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ON DIT
VOL 38 NO 3



***CAMPUS
EXPLODES!***

***INSIDE—
MPE MAKES RADICAL DEMANDS
ARTS FACULTY: SWEEPING VICTORY
TO RADICAL CANDIDATES***

EDITORIAL

ALREADY THIS YEAR, STUDENT NEWSPAPERS HAVE COME UNDER CONSIDERABLE FIRE ON THE QUESTION OF OBSCENITY. IN NEW SOUTH WALES, THE GOVERNMENT IS BRINGING CHARGES AGAINST THREE STUDENT NEWS-PAPERS FOR OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS WHICH WERE PUBLISHED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR. THUS IT SEEMS THAT CENSORSHIP HAS ONCE AGAIN BECOME A MAJOR PROBLEM FOR STUDENT EDITORS, AND 'ON DIT' IS JUST AS INVOLVED AND CONCERNED AS OTHER STUDENT NEWSPAPERS. THIS YEAR THE PRINTER HAS CENSORED TWO FOUR LETTER WORDS FROM SEVERAL ARTICLES WHICH APPEARED IN THE LAST TWO EDITIONS OF 'ON DIT.' ALL THE ARTICLES INVOLVED WERE OF A SERIOUS NATURE, AND TWO OF THEM USED THE WORDS AS ILLUSTRATIONS OF OUR BACKWARD CENSORSHIP LAWS. ONE OF THE ARTICLES EVEN PRESENTED A CHALLENGE TO THE PRINTER TO PUBLISH THE WORDS, A CHALLENGE WHICH WAS NOT ACCEPTED, OR PRINTED.

ONE CANNOT LAY TOO MUCH CRITICISM ON THE PRINTER IN THIS SITUATION, FOR IF HE WERE TO PRINT SUCH WORDS HE WOULD LIVE IN FEAR OF PROSECUTION. THE MAIN ATTACK SHOULD BE LEVELLED AT THE GOVERNMENTAL LEVEL, BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL, WHERE THERE HAS BEEN COMPLETE IGNORANCE AND DISREGARD OF SOCIETIES CHANGING ATTITUDES AND NEEDS IN THIS FIELD. HOW CAN AUSTRALIAN CENSORSHIP LAWS IMPROVE WHEN THEY ARE IN THE HANDS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE COMPLETELY INCOMPETENT TO GAUGE THE NEEDS OF MODERN SOCIETY?

ON DIT

Letters

17th COLUMN

Dear Sir,

I was greatly interested in the astute analysis of the student scene in the article '17th column' in the last 'ON DIT.' How clear-sighted the author is in diagnosing the great majority and how well he describes 'the others.' He is obviously one of the elite, lucky chap, unlike me, who is only one of the mob in whose defence I must now rise.

The majority of students, like the majority of people in any society, democratic, authoritarian or whatever, will always be middle of the road, slow, unenterprising and 'fairly narrow minded,' even 'uninspiring,' but not necessarily 'ineffectual drones.'

On the contrary they are most necessary as the stable medium of society. The very inertia of this group is an 'effectual' weapon against outsiders who, well-meaning or not, try to organize or to stir, and whose excessive demands and efforts to change the masses are thus dulled by the 'inbuilt' defence system of the latter.

The S.R.C. may provide the opening for (generally) well-intentioned amateur bureaucrats who attempt to guide the masses and do things for them. We don't mind, not because we are too inert, but because it's smarter to let other fools do the work (our parents and schools trained us to be spoon-fed). Their responsibility makes them feel superior and doesn't hurt us.

We, the majority, also provide a playground for S.D.A. who by prodding, pushing, insulting us can work off their little frustrations and complexes, practice their public speaking manner, hide private feuds under grand-sounding philosophies and get rid of belated childish impulses. Their harangues make them feel superior and don't hurt us.

Sir, where would they be without us?

(Signed) MINISCULE.

POP-CORN?

Dear Sir,

It is to your so-called authority of POP that I direct this letter.

Since I am a member of one of "those names which defy all description" blues groups, I thank you for the free publicity in your column (be it purely unintentional on your part I am sure).

And since you feel that you are such an authority on groups and their different names maybe while passing out the criticisms you might come up with a better one for your own COLUMN! POP now there is an original name for a modern muso's column.

And on a final note — what about your rave on RED ANGEL PANIC in the last issue of On Dit — now there is a ridiculous name for you!!

GUITARIST
"VELOCITY FOX"

POP replies

Dear "Guitarist",

If you feel that your girlfriend is being untrue to you, you must ask her of her intentions. It is no good being lovesick if she is flirting around with a thousand other guys. It is best in this world to be honest and kind.

By the way, the publicity was intentional; there was no malice intended in mentioning names of groups as such. And anyway, what's wrong with POP? Quiet, unassuming, modest — and it sums up with simplicity, honesty, truth and yet depth exactly what we are talking about.

Love
from
POP.

P.S. Any other lovelorn letters from our muso friends will be answered with the same frankness, compassion and delicacy. Send in C/o Dear Dorothy POP.

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ON SDA

Sir,

Paul McNamara may be correct in prophesying the fall of the SDA — their sit-in at the end of last year drew only seven people — but I think he is wrong in regretting the fact, and in believing that the extinction of the SDA (if it occurs) will help the Gortons and McLeays.

I agree that our present society is in many ways unsatisfactory. There are two ways of doing something about it. The reformer concentrates on issues he is in a position to influence and works to rally public opinion to his side and bring about an eventual change in the law (or whatever the trouble is); the revolutionary has completely despaired of reforming society and is determined to destroy it, hoping that by some kind of spontaneous generation a new society will be born from the ashes of the old. Although some of the SDA try to combine both methods, they are basically inconsistent; the reformer, if successful, reduces the discontent on which the revolution is relying, while the revolutionary alienates the public support needed by the reformer.

In theory at least the SDA's aim is revolution, which in a University context means the complete disruption of the present system of administration. This is to be achieved by "polarization," i.e. the increasing alienation of staff from students leading to mass occupations of administrative buildings (as recently at Sydney in defiance of the SRC), violent protests and violent repression of them, and the eventual collapse of the University. The SDA on the one side and the McLeays on the other are vital to one another in intensifying the polarization and destroying the moderates, just as Joe McCarthy and the Communists were in America.

It seems a pity if the extremists are to have their way when the outlook for reform is as good as it has ever been. Student representatives are beginning to appear on Councils and Faculties and there is strong staff pressure for their number to be increased; consultative committees are being set up; fundamental changes in structure are being planned. Outside the University, too, the non-revolutionary CPV has

made remarkable headway, and all this without violence and without infringing other people's civil rights. Isn't it better to be a reformer?

David Hester.

Sir,

In view of the courtesy and genuine consideration which I have experienced my association the S.D.A. over the past few weeks, I cannot allow Paul McNamara's criticism (On Dit 2) to go unchallenged.

His claim that S.D.A.'s President "dismissed" him "apparently as another snotty nosed fresher," and the use of this incident as the sole criterion on which the downfall of S.D.A. is prophesied, cannot pass without rebuttal. I offer defence because this group was presented to those freshers (and others) who have not been sufficiently motivated themselves to address an S.D.A. member, in an unfavorable light which has not been deserved.

The sort of person who would form an opinion of S.D.A. using this inconclusive evidence rather than present himself to S.D.A. and assess their sincerity FIRST-HAND, by allowing it to emerge through rational intercourse, is forever on campus and so would by now have assimilated Paul McNamara's notions. Moreover, the case with which these assertions will be (or have been) accepted by those whose apathy and non-committal attitude deters them from investigating S.D.A.'s aims and convictions, is indeed one of the blights on our uncritical society that S.D.A. is trying to expose and eradicate.

If S.D.A. does become defunct it will not be due to a supercilious regression into smugness which "fails to appeal," but rather, to deliberate disbandment in the face of perpetual indifference and lack of enthusiastic support from the student community for who S.D.A. is currently working and has already achieved amended administration on campus by importunate activity.

I expect that no amount of discussion on this matter will suffice for going yourself to talk to members of this group (even if you are initially confronted with a pat on the head); after all, this is both the logical and decent thing to do.

John Richards
(1st Year Med.)

UNION BOOKSHOP

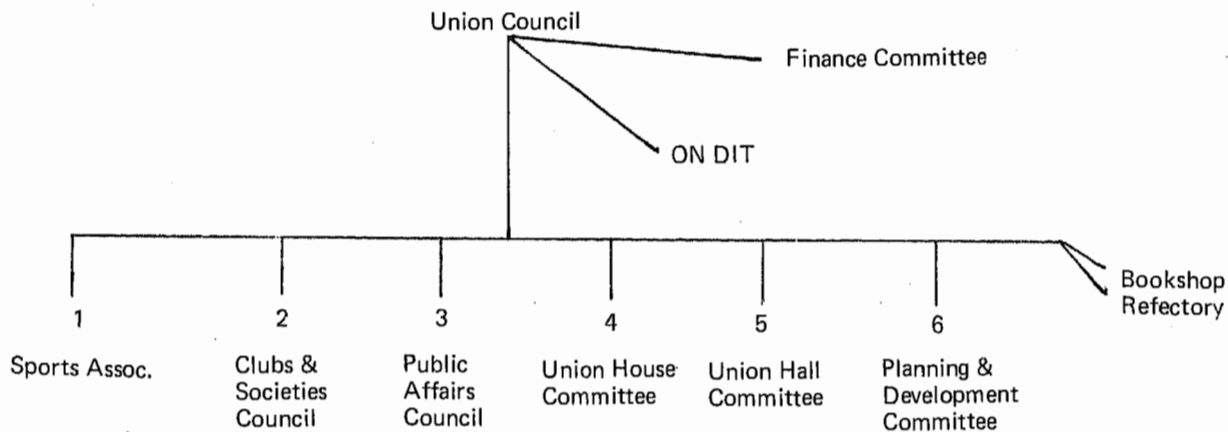
The Union Bookshop has found that the demand for books this year has been far greater than is normally the case, and consequently the Bookshop is out of stock of quite a number of titles. All of the books which are required are on order, and the Receiving Department of the Bookshop is working at full capacity to process the books as they come through.

The increased demand for books at tertiary level is reported to be Australia wide, and as the first term at universities in the eastern states started earlier than in Adelaide, bookshops at those universities have naturally had first call on reserve stocks in publishers' warehouses. This has increased local difficulties.

Students who are looking for books would be well advised to leave their names for those books they require so that they can be notified immediately stocks become available.

PROPOSALS FOR UNION-SRC RESTRUCTURE

The following proposals for restructure of the Union were decided by the 24th SRC and several other interested union members on Monday 23rd of March.



