arrogant, extra-king-size tourist. This image, whether unjustified or not, crystallises everything the world hates in the Yank. Brushiness and suddenly an exotically with this image. We think of the Yankee tourist as being like a public boy who has just found that he has an eight-inch penis. And not only does he swagger in the confidence of his superiority, he uses it.

The products of U.S. entertainment bear out this image. The Hollywood spectacular, an extravaganza of sex and color becomes very stereotyped after the second or third. Their novels follow too often the 400 page, glossy covered, subtlety of Peyton Place. Their music has produced the great conglomeration of Big Band sound which no other nation in the world could ever have produced.

This is not to deny the great aspects of American culture. However, it is unfortunately these later elements which are just remembered. And in this the U.S. falls partly prey to its own press, which, dependent on sensationalism for sales, gives much greater emphasis to the sordid events on the American scene.

GLASS HOUSE PEOPLE

The world citizen, dubious of the American by virtue of the image, has merely to look to the U.S. internal situation to have his worst fears confirmed. From slavery and civil war the U.S. has moved through the greatest crime waves western societies have witnessed, which-hunting of communists, the Klu Klux Klan, and now race rioting which is serious enough to necessitate machine gun emplacements on Capitol Hill. All this from our capture of Germany and as a free bonus, we have the highest divorce, suicide and heart disease rates in the world.

Even those secure in America's friendship find themselves squirming uneasily under an ever increasing domination of American investment, culture and foreign policy; an invasion which causes resentment at the swamping of local culture often coupled with a dislike of the replacement.

A HOT SEA

America is the most powerful nation in the world, a position which it has attained only relatively recently in times of history. In finding its position increasingly uncomfortable, its name increasingly disliked and maligned, even among its allies, it cannot afford to let this trend which will make its self-imposed obligations increasingly difficult to fulfill. The seat of power is on exacting one and until America improves its credibility in the world, cleans up its glass house, projects an image of maturity and learns to use a scalpel as well as it uses a bulldozer, it will find the seat is upholstered with barbed wire.

The American at war is sometimes almost a pathetic figure. He wages war like a bull elephant on an ant. His enemies smile alike teeth and laugh at his grotesque efforts.

In both world wars the American caused much resentment by his late entry. You can find many World War I veterans will tell you of the American bullets filled with paper instead of powder, and then of the Yankee soldiers who came at the end of the war, full of brushiness, food and better equipment and "Man the War for the Limeys."

In World War II the American soldier caused resentment with his smooth ways with the women — slighted pride caused much ill feeling. One British journalist summed up his feelings toward his allies by writing: "The trouble with the Yanks is that they overdid, over-pressed and over-pressed."

The other side had more cause to hate the American and correspondingly their feelings more bitter and more general. The Axis had little respect for the American as a fighting man, but fell victim to his immense fire power. The incendiary wasteful bombing of Hamburg and Dresden, where thousands of refugees had sheltered, as they were non-strategic, were such explosions of anti-Americanism.

You may hear many a heart-rending tale of the image of American weapons, not only of the army variety. Tales of fathers shot defending their daughters; of 80 girls herded into a blockaded tunnel followed by a plane which bombed them. Unfortunately such conduct is excusable from the losers, from the winners it is slow to be forgotten.

WEIGHT OF VICTORY

And this is true of all American engagements — they are always the winners, the more powerful, and the protectors of democracy. Somehow one can sympathise with the underdog for what are only human feelings, but the same failings in the man wielding the stick are criminal.

In Vietnam who thinks of condemning the Viet Cong for atrocities? But the American is vilified for the same actions. Bertrand Russell's War Crimes Tribunal, affectionately called "Kangaroo Court" by many, is perhaps the most detailed, and in many cases unfair, indictment of a nation at war since the Nuremberg trials.

America at war is paying the penalty of success. Sympathy for the loser covers a million sins; the sins of the American are hung out to air by an ever-ready, sensationalist and often anti-American press.

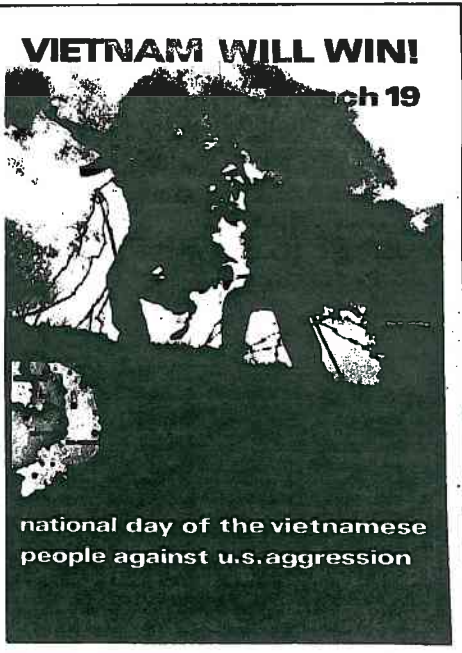
The CIA himself is a major cause of anti-American feeling. His publicity is such that few can feel respect for his fighting ability. He is portrayed as a gutless, scheming sex fiend, whose one prowess lies in producing millions of technicolor babies and passing on VD. He is laughed at for his Gook Gold and ice cream in the field, envied for money and success with women, sneered at for his gullibility.

Most of this is not true, or at least is a gross exaggeration. No one could be as bad as the average CIA's portrayal. It is a product in part of resentment for the bigger man, a combination of fear and envy. This is worsened at the moment by the conviction in many that the war in Vietnam is wrong, which makes them ever more susceptible to any maligning of the Americans, in their minds, the authors of this tragedy.

CRUSADER'S DILEMMA

Whenever the American goes to war he will face the same problem: if he wins, while the American nation sets itself up as a crusader for democracy, and wins, enemy anger of this crusade who blunders will condemn the good. Human nature is such that the sins will be remembered long after the good is forgotten.

So the American at war is faced with a dilemma. If he wins, every misdeed will be a running score of anti-Americanism. Unless, in fact his very victory will contribute unless his cause is completely and unanimously accepted as right. It seems if they must fight they must be unpopular or lose.



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 WIDELY DISSENTED IN U.S. STOP RELIQU STRONG IN FOREIGN RELATIONS
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2A J019 READERS ADELAIDE 2ND SHEET

FULBRIGHT THAT U.S. ADMINISTRATION MISREPRESENTED GOLF OF
 TONKIN INCIDENT AUGUST 1964 TO SECURE CONGRESS AUTHORITY FOR
 DIRECT AMERICAN INTERVENTION AND BOMBING OF NORTH STOP WIDESPREAD
 ACKNOWLEDGMENT WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY AND
 OTHER NATIONAL FIGURES THAT AMERICA CANNOT SOLVE VAST AND URGENT

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2A J019 READERS ADELAIDE 3RD SHEET

INTERNAL PROBLEMS WHILE ENGAGED IN VIETNAM STOP WIDESPREAD
 ACKNOWLEDGMENT MASSIVE CASUALTIES PRODUCE BY U.S. AND SOUTH
 VIETNAMESE BOMBARDMENTS OF CIVILIANS STOP OPINION
 OF SOME AUSTRALIAN POLITICIANS THAT OPPOSITION
 TO WAR NEAR TREASONABLE APPEARS OUTHORED AND ABUSED FROM

2A J019 READERS ADELAIDE 4TH SHEET

U.S. SENATE MAJOR LINDSAY NEW YORK CITY URGES YOUNG PEOPLE TO
 JOIN RESISTANCE AND PEACE CANDIDATE SENATOR MACARTHY HAS BECOME STRONG
 CONTENDER FOR DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION STOP AMERICAN
 FARMERS HERE URGE AUSTRALIANS TO OPPOSE WAR VIGOROUSLY TO DEMAND
 THAT AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ABRANDON ANY FICTION OF NORTH

2A J019 US STOP AMERICAN FRIENDS

2A J019 READERS ADELAIDE 5TH SHEET

VIETNAMESE AGGRESSION AND MAKE CLEAR TO U.S. THAT AUSTRALIA WILL
 NOT REMAIN IN WAR IF CURRENT HALF HEARTED PEACE MOVES FAIL STOP
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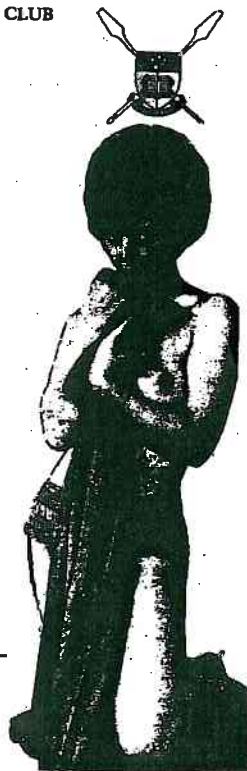
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VIETNAM BOOK REVIEWS

For the first time in the Vietnam war President Johnson is giving every indication that he at last may be sincere and may take some action about negotiating for a peaceful settlement. In the debate concerning solutions to the war it is absolutely essential that facts on which to base arguments are clearly brought forward. A thorough knowledge of the background to the Vietnam war is needed. This includes a sociological and historical look at the whole of South-East Asia. ON DIT presents a brief yet comprehensive review of many very good books that have been written in the past few years about Vietnam.

