



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



McMICHAEL ALTMANN

Dear Sirs,

The report by Bill Altmann, "Students are rebelling in Germany. Why?" in ON DIT (June 6) seems to go tentatively towards outlining various backdrops for student rebellion in West Germany and little further in explaining why. His conclusion that the revolt is against an antiquated university system, a Government with authoritarian trends, and Springer's chauvinism with the common symptom of patriotic responsibility of the young is rather simplistic and timid.

To attempt to answer this question completely requires an analysis of the philosophy of student revolt, what they are doing, as well as trying to place the students in their national context. I should like to enlarge on the latter two points to supplement the report.

Analysis of the German public attitudes have traditionally regarded the student on a higher plane than, say, the plane Australian students are afforded, and the extension of this was to the German idea of academic freedom being the right to remain at uni. as long as one liked. And it has been the tendency towards curtailment of this freedom — undoubtedly by the relentless pressures of the capitalist society — as well as the frequent unmerited professional selections, that has prompted student response.

Dutschke and followers want "emancipation" from "the establishment," and now have extended this to a general anti-authoritarian movement. He claims "It's not revolution that initiates force; the existing counter-revolution is force permanently applied."

The German Socialist Student Federation (S.D.S.) broke with the Social Democrat Party (S.P.D.) in 1960 after it moderated its socialist stand and supported the re-arming of Germany. S.D.S. soon came to be led by Dutschke, who left East Germany late in 1960 because he refused to join the People's Army. Dutschke infused new life into the Free University of West Berlin, stirring up dissent, developing hostility towards "the power structure" everywhere.

A riot in June 1967, in which a student was killed by police gave intense solidarity to the movement, which in March of this year took over the Union of German Students, and which has gained further momentum with Dutschke's shooting incident.

It is not only the authoritarianism of the Government that arouses concern, but the negligible parliamentary opposition (60 deputies out of 371) that is held by the Free Democrats only (not as Altmann suggested, also by the neo-nazi parti N.P.D., the initials of which in fact are N.D.P.). Incidentally the Free Democratic Party is not like our D.L.P., as it does not hold the balance of power, and it is anti-Catholic.

Because of the undemocratic situation of one-party coalition government, the students have experienced the need for extra-parliamentary opposition.

The dedicated Socialist Students who didn't favour the alliance of S.P.D. with the Christian Democrats, may well fear that the very existence of the coalition could play into the hands of the N.D.P. as the only "anti-Marxist" opposition outside the Federal Parliament.

The alarming thing about the N.D.P. is that apart from its brand of nationalism, its emphasis on "discipline" is attracting increasing numbers from the Army (which is supplied with armaments from the U.S.).

Lack of first hand experience forbids me to continue speculation about the West German scene. One can only ponder the presence of world-wide student upheaval against "the power structure", the decaying effects of racing affluence, and disillusionment with an increasingly passive labour force, and try to assess the significance of this universal frustration in localized or national rebellions.

Yours etc.,
Philip McMichael.

COLE VIGIL

Dear Sirs,

Prior to the Abschol Land Vigil on June 19, the Adelaide City Council was approached to obtain a permit to hold the demonstration in Victoria Square.

After much persisting from people associated with the organising of the demonstration, a reply was received from the ACC which granted permission to hold the Vigil in the South Eastern inner section of Victoria Square, (in front of Police HQ) but subject to the following conditions among others.

1. No hand bills, pamphlets and literature of any nature to be handed out to the public.

2. The use of loud speakers or public address systems of any nature is prohibited.

The Abschol Committee considered these restrictions unreasonable and repressive limitations upon effective demonstrations, especially in the light of other demonstrations which have not had these restrictions placed upon them.

Consequently, the SRC was approached at its last general meeting and official action was requested for the flouting of these regulations, on principle. Two motions were carried.

1 That the SRC view with the gravest concern the unnecessary unreasonable and undemocratic restrictions imposed by local government authorities on the proposed Abschol Vigil.

2 That the SRC affirms its complete support for the cause of Aborigines.

A third motion; "That the SRC fully supports the Abschol Vigil on June 19," was thrown out.

The SRC, a body supposedly representing student opinion at the University of Adelaide displayed what at best can be termed "ultra conservatism." It was not prepared to commit itself, practically, on a matter of paramount importance. Arguments to the effect that the SRC cannot lend its name to deliberate flouting of regulations, that adequate press coverage is available, and that the SRC has a status in SA which has to be preserved, should be of no effect when a principle such as freedom of expression is at stake. Every time that the imposition of such regulations is condoned there is an incremental destruction of basic civil liberties. Such impositions may seem insignificant, but the effect is cumulative and in the long run could result in a substantial erosion of fundamental rights.

I would submit that the SRC has evaded its responsibilities to the public, to the students and to those people for whose benefit such demonstrations are held.

I had always hoped that one did not have to be "militantly left" to uphold a principle.

Yours
D. COLE

GORDON NOISE

Dear Sirs,

A remark overheard at a recent lunchtime jazz concert in Union Hall, made by a student complaining of so-called industrial deafness caused by the group on stage, raises an interesting question—why do today's pop groups play as loudly as they do, and is this either necessary or desirable? Many people will immediately jump down my throat and say: "Aarrh, mate, yer gotta play R&B like that cos scotsa goodbeat." And with reservations, I say to these people, "Utter crap!"

Personally, I have a double-vested interest in condemning excessively loud music — firstly, I have done a certain amount of on- and off-campus public address work, and hence I am acquainted firsthand with some of the problems involved; and secondly my tastes in music would be described by many, as bourgeois. Nevertheless, I advance here, several good reasons why I believe this trend to be unhealthy:

1. By far the best reason to remove the brick from the gain control, is the obvious risk of permanent damage to hearing. The mention above of industrial deafness was made in jest when overheard, but even so, the causes and effects are closely allied. The sound levels which have been measured in some Adelaide discotheques, are equal to or greater than the usually accepted 120 dB level, which represents threshold of pain. The risk of permanent damage in these cases is greatest for the musicians themselves, due to their proximity to the source, and their longer exposures to the punishment. This in many cases must have led to tone deafness already, which brings me to my next point.

2. Loud music is sometimes a cover-up for incompetence in the band. This problem is really two-fold—technical and musical. Too often a band will turn all amplifiers flat out, "for effect"—when in fact the only effect frequently gained, is a blast of violent distortion. The musical problem is obvious—a new singer trying to break into the pop market, amplifies his voice to such an extent that all flaws in it are drowned in the onslaught.

3. How many people can honestly say, that they really enjoy being blasted out of their minds wherever they hear a pop group? This refers in particular to balls and dances (as distinct from concerts), where a bloke may be trying to chat up a bird; or even chat to his own bird (my apologies to those males to whom this idea is so abhorrent). Before proceeding, I must stress that I am not trying to knock pop, R&B, nor any other form of music which is played loudly—it is only the excessive volume I am objecting to. I like wild music, and I like it loud (sometimes)—but not violently loud, and not all night every night. This may seem a fine distinction to some people, but I believe it to be an important one.

Since this is "On Dit" and not "Hysterisis", this is not the place to detail such technical problems as fighting acoustic feedback in the vocal amplifiers, in an effort to compete with guitar amps., etc., etc. Suffice to say that these matters cannot be dismissed lightly. However, on the technical side, is there not some slight suspicion that this whole craze was started, just as an attempt to outdo the next fellow? In which case, we know it can be done now, so how about a return to the good old days (like we had before the war), when you could race off a bird in a corner to the sweet sound of violins playing "fred" music... No, seriously, I am not advocating anything as drastic as this.

But, student apathy, I throw out a challenge—I would welcome any comments on this subject, as I believe it is just as important as at least half the rest of the verbal diarrhoea one reads in this column.

Yours faithfully,
BLAINE GORDON

MARTIN ANDERSON

Dear Sirs,

As local officer for the Student Travel Scheme, we were disappointed in the student response to the advertisement which appeared in the last and previous ON DIT's. The advertisement listed the countries to which students can travel at special concession rates during the Christmas vacation. It seems unlikely that the avid readers of your newspaper could have overlooked the advertisement and it tends to indicate that either they do not understand what the travel scheme offers or they are not interested.

We would submit that travel is a valuable part of every student's education for not only does it give insight into other countries, peoples, and societies, but it also provides a period of freedom for one's accustomed environment and an opportunity to re-evaluate this environment objectively in the light of new experiences and personal relationships. Not only is travel valuable as part of one's personal development, but it also provides a broad basis for legitimate criticism of the forces and institutions which have a controlling effect on our lives. We would encourage every student to take the opportunity to break away from the conventional ties of university, family and society and to have a look into a wider sphere of thought and experience.

We wish to remind readers that applications must be made by the end of July.

Yours, etc.,
JOSEPHINE MARTIN
PITRIE ANDERSON.

PICKHAVER S.R.C.

Dear Sir,

Certain matters have recently arisen which require some word of explanation from the SRC.

(1) The first concerns remarks in the last issue of ON DIT by Messrs Materne and Tilmouth on the SRC Constitutional Meeting.

Part of their remarks cast aspersions at the knowledge of students present at the meeting. The SRC had taken all reasonable measures to inform students of the recommendations of the Constitutional Reform Committee. An article appeared in ON DIT, copies of the amendments were posted on faculty notice-boards and the refectories, and students could obtain copies from the SRC Offices at least two weeks before the meeting — many did so. Most students at the meeting seemed well informed, certainly no fault can be attributed to the SRC if they weren't.

The main tenor of their remarks concerned the meeting itself. It started when the quorum (50 students) was present and more subsequently came. At the beginning of the meeting, I announced the procedure to be followed namely, were there any amendments, debate on motions and amendments, the putting of amendments and finally the putting of the motions in toto. The justification for this last decision was simply that the choice was either for a new system with its substantive and procedural changes or the retention of the old.

The students by a large majority chose the new proposals.

(2) The second matter also mentioned briefly in the above mentioned letter, but as well in a letter to "National U" by a Melbourne University student, concerns a petition protesting about election irregularities at a by-election. (The irregularity being a candidate's soliciting for votes within thirty feet of the polling place).

The original petition requested the SRC to declare the second placed candidate validly elected. He incidentally knew nothing of the petition. At the SRC meeting which subsequently discussed the petition, those petitioners present agreed to amend the petition when it was shown that the second and third placed candidates had also infringed the letter of the regulation.

The amended motion then requested the SRC to declare the whole election invalid.

The SRC decided that the regulations were there to prevent gross irregularities from occurring and there was no evidence to show that the successful candidate had gained an unfair advantage over the other candidates, and hence no substantial reason to hold the election invalid.

The allegation from Melbourne, that political motives were involved, are completely false; a check with the petitioners present at the meeting and the candidates involved will verify this.

The SRC, in the meantime, has amended the regulation to allow for the practicalities of voting as at present, and these have been in operation for recent Faculty Elections.

(3) The third point concerns the belated discovery that Mr. Gramp's nomination for Technology representative was ineligible, he being a student doing the Institute of Technology course and not the University Technology course. This latter course is in the process of being phased out of the University.

I apologise for the fact that this was discovered some time after his nomination had been received.

Yours etc.,
M. G. Pickhaver
President SRC

Chris White has

.... a few beers with Barry Humphries

The tall, well built chap wearing a jacket, red pullover and a large black bowtie was commenting on the new process of bleaching his short hair "... well, you have every single hair wrapped in cooking foil and then some solution poured all over it ... it's very uncomfortable, very heavy!"

He hustled about the South Australian Hotel room moving a large portrait of Arthur Calwell (Pink glasses, yellow teeth Barry Humphries style), oifered us the first of many glasses of beer, pulled a swivel chair into the middle of the room, sat down, and it was not until he put on a wig of shoulder length hair and posed for an Advertiser photographer who was present, that I suddenly realised that he was Barry Humphries.

I had initially been expecting the Barry Humphries with the familiar long hair and not the Barry Humphries of today who has short blond hair for one of the new characters in his performance (now showing until July 13 at Her Majesty's Theatre). Just over an hour later and a great deal merrier we left the South Australian having enjoyed immensely the very informal chat with Australia's well-known top satirical comedian.

ENTERTAINER

He was asked firstly to talk about his work as a satirist.

"I find it difficult always to theorize about the work that I do because to me it begins at eight o'clock at night and finishes at ten o'clock and in that space of time in the sketch lives about seven different characters. I say precisely what I feel and all I know about them. Thereafter one can waffle on endlessly about theories of comedy, theories of satire and what I am trying to do ...

I prefer to be known as an entertainer rather than a satirist because I think it gives a broader scope ... entertainment to me is just holding the attention of the audience. If you make them laugh you hold their attention that much the better. I am trying to tell them something through entertaining them, but I'm never consciously preaching ...

He answered a question about his apparent viciousness against various types of characters, "... I wasn't aware of the fact that it was vicious. I was merely trying to portray a character who is familiar to us all and whom I knew enough about to portray ... when Mrs. Everage was first presented over ten years ago, I was accused of being vicious then because the Australian housewife had never been held up as a figure to be laughed at ... Throughout the interview he often referred to the character of Mrs. Everage.

"I find she is a very useful mouthpiece for certain ideas ... Because she holds very firm ideas and considers herself to be very broadminded it is an interesting basis for comedy when she continually utters very narrow-minded views ... This is where the comedy of the character comes from. I'm not necessarily having a dig at the Australian housewife. I think I am depicting certain aspects of a still provincial society ..."

Later he talked about a Sydney critic who was complaining about the passe character of Mrs. Everage, "... I can only assume that if he's right no one will turn up to the Theatre or no one will laugh ... I think that it does disturb some people if you dress up as a woman and go on stage. They either accept that convention and say that's a character act ... or they're really uncomfortable if they're reminded that it's a man dressed up as a woman ..."

His delightful wife sitting next to me added, "Do you feel that this may be because there's no pantomime tradition in Australia?" Barry agreed saying that definitely in England the "dame" character is a very acceptable part of tradition ... but then Mrs. Everage isn't a dame ... I try to be as much like her as possible. I don't go on in great big boots. I try to find the exact shoes that she would wear, the exact coat ... it is not a drag performance because I'm not out for sex appeal, I'm just acting a character. It happens to be a woman ... I think that Sydney critic was once frightened by his father wearing his mother's high heeled shoes!"

POLITICS

Barry doesn't let politics play a large part in his sketches because he admits he doesn't know enough about it. He prefers to tackle characters that engage him imaginatively. "It's quite easy to paint a funny moustache on a politician and blacken out his teeth which passes for satire on many occasions in Australia. You can have Gorton on the cover of OZ magazine doing a Hitler salute. What have you said? Gorton is a Hitler? What other interesting statement does this make? I'm not sure ... this is what passes for political satire but it doesn't interest me ..."

He talked about the various characters he portrayed and said he never deliberately starts by satirising one particular person ... "To do an actual person would be immediately limiting ... although with every show he is accused of sending up prominent characters.

For example after one sketch he did in 1962 people said that's Max Harris and Tony Morphet the author here for the Festival and Robert Hughes the Art critic. "but as I devised the characters back in England I hadn't thought of them as real people ... It's probably because I try to portray the type of character that I know is a very powerful figure in Australian life ... in this show I have a powerful arty figure — a Sydney film maker.