Union Council

It is proposed that the main co-ordinating body in the new University Union will be the Union Council. This will consist of -

- One President - this is a full-time, paid position, and election will be by popular vote of all Union members.
- Seven chairmen of standing committees (excluding bookshop and refectory boards).
- These seven chairmen will be elected by the committees concerned.
- Seventeen Union members elected by all Union members. There is no provision for minimum representation of any particular groups, as the majority of members present found this undemocratic. However, several present disagreed with this and lengthy debate preceded voting.

This makes a total membership of 25 to the Union Council.

Its function will be to generally co-ordinate the activities of the standing committees in receiving reports from each of them, and referring ideas. The Union Council will also elect a Finance committee.

Finance Committee

The Finance committee will meet with the chairmen of the standing committees, to receive and discuss with them their budget requests. The outcome of this meeting will be referred to the Union Council, which will make the final budget allocations. 10% of the total stats fees will be held in reserve by the Finance committee, and any of the standing committees can, throughout their term of office, apply for additional grants for special needs. To clarify this point, consider a simple hypothetical case. If in one year, the Public Affairs Council is involved with say an Education campaign, they may find need to request more finance for that year. However, the next year less will be required by them, but one of the other committees may require it. Thus there is a reserve, on top of the normal budget, for any of the standing committees to apply for.

ON DIT

The Union will publish "ON DIT" as the SRC has done in previous years.

In this structure, the six standing committees, (and the Finance Committee with its 10%) have financial autonomy.

Standing

Committees

(1) Sports Association: The Sports Association will remain as it is, consisting of a representative of each sporting club of the University.

(2) Clubs and Societies Council: This will consist of the President or his nominee of all clubs and societies.

It will handle -

- Freshers camps
- Prosh
- Union nights
- Balls

and the NUAUS positions of -

- Culture
- Travel
- Friendly Society
- Incoming Delegations.

Nominations for these positions will be called for by the C&S council from Union members, and the council will elect a candidate for the position. Election to one of the above positions does not necessarily mean membership of the C&S council.

The C&S council will elect from its members a finance committee which will be responsible for receiving budget submissions from clubs and societies, and the allocation of this money.

Public Affairs Council

(PAC)

This will handle -

- Education and Welfare
- Abschol
- International Affairs
- National Affairs
- Papua and New Guinea
- Publications

This body will consist of 20 members, and will elect from its members, or from outside, officers to take charge of the above areas of interest. The council will thus consist, in effect, of 20 to 26 members. This council will be concerned primarily with all aspects of a purely student consideration, and hence it is likely to consist, in the majority, of students. However, election to this council will be open to all Union members, as will be election to the Union Council.

It will be the duty of PAC to call general Union meetings and pass on the decisions of these to the Union council.

The Public Affairs Council and the Clubs and Societies Council will thus in effect carry on the duties at present performed by the SRC. Under this draft, NUAUS has been split, its interests divided between the two councils where appropriate.

Management

Committees

These are the Union Hall committee, the Union house committee and the Planning committee.

Their structures will not be changed after the initiation of the Union reform programme.

UNION HALL COMMITTEE

The function of this committee is to handle any business related to the Union hall.

UNION HOUSE COMMITTEE

This committee is concerned with the functioning of the Union buildings.

THE PLANNING COMMITTEE

This committee is concerned with the rebuilding of the union and so will be necessary for some years yet.

As these three committees are specialist committees the members will be elected by the Union council, not by the Union members as a whole.

All members of the Union will be eligible to stand for election to these committees and nominations for election will be called for publicly.

These committees will contain no representatives of interests or groups and election will be purely on the interest or ability of the individuals concerned.

These committees will elect chairmen from within and they will be expected to present reports on their activities to the Union council as is the case at present.

Bookshop and

Refectory Boards

These two committees will remain as they are at present, set up by the Union council.

There was considerable discussion on the role of Graduates in the Union. It was considered that the Union should be the body of people who are directly associated with the University and who spend a reasonable portion of their time within the University and hence within the Union. This body of people would therefore be composed of undergraduates, post graduate and part-time students and academic and professional staff as well as ancillary staff. It was generally considered that graduates, who live entirely outside the University and who do not have great occasion to use the Union, should therefore not have a voice in the government of the Union. Consequently they should not be eligible for direct election to the Council. (Nevertheless it was conceded that some graduates might have special skills and interests e.g. concerning finances, and hence should be eligible for election (by the Union

council) to the Management Committees.) i.e. the common roll of Union members would comprise undergraduates, post-graduate and part-time students, academic, professional and ancillary staff who would be required to be financial members of the Union. A fee to be determined would be applied to all members of all these groups (in the case of undergraduates this is the statutory fee).

The Common Union Role

Elections and Voting

Voting will be postal and voluntary.

It is proposed to hold elections in early third term, and that the new Union operate over three terms coinciding with the calendar year in lieu of the present system (August to July). Voting will involve the election of members in the following three categories.

- President of the Union.
- Union council.
- Public Affairs council.

Candidates names will be listed in a drawn order in each of the three categories.

(a) PRESIDENT OF UNION: Candidate with highest number of votes elected.

(b) UNION COUNCIL: First 17 elected. If the elected President also stands for Union council, his name on election, is scrubbed from the list of candidates and the 18th person elected. Thus the Union council will consist of 18 elected members (including president) plus 7 chairmen of standing committees.

(c) PUBLIC AFFAIRS COUNCIL: First 20 elected. Candidates may stand for both Union council and PAC if they wish. (In addition to the position of President.)

Election of the chairmen of the standing committees will be carried out by the respective committees.

All Union members will be eligible for nomination and have full voting rights for all positions contested in the Union.

Government of the Union

This gave rise to lengthy discussion on the role of the Union council. It was decided that each body beneath the Council should be as autonomous as possible, both in finances (within their budget allocations), and within their areas of operation. The Union council would receive reports from these bodies and would fulfil a co-ordinating function. In the remote case that grave differences arise between bodies within the Union or between students and the Union, a meeting of Union members could be called to requisition a referendum (by a majority vote of a minimum number present) and the result of this referendum would be binding on the Union council and its subsidiary bodies. This would be the only form of direct and rapid control by Union members over the operations of the Union.

The points outlined in this article form the basis for a detailed submission to the Union council for the proposed Union restructure. There are still some points of detail which have to be resolved before this submission is forwarded, hopefully later this week. When this occurs copies will be available at the SRC office.

John Hawke
Peter Balan

late next week

DRUG ABUSE

In recent copies of ON DIT, and in campus debates the question of drug abuse has received considerable attention; most of this has been against the taking and legalising of drugs. In this article Adrian Wilson reviews the current situation, and puts forward views advocating a liberalization in the attitudes of authorities and the community.

I shall first of all outline the situation of drug abuse as I see it, with some attempt at "objectivity"; then I shall offer my own comments on that situation.

A DRUG is any poisonous substance, introduced deliberately into the body by the individual or by his doctor. Thus the purpose of taking a drug may be (broadly) (1) therapy, (2) pleasure.

The ABUSE of drugs, under this definition, falls under the two headings of therapeutic and pleasurable use. I would apply the term "DRUG ABUSE" wherever it can be shown that the administration of a drug or drugs has harmed the individual or has harmed others.

1. THERAPEUTIC abuse: The principal set of problems comes from unwanted side-effects of drugs, usually in cases of repeated dosage. The best-known would be the thalidomide disaster, which caused 10,000 birth deformities amongst which half these babies died. Another significant example is the effect of phenacetin on the kidney. Phenacetin was introduced in 1887, yet this problem was only uncovered in 1953.

Almost by definition a drug must have side-effects, and there are many other instances of more or less avoidable therapeutic disasters. To give some idea of the medical problems involved: EVERY major drug used in treatment of rheumatoid arthritis causes erosion of the stomach.

The chief COMPLICATING factor is that not all therapeutic drugs are administered by the medical profession. We should therefore divide them into 2 groups: Those administered by the partially ignorant, i.e. doctors; and those administered by the very ignorant, i.e. ourselves.

2. PLEASURE-SEEKING abuse: Again the problem lies with side-effects. The main drugs in this group have been outlined by Dr. Heddle in his article in ON DIT No. 2 of this year. There are several important complicating factors here:

(a) Pleasurable drugs seem to produce, in several cases though not all, states of physiological tolerance and dependence: i.e. states in which the body comes to

require the drug concerned. When this has taken place, the drive to take the drug becomes a need, not a luxury and the individual has lost control of his own drug-taking.

(b) This group is sharply divided between "socially accepted" drugs and "not socially accepted" drugs. This demarcation does not necessarily occur on sensible, medical lines. It has a very strong tendency to alter the context in which the drug can be taken. For instance, there are hundreds of bars open 6 days a week the drug can be taken. For instance, there are hundreds of bars open 6 days a week

(c) All such drugs will be open to profitable exploitation. The seller of the drug will have a vested interest in getting more people to take it. Further, he will have an interest in getting people addicted to it. (2)

I want to raise three COMMENTS on the situation as I have outlined it.

THE FIRST is that the abuse of drugs must be considered as rationally as possible, in a way which does not accept uncritically the existing social standards. Thus there are many social myths which must be broken down before the question can be attached sensibly. Some examples of these:

(1) "Chemists' shops are nice, clean, hygienic places concerned only with health." It would be more realistic to see chemists' shops as profitable enterprises which find it convenient to create this false image of dedication to the cause of health. Profit must come first for the pharmacist - in this society - otherwise he goes broke.

(2) "Socially accepted drugs are so accepted because the society has tried them, tested them and decided it needs them." A realistic view would call attention to the subtle and not-so-subtle techniques of advertising which have created attention to the subtle and not-so-subtle techniques of advertising which have created pleasure, but once again to advance private profit.

(3) "The research on, and marketing of, therapeutic drugs is being done so that individual health and welfare will be advanced as far and as quickly as possible." As against this myth, we can consider the Bex ad which states in large letters: Suddenly As against this myth, we can consider the Bex ad which states in large letters: "Suddenly not only to get you to take Bex, but to take it THE MOMENT you feel pain. Now Bex contains aspirin and, I understand, phenacetin; so it manages to screw up both your stomach and your kidney. The drug industry has in fact the HIGHEST profit margin of any comparable industry in Western society (I am quoting a pharmacology lecturer at this university). Because of high capital outlays necessary to finance research, it is highly monopolistic. Drug firms pay grants to academics to test their own drugs. In this way the academic gets his publication, hence his status; the drug firm gets work

done for it; and the academic's potential position as an impartial critic and seeker after the truth is destroyed. For instance, academics cannot attack the drug firms in the way I am doing now - they would lose their research funds. (3), (4).

(4) "Drugs which are not socially accepted are all the same." This particular myth has been amply demolished by Dr. Heddle's articles in ON DIT (Nos. 2 & 3 of this year). (5)

THE SECOND COMMENT I wish to make concerns the function of all of us as members of a supposed intellectual community. This function, as I see it, is to seek the truth against all obstacles raised in that search (6). Now in relation to the question of drug abuse, this means that we make an all-out effort to discover the fundamental causes of the problem.