In times of war the first casualty is truth. The truth set forth can be ignored or avoided only at our infinite peril.

John Kenneth Galbraith: HOW TO GET OUT OF VIETNAM (A Signet Special Broadside, 39c. Available at the WEA bookroom).

"When the majority of our people realize that there's a better course, the politicians will not be far behind."

"The assumed enemy does not exist."
"Now — a carefully reasoned, tough-minded plan for U.S. action that does not depend on the consent of the Viet Cong."

Many of these quotations on the cover are indeed apt. This little book is one of the most relevant today because of its purpose. That is to outline a practical way out of an unhappy and increasingly disastrous mess in Vietnam; a solution designed we are told, to meet the needs and requirements of the participants, especially the U.S. Some of the ideas put forward are at the time of writing almost being followed by L.B.J. If they were followed there would be an acceptable peace. L.B.J. has a long way to go.

The book is a good attempt to answer those who simply and justifiably shout get out of Vietnam, and does this by giving reasons and practical methods of simply getting out and ending the war.

He at times presumes a certain basic knowledge of the background to the war, its present nature, and the state of dissent of the American people (before R.F.K. was in the Presidential race), but gives a particularly intelligent and well expressed summary of the original reasons for involvement and the great mistake committed. This includes a chapter on the future of a country such as the U.S. involved with a war with enormous nationalistic undertones. Logically, the conclusion is: "We are in a war that cannot be won, that we cannot win and, even more important, one that we should not wish to win."

The first step he outlines towards a solution of the Vietnam problem is to change all of our objectives in that area so that they are in accord with factual and reasonable evidence. Then there is an adjustment of the military operations, followed by a step to put ourselves in a position to negotiate, the reasons for de-escalation, the steps to take if at first Hanoi and the NFL will not play and final steps, ending with what is the reversal of U.S. policy. From this? Possibly peace.

The final chapter is good in the way it counters the old "face saving" cries for not getting out. The whole book is very readable.

Ian Mackay: AUSTRALIANS IN VIETNAM (Rigby Ltd. \$3.75. Available at the WEA Bookroom).

Ian Mackay, born in Adelaide and on the staff of our very own Adelaide "Advertiser" gives a detailed, although not particularly interesting, account of the part played by Australian troops, doctors, nurses, entertainers and journalists in South Vietnam. The book is illustrated with the usual type of photographs showing brave Australians on patrol, even braver Australians showering the Vietnamese villagers and giant sized diggers capturing skinny little Viet Cong with mean expressions on their faces. "In the military sense, the Australians, if nothing else, proved that the Viet Cong wasn't 10 feet tall." Ian Mackay does his utmost to show what a nice bunch of Aussies are up there, and how much the Vietnamese peasants love us all. To show that he isn't completely ignorant of the fact that there are some nasty people who are making a good thing out of the war, he includes the controversial statements of a National Serviceman who "arrived in a relief column after the battle of Long Tan to see an Australian soldier walking through the enemy dugouts shooting any wounded he could find."

The book is a skilful enough piece of day to day reporting on a war.

It is not in any way an enlightening or thought-provoking study of the Vietnam situation as a whole. It wasn't of course meant to be. Ian Mackay denies that he had a political axe to grind. But this type of book with this type of reporting of how brave and good Australians kill Asians helps to support Australia's involvement. Most intelligent people with a moral outlook on war will probably not read this story of his countrymen with a feeling of pride. Occasionally, there are signs of doubt. He ends with a statement which shows a remarkable amount of insight. "That it is the country of the Vietnamese and in the end the solution will be a Vietnamese one."

PEACE IN VIETNAM. A report prepared for the American Friends Service Committee. (\$1.85. Available at the WEA Bookroom).

This is possibly one of the best readable accounts of the Vietnam war and the arguments for peace, in a book of its length. There is a broad historical view given which is presented in a most interesting, human way. In fact the whole book is far from some of the dry accounts available on the same topic. The developments in Vietnam since 1954 are summarized very clearly but still in fascinating detail. Three chapters give very good appraisals of social, economic and political developments in South-East Asia, which includes the role that China has been playing. The chapter headed Negotiation Puzzle seems to shock those complacent Australians who have been believing sincerely that L.B.J. wanted peace. The facts do often hurt. American involvement is brought up to 1966 with the conclusions that America should not have gone there and must on political grounds get out. Once more practical solutions are given. The most important documents are included in the Appendix.

Mary McCarthy: VIETNAM

This book takes a refreshing new approach to the war which has had so much academic bullshit chucked around about it. In her own words, "I confess that when I went to Vietnam early last February I was looking for material damaging to the American interest and that I found it, though often by accident or in the process of being briefed by an official."

So there is no ivory-tower, academic approach being taken here. Mary McCarthy is emotionally involved and makes no pretence to the contrary. She feels the moral shame as a citizen of America and conveys this in a way that no cheap propaganda could. Because combined with this tremendously powerful moral feeling she has combined an intellectually disciplined mind to provide a penetrating analysis of the Vietnam struggle.

Her descriptions are colorful and moving — at times her pen-portraits would be appropriate in a novel. The overwhelming American presence so nakedly displayed impressed upon her the power of her country in determining the policy of the countries which it chooses to save. The degradation and Americanisation of Saigon into a Coca Cola culture outpost of America is conveyed to the reader. In her travels around Vietnam McCarthy also visited refugee camps — not only the "model" resettlement camp at Phu Cuong which is shown to journalists. (Does being dumped into a U.S. army truck by the hundred while your houses and villages are burned by the U.S. army make you a refugee?) She also describes what she considers would be a typical refugee camp — the cesspool of Hoi An. This appalling place would compare with the worst that the Nazis were able to dream up. Lepers and animals wander amongst the squalor and human excrement. Political prisoners are locked in cells with howling insane women.

And McCarthy's solution? — Get Out.

Harold Levien: VIETNAM: MYTH AND REALITY (25c).

With peace negotiations almost a possibility, it is very easy to forget or ignore the initial reasons given for our involvement in Vietnam. Every Australian today should be critically examining these reasons.

In this concise and very well presented booklet Harold Levien, a Sydney Arts graduate, examines seven of the basic arguments put forward to justify the war. These are, we are fighting to protect the freedom of nations to choose their own form of government, to protect South Vietnam from external aggression, to contain China, to contain Communism, to ensure a better life for the people of Asia, that we are prepared to hold unconditional discussions to settle the conflict, and that Australia's security depends on our SEATO alliance which will be weakened if we do not support the U.S.

By means of a wealth of documented facts, public statements, reports and commentaries, Levien shows that all of these arguments are by definition myths. The arguments for involvement, unsupported by an overwhelming mass of evidence, are in fact directly contradicted by the reality. His conclusions should worry anybody who supports the war. If you have in the past supported any of the myths created by the Australian and U.S. Governments this concise, very readable booklet should be one of the first to read. It may disturb your conscience. If you support any war your conscience needs to be disturbed. At 25 cents, Myth and Reality is of great value.

Adelaide Campaign for Peace in Vietnam: VIETNAM—WAR WITHOUT END? 5c

This is the best of the briefest pamphlets on Vietnam generally. It's only six pages. The facts are put down concisely and are irrefutable. It makes statements covering the field. What the war in Vietnam is, e.g., continuation of a Nationalist struggle, a civil war, the result from the failure to implement the 1954 Geneva Agreements. What the war is not, e.g., not aggression from the north, not aggression by an expansionist China, and not a war fought to honour treaty obligation. The cost of the war is regarded from human, financial, psychological, diplomatic and political angles. Very good. Very convincing.

What is particularly important, however, are the practical solutions put forward at the end. These have to be read.

The little blue book should be carried around in the hip pocket for continual reference. It is very easy to commit to memory. It can be used as a very basic starter for those who are going to read more about Vietnam as well as an excellent summary to use in arguments about the war.

David Horowitz: FROM YALTA TO VIETNAM (Penguin \$1.80. Available at the WEA bookroom). (Penguin \$1.80. Available at the WEA book room).

This book gives a refreshing and much needed appraisal of American Foreign Policy since World War II. It goes a long way towards counterbalancing the dangerously one sided education which has led most of us to believe in the righteousness of American involvement in such countries as Korea, Vietnam and Guatemala.

To understand how America arrived at the present hot war in Vietnam it is necessary to see American policy in the light of the development of the Cold War over the last 20 years. Horowitz traces this development from the death of Roosevelt in 1945. He sees much of present day policy as repercussions of the Truman Doctrine which so successfully divided the world into the two camps "free" and "communist".

The chapter on Vietnam is succinct and, like the entire book, exception-

ally well documented. The Dulles boycott of the 1954 Geneva Agreement is seen as consistent with American moves prior to that date and with the intervention in that country which so quickly followed.

Horowitz understands post World War II American policy as one of a "global crusade . . . formulated in strictly military terms," and placing a "premium on strength and stability and thus inevitably on dictatorial and military regimes and the maintenance of the social and economic status quo."