On the image of Australians, "It's always very embarrassing overseas when Australia does something embarrassing like banning the wrong film or the wrong book because people do start getting the feeling that it is a country run by Phillistines ... and of course this is only true to a certain extent."



... told any good jokes lately.

He was asked about the effect of Tony Hancock's death on the comedians of the world.

"I only met him a couple of times and didn't really know him. I think a lot of people would be very sorry about his death because I think that they can see in that tragedy the kind of thing that can happen to a lot of people who depend on their livelihood by being funny ... if you depend on other script writers and then you sack them, you are left on your own and if you can't do it on your own you are finally faced with that terrible admission.

I think that one of the tragedies of Tony Hancock was that he really did try to do it all by himself in the end. I think that when he sacked Galton and Simpson, and Eric Sykes, that he was genuinely trying to enter a new field and do something fresh rather than being stuck with a character ... and it didn't work.

ANDREW JONES

By this time the room was very warm and full of cigarette smoke. We were enjoying our fifth glass of beer. Long hair and Andrew Jones came into the conversation. Barry Humphries had met our very own member for Adelaide when he asked about doing a portrait of a South Australian politician. [His art exhibition "Ten Little Australians" including Gorton and Calwell, is on display at John Martins.]

I thought about Jones because I had heard his absurd record in London sometime ago ... now that was something that wasn't actually damaging to the Australian image but was, nevertheless very embarrassing because people were playing it in London at parties and saying, who is this Barry, some new Australian comic? There is quite a deal that won't quote from Barry Humphries' interpretation of Andrew Jones. It is enough to say that he had very perceptively summed up Jones' character. Jones was typically Jones, worrying so he said about the image of the University students who get a bad name by that lunatic fringe, those detestible "bearded wonders ... interesting choice of words, that. Wonder! Under that hair what threat lurks? I told him that they all really wore wigs ... they're all bald underneath Andrew, and they're not really beards, they come off ... When Barry Humphries was talking seriously to Jones about that draft evasion pamphlet which only receives publicity in the papers because of Jones and McLeay and which to any intelligent person could not have been taken seriously, Andrew kept on saying "oh, you're getting a bit profound Barry, too profound ... it's all on record in my book Barry ... the facts are there."

One story that Barry Humphries related concerned a book published in England which contained letters written to famous people when they were young that indicated some incident that may have shaped their future life. There was a letter to the young Adolf Hitler from his mother. It showed typical motherly worry, eg, did you get the woolly scarf I knitted you etc. etc. At the end of the letter she informed young Adolf that his sweetheart back home had run away and married the young Jewish tailor, and told him not to fret because she wasn't a very good girl any way. Look what happened to those Jews. Barry Humphries then made up a similar letter that may have been written to young Andrew. It was very apt and very amusing. Pity he didn't want to be quoted on it. They were talking about left and right wing politics, "I said, 'I want to do your portrait Andrew, which is your best side, the left or the right?' ... he didn't get that, his vanity immediately rose up and he said 'don't make it too thin on top Barry!' ... all throughout my talk with him, I noticed this preoccupation with hair."

After leaving Jones and consuming some more beer he was asked about his impression of university students.

"I think that students can be as conformist as a lot of old women shopping at John Martin's on a sale day ... they stop using their brains about as quickly as anybody else." He gave the example of his fellow students at Melbourne University wearing yellow socks, dark sunglasses and beards supposedly leading the free intellect life going, "one, two, three hiss," continually through screenings of films during the lunch hour. "I thought another mob! They're just exchanging one conformity with another and of course today the thing seems to be to go on demonstrations ... on the other hand whereas about ten years ago University revues were preoccupied wholly with sex, today it's politics. Students are more interested and more active in politics than before." His wife commented, "This is perhaps more fruitful in the long run, don't you think?" and he replied, "Than sex? ... I don't know about that ... I didn't have two daughters by dropping a ballot card into a box! ... I tried to point out to Jones, even if eighty per cent are really band wagon characters and are doing it perhaps because its fun to hold up a placard in a march, to join in with the feeling of solidarity, it is nevertheless about something that is a very important issue.

PROTESTS

He commented on student rebellions around the world saying that any mob violence is very alarming. Then there was the story of some friends of his who had been working very hard in London and wanted to get away from everything, especially their kids, and go on a holiday. They unfortunately choose a hotel on the Left Bank in Paris and of course couldn't even get out for fear of being hit by the flying cobble stones. He spoke about some protest marches he had participated in and concluded by saying ... "the important thing I think psychologically is that these people had an opportunity that was denied them elsewhere of at least saying what they felt ... sometimes it is a relief to say its all very well admitting that wars will always continue, but I still dissent personally. I disassociate myself from this ... and I think that this is vital for people to do or you go mad. I don't care for violent demonstration, but I do believe in a certain amount of healthy anarchy, particularly when people are finding themselves in an increasingly regimented society like Australia. The pressures here on people being exactly the same are astonishing."

FOUNTAINS

He continued talking about Australians ... "we just have to build a fountain or some monument and its a joke ... its always the biggest joke in Australia." The Sydney Opera House was his example. Our new fountain in Adelaide was another, as apparently somebody met him at the airport when he arrived by making a joke about it. He liked it when he saw it, but said that there should have been a lot more water spraying up because after all fountains do things, they are not meant to be works of sculpture. "I'm quite sure that they could get more pressure by running the water down a long pipe from the top of Mount Lofty with Kym Bonython blowing at the other end ... the fountain looks rather like all monuments that have to pass through boards to be paid for, in the commercial formalised tradition of about ten years ago. I do think that Australians tend to be self-conscious about monuments, they're uncomfortable and embarrassed ... they like to make a joke about them before somebody else does."

FESTIVAL

He talked about his lack of educational theories for his two young children, both girls, (his wife of course had very definite ideas on this subject) and then he was asked whether he heard anything about our Adelaide Festival of Arts. "Yes I did, I received the first brochure saying among other things, we're going to commission an Australian play, and lo, it was written! Generally I was disappointed with the artists. At one time I thought that the Adelaide Festival had gone mad ... we have our usual tame Russian poet, our Yugoslav dance team, the Whistler as the musical joke and the commissioned plays ... I wrote a satirical piece on it for The Australian — Mrs. Everage's Moonee Ponds Festival. On the other hand the Festival of Arts is very important. Recently, it seems to have got out of hand, too much of a social event, and caused a great deal of pessimism to arise, but I think there will be a change with Robert Helpman." He continued talking about theatre, the habit in Australia of big commercial managements having no artistic feeling or knowledge about the performing arts, the unfortunate grip of commercial TV on Australians.

As we left he was pointing to the tape recorder and saying "if you want me to sound like a boring idiot by all means print that ..." Well most of it has been printed and assuredly Mr. Barry Humphries is not a boring idiot. People have since asked me whether he was continually trying to be funny. Of course he wasn't. It's only his job to be funny and clever between eight o'clock and ten o'clock at night during his show. He was like anybody else who was relaxing after a hard day's work talking over a few beers. As I said earlier, I didn't particularly want to sit down and write this interview, I would have preferred to just remember a most enjoyable evening talking to Mr. Barry Humphries.

Chris White wrote the interview. Martin Wesley-Smith and Duncan Riley helped with the questions and the beer. Barry Humphries' show continues at Her Majesty's Theatre until Saturday, July 13.

This article is the last of a series of four dealing with the history of the Vietnamese wars, culminating in the present extravaganza.

In this important period of Vietnamese history (the last to be studied in this series) the fortunes of South Vietnam as an independent and stable political entity rose and fell with the career of Ngo Dinh Diem. He came to power during the 1954 Geneva Conference from which issued an international treaty intended to provide a basis for peaceful reunification of Vietnam. But this was, in his opinion, a "fool's bargain" and his refusal to implement its fundamental provision was vital to subsequent events. A closer look, then, at the Geneva Accords should precede an examination of Diem and his regime.

There were two agreements finalised on Vietnam. The first was the "Agreement on the cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam" signed by France and the Viet-Minh, establishing a "provisional military demarcation line" with the withdrawal and regrouping of forces on either side of the 17th parallel. The civil administration in the North was to be conducted by the Viet-Minh, that in the South by the French. Vietnam was to be neutralised and freed from Cold War pressures, and supervision of the agreement's execution was made the responsibility of an International Control Commission. The second agreement was the multilateral Final Declaration, endorsed by the oral assent (therefore binding in international law) of the representatives of the UK, Red China, USSR, Cambodia, Laos, France and the Viet-Minh. The United States declared that it would not "disturb" the Agreements though it refused, with Bao Dai's delegate, to give formal assent to them.

ELECTIONS

The Final Declaration stated that "the military demarcation line is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary," and provided for "free general elections by secret ballot" within two years under the supervision of an international commission.

How were these Accords to be interpreted? The conclusion that Geneva did not "leave two separate States, but, rather, it left two contesting parties within a single national State," (George Kahin and John Lewis) seems irrefutable. Rival Governments laid claim to the whole country, the struggle was now placed on the political rather than the military level. The machinery for the political solution was built in the provisions for elections, and only needed to be utilised by the regimes in North and South. The result, however, would probably have been a national government inimical to supposed Western interests, and Diem's decision not to fulfil the Agreements had its Western admirers.

The reason for the failure of Ho Chi Minh to have the elections held as scheduled in July 1956 must be sought in the attitudes of the Great Powers. The DRV itself was confident of victory and had everything to gain by promoting the elections; the history of its attempts to do so (by public statements, letters to Diem, appeals to other nations, co-operation with the co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference, etc.) is a long one, and completely contradicts Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr's contention that "Ho himself never displayed any interest in permitting free elections." Diem was the one who adamantly refused to allow elections or even pre-election discussions (even though, by virtue of Geneva and the treaty between France

and Bao Dai, he had legally assumed France's responsibilities), and in this was fully supported by the United States. Dulles established SEATO and utilised it to help provide Statehood "for a territory that was in fact nothing more than one of two temporary regrouping zones, thereby ignoring the stipulation that the country was to be unified in two years' time" (Kahin and Lewis). And by providing considerable economic and military support to Diem's regime the U.S. gave it the strength to ignore the election requirement with impunity. France, who had a responsibility under the armistice agreement, admitted that she could not honor it. This was blamed on pressure from the U.S., and the French forces were withdrawn from Vietnam three months before the deadline set for the elections. Neither Russia nor China was prepared to support the DRV's just claim in any significant way.

The principal personality from 1954-1963 was Ngo Dinh Diem, a Catholic whom Denis Warner calls "the last Confucian." He received absolute dictatorial powers from Bao Dai on June 19, 1954, and organised a flagrantly false election in October of the next year in order to turn out the Emperor and proclaim himself President of the Republic of Vietnam. His government was "a form of imperial and Confucian rule but without the checks and balances that went with the system" (Warner). He was a man who lacked "all capacity to compromise" and who "never learned by his errors," who detested criticism and disbelieved unwelcome information, who believed in dictatorship and was the victim of a power-hungry family. He was initially successful in attracting American support and in centralising vast power, but "... by the fall of 1963 he had proved his inability to preside over a country of such ethnic, religious and political diversity as Vietnam" (Marvin Gettleman). An examination of the political, religious and ethnic problems which confronted Diem, and his attempts to solve them, will illuminate the man and the period.

DIEM

Diem's political decisions in the attempted maintenance of his power were generally foolish and inept. Although the Geneva Agreements forbade political reprisal he retaliated viciously, in 1955-57, against Viet-Minh members and sympathisers and foes of all shades of political opposition. Although Diem had exploited public opinion successfully by publicising the terror tactics of the DRV he made the same mistake, launching out "into what amounted to a series of man-hunts" (Phillippe Devillers). Repression was intensified in 1958-59. The State could be imprisoned with-Ordinances provided that anyone considered "a danger to the defence of out trial, and those spreading "rumors contrary to the truth... susceptible of provoking economic or financial perturbations" were to be put

to death. The Republic was a police state, and "with the progressive destruction of even the hope of institutional improvement from within, all opposition to the Diem regime had to be of a revolutionary nature" (Bernard Fall).

Insurrection was the natural result of repression. The efficiency of the Carter, however, originally retarded the former, and the early reluctance of Hanoi to back the Southern Viet-Minh in armed resistance exasperated these rebels. By 1960 there was sufficient opposition to Diem's regime to talk in such terms as "popular uprising." This was not merely Communist insurrection, but consisted of revolts by Hoa Hao and Cao Dai groups, the Dai Viet party, the National Salvation Movement and other anti-Communist organisations. The Southern Viet-Minh insisted on armed struggle in March 1960, but their stand was not publicly endorsed by Hanoi for another six months. In December the founding of the National Liberation Front was announced, and it soon controlled extensive areas of territory. The "Second Indochina War" was by now well established.

In the light of the evidence with regard to insurrection in the South and the establishment of the NLF the U.S. government's line that this war was the result of Hanoi's aggression is absurd. "Law scholars believe that the growing resistance was at the start organised or directed by Hanoi," (Schlesinger); "In sum the insurrection is Southern rooted: it arose at Southern initiative in response to Southern demands" (Kahin and Lewis). These demands were anti-Diemist, resulting from an almost total failure to alleviate agrarian problems satisfactorily as well as the political repression, and were voiced in political and army circles as well as in the country-side. On November 11, 1960, an attempted military coup was aborted, but it symbolised the extent of opposition to Diem.

INABILITY

Diem was faced with political diversity, which he tried to eradicate by denying all opposition. There was great religious diversity too, and his discrimination in religious matters was the ultimate catalyst in his downfall. The Buddhist majority in South Vietnam resented Diem's pro-Catholicism, and their protests were savagely repressed. Self-immolation by Buddhist monks drew world-wide attention and sympathy to their cause, encouraging several army officers to murder Diem. Inability to compromise with religious demands thus cost Diem his life, though paradoxically, he had consolidated his power eight years earlier by destroying the power of the Hoa Hao and Cao Dai religious sects without a hint of compromise.

In two other areas Diem's policies produced resentment and ultimate instability. The first was his dealings with ethnic minorities. The Viet-Minh had been careful not to antagonise these groups, particularly

the Montagnards, and had encouraged their loyalty. Diem's government annexed their lands and arrogantly tried to enforce them to assimilate into "superior" Vietnamese culture. As a result the Montagnards declined to co-operate with Saigon and eventually rebelled.

Secondly, Diem was faced with the resettlement from the North under the Geneva agreement. The vast majority of these were Catholic and were used by Diem as his major base of political power, being given important political and administrative positions. Although, according to Robert Scheer, the resettlement program was the most successful of the Diem administration, "the religious problem in Vietnam had some of its roots in this program. In the final analysis the refugees were not integrated into South Vietnamese society." Kahin and Lewis contended that the Catholics were "an unsettling and potentially disruptive political factor, which in the years to come was to eventuate in serious political friction at all levels of society."