Thus it seems to me that a society which can classify marihuana with heroin is an irrational society. A politician like Steele Hall, who offers \$2,500 rewards for information leading to conviction of junkies, is irrational and unfair when he condones cigarette advertising, beer gardens in the Festival, and the general glamourisation of tobacco and alcohol. He is also guilty, at a more profound level, of leading that political party which through its economic policies actively encourages the whole philosophy and practice of commercial exploitation, which is so important a factor in producing drug abuse.

In this regard, Dr. Heddle's suggestions about tobacco and alcohol are interesting, in that they ignore the socio-economic factors which sustain these problems. (See ON DIT No. 2). I suggest we need very little more research; we need drastic curbs on the advertising of cigarettes and alcohol, and drastic changes in the transport system to make the private car owner a less significant factor on the roads.

Our job at university is to attack political myths and to expose the truth about a drug problem which, as it is presently defined in the papers, is a frank mystification. I shall back this up with my

FINAL COMMENT on pot. The problem of drug abuse, as I have outlined it, probably includes pot for 2 reasons: (1) There is some evidence to indicate that pot precipitates psychological illnesses. (2) In the present situation, pot can ONLY be obtained through channels which also dispense clearly dangerous drugs such as opium, heroin, cocaine, BUT - pot, I should suggest, constitutes about 1% of the total problem. My criticism of Dr. Heddle's writings would be that by concentrating unduly of this 1%, he perpetuates the mystification that the other 99% is not a problem.

If pot were legalised tomorrow, it would be subject to the same commercial exploitation that cigarettes and alcohol get today. I am therefore against the straight legalisation of pot. I suggest that we preserve penalties for the sale, and particularly the adulteration, of pot; that

we ban advertising of pot; but that we permit pot to be grown, and smoked, by the individual, with no restrictions.

FOOTNOTES'

(1) The nature of the demarcation between socially accepted and not-socially accepted drugs is far more complex, and far more important, than this article suggests. In particular, the significance of pot can only be understood in the light of the radical youth sub-culture, or counter-culture, with which pot is associated in the U.S.A. and here. This, as John Tapp pointed out in an important and lucid criticism of the SRC's drugs seminar, is the real significance of the fact that University health services get so steamed up about pot.

(2) This factor also complicates the therapeutic side of drug use and abuse. The above article fails to mention the propaganda to which doctors are subjected, and which must influence their choice of therapeutic drugs. Only in a society blinded by Cold War paranoia could this situation be accepted as blithely as it is today.

(3) The sterilisation of academics goes far beyond pharmacology departments. See, for instances, "The Dissenting Academy," especially the articles by Noam Chomsky and Kathleen Gough; and also Chomsky's other writings, some of which are collected in "The New American Mandarins." At Adelaide University, Prof. Beckwith is doing research for a U.S. chemical firm. In general, western universities are producing that knowledge which is required to sustain the economic structure of capitalist society, and no doubt the same is true in reverse for their Russian and Chinese counterparts. Unfortunately it is rare for academics to realise this.

(4) As an example of the consequences of capitalistic drug production, it is instructive to consider a pharmacologist's view of the thalidomide disaster. Laurence ("Clinical Pharmacology," 1966, p. 16) states initially: It is impossible to believe that all women in early pregnancy who took or were given thalidomide were in serious need of a sedative or hypnotic and that well-tried drugs had failed to give relief. There was certainly a lot of casual use of "the latest" drug without good reason... See also footnote (2), above.

(5) See footnote (1), above. One might also mention that the very word "Drugs" now carries this mythological and polemical connotation, i.e. of a series of "wrong" substances taken by indulgent or rebellious youth. The recent series in the Advertiser, and the statements of fools like Hall, exemplify this.

(6) Not that I believe the university really goes about doing this at all. Rather, I am suggesting what it SHOULD do.

ON DIT welcomes letters and small articles on the topic, but no large articles for the present please.

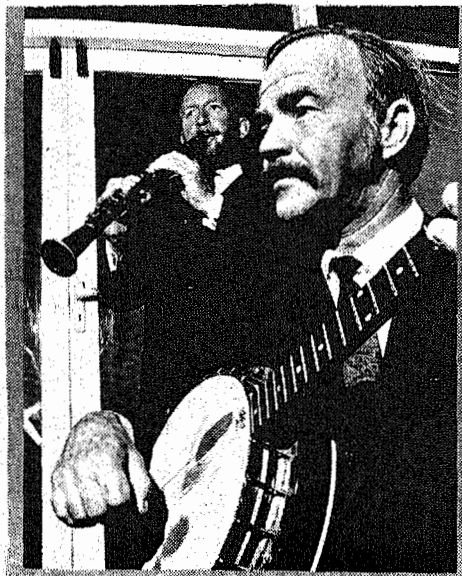
JAZZ - baby

Those cretins who remained stolidly chewing their vegemite sandwiches and freezing their bums on the Barr-Smith lawns on Friday 20th missed a treat indeed. It appeared in the shape of the Ray Price Quintet.

This was the Jazz Club's second function for the year, the first being a free lunch-hour concert by the Ted Nettlebeck Quintet during Orientation Week. The group played some fairly advanced modern jazz of the Miles Davis/John Coltrane variety, but unfortunately the show coincided with Miss Fresher, and lust being the ugly beast it is, much of the audience trooped out for some mental masturbation. Those of us with loftier ideals were well rewarded for our asceticism.

Luckily, Ray Price did not have to compete with such a bevy of hip-hockers showing their wares outside, so he got a very enthusiastic audience of about 350 people. The Quintet was over from

Sydney working under contract to the Festival of Arts, but somehow managed to talk the management into allowing this one cheap concert. (The bourgeoisie who can afford "our" Festival had to pay \$1-60.)



The group consists of Ray Price (banjo), Tony Carlino (drums), Chris Taperell (keyboard bass, organ, piano), Paul Simpson (clarinet, piano) and Russ Sheumack (trumpet) and has a very wide repertoire, ranging from old standards such as "Basin Street Blues" to "Watermelon Man." Each number brought tremendous applause from the audience, as did solos by Sheumack and Simpson.

Midway through the show a local banjo-player played with the group and he was so good that he nearly had his instrument rearing up and singing to him. His name is Norm Koch and he could and did sing very well himself.

The Quintet were lucky they were allowed to leave and those who were there will testify that it was well worth 50c, so next time the Jazz Club has a function, skip two pints that week and get along. You can even bring your vegemite sandwiches.

Also bear in mind that the Jazz Club is moving into the Folk, Underground and R&B fields this year and as a member your concessions will save you a fortune.

Peter Kellett. AUJC.

retrospect

TOTAL ECLIPSE played for a week. During that time performance standards varied from brilliant to absolutely vile. Reasons, or excuses, for this varied — it would be as useful to beat the air as to go into them — but at one stage, two prospective cast members were in hospital. This production also demonstrated the extreme folly of two shows booking the Union Hall, one immediately preceding the other. "Saved" finished on Friday night — on Saturday night "Total Eclipse" began.

Justin McDonnell directed — and he over-extended himself in that he had crises one after the other which put him under a lot of pressure. No director should feel forced to sew costumes or act as production manager as well during a changeover.

Claude Wischik as Verlaine, and Axel Bartz as Rimbaud were on stage for almost all the play. As such their roles were hard ones. Rimbaud was played very competently and consistently by Axel, and showed at times, flashes of great potential which would be tapped with more training. However, in so much as that his actions were often reactions to Verlaine, his performance varied. Claude was often very good. In places, he was brilliant, and lifted the entire play. Then suddenly, his head and shoulders



would droop, his voice would sink to a dull monotone, and he would shamble from position to position without enthusiasm. He would literally turn off, which was a pity in that he has obvious and great ability — what he lacks is concentration for a given period of time.

Other parts were played really as only complementary to the main two characters. Bronwen Phillips as Mathilde, Judy Marchant as Madame de Fleurville and Daniele Viliunas as Isabelle Rimbaud played competently — but when the rest dragged, they dragged with it. Rodney Bain as Maute de Fleurville has adapted his ability as a comic actor well to more serious roles — but he is still prone to

upstaging people, which is good vaudeville but bad acting. Mick Reynolds and Steve Spears acted well, but again could do little to liven a lagging performance.

Clare Robertson's sets were exceptional. Some said that they were not complimentary to the action, and did not work with it — but most inclined to the view that they worked well. They showed a gradual deterioration from the rather ornate yellow and white drawing room of the first scene to the black skeletal frame of the last one. This paralleled the destruction by the two poets of themselves and each other, and gave a background to their vicious and sensitive natures.

It was indeed a great pity that the play was regarded as only a fringe activity by the Festival authorities. Apparently Mr. Louis van Eysen made that decision. Apparently, again, semi-professional student productions are not good enough, because after all what are students by definition? If Mr. van Eysen is making these decisions, perhaps it is an indication as to who shall be the artistic director of the next Festival. To be fair, it must be admitted that A.U.D.S. were told, very politely and distantly that the Festival program was in the press, (later proved to be untrue) then reliably reported that A.U.D.S. were wished well. Wasn't that nice? M. R. Goode.

Handy hints on how to gain a ticket

or, advice on getting the maximum marks from the minimum effort.

The following principles are to guide those worthy students attempting to emerge from this hallowed hall of learning (i.e. this University) with a degree, but having no particular interest in studying their subjects. They have been developed from lengthy experience in the non science fields by a small hardy group of recent graduates who applied the system to 40 exams, never had a failure and attained no less than 11 credits (one top).

When rallying forth to grapple with a subject, the meal ticket (MT) student should carefully consider how he is to be assessed. Usually it is by one or two exams of three hours duration composed of approximately four questions each, often with a choice (though recently there is a disturbing trend towards continuous assessment throughout the year).

This immediately means two things to the MT student. Firstly, four questions into 3 hours means forty-five minutes per question which is at the most four pages of writing, which discounting the introduction, conclusion and padding, whose purpose is to twist your knowledge into the framework of the question doesn't make for much knowledge to fill. Thus it is clear that excessive knowledge is unnecessary. All that is needed is shallow knowledge so worded that it seems like condensed excessive knowledge.

Secondly, since only 8 questions (approximately) need be answered, obviously only a fraction of the course need be known for the exam.

In tipping the paper (and thereby only studying half the course in detail and a further one third scantily as a reserve) consideration should be had to the following factors — In the last 3 to 4 years, if staff have not changed, which questions are statistically most likely to recur in your year? Which sections of the course, lectures and tutorials favor. What are the favorite hobby horses of your lecturer? (if he has recently written an article or something it is almost certainly in the exam). Given the mentality of your examiner what parts of the course offer the most fertile question matter to his type of mind? Experience in the group mentioned shows that 3 out of 4 success rate can be expected through careful tipping.