To see America as a belligerent power supporting repressive regimes and standing in the way of social reform may be undesirable to many of us. Read "From Yalta to Vietnam" and decide for yourself.

The University Study Group: VIETNAM AND AUSTRALIA. (1966. Available at WEA Bookroom).

This little paperback is designed to give a penetrating account of the events which have led up to the recent conditions in Vietnam. Four chapters are devoted to the history of the Vietnamese people prior to the Geneva Conference. This indicates the attempts of the writers to approach the situation from the view of the inhabitants of the country rather than that of the Western world. In doing this, the writers have generally maintained a high tone of historical accuracy although their rather definite opinions on the events make one a little hesitant about placing complete faith in their account, e.g. "The Viet Cong are often referred to in our newspapers and by the government as 'terrorists.' The term has no precise meaning, and is always used by entrenched power groups to disparage the opposition."

This chapter on the National Liberation Front is particularly interesting and would annoy all those people who were against Uni. NLF Aid Groups. After reading this you begin to appreciate why the Uni. students sent their medical aid. The book is hostile to the U.S. and Australian policy. Sometimes the language used goes away from this generally high standard rational debate, but with the facts to back this up it is justified.

Included in this book are most of the documents needed for examining present issues and there are also interpretations of the situation as it existed in 1965, by Hasluck, Arthur Calwell and Gregory Clark. (In keeping with the title of the book, there is also a small chapter on Australia's commitment). While it was published in 1966, this book is meant as an examination of the sources of the catastrophe in Vietnam and is still a very valuable reference.

Gregory Clark: IN FEAR OF CHINA. (Lansdowne Press, 1967, \$3.00. Available at the WEA Bookroom).

"The fear of China is the dominant element in much that happens in Asia, and the fear is well founded."

Paul Hasluck
"The fear of alien groups is most prominent in those who have least experience of groups other than their own . . . (it) is one of the great causes of wars and persecutions and large-scale cruelties."

Bertrand Russell
Thus Gregory Clark, a former officer of Australia's External Affairs Department, begins to question seriously many of the main assumptions behind Australia's foreign policy. It shows that Australia's attitude to China is based on fear and examines whether this has any clear, rational basis. His conclusions carry great conviction and in one way or another, must disturb the reader. The facts that he has assembled in relation to China are ones that are rarely brought forward in discussions of Australian official policy. His interpretations are indeed enlightening and fit in very well with the whole purpose of the book. On every topic that he deals with his comments certainly make you think — and usually think very hard — for his arguments are very well reasoned and clearly expressed.

film festival

The cinematic highlight of the year, the Adelaide Film Festival, is only a few weeks off. The dates to remember are from May 13 to 28. The director of the Adelaide Film Festival (Mr. Eric Williams) last year made a seven month tour of 21 countries in order to select films for this year's festival. This has resulted in this year's festival being the largest, and the best, ever held in Adelaide. A number of films have been exclusively imported for the Adelaide Festival and will not be seen anywhere else in Australia.

In order to accommodate the ever-increasing number of cinema fans who like to attend the film festival, most of the major screenings will be held at Adelaide's leading "art house," the Cinema Capri.

The films to be shown at these four open screenings are: KING AND COUNTRY (G.B.), HUNGER (SWEDEN), LA VIE DE CHATEAU (FRANCE) and GODARD'S ALPHA-VILLE (FRANCE).

One of the highlights of the festival is sure to be Bergman's most controversial film to date, PERSONA. This is the story of the intimate relationship between two women who look enough alike to be mistaken for twins.

Films which are exclusive to the Adelaide Festival and which will not be shown elsewhere in Australia include the following:

THE DETOUR (Bulgaria). This film which won the top award at the Moscow Festival last year will be the opening film of the festival. It tells

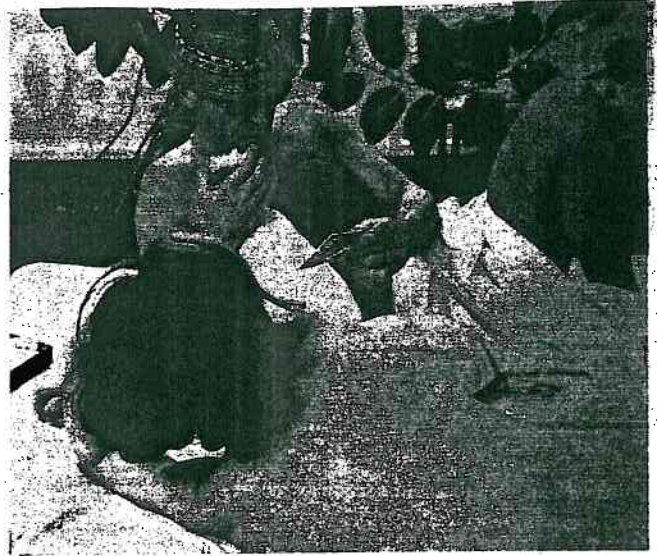
of a successful engineer and a noted archaeologist who during a drive, recall in flash-back a ten-day affair they had when they were students.

ONCE THERE WAS A WAR (Mexico) Brunel's short feature which has been described as "... outrageous simplistic and totally charming." Awarded the Special Jury Prize at Venice in 1985.

ANOTHER THERE WAS A WAR (Denmark) A film that was overwhelmingly acclaimed in its country of origin. The story of a boy's struggles through adolescence set against German-occupied Copenhagen. This film received an Academy Award nomination in 1967.

Another film which should especially interest potential film makers in Adelaide is the Dutch Underground Cinema entry: THE NOT SO HAPPY RETURN TO THE LAND OF REMBRANDT OF JOSEF KATUZ. This is a remarkably good film which was made with a hand-held camera on a budget of only \$3,000. It should certainly encourage any local film producers who feel limited by lack of technical equipment or funds.

Another brilliant Dutch entry in the Festival programme is MORNING OF SIX WEEKS which is the story of a racing driver and a photographer's model. Their occupations are on the glamour fringe of modern society and thus occupy enough of their time and energy to shroud the essential emptiness of their lives. The story of how the two meet and fall in love is a beautiful example



Morning of Six Weeks

of new-wave cinema which attempts to explore, at every level, the complexities of human responses to the modern world.

An amusing Polish entry is THE LODGER. This is the story of an impoverished student who secures a

room in a house with three women — an aristocratic lady who habitually holds seances, a middle-aged physical fitness fan and a teenage nymphomaniac. The fun starts when each of the women tries to win the lodger for herself by playing the other women off against each other.

home brew

Buerg looks at cinema on the local scene

There's a gradual proliferation of backyard film-makers in Adelaide — some of them not so backyarded. Here at Uni, the Film Society is interested in making films with its plethora of profits. The University Film Unit forms an active nucleus responsible for Prosh 1987 film, ASIO spoof, many legal-true-life features on Channel 10, and others. This group has encountered SRC conservatism in looking for a grant — I say the SRC should help those who help themselves. Peter Young of the Psychology Department has shown style in his 2-minute "idiotic" epic.

Flinders University Drama School is very lucky to have George Anderson perhaps the only man in SA with clues about the business. His January

film-making school, (at FU) was remarkable for including three days of training in pure acting-for-cameras. The main product, called FREEE, is hardly a film — more an exercise in crawling successfully before you learn to walk; it goes on screen here late this term. The more ambitious Arkaba Films have shown, in TIME IN SUMMER, horrendous weaknesses in the scripting-directing-acting departments, theirs is the spectacle of Time in Staff-Up. Other aspirants to the game hide out at Western Teachers' College and at ATC — and should, it seems, remain in hiding.

FAILURE Failure, which is the order of the day, stems from a basis in camera technique in the absence of creative

imagination. This basic lack of talent and ideas comes out in over-ambitious projects, especially guess what. Where objectives are limited and ideas easy to get onto film, things are much better — and this is my hope for the 1988 Prosh Film which is expected to be a zipped-up, racy sort of documentary. At present, ideas are too straightforward to be a substitute for know-how.

Which all adds up to what? Part of the problem has been well stated in Cinema No. 1 (page 10) — the utter lack of finances for this very costly business. The suggested remedy is that the Federal Government set up an Australian Film Development Corporation, financed by appropriate taxation. But is this the whole story?

The Government has every right and duty to examine the capabilities of potential film-makers before floating a new white elephant. And as far as SA goes, I doubt whether anybody has demonstrated the necessary talent. For instance, T.I.S. needed a new

plot, script, cast and director — not more money to produce more lavish bad art! The other point — what about private enterprise? Moneyed people are no fools when it comes to making more money. Perhaps the reason for the cents-rather-than-dollars in the film-making coffers is that private enterprise is usually shrewd enough to assess the talent (slight) and then hold off the money.

FUTURE Financially, a vicious circle. Artistically? We should keep our eyes on those such as George Anderson who know the difficulties of films-for-art (as well as of films-for-shooting, processing etc.); who have an imagination tempered with sanity (clearly absent in Arkaba Films), and who by not over-reaching themselves will sooner or later develop the sophistication needed to create a novel Australian film. When this has happened, it may well be that State and businesses are falling over each other to catch the baby.