Not only was Diem unable to pursue an internal policy which would guarantee his "State" stability and economic progress, even with considerable U.S. aid, his anti-Communism prevented a realistic policy towards North Vietnam. Having contemptuously refused to negotiate about elections he should have tried to develop "a state of tolerable co-existence" to prevent the situation where North Vietnam was provided "with an almost irresistible rationale for participating in the widening insurgency" (Fall). Diem ignored Ho's attempts to establish commercial and cultural relations. Again it was his refusal to compromise which drove his opponents into active opposition and eventual overthrow of his regime.

AMERICANIZATION

Although Diem was primarily responsible for preventing the growth of understanding with Ho's DRV, Bernard Fall also lays the blame on the disastrous diplomatic performance of all nations involved in Indochinese affairs in 1958-9. In this context it is interesting, finally, to consider American policy. Marvin Gettleman attributes, as one cause of the failure of the Diem period, "the American tendency to view Communism everywhere as an evil so monstrous that any measures taken to suppress it are justified." As a result Diem was virtually unrestricted in pursuing his authoritarian political objectives. In five years he was given \$2.3 billion of economic and military aid, with a strong pro-Diem lobby in Washington overcoming Eisenhower's initial reservations. Kennedy had the insight to see the solution as political and in counter-insurgency, but he nevertheless expanded the American military commitment on several occasions. It appears that he never gave Vietnam his full attention, and his advisers seem to have been incredibly misinformed. Following "That curious trait of the American political personality which causes it to appear reprehensible to voice anything less than unlimited optimism about the fortress of another government one has adopted as a friend and protegee" (George F. Kennan) they were misled by quite unfounded military and diplomatic optimism. This army was fooled by an inability to recognise the forces they were fighting, while the Embassy staff related to Washington an unrealistic view in total disagreement with that of American journalists.

At the time of Diem's death U.S. involvement in Vietnam was limited, though increasing, and emphasising heavily the military side of the program. This was the start of "Americanisation" of the war, and was to develop much further under President Johnson.

"and what did you do to help with the war effort uncle sam"

Vietnam — an historical reflection by Peter Wesley Smith

ABREAST OF THE TIMES

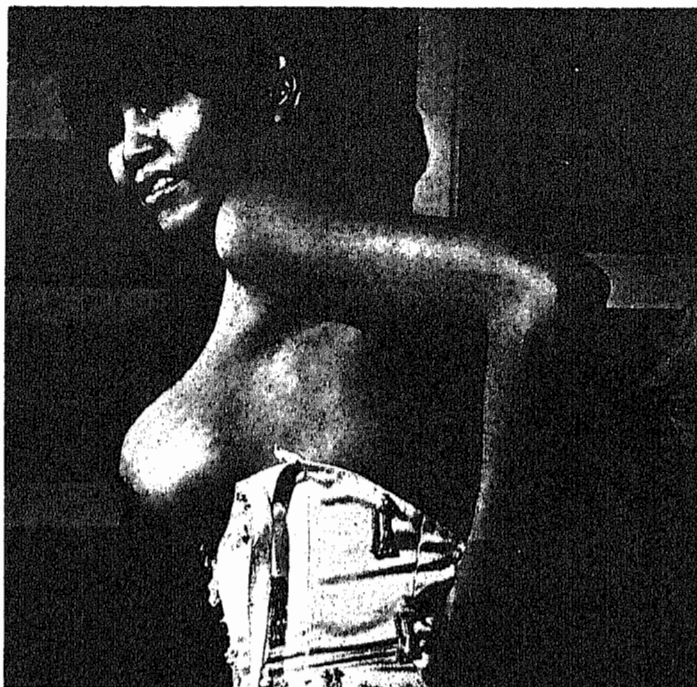


that Dunstan had been no supporter of the revolution.

As we move on from the state of SA (as it was in the beginning, is now, and evermore shall be. Amen) Our dearly beloved Canberra Correspondent is said to be feeling a trite smug at the announcement that 14 Monash students are expected to be charged with offensive behaviour following the issuing of summonses against them as the outcome of the Monash Crucifixion incident. When he passed the information on to Melbourne some weeks ago he was hooted at with incredulity. His illiberal informant had got it a little garbled though, speaking of pending charges of "obscenity" rather than offensive behaviour. Still, the spirit of things was preserved, whatever the initial details. "In Victoria," said our source, "we don't crucify them: we hang 'em!" We feel Sir Henry and Sir Arthur are slipping though. Crimes of blasphemy deserve the stake, surely?

In the light of this, we venture our Correspondent's next tip: a radical increase in conscription in the not too far distant future! (hence the National Service Act, Amendment Act, 1968?) With the PM's projected increase of 3,000 in the Armed Forces next year and the Army's announcement that it will need 10,000 volunteers to maintain force levels, this one has a little more to recommend it. Just in case, eye-patches may be purchased at the ON DIT Office at student concession rates. Don't laugh girls, the threat from the ACT gets closer every day.

In a country where civil liberties are rapidly going the way of the Tasmanian Tiger,



last week brought a spark to keep the fires of liberty still smouldering. The announcement by Federal Attorney General Bowen that State police forces would not be permitted by the Commonwealth to tap telephones, and that legislation may be introduced to restrict the use in Australia of various types of bugging devices was indeed good news. It goes without saying that these decisions were reached against a background of pressure by State police forces and other forces of "law and order" anxious to add further to their arsenal of authoritarian powers. Privacy has received a deal of attention of late by all people concerned with civil liberties, both pro, and against (witness the vice squad's continual invasion of private par-

ties), and Bowen is to be commended for his stand against the paranoid crime creators of our law enforcement organisations.

A visit to the campus by that ardent master of politics Gough Whitlam could not be permitted to pass without comment. As usual the farce in one act was played with masterful ease. Most of us had heard it all before (except for the smattering of new jokes) etc. The real punch line occurred after the meeting when Whitlam was being questioned by a small group of students. Asked where he and Dr. Cairns differed on foreign policy he brusquely side stepped to the right, said what a fine fellow Jim was and proceeded to the next question.

A newspaper has only two outlets for comment and the putting forward of ideas; editorials and a column such as this.

Because of this it is felt that this column carries a heavy burden of responsibility towards its many thousands of readers to unearth injustice, fight oppression and speak out against prejudice. This responsibility is made more onerous by the fact that the Advertiser, moderately priced and conveniently available, delivered to your home is for many South Australians the only source of news and views on social and political matters.

Ever mindful of this responsibility, it befalls us to inform you of the real nature of the "unprecedented and disgraceful" (Tom Stott's description) events at Parliament House on Tuesday night of last week. It was in fact a full dress rehearsal of the glorious revolution complete

with red flags and revolutionary songs. The mass of workers and students united as one storming the steps of Parliament House — the red flag fluttering from an upstairs window — the utter confusion reigning inside. The look of anxiety and grave concern so noticeable on Don Dunstan's face — sights such as these had many of us wondering if in fact the revolution had not already begun. Of course as we all know now the initial high spirits soon wore off and with them any further signs of revolt. The upshot of all this however was a comment from Ray Hall in his usually perceptive style that Dunstan had "incited the mob." Surely even someone with as little perception as our Premier must realise that Dunstan as leader of the majority's party has as little to gain from a revolt as Ray himself. This was indicated later on Wednesday when Hall's apology clearly showed

UNIVERSITY Council Elections

THE SYSTEM

The Council of the University of Adelaide was set up by an Act of Parliament. It consists of 25 members, five of whom are members of Parliament nominated by Parliament and 20 of whom are elected by the University Senate. The Senate consists of all graduates of three years or more standing, together with those who have a Doctor's or a Master's Degree. Annual elections for the Council are held in November each year for five vacancies — thus, a term of office would normally be for four years. The present by-election is to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Sir Henry Basten.

WHO CAN STAND FOR ELECTION

There is no restriction on who can stand for election to the Council (provided a candidate can be nominated by two members of the Senate), so that, as has been stated many times, there is nothing to prevent a student standing.

The problem is to get a student elected . . . because the only people entitled to vote are members of the Senate, i.e. graduates at least three years out of University.

WHAT THE COUNCIL DOES

Within the University there is no more authoritative body than the Council. This group of 25 is supreme on all matters, both academic and administrative. It is here that the ultimate responsibility and authority resides. And on this body there is no-one to speak for the students; no-one to present the student point of view when decisions which vitally affect the students are being made.

The Council appoints professors, academic staff, and the more senior administrators. It makes major decisions on where the money goes, courses, building plans and expansion programmes, and welfare of the students generally (including 4c). Within the University, the Council is supreme.

PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM

There is no express provision for a student representative. At the same time, it is extremely difficult to get a student onto the Council on the same basis as other Council Members, simply because he cannot be known by, and cannot easily know, the "electorate." That is, those entitled to vote will of necessity be at least three years removed from any undergraduate candidate.

Another problem of course, is inherent in the term of office, the "average" University course is probably three years; two years at least must be allowed for the student to gain experience and support in the student activities; this leaves a period of one year during which he would remain a student. For the remaining three years of his term on the Council he would not be a student at all. He would in fact be in the anomalous position of being a member of the Council, yet strictly, not a member either of the student body or the Senate! The duration of various courses will obviously differ, (Law, for example, is a four-year course, whilst Arts is normally three), but the principle remains the same: a person elected as a student candidate would almost certainly not be a student when his term expired — although he would naturally still be much "closer" to contemporary student feeling than a Senate member.

There are many things wrong with the present system, but whilst objection is valid, it is not convincing until some attempt to work through the system has been made.

WHAT STUDENTS CAN DO

Whilst a student cannot himself vote, there are nevertheless many ways in which he can obtain votes for a student candidate.

Parents, for example, are quite often graduates. Where they graduated from this Uni-

versity three or more years ago, they will automatically be members of the Senate. Remind them of the meeting on **FRIDAY, JULY 19 AT 8.00 P.M.** in the **BONYTHON HALL**, and if necessary, perhaps offer to drive them. Convince them that there should be a student on the University Council — then get them to tell their friends. The local doctor might also be entitled to vote. Teachers in our old schools should also be contacted.



L. W. ROBERTS-SMITH
SENIOR LAW REP.
22ND S.R.C.
UNIVERSITY OF
ADELAIDE

Whilst we as students cannot vote, any campaign for any student candidate will depend entirely on us.

If we are not enthusiastic, if we do not even know what is going on, if we are not active in the drive for responsible student representation, how can we expect others to be sympathetic to our claims? Now is the time for all we average (moderate or otherwise), responsible students to have our say. We do not want to destroy the system, but we do want it to work.

STUDENT REPRESENTATION

By SRC President, Pickhaver

In the last few years, there has been much discussion and hot air about student representation on the University Council. Invariably nothing was done, the main reason being that there was nothing to stop a student running for a position on the University Council.

At last, however, a student, **Len Roberts-Smith**, has decided to accept the challenge. If he succeeds he will be the first student on the University Council.

Len has been a member of the SRC for a number of years, is at present a Law Faculty Representative on it, and last year he was the SRC secretary. His general student activities have been varied: In the Liberal Club he sold Chairman Mao books; he led Freshers' Camps (his interests here shall remain unstated); he spent one of his long vacations in India as Leader and has attended NUAUS Conferences.

The students can therefore see in Len Roberts-Smith, a

fellow student with SRC and general student experience, who will give a student view point to the Council.

He needs every student's support to convince their parents, brothers, sisters, friends etc. who have degrees of three years standing to come along and vote in the Bonython Hall on July 19 at 8.00 p.m.

A most vital issue, at the moment, is the decision of the University Council to investigate amendments to the University Act, including the possibility of amendments to the election of the Council's members. If Len is elected there will be a student voice on the Council in a position to elaborate on recommendations of the Student Body and SRC for amendments.

It is essential for us to support Len in every possible way. His election will have immediate benefits for us and the way will be clear for other students to follow.

M. G. Pickhaver,
President, S.R.C.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 8.00 P.M.
BONYTHON HALL

Do you want RESPONSIBLE Student Representation?

Is either of YOUR parents a graduate of this University? If so, and if graduated for over three years, he or she will be a member of the Senate. If you want Student Representation on the University Council, then it is up to you to convince your parents that they should vote for the student candidate.

YOU CANNOT VOTE

But you can convince others that you should be represented on the most important body of this University.

CONVINCE A GRADUATE
(of 3 years or more)

WHITLAM ON CAMPUS

This cursory account will serve to illustrate that on June 20, the Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr. E. G. Whitlam, addressed a capacity lunchtime audience in Union Hall for a full hour and said little in the process.

He was introduced by Rob Durbridge (who shares his role as ALP Club President with that of SDA Executive member) as a man who is said to be a vote-getter for the ALP, "although many of us don't agree with the way in which he gets them!" . . . Interspersing this with an announcement of the coming "colour production" of *The East Is Red*. (laughter) Mr. Durbridge also added that Mr. Whitlam's speech would have a strong foreign affairs bias, although this correspondent didn't detect if this was the case.

To the contrary, the Leader of the Opposition directed his appeal to a largely middle class audience, stressing matters such as education, housing, urban development and the like which would concern them as future "employees." Mr. Whitlam attempted to establish a rapport with his audience by recourse to humour along the way, though fumbling the play at one stage as he groped for a funny at the expense of the unfortunate Minister for the Army, Mr. Lynch (whose advisors on occasion haven't been telling him things he should have been told about, and who, in case you didn't know, is having a tough time of it from certain sections of the Liberal Party because of his Catholicism). Several memorable examples of the Whitlam wit did emerge, however, notably on the Voyager incident . . . "That was at the time when we used to attack our own navy ships," . . . and of course, "What happens to those who go all the way with LBJ when LBJ goes?" (Attention Andrew!)

When Mr. Whitlam finally did address himself to the realm of foreign affairs it was certainly not all some members of the audience had hoped for. The gist of it was this: The Americans will never again commit troops to the mainland of Asia, while at the same time they have seen that their immense air and sea power has proved to be ineffective against guerillas. The United States has been forced to realise that there are limits to the use of military power!

POTENTIAL

Referring to Australia, however, Mr. Whitlam said that no country within the region can do more (when comparing our gross national product with all the other nations in SE Asia combined), and therefore no country should do more. (The Government stress is on military action, but) If we had 8,000 civil experts overseas, we could transform the region as we could transform Australia. Hence the case for a Peace Corps. . . .

This left a lot unsaid, or rather, a number of questions unanswered in some peoples' minds. There was no discussion of the validity of the American Alliance ("of crucial importance in the foreign policy of Australia and it should be an instrument for justice, peace, political, social and economic advancement."), in the future for example, a question of prime importance surely at this water-shed in Australian history? — Nor did any member of the audience seek to raise the question.

Mr. Whitlam did not discuss the morality of the war in Vietnam, in this, the "Vietnam Week of Shame" after all, as again many members of the audience might have hoped for (?). For that matter, he didn't discuss Vietnam at all, except to allude to the war and the Gorton Government's attitudes in passing. He didn't spell out or enlarge on what he meant, in an otherwise

brilliant and damning speech on the Government's Vietnam policies on Nov. 2, 1967, by the statement, "What should be our objectives in South Vietnam? They must be to create conditions in which democracy will have a chance to work in that country." Even a rehash of some of his comments in his Press Conference on his return from a comprehensive tour of Asia earlier this year would have provided the basis for subsequent questions and discussion.