17th Column

Having thus reduced the course to a reasonable size and raised your sights from studying at too great a depth, the best means of acquiring the necessary knowledge must be considered. That 3 or 4 people should note the same lectures, read the same texts to the end of trotting out the same level of knowledge at the end of the year is manifestly inefficient. A far better (and easier) system is to each take a subject, take good lecture notes, read the texts and prepare the tutorials in that subject and thereby compile a final set of notes (doing no work in the other subjects) which are good enough for a credit but no better. These should then be typed (preferably by an obliging girl friend — cheaper and more convenient) in triplicate. Each member of the group should then explain his notes to the others, ensuring that they understand them and have a vague idea of their

content. This should be completed at least two weeks before swot-vac. One's own subject will be fully cemented by explaining it to the others and it is merely a matter of learning the notes in the other subjects in 3 to 4 weeks; a relatively easy task even though all details probably will be forgotten as soon as the exams finish.

The problem of essays is easily surmounted by each preparing notes for the essays in his subject, distributing them and writing the essays independently with differing bibliographies. Each individual style will sufficiently disguise the similarity of substance (lets face it, everyone reads the same sources anyway).

In the exam, it is important to remember 3 things. Firstly, to keep your answers clear and to the point (which will be easy since you will not be confused by an over abundance of knowledge). Secondly, your aim should always be, not so much to achieve a given standard, but to beat at least one third of the class (or whatever is the usual fail rate). Thirdly, you must remember that your lecturer is often one of your examiners and will almost inevitably look favorably on an answer according with his particular ideas (irrespective of what he says to the contrary in lectures).

In conclusion it is necessary to give two warnings. You should ensure that your lecturer is unaware that you are practising a system such as this and pick members of your group that are intelligent, can prepare a set of notes which other people can readily understand and who are completely reliable.

Good luck MT student when you successfully graduate with your ticket and sally forth into the real world.

PROFESSOR WOLLAND

two gaoled for contempt

The gaoling of two people recently for contempt of court marks an important stage in the struggle against capitalist society. For the first time since the anti-war movement developed in Adelaide a challenge has been made to the very existence and function of the courts. Most of us have realised, just by single observation, that the courts, the police and the army are all organs or repression used

by the establishment to maintain its power. But no one previously has been prepared to risk the consequences of denying the courts any legitimacy in an actual case. This is what was done recently and if anything vindicated the stand it was the hysterical reaction of the judge himself.

Hal Alexander is an organiser for the Communist Party in this state, as such it is appropriate that he took his stand. He was charged with various things including obstruction of traffic and burning a roadway — after being arrested at the PROVO demonstration last year when a mock village was burned. Most activists know Hal Alexander, he has earned respect as a communist who puts into practice the rhetoric of his party.

the case

Elliott SM asked Alexander how he pleaded, "Guilty or Not Guilty?" To this Alexander commenced to deny the legitimacy of the court. He said that the charges were irrelevant, that they were mere excuses to repress the student movement. The real charges should be laid upon those who were responsible for the deaths of countless Vietnamese, Australians and Americans. After failing to stop Alexander speaking the court adjourned in a flurry.

After consulting his books (or Millhouse) the court once more asked Hal how he pleaded. When he refused they entered a plea of Not Guilty for him. Elliott then warned about possible contempt charges, and another possibility, the invocation of a section of the Justices Act. When challenged about the operation of this section it was revealed that it prevents the publication of anything to do with the trial, even that somebody has been sent to gaol. In addition the trial can be held secretly, WITHOUT THE ACCUSED MAN EVEN BEING PRESENT. Elliott was prepared to apply this section. When asked if this was no different to Nazi Germany he said, "Yes." He also threatened to gaol the journalist who asked the question for 14 days for contempt.

When Alexander was put back in the dock he continued to speak about the massacre of My Lai, who benefits from the War and the illegitimacy of the courts in capitalist society. He was, for that, given two weeks hard labor for contempt of court. He at

all times said that he meant no personal disrespect for the magistrate but for the system which he represented.

Later, as the trial continued, Alexander was questioning one of the pigs who arrested him.

He asked various questions about the war, what it was and how the pig (who had been at Nui Dat) had understood it. All these questions were declared irrelevant, they were "political" questions. Then, as Alexander began to ask another question, the judge said he couldn't ask it even before he heard what it was. At this a student, Keith Darwin, could no longer contain himself, he leapt to his feet and yelled, "Seig Heil!" And to prove the point the judge gave him seven days with Hard labor for contempt.

Alexander was given the maximum penalties for his "crimes" about \$200 in all.

pigs of the world unite

It would be interesting to find out if Elliott SM reads Newsweek. The similarity between his actions and the vicious Judge Hoffman who tried the "Chicago Eight" are obvious. This struggle marks an important stage in our attitude to the courts. Previously we have legitimised them by fighting through them, now they are discrediting themselves as "independent" etc. and are being exposed as the repressive tool of the Establishment that they are.

SOLIDARITY WITH ALEXANDER AND DARWIN, VICTIMS OF CAPITALIST REPRESSION.

Peter Davies

Film Review

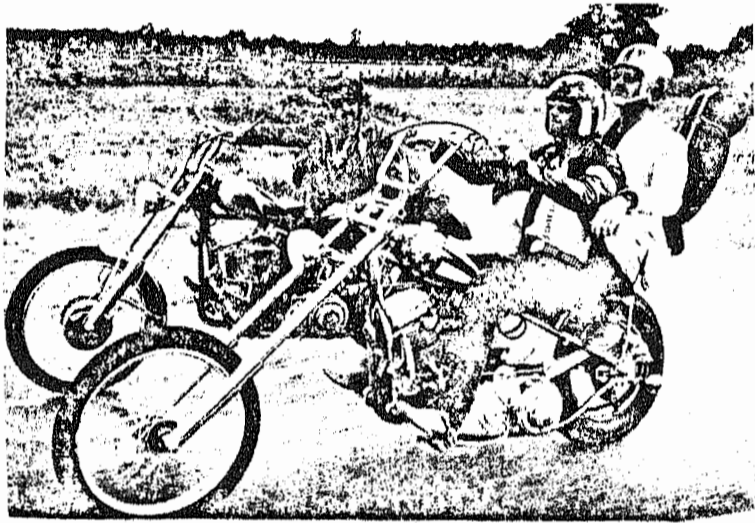
EASY RIDER

It seems to me that it would be very disappointing to go into see "Easy Rider" under the influence of all the advance publicity, rave notices etc., and come out again very disillusioned at its failure to live up to that publicity ("Right up against the establishment!!") and its apparent superficiality.

Oh sure, the film itself is certainly enjoyable enough. There are the performances of Dennis Hopper and Jack Nicholson as the paranoid, permanently-stoned head, and the happy-go-lucky, permanently-drunk, drop-out lawyer. Both performances are absolutely convincing, very realistic, and in many places even brilliant. There are the beautiful shots of Billy and Captain America riding their flamboyant choppers through some really fantastic countryside in South-West America. There is the exciting camera-work, at times subtle, as in the visual juxtaposition of the farmer shodding his horse and Captain America fixing the rear wheel of his monster machine; and at times direct and stunning, as in the "trip" sequence. There are the images of contemporary American life; the Hippy commune, the provincial, inbred Southern town, the New Orleans whorehouse. And there is also the superb sound track, featuring Steppenwolf, the Byrds, Hendrix, the Holy Modal Rounders, and others, plus

subtly and indeed brilliantly.

As one critic in the New York Review of Books wrote: "Easy Rider" is about the failure of America — not just the "straight" world; the world of the bigots, megalomaniac cops and the insanely jealous middle-aged southerners; but also the world the "Hip"; the supposed alternative; the world of the pusher, the "head" the drop-out. Billy and Captain America are modern-day cowboys, exemplifying the individualist frontier fantasy philosophy that is so prevalent in the drop-out culture (with its sympathy for the red-Indians and its adoption of the outward badges of the Indian culture; beads, head-bands, buckskin, and the desire to get away from it all in a commune in a country.) Billy and Captain America represent the noble savages; they are the protagonists in what becomes a brilliant parable of the struggle between "Hip" and "Straight" America. They start out in the film working on the traditional assumptions of the Hippie culture; the assumptions about being "free" by dropping out, being "beautiful" and doing their own "thing" in their own time. Yet the key statement of the film comes near the end with the confession: "We blew it!" Here is the realization that the frontier dream is ultimately fatuous, and that their means of being "free" (make a



Dennis Hopper, Peter Fonda and Jack Nicholson on pillion

what must have been THE rock song of 1968-69, the Band's "The Weight."

But is "Easy Rider" any more than this? Is it just a superficial, not-very-personal statement from two (by now) very rich non-conformist film-makers? It is very easy to think so. Captain America, played by Peter Fonda, is more of a stereotype than a person; the supercool, beautiful, inscrutable hero who drops single-line profundities every time he manages to open his sexy jaw. The dialogue, except for the lawyer, consists almost entirely of psychedelic grunts, punctuated after every two words with the hip epithet, "man." There is no verbal expounding of philosophy and no apparent unifying theme beyond the hip young kids versus racist bigoted rednecks line. Then there is the shock, almost melodramatic ending where Fonda is blasted off the highway and into oblivion in a hail of shotgun blast and exploding motorcycle.

Yet, for me, it is that ending which ultimately gives the film meaning, and makes me look back on the film to put what previously seemed trivial into some sort of perspective. On doing this, it seems to me that the film has got a very valid and important point to make, and that it makes this point very

big capitalistic kill on the dope market and get rich) is simply not where it's at. It is impossible for them to be free by simply doing their thing, because the forces of reaction (the people who are fooled into thinking they're free by the mass media etc., but who can't really do as they like), will in the end completely squash them just as the lawyer warns in one of the few philosophical points made verbally in the film, and just as actually happens with the gunning at the end.

Of course, Fonda and Hopper never consider a political solution to the great American insanity, that was not to be expected given their own personal interests. In fact, they don't posit any concrete solution at all. This doesn't necessarily weaken the impact of the message. The implications are there — and that's all that's needed.

All in all, "Easy Rider" is a really great film, well worth the prize it received at Cannes for the best film by a new director (Hopper), and worthy of considerably more praise than has been given it by the critics in the local newspapers.

by JOHN TAPP.

can understand its filmic language and appreciate more fully the value of the film as a work of art. It is not possible to give here a general resume of Japanese cinema and its various schools of thought, neither is it worthwhile because this is more than adequately covered in "The Japanese Movie", by Ronald Richie, from which all references in this article are drawn. However, since there will be the opportunity to see three Japanese films of considerable value a little background information about these particular films should be of use.