UBU film: "The Tribulations of Mr. Dupont Nomore."

up from the underground

UBU films, the Sydney-based film-makers' co-operative surfaced for the first time in Adelaide on Wednesday and Thursday, March 28 and 29, with an evening programme of about 20 short films.

These covered a wide range of styles and techniques — from the obviously amateur to the skilled professional, and from the film dealing with sex to the complete abstract film. The better ones included:

... BOOBS A LOT (by Aggy Read) — examined an incalculable number of norkae nudee (of every shape, form, and description) from all physically feasible angles, all to music from NY group Fugs ...

... POEM 25: an unusual animated film of numbers, recited as they were flashed on the screen ...

... SWANSONG IN BIRDLAND: a bizarre exercise in cartoon animation ...

... IT DROPPETH AS THE GENTLE RAIN: famous after FAUAF in 1987 irresolute in its crazy plot as the world suffers from a fallout of excreta

... and BLUNDERBALL: in which a tumbling Jim Bond (played by Sydney psychology lecturer Terrence McMullin) stumbles to a doubtful success against a motley crew of villains including Goldfoot and Dr. Yes.

Is UBU the "burning light on the horizon" for the Australian Film Industry? Perhaps. But what is most important is that UBU is actively engaged in screening independent films and splitting profits amongst film-makers. Disappointing crowds in Adelaide leave it uncertain as to whether UBU and "Underground Films" will return.

The fact that there are profits and that these can go back into celluloid, make UBU films a precocious success. Interestingly, drama (SUDDS) gave basic training and ideas to several UBU men. I am convinced that the Australian Film Industry has a fighting chance if it uproots its finger from the arse of technicalities and dips it generously into the pie of the performing arts.

cinesa

reviewed by Buerg

Get hold of this magazine and read it if you want to see what a bit of enthusiasm can do. It's the work of Uni, George Klein and a couple of reprints. It's unique, enterprising, informative and has the potential to be highly entertaining. The first edition beats expectations and should, I hope, stimulate other Uni students into embarking on publication ventures.

CONTENT

There are reviews of local Adelaide cinema, previews of

the best to come (notably 10th Film Festival), and feature articles (The Ant Film, Indian Cinema). Photographs (sexy of Galla) lighten the appearance and the editorial comes straight to the point on the Australian film industry. Advertisements from various sources testify to the enterprise of the editors and speak volumes in terms of confidence in the whole venture.

The idea of the magazine is certainly exciting. As to the content there were several

pleasing aspects. The style of writing in the reviews was of a high standard, with occasional sparks of expression (see Ray article). The feature on director Joseph Losey was good — reprinted from "Moonstage" and well worth it. Another pleasing aspect was the willingness of the editors to take a stand. Thus the editorial on the need for action concerning the Australian Film Industry was pointed and at the same time incomplete enough to provoke comment. The review of "Time in Summer" can certainly be blasted for being far too kind.

CRITICISM

On the other hand there is need for some slight criticism.

The editors are probably aware of Cinesa's major weaknesses at this stage. Firstly the layout: it is certainly competent in that the flow of things is easy to follow, but it lacks imagination and inspiration in the all important pages where several films are reviewed. Use of different typefaces, lower-case headings, patterning of several articles to give a more pleasing structure to the page — there are opportunities with offset that can be looked into. The other criticism is levelled at the length of the reviews: far too long. The subtle, witty and entertaining comments and ideas were buried far too deeply in lengthy plot recap-

itulations to achieve the desired effects. From a personal point of view readability is paramount and the dirty linen of the plot simply cannot be washed in public print. What the reviews can uniquely do is to look at films much more intelligently and objectively — for instance, as stages in the artistic progress of the directors or as reflection on local tastes — rather than merely summing them up and giving a recommendation. These are just suggestions; it should be reiterated that to get Cinesa out at all is a remarkable landmark in student journalism. My advice is to buy this magazine and read it. It's worth it.

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW

by Bruce King

"The Taming of the Shrew" with its bolsterous knock-about situations, provides an excellent crucible in which the considerable dramatic skills of Richard Burton and Franco Zeffirelli's flair for imaginative direction fuse themselves into lusty exciting cinema. Yet the play is not only crucible, but catalyst and fiery end product of this spectacular combination.

In this latest, and certainly not the least commendable adaptation from the folio of 1623, the conflict between Katharine and Petruchio is successfully elevated above the intrigue surrounding the courting of Bianca without destroying the admirable unity created by Shakespeare's dovetailing of the two plots. The rationale of such an interpretation in a production obviously designed to have considerable commercial appeal needs no explanation, but Zeffirelli's skillful and imaginative handling makes the transformation a happy one.

COLOURFUL

The sub-plot centring on Bianca, sister of the Shrew, suffers in comparison with the care and skill lavished on the Burton-Taylor scenes, notwithstanding the competency of the players concerned. The director has taken full advantage of the talented character actors at his disposal. Nearly all of whom appear to have been recruited from leading British Shakespearian companies, and manipulated his cast with remarkable dexterity. The bustling dusty streets of Padua, the gentle townfolk tumbling into Church, and the colorful jostling crowd at Katharine's wedding reception are a delight to watch.

Zeffirelli has allowed little scope for involvement in the

production and appears to have deliberately conceived a visually pleasing spectacle which invites and expects nothing more than a detached enjoyment. The picture frame is crowded in exterior shots, and this coupled with the browns and ambers of the sets and backdrops, creates a romantic calendar picture conception of 16th century Italy for the screen.

Of the supporting players, Michael Hordern deserves particular mention as the suitor-harassed father of Katharine and Bianca. The years of experience with which he imbued the role forged a strong link between plot and sub-plot, and for mine, afforded Burton his strongest support.

TAYLOR

The portrayal of Katharine and Petruchio as individuals dominates the production, rather than an emphasis on the conflict between them. This may be in answer to those who have complained that the conflict is unequal, with Petruchio defeating his wife at every turn, for Miss Taylor is allowed to arouse sympathy much earlier than Shakespeare's text would appear to permit. Despite this, the Shrew's victory by succumbing is played to the full, with Petruchio being defeated at his own game of make-



Petruchio (Richard Burton) and Katharine (Elizabeth Taylor) arrive in Padua from Petruchio's country castle for a banquet.

believe, and Katharine sharing in the comedy.

Many have criticised Elizabeth Taylor's portrayal of Katharine. While conceding her lack of vocal control to the degree usually considered necessary in a Shakespearian actress, I was impressed with her playing. By discreetly avoiding close-ups during the more lengthy speeches this inadequacy was sufficiently covered as not to detract from an overall sensitive performance.

Burton, of course, triumphs. It was largely his money and his film anyway, and this was to be expected. His characterization is excellent, and he revels in the humor of the coarse and rather brutal fortune-hunter. His Petruchio is more concerned with the real-

ities of taking a wife than the romantic nonsense involved in the courting of a young maiden, and yet the wagger he wins in the end is not entirely devoid of romance. This is a lusty, earthy role, and Burton plays it with a relish.

Many no doubt, are beginning to tire of the Burton-Taylor combination. Don't allow this rather trivial factor deprive you of enjoying what is, by most standards, very satisfying cinema.

ENCORE

A PENNY FOR A SONG

Produced by Herbert Davies for A.U.D.S. UNION HALL

Thursday, May 2 to Saturday May 4.
Wednesday, May 8 to Saturday, May 11

The play has nothing to do with pennies or songs (the title is a fragment from Yeats). It's a modern comedy set in the Napoleonic era, when Britons feared Bony in rather peculiar ways.

Written by John Whiting in 1951, A Penny For A Song exploits characters and a vaguely historical atmosphere with vivacious style, so that the spirit and the language are unmistakably "with it." Almost the best of both worlds. The characters, (fourteen of them) vary from the eccentric, whimsical, dashingly obstinate Sir Timothy Bellboys, to the sensitive youthful radical Edward Stern, each of course has his equally entertaining foil. One can not forget the women of the play — Hester, dominating; Dorcas, sweet and unspooled. The others stretch from the sublime to the ridiculous. John Whiting's play is a happy one: he laughs not unkindly at human folly, and the atmosphere of the play is one of fun and charm. There is nevertheless a satirical sting, and it is this balance of humour with some intellectual discussion of serious themes which makes the play so delightful.

It seems that this year A.U.D.S. have started off on the right foot with their choice of play. A play that is within student capabilities artistically as well as opening the way for a financial success by being attractive to a large and varied audience. Whether the difficulties of filling the Union Hall each night is overcome, depends finally on the performance itself. At the moment is has the earmarks of a success.

The producer has already had a remarkably stimulating effect on A.U.D.S. This is essential, especially in the light of failures in past years. Dedicated, sensitive

and vigorous, he is moulding the A.U.D.S. crew into what looks to become a play that all university students should see.

Hence in Adelaide, where he works for the ABC, he has produced "Hay Fever" and "Let's Murder Viviani." Theatregoers will be seeing more of him in the future. A.U.D.S. is very lucky to have obtained the services of such an experienced producer, who while in England worked with the big names such as Burton and Gielgud.