Nor did Mr. Whitlam seize the opportunity to elaborate on ALP policy with regard to the defence of Malaysia and Singapore in the wake of the British withdrawal from the region by 1971, at a time when the Government's attitudes are surrounded by some doubt.

Could it be perhaps, that the issues not being raised from the body of the Hall, the majority of the audience were just not interested, and that Mr. Whitlam told them all they wanted to hear?

This is the problem, or to regurgitate a very hackneyed phrase, the dilemma of those who would put principles before political expediency.

It is undoubtedly true that before the latest ALP schism, Mr. Whitlam was getting in votes for the Party, witness Corio, Capricornia and perhaps the Senate election result. How his stocks with the great unwashed are at present since his resignation from and re-election to the leadership of the Parliamentary wing of the Party with a reduced majority is another question, which no doubt, Mr. Gorton among others would like to know the answer to.

It could also be said that Mr. Whitlam has availed himself of every possible opportunity, forum and medium to present Labour's policies (in the domestic sphere at least), to the electorate, while the Opposition in Parliament has been far livelier under his leadership than under Mr. Calwell's. Even on Vietnam, many would contend, Mr. Whitlam has been more effective within Parliament than his predecessor, Robert Cooksey, for instance, writing in the current issue of *Dissent*, asserts: ". . . ; and only since the retirement of Mr. Calwell from the Leadership has the Opposition exploited such gaps (between Govt. claims about the war and actualities) to attack the Government's credibility over the war . . . And given the dominant ideological view of the outside world, and assuming a Leader of the Opposition either wishes to change public opinion about Vietnam, and/or wants to attack the Government's credibility for electoral reasons, Mr. Whitlam's strategy was the wants to attack the Government's credibility over the war as part of a general attack on the Government's credibility for electoral reasons, Mr. Whitlam's strategy was the only appropriate one."

This must surely pose a problem or two for the purists within the ALP or the fundamentalists on campus.

Alan Reid, in *The Bulletin* (15/6/68) states that "Quite a high proportion of the ALP's elite are dedicated to the proposition that the present Labour leader, Gough Whitlam, shall not and should not become Prime Minister of Australia." Yet the proposition most frequently met with outside the university, among ordinary voters rather than Party activists, is that for so long as the ALP remains out of office in Canberra, for as long will the lives of a lot of little people remain grey ones. One may cite the reforming zeal and achievements of the Walsh and Dunstan Governments at a state level as an example of the difference a Federal Labour Government would make to their existence. It is possibly true that the S. Australian Labour Govern-

ment was anything but Socialist, the opinion of Mr. Hall notwithstanding. But then, what exactly is meant by "Socialist" in an Australian context in the year 1968, anyway.

Further (in considering the conflict between principle and expediency), how true is the charge of John Bennett against the Victorian branch of the ALP, for example, that "Essentially the members of the TUDC are more concerned with their own positions of power within the trade union movement than with the welfare of the ALP. If the interests of their unions and the interests of the ALP do not coincide on any issue, the union interest takes precedence." (The Australian, 30/1/68), Bearing in mind that herein are the principal opponents of Whitlamism."

DANGER

How true, in opposition to all this is the contention of Mr. Whitlam's leading rival within the Parliamentary Party, Dr. J. F. Cairns writing shortly after the debacle for Labour in the Federal election of 1966: "The temptation of turn to the Right is a dangerous trend in Australian politics and the world today . . . The real role of the Labour Party is to maintain an alternative — a genuine alternative — to the policies and positions of a Conservative Government coalition . . . A political movement is not a football team and an election is not a football match . . . Unlike football, winning is not all. In the elections we put forward certain policies and certain principles because we believed, and believe, them to be right for ourselves and Australia. The election result is a judgment of their current state of acceptability, not of their essential rightness." (The Advertiser, 1/12/66).

How valid, or relevant, the accusation of Mr. P. J. V. O'Brien in his letter in the first issue of *ON DIT* this year: "To divorce politics from morality as Whitlam is doing is the worst kind of bastardization."



Mr. Whitlam

This correspondent had the doubtful privilege of sitting through the entire Debate in the House of Representatives in Canberra on the Amendments to the National Service Act. After all the preceding furore surrounding the Bill, the Debate itself was a complete anti-climax, conducted before a largely empty chamber (8 in the House at the time, to be precise, although no Donald Duck comics were in evidence and Andrew Jones was not to be seen) . . . until, to everybody's surprise, Mr. Whitlam rose to his full height to do battle, amid a scurry for seats in the Press Gallery. He had worn a look of anguish about him throughout the entire week, following his return from a confrontation with Joe Chamberlain in Western Australia. But the incisive speech that followed was the only one worth listening to in a whole week of speeches.

Yet such is the paradox and the nature of the appeal of Whitlam that his desultory performance in the eyes of the faithful in Union Hall (if not for the masses) must only reopen the debate on this campus as to the role of the ALP.

I would pose the question simply as this: Was and is the ALP a radical or a reforming party? Thorough going social reconstruction or pragmatism? Or is the whole debate irrelevant, and is extra-parliamentary opposition the real solution?



1969 GRADUATE PROGRAM

Since 1953 Ford of Australia has been introducing University Graduates to the challenge of modern Industry through a formal 1 year program of training and development. A booklet describing the program is now available from Appointments Board.

Final year students and Graduates may discuss the program and their careers with the Ford Representative who will be visiting the University on the following:

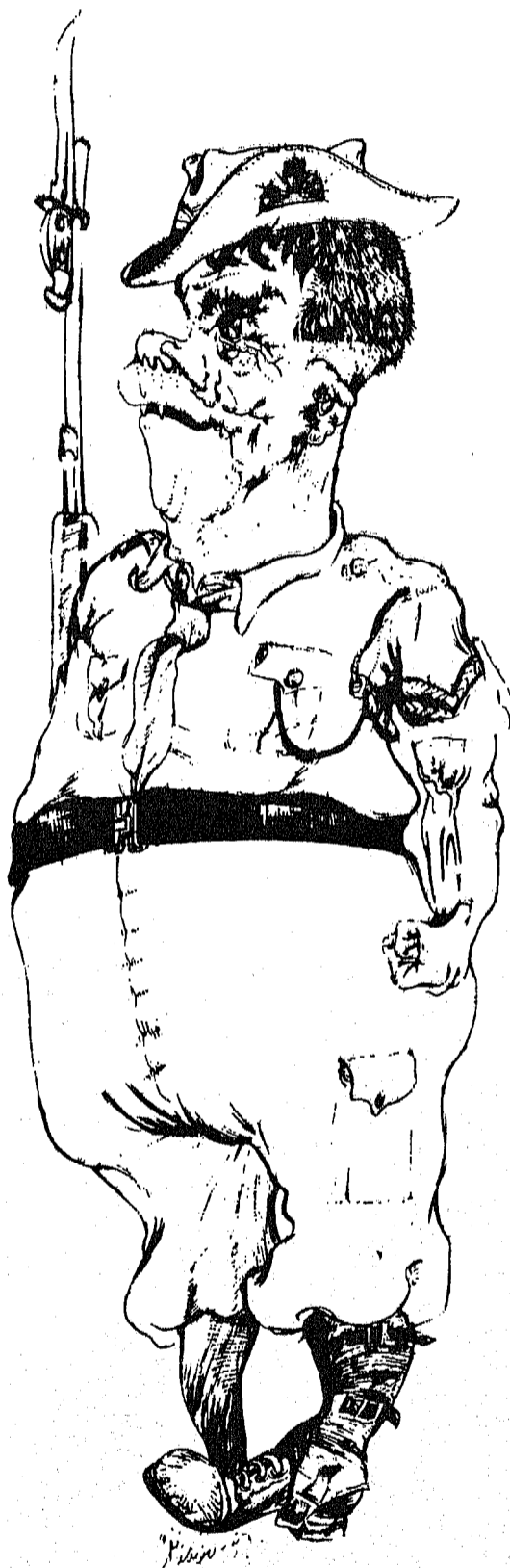
CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

THURSDAY 18th, FRIDAY 19th JULY, 1968

Interviews may be arranged through the Appointments Board

Alternatively enquiries may be directed to:
The Graduate Training Co-Ordinator,
Ford Motor Company of Australia Limited,
Private Bag 6, CAMPBELLFIELD, VICTORIA.
Telephone 359 0211. Ext. 2180.

DRAFT RESISTANCE



The current furore, created by the dust-stomping of certain patriotic politicians, over material which shows potential conscriptees how to out-manoeuvre the Army has been, as a lot of people now realize, blown out of proportion. The energetic endeavours of these gentlemen has been of some embarrassment to the Commonwealth Government mainly because they have limited any avenue of ignorance the Government may have followed.

ON DIT has decided that it would be in the interests of the public to reprint the following article from the "Lots Wife" edition which was confiscated by the Commonwealth Police. This move, among others, shows the extent of the hysteria that pervades the upper echelons of Government, since much the same thing was printed by "OZ" in 1967 without causing so much of a squeak from the Andrew Jones and John McLeays of the country.

Apparently, this type of literature only becomes treasonable, seditious etc. at the whims of "right-minded" politicians. How anyone can treat this type of satire seriously escapes comprehension.

If this type of material has, as these gentlemen maintain, the effect of allowing draftees to escape conscription by following the humorous directions, then it is time that Army Intelligence had a big rethink.

DRAFT RESISTANCE



1. FAILURE TO REGISTER

Many people fail to consider the various alternatives until they have actually been called up. You may consider that the most suitable time is before registration. If you make that decision (i.e., not to register), the following options may present themselves. Those who find themselves in jail are frustrated by the lack of options.

- (a) Obtain a passport before call-up eligibility date and keep it current. Then you may leave before you are obliged to register.

- (b) People have discovered that no passport is needed to get to New Zealand.
- (c) Countries such as Sweden, Yugoslavia, Canada, North Vietnam, China, Cuba and Cambodia have been known to grant political asylum.
- (d) A move to another city, a change of name, address and appearance and a consistent refusal to give your correct age — (you are "about 22 or 23"). The anti-conscription organisations in any city welcome interstate visitors, particularly those with new identities — try "Andrew Peacock" or "Andrew Jones".
- (e) Insurrection.
- (f) Refuse to answer any questions put to you by the police or security police until you have legal advice.
- (g) Some people carefully build up a political, medical or psychiatric history (see below).

2. AFTER REGISTRATION

Those people who decline to take the alternatives outlined above often experience difficulty in leaving the country and in moving to another city, etc., particularly after the pipping restrictions of the new National Services Act. Those who go early leave a "hot trail" — i.e. all the information has been handed on a platter to the long arm and small mind of the Department.

NOTE THAT:

- (a) The Post Office will convey all registration forms free of charge provided that they are forwarded to the Registrar at a National Service Registration Office. Public servants have enough paper work as it is . . .
- (b) The government has now made destruction of draft cards illegal; it has accordingly issued an invitation for people to burn draft cards in the American style. It is also an offence to deface draft cards and the insertion of a few well chosen obscenities on the card before forwarding it to Mr. Bury rarely goes unnoticed.
- (c) Be undesirable.
 - (i) Homosexuals are not wanted in a man's army — a confession of some homosexual acts with unnamed parties might be valuable — what if you grabbed the doctor at the medical examination. Treatment from a psychiatrist for your "problem" some time prior to call-up would also support your case.

- (ii) Join — the Communist Party Marxist Leninist. Monash University Labor Club or D.L.P. Club. Make sure A.S.I.O. know about this — inform on a friend and get him to inform on you. If this fails work for A.S.I.O. or C.I.A. on the Monash Campus.
- (iv) Be like the Young Liberals and the Young D.L.P. — join the C.M.F.
- (v) What about a religious or racial prejudice? — object to fighting with those yellow A.R.V.N. bastards and refuse to fight in a Christian army.
- (vi) Become an aboriginal and lose your citizenship.
- (vii) Marry your girlfriend a couple of years before registration.
- (viii) Get yourself a criminal record — if you are really sophisticated try political assassination or genocide (perhaps that is a pre-requisite for service in Vietnam).
- (x) Why not be a perpetual student? If Pete Steedman and John Price can do it, why can't you?
- (xi) Drug addicts, preferably those with convictions for pushing, on or off campus, get short shrift from the Khaki Brigade.
- (xii) Got a Security record? Attend demonstrations, MAKE DEMONSTRATIONS, be convicted and ask for a jail sentence — aid the V.C. — make sure A.S.I.O. knows all about this too (It took them a while to catch on last time).
- (xiii) Got a dose of clap? (But try not to spread it too far afield. — Ed.).

(xiv) Refuse to fight with the Catholics — participate in next year's crucifixion.

IF EVERYTHING ELSE FAILS YOU ARE ENTITLED TO MAKE REPEATED C.O. APPLICATIONS — THEY MAY NOT SUCCEED BUT THEY MIGHT MESS UP THE SYSTEM.

Under the National Service Act now you have rights of appeal to the County Court, Supreme Court and the High Court, so why not keep appealing until you lose and then go to jail (cf. White and Townsend) and then make another application and series of appeals — either they will eventually believe you or they'll put you in the legal corps. Anyway you might like to get jailed for it's supposed to be better than Vietnam.

The government has failed to force White and Townsend and possibly O'Donnell to stay in the Army — if you fight hard enough, and they don't break you, you're O.K. So:

- (i) Join the Navy if you have to fight — they've only lost two men and those were to the Americans (they lost a few to the Australians in the Voyager incident too).
- (ii) Apply for a deferment on the grounds of exceptional hardship — just like George Hamilton IV and his pregnant girlfriend.
- (iii) People often fail to turn up for the induction ceremony (but make sure it falls short of suicide) and go off on workers comp. You've all heard about the flagpole . . .
- (iv) Do yourself a self injury at the induction ceremony (but make sure it falls short of suicide) and go off on workers comp. You've all heard about the flagpole . . .

3. IN THE ARMY

- (i) Some Australians have already defected to the Viet Cong (hope we're not disclosing a classified military secret . . .). If they put you in the army to fight, nobody specifies which war effort you have to support.
- (ii) Sabotage? (See last Saturday night's "Herald").
- (iii) Self Injury — it's certainly safer and you can select your injury from a wide range — all the way from suicide to sex change.
- (iv) Anyone for self immolation?

- (v) Why not be discharged as either medically unfit or unsuitable for further service (In the opinion of the Military Board)? This last ground would undoubtedly apply to a person who is sufficiently strong willed to resist the army all the way — or one who has got the General's son pregnant.
- (vi) Just keep making those C.O. applications and appeals, boy.
- (vii) Remember, if you actually get to Vietnam and change your mind when you see it's a Man's war you can put in a C.O.'s application which must be heard in Australia; Fly now, object later.

MEDICAL GROUNDS

Please read instructions carefully before use. Keep well away from children. If swallowed see your family doctor.