The films are "Tokyo Story," directed by Yasujiro Ozu, "Tales of Ugetsu," by Kenji Mizoguchi, and "The Harp of Burma," by Kon Ichikawa. The selection is quite fortuitous in that all three are quite different in style and approach to life.

The first, "Tokyo Story" (Tokyo Monogatari) is one of the finest pictures by this renowned director, Ozu. The film is best understood in terms of "mono no aware," words not easily translatable, a nearest approximation being "the pathos of things." It refers to the connection between sadness (the transience of earthly things, social or political oppression) and beauty. The beautiful (a river, a death, a tree, a first love) is eternal in that it lives and dies in a never-ending cycle. This completely traditional way of looking at life is responsible for a national philosophy of "It can't be helped" and is equally responsible for a celebration of the small things of life. Yasujiro Ozu in all of his later films captured this essential but elusive quality in Japanese life and perhaps showed this beauty most completely in "Tokyo Story." In the film he shows an extraordinary acceptance of life and, by showing, blesses it. It is a celebration of the way things are. The remarkable tact of this director, his love and affection for his characters create utterly memorable experiences. In "Tokyo Story" the beauty of these characters becomes more than moving. We see in their resignation a philosophy, a metaphysics which suddenly becomes quite right and so very close to what a human being can experience. Ozu's films, with their long cuts, their extraordinary leisure, are not slow. They are profoundly beautiful, profoundly honest.



The second film, "Ugetsu Monogatari," is by a director who has had a long and prolific career in Japanese cinema. He has created some of the most pictorially beautiful of all Japanese films. We can regard this particular film in terms of the Japanese ethos as shown in the Kabuki (the traditional theatre). The hero experiences the impossibility of combining duty (represented by his wife) and inclination (his mistress). The idea was also illustrated in a film which has been shown on Adelaide television, "The Wild Geese," in which a young girl experiences a similar conflict. The final films of Mizoguchi might be described by "shibui," an aesthetic term which refers to the quiet, almost bitter elegance of these films. In the details of composition, such as the placing of a lake and tree in the picnic scene of "Ugetsu", the Japanese tendency to view nature as a form of art, an insistence that the natural dominate the eye, is illustrated. The Japanese are very visual-minded as opposed to aural-minded and consequently have a distrust of the spoken word, which possibly explains why some of the sound tracks and dubbing in Japanese films are so poor. This also results in an extremely controlled visual language and continuity.

The third film is concerned with the Japanese attitude to war. After the Second World War, one of Japan's official ambitions was that war should never again occur. This was also reflected in the cinema at that time. By far the strongest statement (and the best film) on war is "The Harp of Burma." Contrary to commonly expressed opinion, Ichikawa shows how one individual — a soldier who became a Buddhist monk — could indeed do something about war.

A. G. Dale.
Reference book: "The Japanese Movie: an illustrated history," by Donald Richie. (Kodansha International Ltd.: Publishers)

The Japanese Cinema

The Adelaide University Film Society is at present showing a season of three Japanese films. They are among the best films produced in Japan and for any serious student of the cinema are not to be missed. Because the Japanese cinema had evolved independently of Western cinema and since its early beginnings it has faithfully mirrored Japanese society, many Western audiences find the pace very slow. This is not the fault of the film, but rather an illustration of difference in culture. With a film the audience is completely free to interpret as it sees fit. However, it is often of great interest and most helpful to be aware of the director's intentions. When a film embodies some concept alien to the observer, it is worth exploring that concept, and then in watching the film we see the logic of the plot and the reason for timing, editing, lighting and even choice of location. If we know a priori the conceptual basis of a film then we



Social Action

The Social Welfare Dept.
and boys from orphanages

It is a sad thing that the state of our society necessitates the existence of a social welfare department.

If such a department is going to exist as it does in South Australia then it is reasonable to expect it to fulfil its purpose. I would very definitely say that it is not doing this at the present time and so with the help of anyone interested I am hoping to be able to look into the structure of the social welfare department and possibly expose some of its failings. I feel that possibly the best indication of the faults in the department is the gross inadequacy of State wards to cope with the situations in which they find themselves on leaving State welfare homes.

The immediate question this raises is why.

This is what we want to find out.

Is it because the environment in the homes is not satisfactory?

Is it because the training received is misguided?

Is it because the children leave the homes before they are mature enough to look after themselves?

Without having studied the situation deeply I would say that the problem lies largely in the fact that they leave before they are capable of supporting themselves. From my experience with boys in social welfare homes I have found that the majority leave school as soon as they reach the age of 15 or not long after. The boys then obtain jobs and must leave the home as the State will not support an individual with an income.

This means they are suddenly faced with having to accept responsibility without even having been trained to do so. Due to the absence of attention by parents and others many have very little idea of

financial and domestic matters or even how to mix with people. This means they find themselves in an entirely new situation with no one to turn to for help. Some find flats and places to board but the problems they did not meet very often and experienced two changes in chairmen, produced a very

Several whom I have met found great difficulty in coping with the responsibilities they had suddenly forced upon them.

Perhaps the solution here would be a hostel for these boys after they leave school. In such a hostel they could be trained to accept responsibility and yet would still have someone to turn to when they needed help and so they would become (17th March) and at its meeting on the 23rd March the SRC nominated Anne Harrington,

It is useless at present to put forward ideas as to how such a hostel would function as these can only be formed with a greater understanding of the Flentje (chairman), Professors Horne, Potts, Rogerson and Shanks, Mr. M. C. Harris and not fully satisfying the needs of State wards and that there is a strong case for such a hostel or something with an equivalent effect.

If anyone would like to join a group, interested in looking into the problems faced by these boys on leaving welfare homes please contact me by the phone number below.

Peter Phillips
27 Prospect Terrace
Prospect 5082
Phone:— 65-3537
OR

by leaving your name and address for me C/o SOCIAL ACTION, SRC.

Committee on Discipline

The Education committee decided during the vacations to re-establish a committee which it had set up in October 1968 to review the discipline Statute, with the prime objective of appointing students by some means or another as members of the Discipline Board.

This committee (1968 vintage) had two student members and although it did not meet very often and experienced two changes in chairmen, produced a very useful set of recommendations which are however, not complete.

The new committee was established so that more students could play a part in the review of the Discipline Statute. It was proposed that there be about the

Perhaps you enjoy wading in mud, picking leeches off each other's student positions on the committee. This was done in the special edition of 'ON DIT' (17th

March) and at its meeting on the 23rd March the SRC nominated Anne Harvington, Alan Bolton, Keith Darwin, Hamish Gilmore and Andrew McEwen as members of the committee.

The other members are Peter Balan (SRC President) and Professor Flentje (chairman), Professors Horne, Potts, Rogerson and Stranks, Mr. M. C. Harris and Mr. J. F. Scott.

At its first meeting last Wednesday night, the items discussed were (1) the proposed course of action of the committee in reviewing the Discipline Statute (2) the determination of meeting times (3) the recommendations of the previous committee which was set up in October 1968.

It is hoped that progress reports of the committee's actions will continue to appear in 'ON DIT.'

Peter Balan

do you enjoy an orgy?

A quality orgy with that sophisticated out-door setting?

Or a simple shut in, heat on, noise up, smoked out North Adelaide-type orgy?

Or are you a lunatic? Gibbering? Deranged?

Do you enjoy hurling yourself off the Zoology building?

Have you that select sense that allows you to enjoy being swept down rapids to be smashed like a potters vessel on the next rock?

Or are you neurotic?

Must you be alone, in peace?

Like lost underground with no light and feeling a thousand tons of rock above you, just hovering, waiting to slip a fraction and pin you there forever?

Perhaps you prefer company.

Perhaps you enjoy wading in mud,

picking leeches off each other's legs.

Joining a canvas cocoon commune and being entombed by snow.

Falling off a sheer cliff face and pulling the team with you.

Are you incredibly idiotic enough to enjoy these pastimes?

Then it's not too late folks to beat them all by joining the Mountain Club, which offers you the widest and most spectacular range of ways to end it all.

Go in style! Be crushed, drowned, splattered or dehydrated!

Have you pride, dignity?

See yourself in Heaven man!

Angel Jim turns to you and croaks, "I died a Dunhill death."

Whereupon you flash a supercilious eyebrow — "of course, they... they never found me, you know... never."

LOLA

Jacques Demy's "Lola" opens with a Chinese proverb: "Laugh if you will; cry if you can." From this we cut to Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, a white convertible from Detroit driven along the seafront of Nantes by a white-suited and ten-gallon hatted individual. Unconventional indeed, but it sets the mood for a film in which cinematic clichés are avoided and replaced by personal techniques which make this film as memorable and distinct as any from the Godard collection.

Roland (Marc Michel) is a man who cannot cry and he has lost the will to laugh. But he suddenly discovers Lola (Anouk Aimee), a dancer-cum-prostitute, with whom he was in love as an adolescent and who once again, ten years later, brings a sense of purpose into his wandering, rambling, unkempt life. In a memorable scene, superbly handled by Aimee, Roland announces his love to Lola. It seemed to me that all of Demy's techniques fused together at this point to produce a great cinematic experience: firstly, his soundtrack, exclusively post-synched, had very little FX dubbed in, producing a sense of isolation of Roland and Lola from the world around. In a restaurant where Godard thrives on

Cinema 70

March screening:

reverberation times in excess of five seconds, Demy recorded no more than the two voices, one confessing love, the other propounding Demy's theme that the first love stays with one for the rest of one's life. Lola loves Michel who left her seven years ago when she became pregnant by him. Lit by the strong back-lighting through the restaurant plate-glass window, she announces that she is still waiting for him to return. Demy refuses to fall for the trap of huge, shallow-focus close-ups which we have been brought up to believe are an inevitable part of such a scene, and concentrates on facial and bodily expressions rather than the movement of individual skin-pores.

Inevitably it is Michel who is returning in the white convertible (once again to the strains of Beethoven's Seventh — sound incongruous but actually it was quite effective), who scoops up Lola and drives out of Nantes past the docks and Roland. In some ways it seems that Roland has once again lost out all round, but Demy's message is undoubtedly contained in Roland's closing words to Lola: "There's a little bit of happiness in wanting to be happy."

The plot of "Lola" is extremely intricate and Demy does not fail to look at the inter-relationships of all his characters. There is the little girl, Cecile, to whom Roland gives a dictionary because she reminds him of Lola, who befriends Frankie, an American sailor. This symbolic subplot is subtly handled and adds a great deal to the film.