The company. The large cast, crew and committee of A.U.D.S. have been working very hard to bring entertaining drama onto the campus. The production team is broadly based with experienced and junior members continuously working with and around the producer.

With university theatre it can be accepted that there is a reciprocal duty between A.U.D.S. and the student audiences coming to Union Hall. The onus is firstly on A.U.D.S. The choice of play, the production and the acting have to be on a sufficient level to get and keep a constantly enthusiastic audience. The final presentation determines the success of all the work done by A.U.D.S. But then after this, there also should be an attitude on behalf of university students to support these presentations. A.U.D.S. should feel safe for every play knowing that the university will support them. Often this is not the case — especially when plays rather than revues are being put on.

This year the first major production looks to be very entertaining. You should be thinking of going for the simple reason that it is a student theatre mainly directed at students. With A Penny For A Song you should be telling everybody else about it.

REPULSION

by John Hübrecshsen

Roman Polanski's "Repulsion" (Village Cinema) is a masterpiece of horror, as surely as Goya's portrayals of war are masterpieces. Catherine Deneuve stars superbly. She is so beautiful that with protestations we witness Polanski develop in her a compulsive repulsion for men.

She flirts with her sister, whose nocturnal orgasms and lover disturb her. He is seen as an intruder. She vomits at the smell of his singlet. Signs of insanity begin to appear. Slowly the pieces begin to come forth to expose the final terror.

ILLUSIONS

Sister and lover go away on holidays to Europe. Deneuve languishes at home. Her repulsion of all men, fanned by an imagination stronger than reality, corrodes her

sanity. Locked in the flat, she has illusions of men assaulting her. Hairly masculine arms grope at her lascivious body from illusory cracks in the walls. These scenes in particular are brilliantly handled. The shock sequences are very effective and fit with the total concept of the film. The reality of a mind going completely insane hits the audience time and time again. The scenes when real men enter the flat show the extent of her repulsion.

Polanski's use of symbolism is superb, and horrifying in its impact. A skinned rabbit Deneuve was to have shared with her sister, wastes to a putrid frizzle at the same time as her regard for men is demolished to complete repulsion.

Polanski not only shows us mental disintegration and ter-

ror (as Hitchcock may have been content with, viz. "Psycho") but presents us with the subject's perspective of her calamity, such that illusion-reality divisions are not immediately clear.

PHANTASY

To supplement Deneuve's repulsion for men, Polanski puts her to work in a beauty parlor, where middle-aged hitches with faces like parched figs emerge looking like basilisks.

Polanski mocks Deneuve's too-feminine appearance as she silently descends into uncontrollable phantasy, and insanity, experiencing throughout her body a total repulsion towards men. "Repulsion" is thus a total experience of a state of mind totally repulsed.

All true cinema lovers will make this film a must.



Catherine Deneuve in Roman Polanski's "Repulsion."

GENERAL STUDENT MEETING

TUESDAY, MAY 7th — UNION HALL

Election Of Prosh Committee

This committee consists of 10 members including the director, all of whom will be elected at this meeting.

Nominations for this committee should be handed in (in writing) before the meeting.

Margaret Packer,
Hon. Sec.

prosh rag!

At the SRC meeting on Tuesday, April 9, it was decided that in future editor(s) of the Prosh Rag be selected by the SRC along the same lines as ON DIT editors, and that they should not be selected from the Prosh Committee as was previously the practice.

Nominations are therefore called for the position of Prosh Rag (editors).

These should be in writing addressed to the Secretary, to reach the SRC Office no later than 5 p.m. on Friday, May 3. The editor(s) will be elected at the SRC meeting on Tuesday, May 7.

22nd STUDENTS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

BY-ELECTION FOR ONE GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE

NOMINATION FORMS AVAILABLE SRC OFFICE
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, 22nd, 23rd and
24th APRIL, 1968.

VOTING DAYS WILL BE DEEMED TO BE MONDAY,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 6th, 7th and 8th MAY.

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MUSIC BY CAGE

Of the many pieces of new music performed during the recent Festival of Arts, perhaps the most unusual was John Cage's "Four Minutes Thirty Three Seconds."

The performer came on to the platform, bowed and so on, and then moved to the piano and made preparations to play. He took a stop-watch from his pocket, pressed its knob, and sat there with his hands poised above the keys. The piece had begun. Four minutes and thirty three seconds later, he clicked the stop-watch, put it back in his pocket, and closed the piano, bowed and walked from the stage. He had not played a note.

This is serious work, although it usually does not appear so on its first hearing. John Cage is a leading American composer who says that pure silence does not exist.

What we think is silence could very often contain faint noises not immediately audible. His aim in this piece is to force an audience to listen to the random sounds of our everyday surroundings, and to try to appreciate them as music.

BIRDS SING

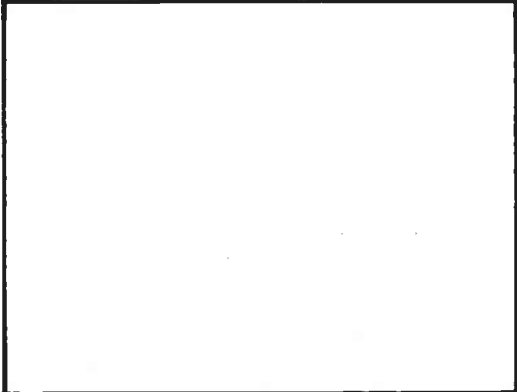
There was plenty to hear during the Adelaide performance of the work: excited giggles occasionally escaped from some music-lover who could apparently hear something humorous, the birds sang in the trees and there was the tramp of feet as large numbers of the audience walked out. It was not an artistic success.

John Cage writes chance or "aleatoric" music, in which notes are actually determined by such a chance operation as the tossing of a coin. "Solos for Voice 2" is included

on "Extended Voices," a recent Odyssey release. (32 16 0155/6, \$2.95). He is a mushroom-eating intellectual who if nothing else, has great powers of originality. For this reason alone he deserves some attention.

For further reading, I refer you to Cage's book "Silence" (M.I.T. Press). Here is one of the stories from it:

One day I want to the dentist. Over the radio they said it was the hottest day of the year. However I was wearing a jacket, because going to a doctor has always struck me as a somewhat formal occasion. In the midst of his work, Dr. Heyman stopped and said, "Why don't you take your jacket off?" I said, "I have a hole in my shirt . . ." He said, "Well I have a hole in my sock, and, if you like, I'll take my shoes off."



A section of the score of John Cage's '4' 33''

Recently released from the Barr Smith safe is the Vatsyayana treatise on sex, which covers a range of behaviour so wide that even Freud would be staggered. In fact, as the introduction states, it is "less a textbook on sex than a textbook on conduct," and as such it is of value to Indian social historians rather than to erotic enthusiasts or novices who may still live under the "lilies-and-bluebell delusion." (See Thurber's "Is Sex Necessary?" to be read concurrently with "The Kama Sutra").

LEPERS

Who to, how to, where to, and why are all explained and categorised. It is difficult for a modern Western reader to appreciate the place of tattooing, knowledge of mines and quarries, garden diseases, storing and accumulating water in aqueducts and leonine-making in the general erotic schema. Perhaps these topics form the basis of the "amusing conversations on various subjects" which come before and after. Topping the list of women not to be en-

joyed are lepers and lunatics, while fellow students are rated low in this category. At the other extreme are liberal ladies such as the wife of an actor, the wife of a jeweller, and immoral women. Bald women, ones with up-turned nostrils and women with crooked thighs are all to be avoided in the search for a wife. And so it goes on, great lists of whos and hows, rules on personal hygiene, home care, including a list of suggested positions which should only be attempted by the more pneumatic readers.

Everything and everyone in 'The Kama Sutra' is methodically classified and then named often after some animal, giving the impression of a logical, immoral, yet rigidly ordered society.

It is misleading to take examples like those above out of context, for the 'Kama Sutra' is a complex way of life which, if followed, leads to the attainment of Kama. The citizen who manages to balance Dharma, Artha and Kama in his life will then achieve Moksha. Because so few Australian readers get



KAMA SUTRA

by Judy Marchant

AVAILABLE AT THE WEA BOOKROOM

past the second part of 'The Kama Sutra' it is doubtful whether Moksha will be receiving any contingent from down under this year.

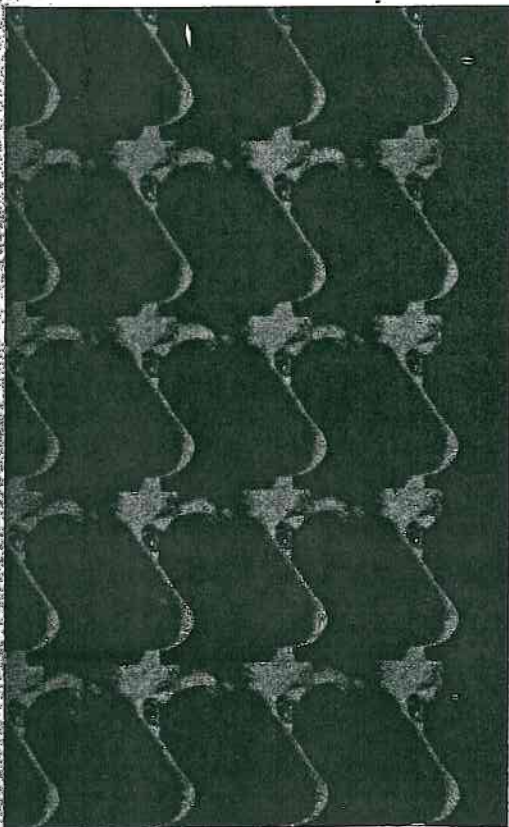
RECIPES

In true Graham Kerr style

the treatise finishes with a selection of recipes guaranteed to make things go better. If the local grocer doesn't stock white thorn apple, xanthochymus pictoribus, oil of hogweed and the powder

of peacock bones, plum chutney will do the trick. (Thanks to B. Humphries.) Should a particular ointment need mint, Panther Books are the people to contact for they are making one.