1. Two things are essential:
 - (a) A medical or psychiatric case history must be built up for as long a period as possible before registration. This process includes as many attendances on Civilian Doctors as is reasonable — H.B.A. will help you here. The young C.O. will carefully establish all his physical and psychiatric defects and enlarge upon them for a year or two before call up.
 - (b) Whilst any of the following points may not cause exemption from National Service, one would almost certainly not pass the standard required to be fit for combat service if they were followed.
 2. Remember, you will probably only have a G.P. to deal with at the medical examination and a careful revelation of your defects will probably be sufficient to either give you a low classification or to exempt you completely.
 3. The most relevant injuries or diseases are those which must be diagnosed on history only — that is, they are symptomless at the time of the medical examination. In between attacks you are quite alright.
- ASTHMA ATTACKS. You have been to see a civilian doctor, about these attacks — asthma is commonly associated with allergy (household dust, springtime, etc.) or nervous tension. Symptoms are tightening of the chest and wheezing.

MIGRAINE is usually severe. Vomiting occurs, with the whole thing lasting for about 24 to 48 hours. 'One is usually confined to bed and off work, etc. Again a history of treatment is supplied from your local doctor.

SKIN DISEASES. Note those skin diseases requiring steroid ointments (Cortisone, etc.) to control. These will unfortunately prevent you from serving in the tropics (and thank Christ Vietnam is in the tropics!). But, beware the Polar Minn and the Alpine Cong.

SKIN DISEASES. Unwashed, be careful — any sort of skin disease can be caught from the constant wearing of filthy socks or underwear or the application of turpentine to your skin. Some time ago OZ magazine suggested the following:—

"DHOBI RASH. Do not rinse your underwear after it has been washed. The soap will induce a quite painful rash, especially "solvol". Change into clean rinsed underwear and attend examination before the rash disappears.

CHINESE FOOT RASH. Wear one pair of socks for several weeks until feet become sore. Remove socks and store in a safe place, preferably sealed. Shortly before examination wear these socks day and night for a few days until your feet begin to suppurate. Wash feet and take examination wearing clean socks."

DIET. Some people find their diet causes severe acne.

KNEE LIGAMENTS. It is unfortunately difficult to diagnose a fake. Loss of the last few degrees of extension and discomfort in the last few degrees of flexion. History of locking, instability and discomfort on using stairs. Often swells when it locks. Usually arises out of an old school football injury.

HEARING. It is common for people to have defective hearing in the low tones and this is hard to disprove.

EYESIGHT — masturbation works wonders. Check your eyes on a chart and you will probably exaggerate your disability.

DIAPHORREA. You will find any strange food gives you the "runs", so how can you go to Vietnam?

BEDWETTING occurred until you were two years old but started again at the age of six or seven with the stress of school. Again, you have problems at exam times.

BACK-ACHE lower (lumbar) spine: you will naturally point to the same painful spot every time. Practice in front of the mirror is great fun. Pain is often felt at times on straightening and bending. "Caused through an old lifting incident".

Sacro iliac strain; consult a med book — again very hard to detect, again very painful and caused again by lifting.

FLAT FEET. Do you walk with dropped arches? You only have to see somebody who has flat feet to know what is required. (Watch any cop at the next demo.). You find that your feet are very painful after long periods of standing like when you worked at Coles during the last vacation.

SINUS — springtime brings (among other things) Hay Fever, and a lot of pain below each eye. Then those eyes sure water!

RHEUMATIC FEVER, which you must have already suffered. But ever since recovery you have found that you get tired very easily.

PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS. A lot of the above matters are physical components of a psychiatric illness — they are physically incapacitating and indicate your inability to stand stress. Then some people find war to be stressful, anyway.

Things like Schizophrenia or a good criminal record don't hurt.

A history of psychiatric treatment is very useful. Even if you approach your psychiatrist about your concern at being called up (killing, war, army life, homosexuals, discipline, etc.) and convince him, he may be able to assist you.

H.B.A. will help — about Eight dollars per session with psychiatrist and they will pay five dollars of it.

Listen to Arlo Guthrie's record "Alice's Restaurant".

Have a heart transplant!

Like all modern employers, the Army uses psychological tests which are supposedly untakeable, so:—

1. Never try to give the answers that reveal a personality totally unfit for the Army. Suggested reading: "Catch 22", "Good Soldier Schweik".

2. Nonsensically try a sequence of all A's or a pattern ABBADABBA, etc. Add 2 to each answer:— 1 gives 3, 2, fives 4 etc.

Intelligence tests are easy. Think Young.

Run all the way to the medical — at least three miles and then assure the G.P. you are always like that — which you are.

Be color blind — who could read any figures in the colored slots?

A spot of egg-white (Albumen) in a urine test is quite interesting and you have privacy to do it.

A touch of glucose in the same will give the test a real chance to shine (one lump only).

A few drops of blood from a cut finger and there is nothing to carry — but only one or two drops please,

Hold your breath for a long period immediately prior to a run over with a stethoscope.

Smoke a whole pack of Camels in a phone box, then walk to the examination. Take your Health Dept. request that you return for a second free chest X-ray. (You pasted small pieces of silver paper all over your chest for the first).

OBJECTIONABLE SOURCES

Advice and Literature from:

C.O. ADVISORY COMMITTEES

N.S.W.: CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

10 Latona Street, Pymble. Tel.: 44 2225.

5 Hainsworth Street, Westmead. Tel.: 635 8663

NEW ENGLAND:

70 Jessie Street, Armidale. Tel.: 3749.

VICTORIA: CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

133 Orrong Road, Toorak. Tel.: 24 3595.

SOUTH AUST.: S.A. ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS:

6 Kelham Street, Hillcrest, S.A. Tel.: 61 3419.

TASMANIA: QUAKER ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION:

10 Malunna Road, Lindisfarne. Tel.: 2 9374.

WEST AUSTRALIA:

9 Almondbury Road, Mt. Lawley. Tel.: 71 2323.

QUEENSLAND:

37 Grenfell Street, Mt. Gravatt, Brisbane.

Tel.: 49 2046.

P.O. Box 564, Townsville, North Queensland.

Tel.: 4459.

A.C.T.: CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

16 Balmain Street, Acton, Canberra. Tel.: 4 4546.

PACIFIST ORGANISATIONS

SOUTH AUSTRALIA:

Peace Pledge Union (F.P.C.). Sec.: Box 779, G.P.O., Adelaide.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Sec.: Mrs. M. Forte, 4 Oakland Ave., Royston Park.

WEST AUSTRALIA:

Fellowship of Reconciliation. Sec.: Mr. Tony Cockbain, 50 Williamson Ave., Belmont.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Sec.: Mrs. P. Watts, 6 Alexandra Ave., Claremont.

Peacemaker Representative: Mr. Percy Harris, Old York Rd., Greenmount.

TASMANIA:

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Sec.: Mrs. H. Chapmani, 23 Jenkins St., Taroon.

Peacemaker Representative: R. Darvell, 10 Malunna Rd., Lindisfarne.

QUEENSLAND:

Fellowship of Reconciliation (F.P.C.). Sec.: F. Harris, 37 Grenfell St., Mt. Gravatt, Brisbane (49 2046).

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Sec.: Mrs. Brenda Lewis, 51 Ormadale Rd., Yeronga.

NEW SOUTH WALES:

Peace Pledge Union (F.P.C.). Sec.: E. C. Hartley, 34 Undercliffe Rd., Earlwood (55 1396).

Fellowship of Reconciliation (F.P.C.). Sec.: W. J. Latona, 29 Water Reserve Rd., Balgowlah (96 6428).

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Sec.: Mrs. Ann Michaelis, 28 Redan St., Mosman.

VICTORIA:

Pacifist Movement of Victoria (F.P.C.). Sec.: Miss S. Abraham, 10a Mt. Ida Ave., Hawthorn East, E.3 (82 1793).

Fellowship of Reconciliation. Sec.: Mrs. A. Stodden, 10 Leslie St., Elsternwick.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Sec.: Mrs. Howells, Dickens Rd., Olinda 3788. Phone: 759 2092.

OVERSEAS ADDRESSES

The following organisations are some of the major U.S. and Canadian organisations. They are far better organised than similar organisations in Australia. The American groups may be able to send you information.

The Canadian Group is experienced in receiving people fleeing from U.S. draft. They may have information that will also interest you.

U.S.:

American Friends Service Committee — 160 North Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102 (215).

Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors — 2016 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 (215). The best group for C.O.'s.

C.C.C.O. — West 437 Market Street, San Francisco, California (415).

Fellowship Reconciliation — Box 271, Nvak, New York (914).

Students for a Democratic Society, 1608 West Madison Street, Room 206, Chicago, Illinois (312).

CANADA:

Toronto Anti-Draft Programme, P.O. Box 764, Adelaide Street Station, Toronto.

The following is only a brief outline of materials available. Some of the works quoted have further and more comprehensive reading lists if you are interested.

GENERAL:

1. Conscription and Conscience. C.A.B., Vol. 40, No. 5. (See recommended reading).

2. P. Mayer (ed.), The Pacifist Conscience (Penguin Books, 1966). (Good bibliography).

3. Denis Hayes A Challenge of Conscience (George Allen & Unwin).

4. Council of Churches — Report on National Service — 1968.

5. Conscientious Objection. "National Service and Conscientious Objectors" (non pacifist).

6. Oz (Australia), No. 28. Supplement "The Christian Soldiers" handbook.

An extremely important source for general information is the "THE PEACEMAKER", P.O. Box 74, Croydon, Vic. It is a Pacifist orientated publication. \$1.50, pub. monthly — posted.

David Boulton — "Objection Over-ruled" (MacGibbon and Kee Ltd., 1967). \$6.40 — A history of W.W.I. objectors.

PERSONALITY APPROACH:

Suggested reading: "Catch 22", "Good Soldier Schweik", selected letters by P. O'Neill, "Score" (Penguin Press).

U.S. PUBLICATIONS:

Books — "How to Stay Out of the Army", Conrad Lynn (a N.Y. attorney). Grove Press. \$1.25.

"1001 Ways to Beat the Draft" — Tuli Kupferberg (One of the "Fugs"). Grove (I think). \$0.75.

"The Draft?" American Friends Service Committee. Hull and Wang. \$1.25.

Pamphlet — "Pocket Manual on Draft Resistance" Ken Cloke from the Guardian (U.S.), 197 E. 4th St., New York, N.Y. 10009. 40c.

SCRIPTS

ARE NECESSARY FOR

UNZ REVUE :

FOOTLIGHTS CLUB

NEEDS NEW WRITERS

RING TONY SHORT

71-7756

FRANCE: THE "FEAR" ELECTION AND AFTER

Second of a series of Australia's only on-the-spot
Journalist in Paris

TRIBUNE'S MALCOLM SALMON reports on the
recent worker-student revolt and the reasons for
the GAULLIST election success

Also — Secret move to conscript 4,000/year more
Australians

**THIS WEEK'S TRIBUNE
ON SALE TODAY**

WHAT THE HELL IS THESMOPHORIAZUSAE ???

IT'S A GREAT CLASSICAL COMEDY BY ARISTOPHANES —
HILARIOUSLY BAWDY, BANNED BY ARISTOTLE, ETC. ETC.

AUDS IS PRODUCING IT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MARLIS THIERSCH — IN THE UNION HALL,
JULY 18-20 & 24-27

HOW THE HELL ARE YOU SUPPOSED TO PRONOUNCE IT?

SAY FIFTY TIMES THEZ-MA-PRORIA ZOO'S EYE!!
READY? GOOD! OFF YOU GO

THESMOPHORIAZUSAE THESMOPHORIAZUSAE THESA
IAZUSAE THESMOPHORIAZUSAE THESMOPHORIAZUSAE THESMOPHC
THESMOPHORIAZUSAE THESMOPHORIAZUSAE THESMOPHORIAZUSAE THE
GOT THE MESSAGE?

NAPIER

COFFEE

LOUNGE

NOW OPEN

FIRST FLOOR,
NAPIER BUILDING

Automatic
Coffee
Dispenser

URGENTLY

A GIRL (21) NEEDS
A FLAT

Will share with one or
two others, but must
have own bedroom.

78 2543

STUDENTS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

The SRC has been approached by the Uni-
versity Council to submit amendments to the
University Act, e.g. franchise.

The SRC is calling for submissions from
students on this matter.

Submissions to be handed to the SRC Office
by August 31st.

Adelaide's Largest Supply of . . .
BANDS — ARTISTS
For All Occasions.

CBA ADELAIDE

AGENTS FOR TOP LOCAL AND INTERSTATE ARTISTS

FLAT 3, 102 PALMER PLACE
NORTH ADELAIDE 5006

PHONE: 67 2429
9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS

AND

SCIENCE STUDENTS

GRADUATING IN 1968

and interested in the PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY
are invited to discuss the technical job oppor-
tunities and career prospects in the long term
with management representatives of the

**AUSTRALIAN SYNTHETIC RUBBER
COMPANY LTD.**

A TECHNICAL Specialist and EMPLOYEE RELA-
TIONS specialist both with a university back-
ground and experience in the Chemical Industry
will be available at the Appointment Board on . .

JULY 23, 1968

To take advantage of this opportunity please
make your appointments as soon as possible.

Honours Degree

Cadetships

Commencing in 1969, for undergraduates
who will have completed at the end of
1968 at least two years of a proposed
Honours Degree, preferably in—

ECONOMICS COMMERCE OR MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS

Cadetships offer:

- Full time study on full salary at your present university.
- Immediate advancement on completion of course to Research Officer, Grade I (\$3,510-\$4,485) (female rate \$3,082-\$4,057) on a minimum commencing salary of \$3,850 (female rate \$3,422), First or Second Class Honours—or \$3,550 (female rate \$3,122)—Third Class Honours.
- Excellent prospects of promotion to Research Officer, Grade II (\$4,485-\$5,101) (female rate \$4,057-\$4,673), Senior Research Officer, Grade I (\$5,255-\$5,665) (female rate \$4,827-\$5,237) and higher executive positions.
- Careers in economic and statistical research and the planning and control of large scale statistical operations.
- Opportunities in developing specialist fields, including Social Accounting, Sample Surveys and Automatic Data Processing.
- Openings for post graduate specialisation and study towards higher degrees.

Further information and application forms are available from—

**THE COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN
CANBERRA, A.C.T.**

Applications close on 15th July, 1968.

FINGER BOARD GIANTS



Wes Montgomery (1925-1968)

Wes Montgomery, the jazz guitarist whose recent death struck many a heart-panged chord, was an example of what peaks of virtuosity and musicianship an untrained player can achieve. Montgomery could not read music, yet he became (and is) a major influence on a generation of guitar-players.

After playing with Lionel Hampton, Montgomery came to prominence with the Master-sounds, a group that included his brothers, Monk (bass) and Buddy (piano and vibes). This was in the late fifties. Since then, having released a number of albums on Verve and recently on A & M he has been a consistent poll-winner (including five years as top guitarist in the playboy "All Stars" All Stars" poll). In 1965/66 he played with the Wynton Kelly Trio.

Montgomery used his thumb instead of a plectrum, creating in part his characteristic sound and style; octave runs became a stylistic trademark, and his brand of jazz was vigorous and exciting. Jazz has prematurely lost a fingerboard giant.

Barney Kessel is also a fingerboard giant and also self-taught, a rhythmically-vital guitarist from the funky school. His art is revealed on a new RCA Contemporary release "Barney Kessel: Let's Cook." (S 3603 \$3.95).