Two for the Road

"Two for the Road" directed by Stan Donen and starring Audrey Hepburn and Albert Finney strikes a sharp contrast. Henry Mancini and his boys waft from the screen in the "Breakfast at Tiffany's" style, doing their best to lull your mind into passivity. The colour is soft and low contrast after the harsh, backlit black and white of Demy's "Lola." As you may sense, I was skeptical and my skepticism was in no way lessened by the time jump of ten years back to their first meeting, to her words: "I wonder if you would have married me if you knew then what you know now." But when the film fails to jump back to where it started from and instead begins a non-chronological

examination of the failings of a marriage and the institution of marriage, interest was awakened and from that point maintained, despite occasional lapses into Audrey Hepburnish sentimentalism. Donen has woven together a number of phases in the relationship of Mark and Joanna — their hitch-hiking trip through France together after meeting on the ship, France revisited after their marriage and their nightmarish car-journey with an American efficiency expert, his wife and

precocious daughter, love-affairs, and approaching middle-age with all that implies — business success, a Merc sports and extravagant parties.

The depersonalising effect which the stamp of authority and time have upon their sexual relationship is the film's prime concern, as it is hauntingly in Antonioni's "La Notte." In fact, "Two for the Road" can be seen as a sugar-coated version of Antonioni's work. Though we are spared from the ghastly, painful final scene of "La Notte" with Lidia and Giovanni copulating in the sand-bunker of a golf-course as the sun rises, there is somehow an undertone of the same feeling in Donen's film.

Richard Jonas

CAMPUS EXPLODING!

As ON DIT goes to press, the Adelaide campus is showing the first signs of a dramatic upheaval which will bring into question all the hidden powers which control and rule every moment of our education

ADELAIDE CAMPUS ERUPTS!

The Draft University Act is up for student debate, but events this week have thrown up new and exciting issues which, even more than the Draft Act, involve the very heart of the education process.

For the question which is now rapidly emerging at the focus of debate is: Can the University, dominated by a rigid power structure, and controlled by Establishment lackeys and bureaucrats, function as an educational institution? There is a wide and articulate movement which cries "NO!"

RADICAL VICTORY

Two events this week have indicated the changes that are afoot.

On TUESDAY, it was announced that the recent elections for student reps. on the Arts Faculty had resulted in an overwhelmingly victory for the three radical candidates — Mike Duigan, Phil McMichael and Geoff Wells. Nearly 90% of the votes cast went to these three as a bloc.

This is all the more significant when it is recalled that the radical candidates had explicitly stood on a policy which profoundly challenged the present structure of University education.

It is too early to know what the precise significance of this result will be; but one or two things seem clear. The Arts Faculty itself, being the seat of vested power over Arts "education," cannot possibly carry out the sweeping reforms envisaged by the radical platform.

On their own, then the three students reps. can achieve no real changes — an eloquent testimony to the inertia and anti-educational bias of the existing system. They will need all the support they can get from those who elected them. However, while impotent to change the DECISIONS of the staff-dominated Faculty, they will certainly change once and for all the character of Faculty MEETINGS. Gone are the days when a polite nod from Professor X to Professor Y would suffice to push through a decision! Duigan, McMichael and Wells will create an ever-present radical voice to oppose this system of smooth consensus.

CLOSED MEETINGS UNDEMOCRATIC

It is a pity that the Faculty has not opened its meetings to students, nor even to junior staff.

Apparently we, the students, do not rate as highly as the senior staff, who have all been SENT POLITE INVITATIONS to attend as observers.

Students should be aware of this crude denial of their basic democratic rights. This draws attention to . . . TUESDAY NIGHT, when the Action Group of M.P.E. met to discuss and formulate the radical demands which appear elsewhere on this page.

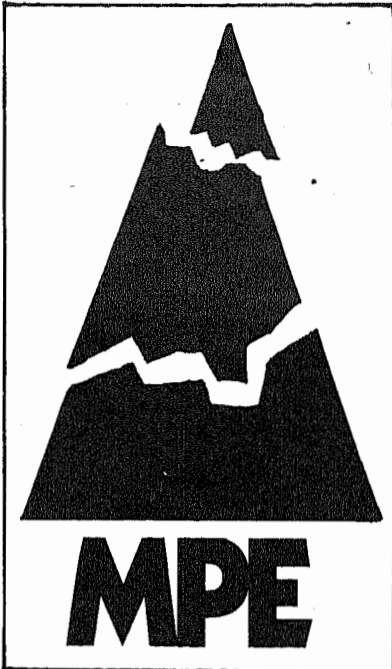
These demands are unprecedented in the history of Adelaide University.

On the one hand they present the clearest statement to date of M.P.E.'s alternative conception of a university. On the other, they also state boldly a series of demands which, if met by the rulers of the University would represent significant steps towards the transformation of the University into a more educational and democratic institution.

Thus these demands are wholly just and they are also reasonable. They therefore constitute the first real test of the University Administration and Committees. If the Administration etc. do seriously believe the university should be concerned with education, then they will grant the MPE demands.

If they refuse these demands, as they have refused other demands in the past, then the university's bosses will have committed themselves to an anti-educational view of tertiary "education."

Theirs is now the choice.



MPE ACTION GROUP MAKES RADICAL DEMANDS

The Action Group of the Movement for Participatory Education demands, and will struggle for:

- 1.** The end of all assessment in the university, as being utterly antagonistic to the aims of education.
- 2.** Full and meaningful democratic control of every decision-making body in the university, from departments to council.
- 3.** Freedom of every member of the university community to determine and control his/her own areas of study.
- 4.** All university facilities being equally available to all members — student, ancillary and academic — of the university community.

As immediate and minimal measures towards the implementation of these demands, the following changes are essential:

- 1.** Assessment to be placed democratically in the hands of everyone involved in the education process.
- 2.** All committee meetings, and especially staff meetings of departments, be made open to all students as observers, with the following provisions:
(a) Meetings to be announced, and their agendas distributed, to all students at least 7 days in advance.
(b) Minutes of all meetings to be distributed to all students not more than 7 days after-wards.
- 3.** All lectures, tutorials and seminars to be made non-compulsory.
- 4.** Equal conditions to apply to all members of the university community in the use of the library, car parks, staff club, tea rooms and departmental secretarial facilities.

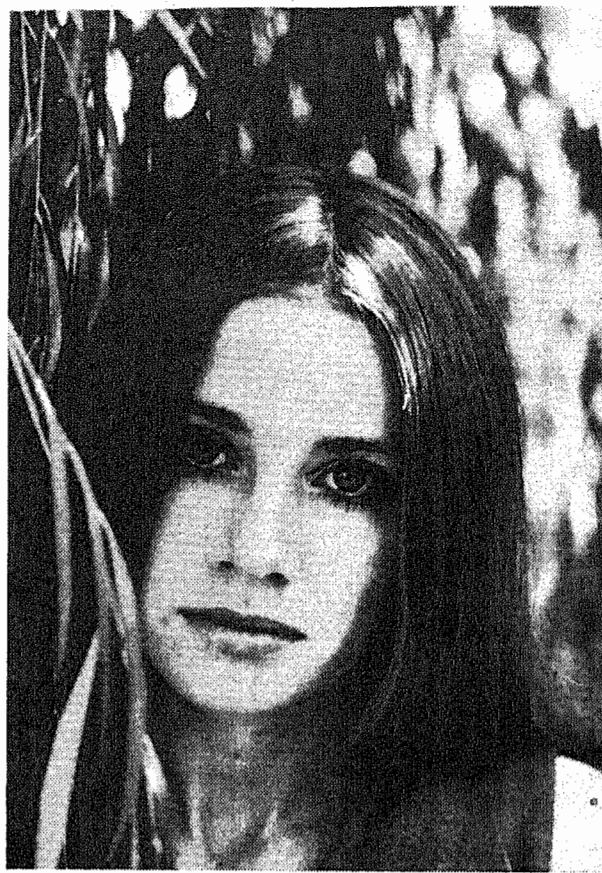
We make these demands in the pursuit of genuine education for all, which for us implies a participatory process of individual enquiry, creation and fulfilment that can only take place in a system where "academic freedom" is extended to all who are involved.

MPE Meeting - to discuss the above demands - Tuesday April 7,

1:10 p.m., Napier NAPIER THEATRE 5. All students are urged to attend.



"Adrian Hann? I think he's gorgeous."



"When I'm depressed I write poetry."

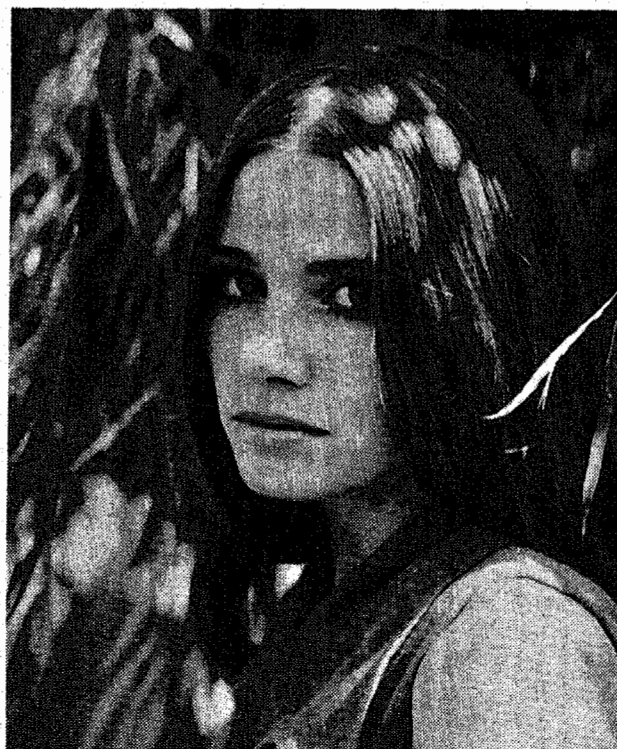


"I'm too illogical to be good at philosophy."

Bird of the Week

In days of old, beautiful birds were scarce, and so St. Ann was made their protector and patron saint. Unfortunately they are still scarce, and still protected by St. Ann. And that is where you will find Virginia Kennett, ON DIT's third beautiful bird, safe behind that horrible red wall.

You may not find it easy to breach the defences of St. Ann's, guys, but if you like jazz and spontaneous things, don't stand up for the Queen, would buy her pizzas and take her tandem riding in Europe, then you should make easy friends with Virginia. She is doing Arts, and hopes to be a psychologist. For being beautiful and our third bird of the week, she will receive a book token from the Union Bookshop.



"I dislike pseudo-intellectuals and name droppers."



"The wall makes me feel cut off. They obviously don't trust us."

After Pinkville (Cont.)