McLuhan



The Medium is the Message, by Marshall McLuhan and Quentin Fiore. Penguin \$1.00

I'm The Only One Who Knows What The Hell Is Going On: The Message of Marshall McLuhan by Barry Day. Lintas \$1.80.

by G. Searle

No, it isn't a misprint. Yes, the medium is the message Marshall McLuhan is the most important and controversial "social commentator" alive today.

An ex-Canadian professor of Eng. Lit., he is now the very highly-paid Director for the Centre of Culture and Technology at the University of Toronto. The basis of his thinking is a recognition of the importance of various media, seen as part of man's environment, in affecting man's emotional, psychic, and intellectual responses. He has crudely capsuled this into the phrase "The Medium is the Message."

MESSAGE

Style not substance is what counts. The dominating patterns of thought of modern man are called "sequential" or "linear" and McLuhan claims that they are the result of the predominance of literate habits. McLuhan sees only literate faculties as only a part of the present widespread agonized state of mind of "Gutenberg" (the inventor of type) man is due to a period of radical transition.

The importance of McLuhan lies in the fact that he seems to have realized more fully than others the enormous extent of the changes taking place. He has substituted "message" for "message" in his latest book because "message" is a much more powerful word—media work us over completely.

Throughout "The Medium is the Message" there are scattered some significant quotations.

"The major advances in civilization are processes that all but wreck the societies in which they occur." A. N. WHITEHEAD; "Politics offers yesterday's answers to today's questions." "There is absolutely no inevitability as long as there is a willingness to contemplate what is happening." "In the name of progress" our official culture is striving to force the new media to do the work of the old.

"There are children playing in the street who could solve some of my top problems in physics, because they have modes of sensory perception that I lost long ago." J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER; "The thing of it is, we must live with the living." MONTEAGNE; "Spread joy and revolution." JOHN CAGE; "Only the hand that erases can write the true thing." MEISTER ECKHARDT.

NAILS

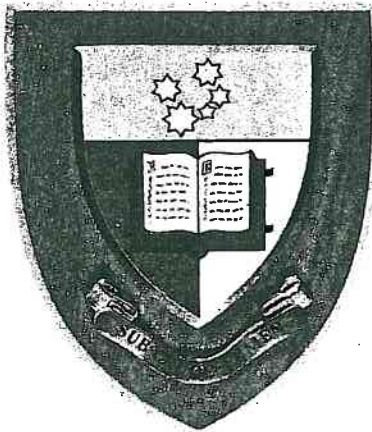
These quotations give an indication both of the relevance and breadth of McLuhan. In all, I would agree with a critic who said McLuhan has "a very creative mind. that hits very large nails not quite on the head." The creativity and largeness cannot be disputed or ignored; it is a question of how far he misses hitting the nails on the head. McLuhan himself makes things difficult. Just when the reader begins to believe that

everything is understood McLuhan will redefine what was thought to be accepted; he will generalize in the most frustrating way (e.g. "linear thoughts"), he will contradict himself and ignore paradoxes inherent in his statements. Barry Day puts these things down to the fact that McLuhan is forced to explain his revolutionary message, which belongs to a 'cool' medium, in a 'hot' medium — i.e. print. This is one of many concise and pithy statements that Barry Day (an advertising executive and therefore a high priest of McLuhan's world) makes in his book. For the summary it offers of McLuhan, Day's book is worth reading.

INSIGHT

The drawback of his book is that it is largely directed towards one particular angle — advertising. For me the interest of McLuhan lies in his "pop prophet" role. He seems wrong and inadequate very often, but he is also capable of rare insights which can change one's entire view of things. If you want to get at the vitality and importance of McLuhan, then first read "The Medium is the Message," which with its contribution of text and photography, gives a fair indication of what McLuhan is all about. After "Message" Barry Day is helpful in cleaning up the mess, and photography, gives a fair indication of what McLuhan is all about. After "Message" Barry Day is helpful in cleaning up the mess.

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SNOW SKIING

If you are already tired of studying, of the tedium of weekend papers or essays, just think how you will feel in five month's time. Plan ahead, join the Adelaide University Ski Club and spend a fantastic week on the snow at Thredbo this coming August.

THREDBO

This year's venture to the Australian mecca of ski resorts is a natural follow-on to the club's very successful trips to Ball's Creek, Victoria over the last three years, during which time the popularity among the students of this sport has increased remarkably.

The club has booked the Snowman Apartments at Thredbo and these consist of two adjacent self-contained flats each accommodating eight people. These have been booked for the first two weeks of the August vacation, but, if as we expect, more people wish to go skiing, we will consider a second trip running concurrently. The apartments are in an ideal position, being near to the bottom of the chair lift and to the hotel, which is the centre of the social scene.

As is usual on these trips, to keep costs at a minimum, we will take our own food and do our own cooking, although if anyone chooses to scorn the culinary delights created by our more gifted members, there are plenty of eating places in the village. As a further aid in making this trip a cheap introduction to a luxury sport, we have obtained ski hire concessions and subsidies for transport. We estimate that travel, accommodation,

food and ski hire will cost about \$70, which compares favourably with the expense of staying at a typical commercial lodge (about \$80 per week for accommodation alone.) Ski lift and ski lesson expenditure will, of course, depend on the skiers' prowess.

If you have never tried this exhilarating sport and are apprehensive of spending a week sitting in cold snow, don't let this deter you; the club consists chiefly of beginners who in the past have very quickly passed this sedentary stage and in one week have reached a standard sufficient to compete in the Annual University of Adelaide Grand Slalom.

We have, however, an increasing number of members reaching the intermediate and advanced stages and we hope to be able to send a team to L.V. this year, although this will depend on the talent amongst the new members joining the club this year. All this and more (such as the very successful Gluehwein and Arter-Ski Trip parties held last year) can be yours at very reasonable cost, so if you want to have an outstanding holiday, and if you want to start their term relaxed and with a glorious sun-tan, which will be the envy of other less-enterprising non-skiers, then join the A.U. Sk. C. and represent Adelaide in this rapidly-growing winter sport.

If you missed our A.G.M. and are interested in this marvellous opportunity, leave a note at the Sports Association office or give our trip organiser, Walter Woods, a ring at 59 6513.



SQUASH

Despite its lack of facilities, the Squash Club has got off to a pretty strong start this season. The top four men's sides have all won at least three of their first five matches, and all look like making the finals, while the girls have regained their district side, this time we hope permanently.

Enthusiasm in the club was demonstrated by the fact that the 13 men's and five women's sides in the Autumn Pennant competition (which started in February) were satisfactorily filled before Uni started making it difficult for freshers to then break into sides.

Practices on Saturday mornings have been so overcrowded that additional times have had to be allotted, making further inroads into the already limited social playing times.

Unfortunately, this year, we lose the services of Andrew Hooper and Tony Barker, who have consistently held the top two positions in our Division 1 side for several years. We wish them the best of luck overseas. In particular we would like to express our thanks for the many hours of work that Tony has put into helping the club to build some new courts.

At the A.G.M. in Orientation Week we were told the latest position about the new courts by Mr. Swales Smith. The Public Appeal only drew a very

small response, the total raised being only about \$2,500. In particular only a small number of students (who would have the use of the courts, if built) have contributed. Mr. Swales Smith hopes that we can raise another \$2,500 this year and successfully apply for a grant of \$15,000 from A.U.C. If so, we may be able to commence building in January, and have the courts ready in time for Intersarsity in Adelaide next year.

On Saturday, April 27, at 63 Delamere Ave, Springfield, the club will be holding a barbecue. Admission will be \$2 for men and \$1 for women, and all food and grog will be provided free. A big attendance is anticipated, and in particular we would like to see plenty of social players. Tickets are available at the Sports office.

Just a final note for those who haven't yet joined the club. Squash is the ideal game to get you fit, and is particularly suited to University students, as you can have a game during the day if you've got a couple of hours off. You can join as a social member for \$4 or for \$5, if you play in a pennant team. Social members will receive a membership card and a key to the Aquinas court, and are entitled to play as often as they like at AMP or Aquinas.