The tracks were recorded in 1957 with a group from RCA's regular stable (Hampton Hawes, Leroy Vinnegar, Shelly Manne, etc.) and all are of top quality, especially on the second side where Ben Webster's tenor and Frank Rosolino's trombone are added. They up-date the old original Dixieland Jazz Band standard "Tiger Rag," and with extended solos, hand in a ten minute performance. Kessel is at times, rough, but the roughness is part of a style, a style directly descended from Charles Christian and the pre-bop early forties. But his is sophisticated too, and taste is exercised at no expense to general excitement.

Julian Bream is a fingerboard giant in the classical field, as his very important most recent release goes to show ("20th Century Guitar" RCA \$5.75). It is a collection of pieces by Britten, Frank Martin, Henze, Reginald Smith, Brindle and Villa-Lobos, and represents Bream's own favorite modern guitar music.

Another record in the RCA Vintage Series is now available, "The Blue Bechet." (LVP-535, \$5.75) This is a marvellous collection of old Sidney Bechet recordings, beautifully remastered and re-issued. If you like the taste of hot jazz when it is really hot, or if Bechet's unmistakable soprano sax appeals, then grab "The Blue Bechet" and take a listen to, say, "Shag." On most tracks, Bechet plays with his New Orleans Fastwarmers, but on "Blues in Third" he is accompanied by Earl Hines (piano) and Baby Dodds (drums). The track, a Hines original, is a highlight. (Incidentally, trombonist Vic Dickenson, who came to Adelaide with Eddie Condon a couple of Festivals ago, is featured with the Sidney Bechet Orchestra that recorded in 1941.) The album ends with a beautiful "Mood Indigo" Bechet on clarinet and Willie "The Lion" Smith on piano.

One of the best American musicals of the fifties will be presented by the Teachers' College from Wednesday 17 to Saturday 20 July, in the Scott Theatre. It is "Guys and Dolls" and includes songs like "Luck be a Lady Tonight" and "Sit down, You're Rocking the Boat."

The middle-of-the-year jazz concert will be held in the upstairs refectory on Wednesday, July 17. Four bands should provide a swinging evening.

Now that the hysteria has ebbed, ON DIT examines THAT naughty pamphlet.

HOW I LEARNED TO START LAUGHING AND FOUND HOW NOT TO JOIN THE ARMY.

Literary critic Christopher Pollnitz takes a serious look at its satirical mechanisms.

Before I start to operate on the patient, I shall make my apologies to the relations. I disagree with the government's present position on conscription and Vietnam. This won't invalidate my conclusions, though. For what follows is a literary analysis — of the stylistic forces at work in the humor of this satire.

Humor? Satire? Yes, and I think the humor comes from the innate wrongness and immorality — as the author sees it — of our military policies. It may seem strange at first to serious, placard-toting students that immorality on this scale is funny. Remember, though, that this is the basis of the Comedy of Humors, the sort of comedy centreing on e.g., an eccentric old miser. The comedy comes from the violation of a commonly accepted ethical code.

The author of the pamphlet accepts such a code. So does anyone who snorts, giggles, laughs and guffaws at it. But the commentators in the Sunday Mail (23-6-68) do not. The code is defined where governmental policy violates it, i.e. where all the humor comes from.

LAUGHTER

It seems to me laughter originates at three levels:

- (1) the uproarious unfairness of a crap-game whereby unless you're a social leper, two years of your life — perhaps your whole life — is gambled away behind a locked door, and you not even invited, i.e., of conscription.
- (2) the preposterously iniquitous notion of defending our nation at a distance of 5,000 miles, and another nation by the razing of it to the ground, i.e. of Vietnam
- (3) the fundamental stupidity of people shooting people, i.e. of war.

Here are the idealistic values to which the reader subscribes, momentarily, anyway. Anyone who wouldn't even consider these principles of equality, freedom and pacifism etc., as ideal, if not viable, is capable of taking the pamphlet seriously.

Hence, the first half of the satire delights to expose the unfairness that the government is driven into in its attitude to not conscripting felons, leftists, etc. Such level (1) humor often develops into sheer, farcial horse-play, e.g. "If you like drinking make sure the doctors and your interviewers know. You won't have to tell them. Just arrive rotten drunk — be friendly — offer them a drink too." The satire gains intellectual and moral depth when the other levels are also exploited. "Talk about looting" — is a fine resonant example of this; and a moral justification of the satirical mode.

IRONY

The humor also resides in another violation. To maintain the principles from (1), (2) and (3) the registree is forced to break even more com-

monly accepted principles, e.g., honesty, truthfulness, respect of property, etc. This predicament is stated seriously in the short introduction. It is the irony, the cute twist; but also, a further source of confusion. For a person with a very primitive moral notions might not perceive the system of political ideals as a fairly reasonable extension of the domestic ideals.

The satirist adopts what seems at first to be an innocent pose. This pose resembles the beliefs of the sergeant in Sergeant Musgrave's Dance (shortly to be lavishly produced by the AULS) in "a new deserter's duty." The pose is to maintain the derivative ideals at the price of the more basic. Ridiculous in itself, it is ridiculed in the pamphlet: "Service with sabotage is only for the most militant. You will be risking long gaol terms for little or no reward." The function of the pose, however, is to deride the ambiguous situation in which the conscript finds himself.

The logical implications of the pose are slowly pushed to their extreme conclusion; and the reader is taken along, laughing at the nonsensical acts his reason momentarily condones. On the whole, this kind of humor dominates the second half of the pamphlet — which is not as funny as the first, often it results in part, unconsidered writing: "FIRES are easy to start . . . RADIOS are expensive and easily broken." The most objectionable thing here is the pretence of naivette. It illustrates a general decline in taste.

FANTASTIC

No-one could take this as a seriously subversive document, if simply for the lack of technical detail. The only realistic part of it is where harsh reality verges on the fantastic: where the author describes what to do when they come to take you away. For a moment he lets slip his pose, and almost seriously advises: "Try to keep a record of all physical violence used against you. Violence WILL be used against you, as one of the author's friends can attest."

Yet the Mail critics suggested this was dangerous. The imminent peril seems to have been the exposure of comic aspects of the government's present posture. If so, their worst fears have been confirmed; and the humor has been sorely aggravated by their own poker-faced attitude. When caught with your pants down, don't affect dignity, but — laugh.

In fact, the pamphlet has certain very conservative features. For instance, the suggestion about homosexuality is handled tastefully; the author doesn't even mention other perversions which can keep you from the army. Likewise the issue of exemption for theological students is unmentioned. Finally, the very exaggeration, the pushing of the satirical pose to its furthest logical extreme, while expressive of the desperation of the dissenter's situation, suggests the search for a more modest proposal.

SOME RIGBY BOOKS

Menzies: Last of the Queen's Men — Kevin Perkins (Rigby)

Robert Gordon Menzies still awaits a documented biography. In the meantime, such books as Sydney journalist Perkins will have to suffice.

At the beginning of the final chapter, Perkins makes a point of the difficulty of assessing the work of a man so soon after his retirement. Fortunately this valid idea does not stop him from making some equally true criticisms of certain aspects of the Menzies era — notably neglect of Asia, and defence, and (at times) misguided financial policies.

This book gives some very interesting descriptions of people and events in Menzies personal and political life, but seems to suffer when it stops narrating this life story. For the seven chapters (16 to 22) it is largely anecdotes relating to various traits R. G. possessed. Many very revealing — but perhaps indicating that Perkins was not quite sure how to handle a narrative of 1949-66.

Menzies' love of things British is given quite a lot of attention — he emerges as a little out of step with the rest of Australia in this respect. There are plenty of examples of repartee and heckling so much associated with the man. Menzies, the autocrat in Cabinet (in the sense that he made the decisions on the basis of advice from his Ministers) and Menzies, the Boss of the Liberal Party, are not always so appealing.

Perkins was perhaps unable to make up his mind about the overall effect (for good or bad) of the Menzies Era on Australia. He restricts himself to both a fair picture of Ming and a balanced assessment (in so far as this is at present possible) of his Era. It is to be hoped that those who

only see one side of this important twentieth century Australian will read this book — and forgive Menzies for his often out-moded ideas. For this reason alone Perkins has done a service to us all. Let's hope a more authoritative work will confirm (or perhaps deny) some of his insights very soon.

"Australian Writers" — L. J. Blake (Rigby \$4.75)

L. J. Blake has done a service to Australian Literature in that he has attempted to deal with Australian writers 1788-1966 in the fields of History, Biography, Novels and Poetry.

Obviously, in 268 pages, it is impossible to cater for the needs of the serious student of Australian literature. Supplying brief biographical details about most authors gives evidence of Blake's careful research but reduces the amount of space available for commenting on their works. In spite of this (probably unavoidable) weakness, this is a useful book for a library or bookshelf. Used in conjunction with something like Geoffrey Dutton's "The Literature of Australia" (in Penguin), it would be quite a concise reliable guide to Australian Literature.

"Winbaraku and the Myth of Jarapiri" — Charles P. Mountford (Rigby \$6.50)

Mountford has written ten earlier books on the Centre of Australia, its people and myths. This one deals with the Jarapiri (snake) myth of the Winbaraku area. Quite lavishly produced — glossy paper, some coloured photos, line drawings in the text — its scholarship and feeling for the natives telling him of their myths will recommend this book to those casually or seriously interested in native Australian mythology.

GIRL WITH GREEN EYES

It is perhaps a pity that "Girl With Green Eyes" is in black and white for Rita Tushingham's eyes and the Irish countryside would have shown to even greater effect. But don't let this small factor deter you from seeing this film, for what it lacks in color it makes up in variety of mood. The story itself is basically tender and delicate, but bawdy relief is given by Lynn Redgrave (this was her first film) who at various stages asks Kate (Tushingham) to keep watch while she "washes the grass" and bids the Irishmen goodbye, saying she will not miss their "damp hands crawling up her thighs."

The story simply is this. Kate and Baba (Redgrave) are both country girls come to live in Dublin. They meet a middle-aged writer, played by Peter Finch, and both try to win him. He prefers the quiet Kate to her gushing flatmate and the two fall in love. She spends weekends with him at his country farm, but although she shares his bed her convent upbringing prevents her from making love to him. Her father and uncle come to rescue her from sin and take her home. She escapes, returns to her writer and this time they make love and agree to live together as man and wife. Because of the differences in age and temperament the relationship does not give them the promised contentment. They grow more disenchanted and soon Kate leaves him and returns to her flat with Baba, hoping he will follow her. He does not come for her and the film concludes with Kate and Baba

By Grant Elliott
stealing off to London with Dublin fading into smoggy obscurity.

The acting performances are all top-class. Rita Tushingham, as Kate, is perfectly cast and she makes the most of her chief asset — a highly expressive face with wistful eyes. Hers is probably the most memorable, but Peter Finch as Eugene, the writer, is equally competent.

Acting apart, the film is notable chiefly for the subtle and touching development of the rift between Kate and Eugene. When they met Kate claimed she wanted nothing from him but as her love for him grows so do her demands. Neither of them seems aware of the compensations and compromises that must be made when two people live together constantly. At one stage Eugene puts a ring on her finger and says "With this ring I thee bed and board so long as you remain reasonable and kind, but he finds so many things about her irritate him.

Her constant demands for attention disrupt his work and the final straw comes when she begins opening his mail to read letters from his wife to whom he is still attached. Kate leaves him, more out of desire to discover the depth of his commitment to her than to make a final break, and she is hurt badly when he does not come after her, but merely sends the message, through Baba, that "an old man and a woman may get on well in a novel, but nowhere else."

A good film. Go and see it at the Village Cinema, Glenelg.

T.V. CLINCHES

"Ten years of Television." Edited by Mungo MacCallum. Sun Books, \$1.25.

This belated new publication from Sun Books examines the medium in Australia under the headings of 'Profit — and loss,' 'Entertainment,' 'Public Affairs,' 'Teenagers,' 'Education,' 'Drama' and 'The Arts.'

Taken as a whole, this is a very disappointing book. Only two of the seven essays are worthy of the occasion. The others are unable to go beyond the tired clichés on the state of Australian television — clichés which have been repeated countless times since TV was introduced into Australia in 1956.

The two best essays concern themselves with factual matters only, and this, I think, is significant. Australia has not produced as yet anyone who has the capabilities to extract and present a synthesis of the TV experience, in the same way that McLuhan has tried and failed.

Ken Davidson, sometime contributor to "Dissent," writing on the economics of TV, is both informative and entertaining. His disclosure of the fact that three major newspaper proprietors (owning 15 papers) control at least 10 television stations is disturbing. The blame for this lies entirely with the Federal Government. The Broadcasting and Television Act has provided that no person or company should

be in a position to control more than two licences. The newspaper proprietors had been able to get around this Act by various stratagems, like the use of non-voting shares. To cover the loopholes the Act was amended in 1965, but it is difficult to understand why the Government bothered to amend the Act. All companies which would have been in breach of the Act as amended were given specific exemption from the new legislation.

Writing on 'Public Affairs,' Kit Denton has used his extensive experience with the ABC and background knowledge of the TV industry to compile a short account of the development of the 'documentary' TV program in local television.

The other essays are uniformly mediocre. Dr. Battersby devotes much space to a survey on TV-watching trends which was carried out among school children in Geelong. Enlivening her contribution are gems like: "... compared with their slick, well trained American counterparts, the (Australian) go-go girls bear buxom witness to Australia's emphasis on primary produce."

The editor, Mungo MacCallum, who must surely be the leading Australian literary jack-of-all-trades, contributes some remarks on 'Drama' and 'The Arts.'

George Mendelson
(Courtesy Farrago)

MUSGRAVE'S DANCE

The Adelaide University Literary Society will present a playreading of John Arden's "Sergeant Musgrave's Dance" in Napier Lecture Theatre No. 5 on Tuesday 9th and Friday 12th July. Keith Gallash of Rosenrantz fame (or was it Guildensten's,) plays in the lead with a cast of sixteen, Tim Mares of the English department as producer. It is an interesting play telling about a sergeant and three soldiers descending on a snow-bound Northern town, ostensibly seeking recruits. They are in fact deserters, and their leader is obsessed with a feverish mission to awaken his country men to the futility and cruelty of war.

John Arden, after an initial puzzled reaction by early critics wrote, "This is not a nihilistic play. This is not (except perhaps unconsciously) a symbolist play. Nor does it advocate bloody revolution. I have endeavoured to write about the violence that is so evident in the world, and to do so through a story that is partly one of wish-fulfilment. I think that many of us must at some time have felt an overpowering urge to match some particularly outrageous piece of violence with an even greater and more outrageous retaliation. Musgrave tries to do this."