By Noam Chomsky

The truth about defoliants is only beginning to emerge, with the discovery that one of the two primary agents used is "potentially dangerous, but needing further study" while the other causes cancer and birth defects, and probably mental retardation. Both will continue to be used in Vietnam against enemy "training and regroupment centers" — i.e., anywhere we please, throughout the countryside.¹¹

Of course it may be argued that the American government did not know, in 1961, that these agents were so dangerous. That is true. It was merely an experiment. Virtually nothing was known about what the effects might be. Perhaps there would be no ill effects, or perhaps — at the other extreme — Vietnam would become unfit for human life, or a race of mutants and mental retardates would be created. How could we know, without trying? In such ways "the tactics that delivered victory in the Viet Minh war, however impressive once, had been relegated by science to the military history textbook.

To see what may lie ahead, I'd like to turn away from Vietnam to a less familiar case. It has been claimed that Vietnam is the second most heavily bombarded country in history. The most intensively bombarded, so it seems, is Laos. According to *Le Monde*, "North Vietnam was more heavily bombed than Korea; Laos is now being bombed even more than North Vietnam. And this battering has been going on for over five years... The US Air Force carries out more than 12,500 raids a month."¹² On the same day, October 1, *The New York Times* announced its discovery that in Laos, "the rebel economy and social fabric" are now the main target of the American bombardment, which is claimed to be a success:

Refugees from the Plaine des Jarres area say that during recent months most open spaces have been evacuated. Both civilians and soldiers have retreated into the forests or hills and frequently spend most of the daylight hours in caves or tunnels. Refugees said they could only plow their fields at night because they were unsafe during the day. "So long as the US bombing continues at its new level," a European diplomat said here this week, "so-called Communist territory is little but a shooting range..." The bombing, by creating refugees, deprives the Communists of their chief source of food and transport. The population of the Pathet Lao zone find it increasingly difficult to fight a "people's war" with fewer and fewer people.

The world's most advanced society has found the answer to people's war: eliminate the people.

It is, incidentally, remarkable that the *Times* can so blandly announce that the rebel economy and social fabric are the main target of the American bombardment. It is remarkable that this claim, which, if correct, sets American policy at the moral level of Nazi Germany, can be merely noted in a casual comment, with — so far as I know — no public reaction of horror and indignation.

Still, it is good that the American press has discovered that the rebel economy and social fabric are the target of the American bombardment of Laos. Perhaps we will be spared the pretense that our targets are steel and concrete, or that the bombing is "the most restrained in modern warfare" (as McGeorge Bundy so elegantly put it at the time when virtually every structure in North Vietnam, outside of the centres of Hanoi and Haiphong, was being demolished).

The discovery has been mysteriously delayed. For example, in July, 1968 the Southeast Asia expert of *Le Monde*, Jacques Decornoy, published detailed reports of his visits to the liberated areas of Laos: "a world without noise, for the

surrounding villages have disappeared, the inhabitants themselves living hidden in the mountains... it is dangerous to lean out at any time of the night or day" because of the ceaseless bombardment which leads to "the scientific destruction of the areas held by the enemy." "The Americans are trying to 'break' the Laotian Left, both psychologically and, if possible, physically." The nature of their relentless attack "can only be explained if the target is the central administration of the Neo Lao Haksat" — the political organization that won handily in 1958 in the only unrigged election in Laos. This electoral victory inspired the American effort at subversion that led to the Laotian crisis of the early Sixties, which still persists.

Decornoy describes "the motionless ruins and deserted houses" of the central town of Sam-Neua district:

The first real raid against the population center itself was launched on February 19, 1965. Very serious attacks were made on it quite recently on March 17 and 19, 1968... The two ends of the Town were razed to the ground. The old ruins of 1965 have disappeared, those of March 1968 were still "smoking" when we visited them. Branches of trees lay all along the length of the river, houses were totally burned out (phosphorus had been used). At the other end of Sam-Neua, the sight was even more painful. Everywhere enormous craters, the church and many houses were demolished. In order to reach the people who might be living there, the Americans dropped their all-too-famous fragmentation bombs. Here lay a "mother bomb" disembowelled, by the side of the road. All round, over a dozen metres, the earth was covered with "daughter bombs," little machines that the Vietnamese know well, unexploded and hiding hundreds of steel splinters... One of the officials of Sam-Neua district told us that between February, 1965 and March, 1968, 65 villages had been destroyed. A number impossible to verify in a short report, but it is a fact that between Sam-Neua and a place about 30 kilometres away where we stayed, no house in the villages and hamlets had been spared. Bridges had been destroyed, fields up to the rivers were holed with bomb craters.

Decornoy reports that "American raids on 'liberated Laos' began in May 1964, therefore well before the Gulf of Tonkin incident (August, 1964) and the policy of escalation to North Vietnam (Spring, 1965). For this reason, Laos has, in some ways, served as a testing ground or experimental site."

He describes the amazing persistence of the Laotians in maintaining and advancing the social revolution in the face of this attack, their "virulent nationalism" and refusal to follow foreign models, the schools and factories in caves, the prosperity of the rare villages that have still, for unknown reasons, escaped destruction. Finally he quotes an American diplomat in Vientiane who says: "To make progress in this country, it is necessary to level this country, it is necessary to level everything. The inhabitants must go back to zero, lose their traditional culture, for it blocks everything." And Decornoy comments: "The Americans accuse the North Vietnamese of intervening militarily in the country, but it is they who talk of reducing Laos to zero, while the Pathet Lao exalts the national culture and national independence."

No doubt Laos is still serving as a testing ground or experimental site, for the next stage of the Vietnam war, for our new long-haul, low-cost policy. If the American people will only trust their leaders, perhaps there is still a chance to crush the people's war in South Vietnam

in ways that will be as well concealed as have been those of the Laotian war.

The secret can be kept. Americans know virtually nothing about the bombing of South Vietnam. To my knowledge, there has been only one pro-Western correspondent who has spent time in the liberated zones of South Vietnam, Katsuichi Honda — and I am sure that his reports in *Asahi* in the fall of 1967 are known to very few Americans.¹³ He describes, for example, the incessant attacks on undefended villages by gunboats in the Mekong river and by helicopter gunships "firing away at random at farmhouses:"

They seemed to fire whimsically and in passing even though they were not being shot at from the ground nor could they identify the people as NLF. They did it impulsively for fun, using the farmers for targets as if in a hunting mood. They are hunting Asians... This whimsical firing would explain the reason why the surgical wards in every hospital in the towns of the Mekong delta were full of wounded.

He is speaking, notice, of the Mekong Delta, where few North Vietnamese soldiers were identified until several months after the Tet offensive; where, according to American intelligence, there were 800 North Vietnamese troops before last summer;¹⁴ and, which contained some 40 per cent of the population of South Vietnam prior to the American assault.

Occasionally such material finds its way to the American press. Consider again the Mekong Delta. "In March [1969] alone, the United States Ninth Infantry Division reported that it killed 3,504 Vietcong troops and sympathizers in the northern delta [and] senior officers confidently forecast that they will continue to kill at least 100 a day well into the summer." The "conflagration... is tearing the social fabric apart." In "free-fire zones, the Americans could bring to bear at any time the enormous firepower available from helicopter gunships, bombers and artillery... fighter-bombers and artillery pound the enemy positions into the gray porridge that the green delta land becomes when pulverized by high explosives."¹⁵

Apparently the performance of the Ninth Division was not entirely satisfactory, however. "... in the Mekong Delta, US military advisers at My Tho told a UPI correspondent, Robert Kaylor, that the government's pacification program was still being hampered by the effects of indiscriminate killing of civilians by US Ninth Infantry Division troops recently withdrawn from the area. 'You can't exactly expect people who have had parts of their family blown away by the Ninth to be wholeheartedly on our side,' said the US source, a member of a pacification team."¹⁶

In the *Monitor*, October 14, there is a front page story reviewing such efforts. It explains that "the proportion of the country 'pacified' has risen with the flow of peasants to resettlement and refugee areas," although the Viet Cong "currently are intensifying their campaign to drive peasants back to their home areas where [they] have a better chance of controlling them." The picture is clear. We, in our magnanimity, are using our modernizing instruments, bombs and artillery, to lead the suffering peasants to the promised land of resettlement and refugee areas, while the ferocious Viet Cong — mere "village thugs" as the MIT political scientist, Ithiel Pool, explains in the journal of the Gandhi Peace Foundation — cruelly drive them back to their homes. The *Monitor* article also notes that "Despite years of thought and effort, officials here are still not agreed on how best to pacify a troubled land. In those years, pacification has advanced

from being a theoretical ideal — though inconvenient — to the more important but second-class status of being 'the other way'" — and a proper theoretical exercise for American scientists and scholars.

The New York Times, September 24, presents an example of how pacification proceeds. Northwest of Saigon, 700 soldiers encircled a village, killing twenty-two and arresting fifty-three. It was the fourth such operation in this village in fifteen months. As for the villagers: "The Viet Cong are everywhere, they say, and will be back when the Americans leave." An American junior officer, looking at the deserted central market, had this to say: "They say this village is 80 per cent VC supporters. By the time we finish this it will be 95 per cent." Such reports are hardly more newsworthy than a small item of September 27 which notes "that United States Army helicopter gunships mistakenly attacked a group of Vietnamese civilians 25 miles west of Tamky Tuesday, killing 14 civilians... United States helicopter gunships killed 7 unarmed civilians and wounded 17 others in a similar incident Sept. 16 in the Mekong Delta." It is not easy to avoid such accidents as we try to ensure that the Viet Cong constituency ceases to exist.

In *Look Magazine*, November 18, Foreign Editor Robert Moskin describes his visit to a refugee camp, which "tells part of the story of Vietnam's hopelessness." Its 3,125 refugees (240 men) were transferred to this "desolate sand-dune camp" in a military sweep last summer from an island that was regarded as a VC stronghold: "The rest of the men are still hiding with the VC in the tall grass." This is in Quang Nam province, where even the American officials in charge admit that the battle was lost "to Viet Cong forces recruited for the most part from within the province."¹⁷ With an honesty that others would do well to emulate, Moskin states that in Vietnam "America's historic westward-driving wave has crested."

With justice, "a staff major [of the American Division in Chulai] said: 'We are at war with the 10-year-old children. It may not be humanitarian, but that's what it's like.'"¹⁸

And now there is Song My — "Pinkville." More than two decades of indoctrination and counter-revolutionary interventions have created the possibility of a name like "Pinkville" — and the acts that may be done in a place so named. Orville and Jonathan Schell have pointed out¹⁹ what any literate person should realize, that this was no isolated atrocity, but the logical consequence of a virtual war of extermination directed against helpless peasants: "enemies," "reds," "dinks." But there are, perhaps, still deeper roots. Some time ago, I read with a slight shock the statement by Eqbal Ahmad that "America has institutionalized even its genocide," referring to the fact that the extermination of the Indians "has become the object of public entertainment and children's games."²⁰ Shortly after, I was thumbing through my daughter's fourth-grade social science reader.²¹ The protagonist, Robert, is told the story of the extermination of the Pequot tribe by Captain John Mason:

His little army attacked in the morning before it was light and took the Pequots by surprise. The soldiers broke down the stockade with their axes, rushed inside, and set fire to the wigwams. They killed nearly all the braves, squaws, and children, and burned their corn and other food. There were no Pequots left to make more trouble. When the other Indian tribes saw what good fighters the white men were, they kept the peace for many years.