SPORT SHORTS

SQUASH RESULTS

Round 4: Monday March 25—Division 1 d. College Park 3-2. Division 2A lost to McGregor and Clements 1-4. Division 2B lost to McGregor & Clements 1-4. Division 3 lost to WREB 1-4. Round 5: Monday April 1—Division 1 lost to Somerton 2-3. Division 2A lost to Barton 1-4. Division 2B d. SPOC 4-1. Division 3 lost to Somerton 0-5.

UNIVERSITY REGATTA

Senior Eights won Bonnin Cup and Open Eights event.

Open Four, Senior Four, Maiden Four all won their fours events.

Also there was a revival of the St. Marks College Crew which finished second, very appropriately to Saints in their heat.

RUGBY

Seven-a-side comp. at Elizabeth on March 30:

The A side was defeated by Elizabeth, the eventual winners in Round 1-6 points to 5.

The B side was defeated in quarter finals by Old Collegians 12 points to 5.

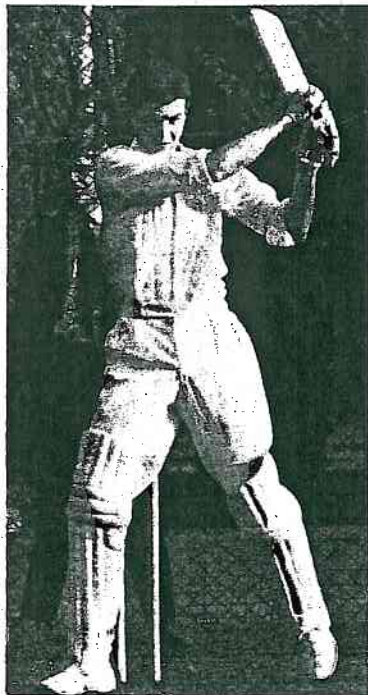
1st Minor Round Game, April 6—

As defeated Southern Suburbs 49-6. Scorers: Mitchell 3, Bentley 2, Johnson 2, Frowse (2), Alp, Mann, Foster, Atkinson tries, Atkinson 4, Bentley 1 goal. Best: Mitchell, Alp, Atkinson.

Bs lost to Edinburgh 29-3.

Cs lost to Burnside 23-6.

St Marks defeated West Torrens 11-5.



Sportsman Of The Week

**ASHLEIGH
WOODCOCK**

21 year old Ashleigh is studying a phys.ed-arts combination. He has been playing cricket since he was knee high to a cricket ball, featuring in the Schoolboys' teams with Kensington, and later with P.A.C. Ashleigh played District cricket with Kensington before playing with University and this year gained a place in the SA Shield team.

His claim to fame is as an opening batsman, where he tallied 358 runs for University and almost scored his first Shield century (94) against Queensland. He made a very promising start in Shield cricket by making 56 against India which he followed with a 46 and 24 against Queensland and 52 against N.S.W.

He uses Bobby Simpson as a model. Consequently he is a good slips fieldsman and "pork and beans" leg spinner. With his all round capabilities Ashleigh Woodcock is assured of a future in Australian cricket.

RUGBY

University Club this season seems well on the way to dominate the local Rugby scene again as had been virtually traditional in the years 1964-66.

A surprisingly large group started pre-season training in early February, and now after the first minor round game we are fielding three University and one College (St. Marks) sides.

Club coach this year is Mr. Alan Mitchell, who has spent his entire life playing or coaching Rugby teams, in New Zealand and NSW.

Club Captain and Vice-captain are Mick Horwood and Graeme Mitchell, both of whom have played in State and Combined University representative sides.

Many Micks abound in the 1st XV at the moment; Mick Aly, an ex Brisbane Uni. and Queensland State representative makes an able mate for

Mick Guerin (Rugby's own King Kerley) in the front row. Mick Johnson from Sydney is looking an excellent half-back.

NEWCOMERS

New faces seen this year include Bruce Foster, who has the makings of a fine breakaway, Colin Morse, Phil Bentley in the backline. We welcome back Rick O'Keefe from a rival club.

However, new faces of any sort we will welcome, whether old hands at the game or just beginners. You will be assured not only of exercise every week, but social events to make common students gasp.

A week or so ago the club barbecued a whole sheep on a spit, with claret close on hand, pouring through well adjusted burette taps.

So even if you won't play our game on Saturday afternoon we can offer a good cheap turn on Sat' nites.

FOOTBALL

The Blacks seem set for another successful season in all grades of the Amateur League competition. So far two series of practice games have been played and a third series will be completed before the opening match on April 20. University played ATC in four trials, winning two and losing two. In the main game scores were close with the Blacks about 10 points up at the end in a match which could be a rehearsal for the first game.

NEW FACES

Among the recruits to show out were a batch of SPOC players of last season—Bill Spow, Andy Sangster, Ian McArthur, Geoff Roberts; David Middleton (Glenelg), Carl Christ (Prospect Nth.), Roger Budarick (West Adelaide), and the redoubtable Fred Bloch, this season's assistant coach. The club seems to have covered well the loss of Simmons, Woodburn, Clapp and Edgley, because the quality of recruit is somewhat better than average.

Of the Oldies to show good touch, Paul Rofe and Malcolm Pascoe are burning across half-forward, Ben Hunt has showed remarkable agility as a knock ruckman, John Sandilands has converted successfully to full back, but has an in form John Goodhart to compete with. Along with the Muecke brothers and Julian Disney, these players will ensure that the Blacks defence is sound.

Rucks and rovers will again be strong—Hockridge and Stirling in particular are in outstanding form with Waltham, O'Malley and Jenkins not far behind.

Coaches Kimber and Bloch continue to promote general fitness with a series of exercises designed to improve reflexes and speed among their players. Enthusiasm within the club is high and a good start to the season is certain. The Blacks social committee has also sparked up this season and has organised a series of shows the first of these being a Cabaret at the Shandon on April 27.

BASEBALL

"SUMMER BASEBALL?"

This current winter season in baseball will more than likely be the last winter season for the major grade teams. Gradually it is planned that down the various grades teams of all clubs will change from winter to summer baseball. The winter season this year will be cut to 11 minor round games plus the major round which will end the season before this year's Claxton Shield. The top six teams from this minor round competition will be the teams to compete in A grade in the coming summer season; all other Major A grade teams will with the inclusion of two minor league clubs form a reserve grade. The A grade will play on Sundays and Wednesday nights while the reserve grade will play on Saturday afternoons. It should be noted that not all grades will be changing over immediately; it is expected that the conversion from winter to summer baseball will be a gradual one.

"BASEBALL vs CRICKET"

What is behind such an enormous transference? Basically the move stems from the fact that in America baseball is a summer sport, from here baseball has been made a summer sport in W.A., N.S.W. and Qld. Eventually it is hoped that all States will be uniform because this will undoubtedly improve the standard of play in the State Championships. As the competition now stands some States play in the championship out of season. On the local scene baseball is at a low ebb, competing unsuccessfully against football. Cricket perhaps may be a more lucrative competitor. Many cricket clubs even now look like losing their grounds to baseball because of financial difficulties

which are in turn caused by poor attendances. It must be remembered however, that many baseballers are also cricketers, consequently they must decide between the two sports. I feel the majority would choose cricket a sport which may enhance them with international recognition and overseas trips. In the University baseball team over half the major grade players play both baseball and cricket. The baseball clubs will be immediately weakened but may build its numbers from footballers, soccer players and hockey players who do not already play cricket or tennis or swim, surf and ski or even play summer hockey and soccer.

PROBLEMS

The problem of grounds in the summertime I feel is a major one; in America base paths are sanded areas upon which players can slide with comfort, but here the thought of concreted parklands and firm ovals is not comforting to any would-be base stealer. Along with the problem of grounds goes that of climate. Baseball pitchers have a hard task and summer baseball will put more strain on them than ever before. One good thing about summer baseball is that by the method of gradual conversion of teams from winter to summer they can always revert back to winter baseball if the new season fails. I hope summer baseball, for the sake of baseball is a success, but I like many other people, are dubious on the prospects of summer baseball.

The University team, under the leadership of Bill May will be a strong one and should make the top six teams who next year will make up the A Grade Summer Baseball Competition. This season could certainly prove eventful and for the talented Blacks successful.

ATHLETICS



Results of University Athletics Championships, 1968.

100 M.: Alan Bradshaw 10.7, David Stokes 10.8, Tim Anderson.
200 M.: Alan Bradshaw 21.8, Peter Griffin 22.3, Peter Brebner.
400 M.: Peter Brebner 49.0, Phil Henschke 51.0, John West.
800 M.: Peter Walsh 1.55.2, Phil Henschke 1.56.2, Jeff Pentelow.
1500 M.: Ross Woithe 4.07.6.
5,000 M.: Ross Woithe 15.19.8, Bob Heddle 16.06.
110 M. HURDLE: Tim Anderson 15.2, Les Poole.
200 M. HURDLE: Tim Anderson 24.5, Peter Griffin 24.8, Fletch McEwen.
400 M. HURDLE: Peter Griffin 54.8, Tim Anderson 57.2, Peter Brebner.