AUSTRALIAN PLAYS

There are signs of hope for Australian drama that emerge from two of the plays chosen, "King Tide Running" by Barbara Vernon and Bruce Beaver and "Dark Out There" by Bec Robinson, but there still seems to be a long way to go. No actual enthusiastic desire after reading the plays to pursue the logical step of presenting them on stage emerges. Basically they all lack impact that would seem to be necessary for a one-acter. "The General" by Leonard Radic, presented earlier this year at the AMP lunch hour theatre, seemed somewhat out of place in a collection of plays which had a predominantly

Australian flavor in the characters and the plot. The play was uninteresting, lacked the essential impact and tended towards the melodramatic at the end. "Pay Cisca Manetti" by Lean Oliver was equally unconvincing, whereas "King Tide Running" has the beginnings of interesting character developments and plots. It was significant that a desire arose to see this one-acter re-written as a full-length play. A similar sort of feeling came from "Dark Out There" which gave the impression of Bec Robinson having some definite significant comment to make about Australians but failing to hand-lead this on a theatrical level.



Peter Finch and Rita Tushingham in "Girl with Green Eyes"

"FAR FROM VIETNAM"

"Far from Vietnam is an important film, a beautiful film, a rare film. In this film the cinema at last has its Guernica..."

But unlike Guernica, Far from Vietnam is not the work of one artist, but of seven.

Six famous European directors each contribute a "film" of their own to make up the totality of "Far from Vietnam."

They are Alain Resnais, Jean-Luc Godard, Agnes Varda, Claude Lelouch, William Klein and Joris Ivens. General editor, who put the whole thing together, was Chris Marker.

Writers, technicians, actors, journalists and photographers all gave what they had of skill and talent to complete the task.

There are long sequences shot on the flightdeck of the U.S. aircraft carrier Kittyhawk as bomb-laden jets scream off on their deadly missions over North Vietnam, followed by others (from Joris Ivens and from North Vietnamese documentary film) showing how the victims of these raids fight back.

There is Johnson, Ho Chi Minh, Westmoreland and No Nguyen Giap, street demonstrations in Paris and a tremendously realistic and impressive sequence on a variety of demonstrations (pro and anti-war) in New York.

One can almost smell the acrid spirit of the exchanges between the anti-Vietnam war demonstrators and the pro-war hecklers (an angry woman screams at a marcher: "Are you kidding me? We're wrong? The United States is wrong?").

The most nauseating, flamboyant, dazzling and Yankee son-of-a-gun sequence in the film concerned a huge pro-war ("show your support for our

boys in Vietnam") demonstration with marching girls, bands, and generally the whole works.

One of the organisers (presumably) summed it up when he gleefully looked over the spectacle and remarked: "Is this a parade or is this a parade."

There is a beautiful sequence where the film sways between New York and Paris, as Ann Morrison, the widow of Norman Morrison, American Quaker who one day burnt himself to death on the steps of the Pentagon in protest at the American aggression in Vietnam speaks of her husband's sacrifice, and a young Vietnamese mother resident in France, tells of what Morrison's action meant to her people.

These are the public, documentary, elements of the work.

But it moves at another level all the time as well.

That is the level of self-analysis, the level at which each of the directors, in examining the Vietnam war, is driven to examine himself.

Incidentally, this film is going to be rescreened at some future date to be announced, so if you missed seeing it this time be sure to go and see it at the next screening.

You may only want to go along to see the film for its unusual effects and techniques, but at least it will provide some food for thought on the subject of the war. And, hopefully, seeing the film might create a Vietnam within yourself which will prompt you to think of the war as being something more than merely a Communist-Capitalist struggle. Are we, in fact, committing just as big a human crime as the Nazis committed against the Jews?

HOW RED IS MY EAST?

by George Martin

The East Is Red — the greatest religious epic of our time. Produced in Peking this spectacular stage history of the Great Revolution lasted for over four hours, but the screen adaptation took a mere 2½. With massed choirs, a huge orchestra, ballet dancers and singers, the Chinese Communist Party has created a massive cultural achievement — for here is the new culture, the culture of the people!

Goodies and baddies are portrayed in striking contrasts of face and dress. The brazen capitalist, clad in pale blue suit, waistcoat, and jack boots, struts hooknosed and goateed about the stage, a revolver in one hand, a whip in the other. The imperialist puppets skulk furtively in the darkness, and the uniforms of the nationalist army are drab and uninteresting. The downtrodden peasants deprived of land, food and clothing, take up arms against their capitalist masters and lol — they are clad in brilliant reds, blues and silks of the finest quality. Everywhere they go is illuminated by their cause.

"In the East rises the Sun, And China has brought forth a Mao-Tse-Tung."

The music is a chronic case of revisionism. Western melodic form is blended with the Chinese idiom, and

the result is the most primitive orchestration conceivable — sentimentalism in unison. One passage is extremely funny. The scene is a bushy marsh. Twenty crouching guerillas emerge, creeping in step to singing which I am sure could be translated as:

"With cat-like tread, upon our prey we steal,
Tarantara, tarantara."

(Apologies to Mr. Gilbert).
Capitalist-imperialist injustice is evidenced by its effect on the family. One typical scene of five minutes involved a peasant woman bewailing the murder of her husband. Despairingly she waved his blood-stained shirt and wept. The guerillas pacified her with grain and gave a rifle to her destitute son.

The effect of puritanism (which is a result of the Cultural Revolution) was unfortunate — a leg show would certainly have brightened things up halfway through.

Apart from these minor faults the film was a magnificent piece of entertainment. The color, the stirring hymns, the flag waving and the stunningly beautiful women added up to an exhausting 2½ hours. The finale (a truly fine rendition of the Internationale) seemed totally out of character with the rest of the film which was so religious and so nationalistic.

GEOLOGIST and GEOPHYSICIST CADETSHIPS

WITH BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ELIGIBILITY FOR APPOINTMENT:

- (a) Age: Under 28 years of age on 24/3/69
- (b) Qualifications
 - (i) Cadet Geologist
You must possess the Degree of Science of an Australian University with Geology as a major subject.
 - (ii) Cadet Geophysicist
You must possess the degree of Bachelor of Science with the subjects of Mathematics at second year standard and Geophysics at third year standard; or the subjects of Mathematics and Physics at second year standard and one or more of the subjects of Physics, Geology, Mathematics, Electronics or Electrical Radio or Mining Engineering at third year standard.
- (c) You must have the University's approval to continue study towards the Honours degree.
- (d) You must be a British Subject eligible for permanent residence in Australia.

ENTITLEMENTS:

You will receive salary at the rate of \$2,736 per annum during training. Normal Commonwealth Public Service Leave provisions will apply.

CONDITIONS:

You will be required to enter into an agreement with the Commonwealth to remain in its service for a period of two (2) years after completion of training.
If you are interested in applying please fill out the attached slip and further information and application forms will be forwarded.

APPLICATIONS FORWARDED LATER THAN 15/7/68 WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

The Secretary, Department of National Development, Box 850, Post Office, Canberra City, A.C.T.

I wish to apply for a position of Cadet Geologist/Geophysicist. Please forward me the necessary application forms.

FULL NAME.....

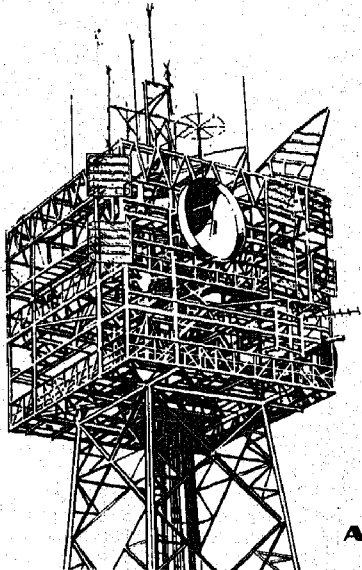
FULL ADDRESS.....

A CAREER IN SPACE AGE COMMUNICATION FOR CADET ENGINEERS

The A.P.O. invites applications from students who have completed one or more years, or stages, of a Degree or Diploma Course in Electrical or Communications Engineering, and were born not earlier than 24th March, 1941.

CONDITIONS OF CADETSHIP

- Appointment:** Permanent appointment as Cadet Engineer.
- Salary:** Salary, according to age, within the range \$1,547 - \$2,990.
- Training:** Study as a full time student and employment within the Department during long vacations.
- Fees:** Proportionate refund of admission, tuition and examination fees according to salary.
- Contract of Service:** An undertaking, under guaranteed bond, to complete the course of training and subsequently to remain in the Commonwealth Public Service for a period equivalent to the period of cadetship plus one year.
- Advancement and Career Prospects:** Advancement as Engineer Class 1 on successful completion of qualification and professional employment within a wide range of activities including telephony, telegraphy, lines systems, transmission, radio communications, television and broadcasting.
- After appropriate experience,** the opportunity to compete for promotion to positions of Engineer, Classes 2 to 5 and senior executive positions providing salaries up to \$12,657 p.a.



Applications:
In writing, on the prescribed form, to the Director, Posts and Telegraphs, in your capital city.
Applications will close on 15th July, 1968.
Telephone enquiries to the Post Office Recruitment Officer, in your capital city.

AUSTRALIAN POST OFFICE

WANTED

To share flat with Uni. Student

Own Room
\$5 PER WEEK

Apply: Flat 2 — 224 Gover Street.
After 6 p.m.

FURNISHED ROOMS

(near Brougham Place)
available for students.

\$6 PER WEEK

use of all facilities included
Phone 67 2306

CADETSHIPS



AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for appointment as Cadet (Agricultural Economics) from persons who are eligible to proceed to a degree in Agricultural Economics or to any other degree with an approved economics major at an Australian University, normally a university in the applicant's home State. On completion of training, Cadets will be advanced to Research Officer Grade 1 (salary range, \$3,510-\$4,485 males) within the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; prospects for promotion to \$7,304 p.a. and beyond are excellent in a challenging career of research into policy and land use aspects of the production and marketing of primary products.

ELIGIBILITY

Applicants must be British subjects eligible for permanent residence in Australia, physically fit and under the age of 28 years on the 24th March, 1969 (51 years for Australian ex-servicemen) and must have successfully completed one or more years of an appropriate degree course by the commencement of the 1969 academic year.

SALARIES

	Male	Female
Under 18	\$1,547	\$1,398
At 18	\$1,805	\$1,592
At 19	\$2,089	\$1,785
At 20	\$2,347	\$1,957
Adult	\$2,482-\$2,990	\$2,054-\$2,562

CONDITIONS

Cadets will be required to enter into an agreement with the Commonwealth to complete the course and remain for a specified period of employment. Refund of university fees will be made in accordance with a sliding scale. Cadets undergo practical training in university long vacations. As members of the permanent staff of the Commonwealth Service, Cadets are entitled to all the benefits including generous superannuation.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information and application forms may be obtained from the Commonwealth Public Service Inspector, the Department of Primary Industry Regional Offices in all capital cities, or the address below.

APPLICATIONS quoting No. 53 should be lodged by 15th July, 1968, addressed to:

THE SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

Entries for the Rhodes Scholarship for 1969 will close on September 1 next with the Honorary Secretary of the South Australian Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee at the University of Adelaide.

The annual value of the Scholarship is £1,150 Sterling (= about \$A. 2,450). After certain payments by the Trust direct to the College by way of fees, a Scholar receives a personal allowance at the rate of £S. 60 (= about \$A. 128) a month. No provision is made for fares between Adelaide and Oxford.

Application forms are available now. Intending candidates should secure them from the Registrar's Secretary. They should also make an appointment to see the Honorary Secretary personally.

Follow the lead of those
before you . . . make . . .

The Hackney Hotel

YOUR MEETING PLACE

The Hotel with the friendly atmosphere and the best Counter Lunch in Adelaide
Maureen and Ross Nenke Props.

in this town of victorian democracy, pseudo-gothic monstrosities and the fountain there is a new underground venture called silk screen posters — we design and print posters for all occasions, especially for uni balls, dings etc., at very reasonable prices . . . these posters are guaranteed attractive and exciting to behold, and being hand printed are of course of considerable value in this age of mass production . . . any number between twenty and one hundred is acceptable, with colours, shape and type of paper to order: all you have to do is ring 71 7334 after hours and ask.

Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. All inclusive tours depart December and January. Costs, including air travel, from \$504.00

Details:



622 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne

PEOPLE —

Come to the judging of the . . .

S.R.C. ART COMPETITION

THIS FRIDAY JULY 5 at 3-10 p.m. in the Lady Symon Hall

The Judges will be . . .

MR. BARRY HUMPHRIES — MR. DAVID DRIDAN — DR. PETER GLOW
FREE SHERRY WILL BE SERVED

SOCCER

Once again University have proven to have the most inconsistent and unstable teams in the competition. The "proverbial yo-yo" could be an adequate "adjective" by which all the teams could be described, because in some weeks the teams could knock up scores in the region of fives and sixes; yet in the following week the same teams could be beaten by a team of ping-pong players who attempt soccer for the first time.

It is very hard to pin down any cause of this inconsistency, for most players, who nearly took the team to promotion to Division II last year, are still with the club — the exceptions being "Jobber" Gibson, Des Geary and Chesz Grygorcewicz who have gone over to the Graduates.

University A's, in their Juventus of Turin strips — started the season as if they were going to set Park 9 on fire by scoring 11 goals and conceding one in the first three games — five of the 11 were presented to Flinders with our compliments! And then just before intervarsity two matches were lost in succession, while last week Azzuri, Second Division leaders had to pull the game out of the fire with a winning goal in the last minutes — and to cap all moans off, Flinders beat us 2-0 for the first time EVER.

Since intervarsity prospects have not improved, but there are signs that the team could get out of the rut. "Keeper Manos" will be back as soon as his posterior heals from that operation and we hope that Peter Tsonis starts to play some of that soccer which got him in the combined at intervarsity. Most consistent in a very inconsistent team have been Stumpo, Wudarczyk, Peter Koukourou, Sydorin and Kontopoulos — whilst Dottore has at last begun to score with some pile-drivers.

Uni B are at present fourth, and with a productive attack led by Andy Molik could go even higher than fourth; their 1-1 draw with Azzuri B's could give them another "bite" at the Balletti Cup, for it is not beyond them to dispose of Azzuri. The B's too, have had their bit of "yo-yo" and consequently a golden chance for them to take out the premiership could be lost. Most consistent players in the B's have been Sobol, Zolto, John Koukourou, whilst Constantine has not been the same ever since two birds watched him at play — or did he watch them while he played? — and Terry Stoneman who as "keeper" is improving with every game, not bad for a "convert" who plays soccer in Rules boots.

University C seem to have taken over the position which was firmly held by Uni Reds — bottom, but unlike the Reds, the C's have some idea on how to play soccer and lots of ideas how to "hack" down the opposition — especially their captain Vasos who needs no introduction to soccer followers. But there are signs of improvement and last week Uni C forced the top team to a draw. Most consistent players in the C's are Tarras Sherban and Wally "The Box" Dankiv, who according to reports are playing as well as at intervarsity.

Uni. Reds is our fourth team, which plays regular friendly matches with varied degrees of success. This team is composed of lads who are learning the game from first principles and it is encouraging to see them plugging away at their games. Zisis Ginos has lived up to his early promise and is scoring regularly, while Pearce, Harrison and Psychogiopoulos — whew! — have been sound in defence.

RUGBY

Monash Uni. were the hosts for the 1968 Rugby I-V which was held in May. We took over a stronger team than usual, but we did not do well — in fact we cleverly contrived to lose three matches.

The first game against Macquarie saw us playing as we felt we could — although they led all day we were always in the fight, and it was only superb play by their full-back which enabled Macquarie to win. After this game, we deteriorated (as did our performances on the field) — but credit must be given to Monash and Newcastle, who beat us decisively.

The most consistent player for Adelaide was Mick Harwood, who played tirelessly and set a terrific example for the team, most of whom unfortunately had no energy to follow it. As a result of his I-V effort, Mick was well-deservedly chosen to play in the Combined Universities team to play South Australia. Graeme Mitchell, who was battered in the game against Macquarie and who therefore

played in only two games, was also selected.

In spite of our poor effort, the club will benefit from the renewed spirit which the team derived from the trip — we had a very happy frolic in Melbourne. The A and B sides especially will find new sting from the dynamic lads who inevitably benefited from watching excellent sides such as Sydney and ANU in action.

Scores: Macquarie 13, Adelaide 10; Monash 13, Adelaide 2; Newcastle 21, Adelaide 9.

The team arrived in Adelaide just in time to see the legendary All Blacks annihilate what was supposed to be a strong Junior Wallabies team. The power and speed of the Blacks was magnificent — unquestionably their handling of the ball in the wet conditions surpassed any such display which anyone had seen before either in football or Aussie Rules. It was a memorable night, in spite of the cold, and the incongruous clusters of four posts at each end of the field.

TABLE TENNIS

The table tennis Inter-varsity held in Perth this year was not as successful as had been hoped; both men's and women's teams finished seventh in a field of nine universities.

The women's team, led by Ingrid "parker" Bienert consisted of Helen "allnight" Hender, Robyn Fry and Sharyn Gray. All members performed creditably, Ingrid lifting her game on the last few days to be our best player. Helen managed a sustained effort throughout the entire period and Robyn played well to extend some of the top players. Sharyn proved a good doubles player.

The men's team was rather quiet, getting to bed at the earliest opportunity. Peter McKenzie and Ron Lehman played consistently throughout the week, but their performance was not nearly as good as that of the other two members of the team — Stephen Nutt and Peter Brooker. Stephen could possibly have played better if he had used his bed more often. Peter Brooker gave a sterling exhibition on the last day and it was unfortunate that he did not get on top of the opposition until the end of the week.

BASEBALL

Major A: Uni. lost to Kensington 7; Minor A: Uni 3 lost to Kensington 19; Minor B: Uni 3 d. Sturt 3.

FOOTBALL

A1: Uni. 10.13 d. Semaphore Central 8.8; A2: Uni. 15.21 d. Fulteney O.S. 3.5; A1 Res: Uni. 7.4 drew with Semaphore Central 6.10; A2 Res.: Uni 3.8 d. P.O.S. 4.0; AV: Uni. 2.2 lost to Postal Inst.* 16.16.

LACROSSE

A grade: Uni 12 lost to North Adelaide 20.

RUGBY

Div. I: Uni. 5 lost to Glenelg 9; Div. III: Uni 14 d Glenelg 12; Div. IV: Uni. 0 lost to Old Collegians 3.

MEN'S HOCKEY

AI: Uni. 1 d. Brighton 0; A II: Uni. 1 drew with Brighton 1; CI: Uni. 2 d. Sth. Districts 1.

BADMINGTON

B grade: Uni. 170 d. Blackwood 162; C grade: Uni 111 lost to Blackwood 198; D grade: Uni. 177 d. Blackwood 136.

GOLF

Team: 1, Knispel, drew 1, lost 3; 2, Taplin, 2 out of 3; 3, Adams, 1 out of 4; 4, Edwards, 1 out of 4; 5, Lindsay, 3 out of 4; 6, Whitford, 3 out of 4; 7, Anderson, 1 out of 3; Res. Atterton, 2 out of 3, Williams, 17 lost balls. Manager, R. Mathews.

First day, Indooripilly, SA d New England 6-1; second day, Gales, SA lost to Sydney 4-3; third day, Keperra, SA lost to Melbourne 5-2; last day, Brisbane GC, SA lost to Queensland 4 1/2-2 1/2.

Paul Knispel, playing No. 1 for the team, found his opponents too strong and failed to win a match, but could be regarded as unlucky since any other member of the team playing 1 would have done no better.

Gary Taplin managed to find time for his matches in between his play at the poker machines, and played good golf to win two of his three matches. Dean Adams at No. 3 could not shake off the effects of the night before and could only manage one match.

Geoff Edwards, although hitting booming 150 yard drives, could not cope with his longer-hitting opponents. Keith Lindsay, with consistently good golf and that cheesy grin, was too

much for three of his four opponents; Dennis Whitford, now called "one putt" Whitford, played good golf to score three wins out of four.

Chris Anderson, although he looked attractive, did not play attractive golf and so much so that the only "birdie" he got was at a cocktail party. Captained well though. Atterton filled in when needed and won both the matches he played. Andrew Williams, although he played no matches, enjoyed himself laying behind the team each day, losing 13 balls in one round.

Rex Mathews could not be criticised about his management because he did none.

Footnote: Keith Lindsay had an extra ace up his sleeve for the card games when he holed-in-one at Royal Queensland's 8th hole.

On the local scene there is still plenty of room for new members. Members can play at Royal Adelaide on Sunday, have three-quarters of green fees at any course refunded, play in a team against selected country teams and play at North Adelaide No. 2 course for 15c during week days. All this for only \$3 is a real bargain plus an opportunity to play in the Uni. Championships at Royal Adelaide in August.

FENCING

Every Friday night the small Uni. gym at McKinnon Parade resounds to the uneven thud of sandshoed feet and the clash and scrape of metal as the fencers enjoy their exercise.

There are three weapons which are fenced competitively: foil, epee and sabre. The Uni. Club teaches and fences all three, although the ladies only fence with a foil. Beginners soon forget aspirations to emulate Errol Flynn while they endure the agonies of cramp in legs and feet and leaden arms, as muscles they never knew existed make their presence felt. And once past the stage of physical discomfort they soon begin to realise that this sport, which can be dramatic to behold is, for the competitor, like a high speed, energetic chess game — was Errol Flynn intelligent enough?

I-V AUGUST

The Uni Club teaches and coaches all stages of fencers, and enters into

any (haphazardly arranged) South Australian fencing competitions. But the main sporting occasion of the year is I-V, held during the last week of the August holidays. This year I-V is to be held in Adelaide, and we are at present preparing in two ways — an extra three hours fencing a week and a considerable effort to raise money for this important event.

SGT. PEPPERS

Our big occasion is a ball to be held on June 26 at "Sergeant Peppers" in Flinders Street. You will undoubtedly enjoy seeing absurdly-padded, phantom-white figures padding up and down the refectory floor in pursuit of each other, come August — so why not help make this possible and also enjoy a night out at what promises to be a super show? Tickets are available at the SRC and Sports Association offices.

JUDO

In the second week of the May vacation the Judo Intersivity was held in Hobart. Despite distance and cold, enthusiastic competitors arrived from all Australian universities, to give some excellent performances of Judo, among other sports.

The judokas included title holders from Australian championships. Sydney took out the honors for the team competitions. The men's individuals was won by Alex Bijkker, from Sydney University. The women's individuals were won by Gwen Whittem, currently at Sydney University, and at Monash prior to this year. There was also the traditional State versus Intersivity competitions — rather farcical in that the State could put forward nothing higher than sankyu, in the face of sandans and nidans. However, in a following belt-to-belt competition the State did manage to score one victory.

In the face of such competition, Adelaide fared poorly in the judo competitions. The women's team, short by one member, came fifth. A men's team was not put forward, and the one man competing in the

individuals was early eliminated. However, Ann Chillingworth, nikkyu, came runner-up in the individuals, and was unlucky not to take the title.

Moreover, as any I-V veteran knows, there is more to it than judo. Although a women's team, Adelaide prided itself on an honorable scolling record. This involved reconciling oneself to Tasmanian beer — difficult; or adopting the cider — less difficult.

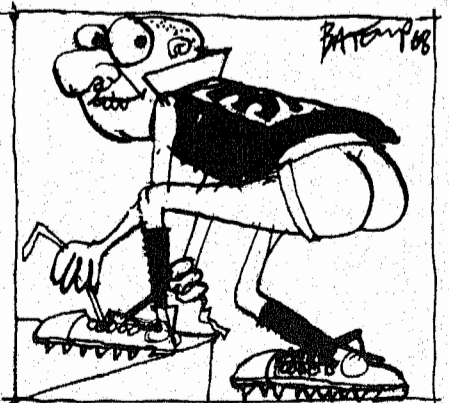
Tasmania did excellent work as hosts, not their least feat being the allocation of Hytten Hall, a residential college in the University grounds, for accommodation for all the judokas. Officially, males were on the third floor, females on the second. But it's easy to lose count under the influence of alcohol . . . or even otherwise . . .

In general, everyone enjoyed themselves immensely. Next year I-V is in Adelaide, and we want to see it bigger, brighter and better than ever before. So if you want to see Adelaide more alive than you would have believed possible, play judo.

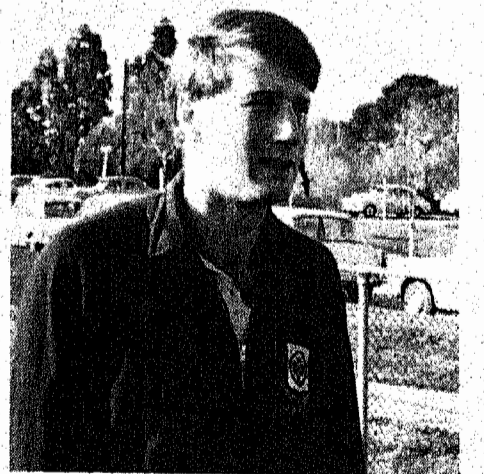
SPORT SHORTS

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

A grade: Uni. 1 0 lost to Aroha 1; Uni. II 0 lost to Graduates 5; A Res.: Uni. 0 lost to Largs 5; B I: Uni. 0 lost to Aroha 7; B III: Uni. 8 d EHOS 3.



Sportsman Of The Week



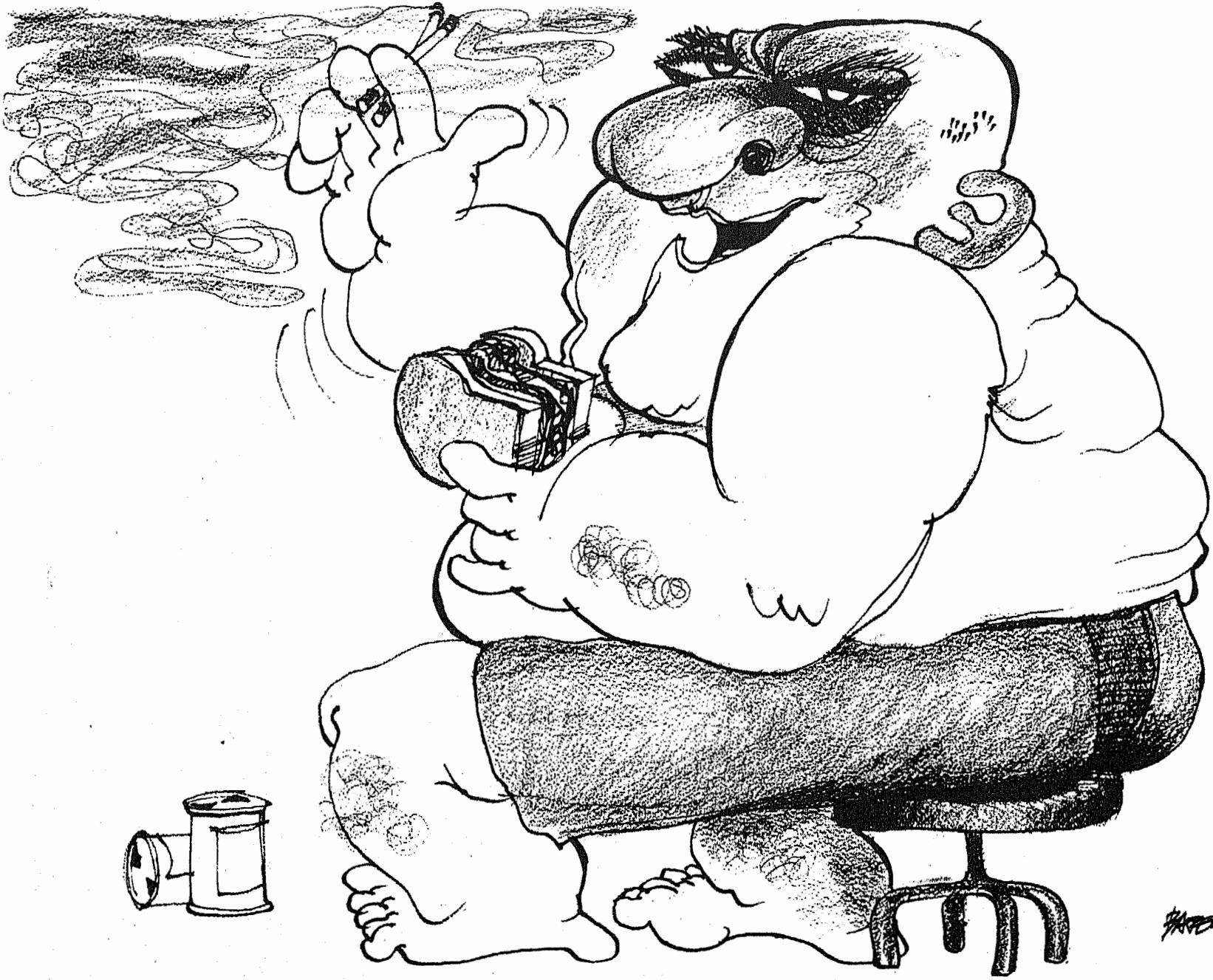
Rugby's first Sportsman of the Week is club skipper Mick Horwood. Sixth year Med, Mick is renowned in this State as a fearless tackler, with boundless energy. He has been in the Uni. A's since ("I dunno"), he represented the State in 1967, and the combined Unis. in 1968.

Hobbies: He has a dog called Blackie and an interest in Pinkie ("mmm!"). Has that characteristic of all rugger lads — he gets scrumming with the ladies. ("Yeess"). But above all — the keg. ("My oath"). Who else would, after boozing all night, fly home from I-V for a monster grog-on in the Barossa. ("Zzz-zzz").

Beaudy Mick — you're all right.

56,000 DEATHS IN AUSTRALIA PER YEAR DUE TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

NATIONAL HEART FOUNDATION OF AUSTRALIA



"SO WHAT I'LL HAVE A TRANSPLANT"



Once there was an Aston Martin speeding through the streets of Klang. It had a refrigerator full of steaks, a cask of burgundy, maps and chalk. A South American tape recorder and a driver. It is regrettable that the establishment's narrow-mindedness is able to constrict the scope of one's associations.

Limbs flaying for many hours inevitably eventuate in trains of illuminated complete conceptual frames. May their complexity increase, BAHARIA MAHMUD.

bird of the week

Photo by Paul Brand