1,500 M. WALK: Brian Horton.
LONG JUMP: Peter Griffin 22 ft. 8 in., Tim Anderson 21 ft. 1/2 in., Fletch McEwen.
TRIPLE JUMP: Robin Day 46 ft. 1 in., Jack Wall 44 ft. 8 in., Fletch McEwen.
POLE VAULT: Fletch McEwen 11 ft. Mark Gregerson 9 ft. 6 in.
HIGH JUMP: Brian Williams 5 ft. 11 1/2 in., Fletch McEwen 5 ft. 10 1/2 in., Tim Anderson.
SHOT: Bill Gould 40 ft. 2 in., Michael McDermott 39 ft., John Miller.
DISCUS: Bill Gould 136 ft. 6 in., John Miller 105 ft. 8 in., Michael McDermott.
JAVELIN: Brian Williams 175 ft. 11 in., John Miller 166 ft. 1 in., Russell Mills.



Shattering The American Dream

Events in America during the last few days have, violently and cataclysmically, reopened some ill-treated wounds in the body politic of the Great Society.

Assassination appears to have become an accepted way of getting rid of political leaders in the U.S. today. This is a greatly different picture to the one which existed only five years ago.

President Kennedy's assassination was a tremendous shock to the world. The shock was two-pronged: firstly, there was the natural human response to the death of a prominent world figure, and secondly, a far more significant response, was the general shock that was generated from the way in which he died.

Until 1963 assassinations were most commonly associated with history, or with the turbulent politics of underdeveloped countries. It was hardly deemed possible that such methods could be used against the popular leader of a supposedly democratic country.

Then, last year, came the assassination of a less prominent figure, American Nazi leader George Rockwell. A pattern was being established.

Certainly, each crime was the deed of crackpots, but nevertheless, the fact that such crackpots be-

came motivated to act in this way raised some serious doubts about the stability of America's political democracy.

The most recent assassination, that of civil rights leader, Martin Luther King, evoked a different response from that which followed Kennedy's death. The people of the world, and probably of America, too, were more shocked by the target than by the way he died.

Thus, in only five years, we have witnessed a complete reversal of attitudes to assassination. This method of removing political leaders has now become accepted, in a passive rather than a positive sense, as part of the ever-increasingly violent politics of America.

VIOLENCE

Dr. Martin Luther King's death has had disastrous consequences for all segments of American society.

The negro reaction to his death has been predictably violent. Stokely Carmichael's rigid adherence to the principle of violent confrontation with White America seems to have been vindicated.

The peaceful civil rights movement has lost its raison d'être. Its leader has been violently killed after only a partial success of his policies.

The resulting vacuum was quickly filled by angry negroes seeking revenge. No one mentioned civil rights in the grim ravages of most of America's cities that followed King's death. The murders and lootings are a grim reminder to White America that it waited too long to give American negroes their social and political freedom.

The second reaction to King's death was also predictable. This was the gigantic swing by the white liberals to the Martin Luther King bandwagon.

Although Dr. King was certainly the most respected negro leader of the time, his success in attaining his fairly conservative goals (when measured by the Black Power movements aims, was only minimal. While White America applauded his restraint, it also ignored his demands. After the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Bills (which was passed more in deference to Kennedy's memory than from a concern for the rights of negroes) it deemed its duty done, and the U.S. Congress has rejected every major civil rights measure since.

Now, these people who refused Dr. King his moderate demands, are the ones who are shouting the loudest in their tributes to this "great man."

Hollywood postponed its Academy Award presentation; shops, banks, stock-exchanges, etc., remained closed on the day of the funeral and many thousands turned out to pay their respects at the burial.

WHY?

Apart from isolated sadness at the loss of one of America's finest citizens, most people acted from one motive only. Fear.

White Americans are frightened. They are frightened to death. And they have good reason to be frightened.

The Civil Rights Movement died with Dr. Martin Luther King. It has already been superseded by the black nationalist movement, Black Power. This

movement gained more recruits in a single hour than has probably any movement in history. What is most frightening for White America are the motives of revenge that have inspired most of these recruits.

Negroes who for years have based their hopes on non-violent achievement of their aims know now that they were being idealistic.

Dr. Martin Luther King's call "Let my people go" was ignored. The optimism which accompanied the "We shall overcome" period has gone forever. American negroes know they will not be given their political and social freedom by White America. They have one alternative — to take it.

The American Alliance

Whither goeth the American alliance? This must be the question on the worried minds of every Yank in Australia.

President Johnson's announcement of a 90% cut in the bombing of North Vietnam and his willingness to enter into peace negotiations, caught most of the world, including Canberra, on the hop.

In a situation that was vaguely reminiscent of Menzies' famous 1966 statement "... even if I am the last Commonwealth Prime Minister to do so, I shall not negotiate ..."

President Johnson's announcement the next day that he was prepared to negotiate, left old Ming feeling rather embarrassed.

Two years later — and L.B.J. is still offering to negotiate? — a similar incident.

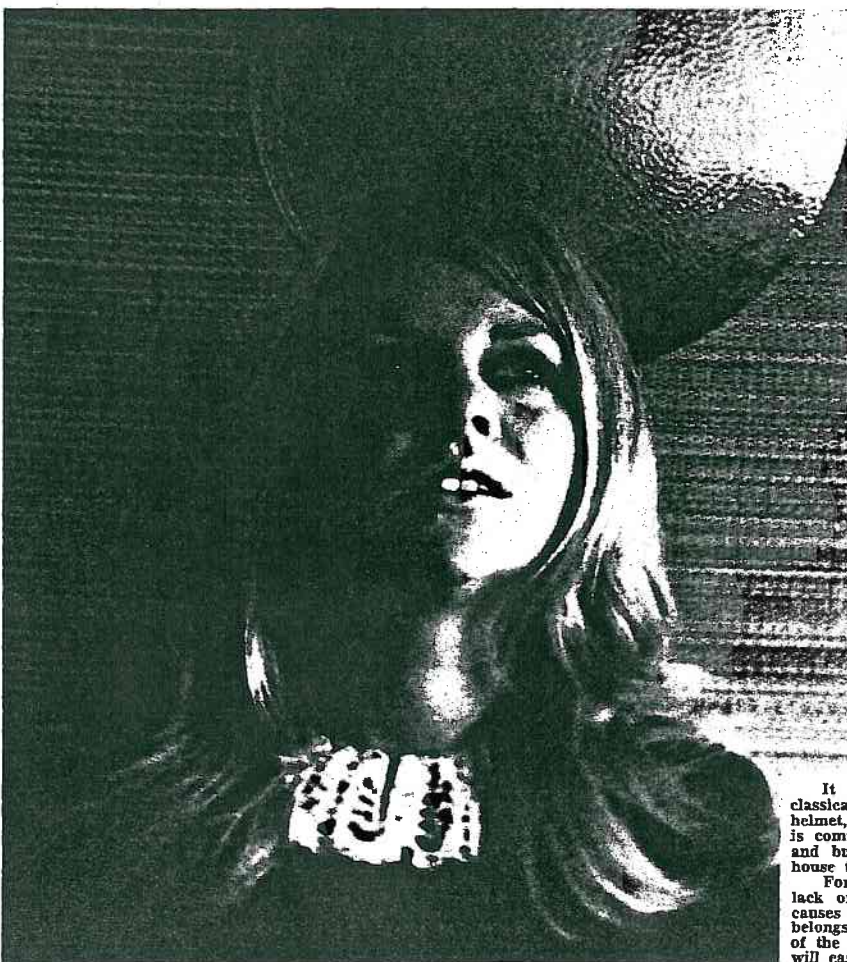
This raises the question once more. On what basis does the American alliance rest? If we as an ally of America, one that is engaged as a war ally with her, are not notified of major policy decisions relating to Vietnam then what is the point of the alliance?

Prime Minister Gorton says that he was "notified, but not consulted" about President Johnson's about-face. Is this an indication that L.B.J. does not care as much for our present Prime Minister as he did for the last one, or does it simply mean that the alliance is a meaningless concept, designed as a means of comforting the electorate that we are not the isolated country that our geographic position implies?

If the former is true, and the alliance was simply an agreement between friends, then it has obviously lapsed. There should have been some public announcement of this. If the latter is true, then the alliance never existed anyway, except as a vote-catching phrase.

In either case, it seems that the alliance has little meaning for Australia today. This may be a good thing, for it may force our federal politicians to realise that Australia can, and must, stand up for itself. Realistic national defence policies are essential for our future security and also for our prestige in the sphere of international relations.

Hiding under the real, or symbolic, wing of America is no longer possible, even if desirable. America has shown that her national interests, and the political future of her leaders, are far more important than are any small allies on the other side of the world.



bird of the week

Photo by Paul Brand

It would appear that the day of the huge, functional, classical machine with the verbose intellectual and spiked helmet, is due to return. If the fecundity of the statistic-haters is comparable to that observed by Fibonacci. Fine resting and burgundy will mix with the spiciest frog-femins in a house that isn't a house but a home.

For all those simple, unimaginative vegetables whose lack of comprehension of this column disturbs them and causes them insomnia, her name is ISDELL AUGUST, she belongs to NUAUS and she has paid her 50c and is a member of the ARTS FACULTY. It is hoped that this last paragraph will ease the great suffering of those mentioned above.