"I wish I were a man and had been there," thought Robert.

Nowhere does Robert express, or hear, second thoughts about the matter. The text omits some other pertinent remarks: for example, by Cotton Mather, who said that "It was supposed that no less than six hundred Pequot souls were brought down to hell that day."²² Is it an exaggeration to suggest that our history of extermination and racism is reaching its climax in Vietnam today? It is not a question that Americans can easily put aside.

The revelation of the Song My atrocity to a wide public appears to have been a by-product of the November mobilization. As Richard L. Strout wrote in the *Monitor*:

American press self-censorship thwarted Mr. Ridenhour's disclosures for a year. "No one wanted to go into it," his agent said of telegrams sent to *Life*, *Look*, and *Newsweek* magazines outlining allegations. . . . Except for the recent antiwar march in Washington the event might not have been publicized. In connection with the march a news offshoot (*Dispatch News Service*) of the left-wing Institute of Policy Studies of this city aggressively told and marketed the story to approximately 30 US and Canadian newspapers.23

Apart from this, it probably would have disappeared from history, along with who knows what else.

The first investigation by the Pentagon "reported that the carnage was due to artillery fire. Civilian casualties by artillery fire among hostile villages are so common that this explanation ended the inquiry."24. But the murdered Vietnamese were not the victims of artillery fire. Since the soldiers looked into the faces of their victims, the inquiry must continue, despite the difficulties. Henry Kamm reported in *The New York Times* that:

The task of the investigators is complicated by the fact that last January, most of the inhabitants of the peninsula were forcibly evacuated by American and South Vietnamese troops in the course of a drive to clear the area of Viet Cong. More than 12,000 persons were removed from Bantangan Peninsula by helicopters and taken to a processing camp near this provincial capital. Heavy American bombing and artillery and naval shelling had destroyed many of the houses and forced them to live in caves and bunkers for many months before the evacuation. . . . An elaborate interrogation and screening procedure, in which American intelligence agents were said to have taken an important part, yielded only a hundred or so active Viet Cong suspects. Most of the people were sent to a newly established refugee camp. . . . Despite the extensive movement of the population and the military operation, the Viet Cong remain active in the area.25.

On November 22, Kamm adds the further information that "the number of refugees 'generated' — the term for the people forcibly dislocated in this process — exceeded intelligence estimates four-fold." "The 12,000, instead of being scattered in many hamlets where it would be difficult to keep out the Viet Cong, are now concentrated in six guarded, camp-like settlements."

It is perhaps remarkable that none of this appears to occasion much concern. It is only the acts of a company of half-crazed GI's that are regarded as a scandal, a disgrace to America. It will, indeed, be a still greater national scandal — if we assume that to be possible — if they alone are subjected to criminal prosecution, but not those who have created and accepted the long-term atrocity to which they contributed one detail — merely a few hundred more murdered Vietnamese.

Recently, a study of American public opinion about Vietnam concluded with this speculation: ". . . little reaction to the war is based on humanitarian or moral considerations. Americans are not now rejecting 'war,' they merely wish to see this current conflict ended. To achieve this goal, most Americans would pursue a more militant policy and ignore resultant atrocities."26. We may soon discover whether this speculation is correct. Of course, there is sure to be a segment of American society that will not "ignore resultant atrocities" — namely, the irresponsible, loudmouth vocal minority, or those who are described so nicely by Colonel Joseph Bellas, commanding officer of a hospital in Vietnam where soldiers boycotted Thanksgiving dinner in protest against the war: "They're young, they're idealistic and don't like man's inhumanity to man. As they get older they will become wiser and more tolerant."27. If a majority of the American people will, indeed ignore resultant atrocities and support Nixon's policy of pursuing a war without discernible end, then this segment of American society may be subjected to domestic repression of a sort that is not without precedent in American history; we seem to be seeing the early signs today with the savage repression of the Panthers, the conspiracy trial in Chicago, and other incidents.

The fact that repression may be attempted does not imply that it must succeed. Surely the possibility exists, today, of creating a broad-based movement of opposition to war and repression that might stave off such an attack. It is now even imaginable, as a few years ago it was not, that a significant American left may emerge that will be a voice in national affairs, and even, perhaps, a potential force for radical social change. There has been a remarkable shift in popular attitudes over the past months, an openness to radical political thinking of a sort that I do not recall for many years. To let these opportunities pass is to condemn many others to the fate of Vietnam.

Is there an "honorable" way out of Vietnam — meaning by that a way that might be tolerable to the present state of American opinion? The question is important, for if the answer is negative, it may well be that the threat of extinction that Fall recognized will in fact be realized. It is important to stress this possibility in view of the present mood in certain "movement" circles where it is a criterion of one's radicalism to believe that America has been defeated and that the Vietnamese will win. On the contrary, a serious person will follow Gramsci's maxim: pessimism of the intelligence, optimism of the will. There is not much doubt that the United States has the power to deny victory, or even continued existence, to the people of Vietnam. No one knows whether the present strategy of capital-intensive war can reduce the level of organized social life in Vietnam to the point where an American-imposed solution may, in its terms, be successful.

There surely is an "honorable" way of ending the war. The PRG and DRV delegations in Paris have proposed such a way, repeatedly. It is a measure of the Government's contempt for the American people that Nixon was willing to publish Ho Chi Minh's conciliatory letter, with the statement that it signified — in Nixon's phrase — "the other side's absolute refusal to show the least willingness to join in seeking peace." It seems that the intermediary in the Ho-Nixon exchange was Jean Sainteny. He was interviewed by Joseph Kraft, who writes:

I saw Sainteny at the end of September, just after his return from the funeral of Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi. He had had a long talk with Premier Pham Van Dong. He was persuaded that the other side was prepared to accept a settlement that would include an independent and non-Communist South Vietnam set in a neutralist Southeast Asia. The obstacle to agreement in his view was that Hanoi did not have any faith in Mr. Nixon's claim that he wanted an agreement. On the contrary, the North Vietnamese thought the United States was still trying to impose in Saigon, by military means, a pro-American government hostile to Hanoi. M. Sainteny felt — and his feelings were made known to the President — that the United States could dispel Hanoi's doubts in two ways. One would be a formal statement that the United States recognized the principle of total withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam at some unstipulated date. The other would be by broadening the present regime in Saigon to include some political figures who were not die-hard anti-Communists.28.

Corroboratory evidence appears in an article by Philippe Devillers in *L'Actualite*, October 24, and Averell Harriman has publicly stated that Kraft's report is consistent with his understanding of the situation.29. Subsequent statements by Xuan Thuy and Mme. Binh in Paris provide further confirmation of the possibilities for a reasonable settlement.

Since 1960, the NLF has demanded that a neutralized South Vietnam be governed by a coalition in which they would have a fair representation. It is this demand that we have consistently opposed — not surprisingly, in view of the judgment of the American mission at the time, and since, on the political power of the NLF relative to that of the succession of puppets we have installed. When the full-scale American invasion began, Bernard Fall cited a remark to George Chaffard of *Le Monde* by a "high-ranking spokesman of the Front": "We have not fought all these years simply to end up by installing one set of dictators in place of the old." Fall added: "One does not fight

for eight long years, under the crushing weight of American armor, napalm, jet bombers and, finally, vomiting gases, for the sheer joy of handing over what one fights for to some bureaucrat in Hanoi, merely on the say-so of a faraway party apparatus."30. Despite the intensive American effort since 1965 to destroy social life in Vietnam, there is no reason to believe that the situation is fundamentally different today.

Nixon's speech of November 3 must be understood as a rejection of these possibilities for an "honorable" settlement, one that should be acceptable to a large, I should think overwhelming, segment of the American public. Nixon denied the existence of the PRG-DRV initiatives, and made it clear that we have no intention of withdrawing our expeditionary force or broadening the Saigon regime. The present Saigon regime, which exists solely by the force of American arms, is not an acceptable partner in a coalition with the PRG and would no doubt collapse were a realistic effort to resolve the conflict seriously contemplated.

Under these conditions, it is important to take note of recent political developments in Saigon. President Thieu has apparently abandoned any effort to construct a significant political base. Elizabeth Pond reports from Saigon that his new party "should be very similar to the Can Lao Party [virtually, a branch of Diem's secret police], as it is being directed by old Diemists, several of whom were Can Lao members." Thieu has been able to find no political base apart from the generals and the Northern Catholics — essentially a reconstruction of the Diem regime.31.

One of the Hoa Hao factions recently left Thieu's party in protest "against the intensification of military control of the government in recent months — and the president's continuing refusal to deal seriously even with the member groups of his own alliance." Its leader asserted that the President's coalition "cannot do any good for the country."32. A report on the non-Communist opposition in South Vietnam quotes Pham Ba Cam, a Hoa Hao leader: "It's not very healthy to be in the opposition in Vietnam. If you want to learn about the status of the

Continued next page



non-Communist opposition, go to Con Son [offshore prison island]. That's where you'll find the largest gathering."33. As Pond reports, "President Thieu's decision to organize an Army/Catholic party — at this time and in this manner — sets the course for increasing isolation of the Saigon regime." It is a decision "to maintain the narrow interests and power of the existing military oligarchy as long as possible."

This narrowing of the base of the Saigon regime reflects the political realities of South Vietnam. It also reflects a rational political judgment on the part of General Thieu:

As Vietnamese sources analyze President Thieu's thinking, he is calculating that the US cannot afford to lose the war and is therefore stuck here almost no matter what Saigon does. The US might dare, it is reasoned, to abandon the Thieu regime within a year or so, but it would never dare to destroy the South Vietnamese Army. If President Thieu links his destiny inextricably to that of the Army, then, he may figure that the US cannot depose him.34.

Thus current political developments confirm, once again, the failure of the American military to create a workable Quisling regime in the manner of the Russians in Czechoslovakia or the Germans in much of occupied Europe. The consequences of this situation are summarized adequately by Jacques Decornoy: "Under these conditions, a military solution may be a task for several decades, supposing, that is, that there still remain Vietnamese to fight and Americans to accept a conflict without end and without hope."35.

Twenty years ago the People's Republic of China was founded. Just a few months earlier, Dean Acheson had formed a committee to reassess American policy in Asia, now that China was "lost." The committee was to operate under this instruction: "You will please take it as your assumption that it is a fundamental decision of American policy that the United States does not intend to permit further extension of Communist domination on the continent of Asia or in the Southeast Asia area . . ."36. Acheson made his thoughts more precise, shortly afterward, when writing on the Soviet threat: "It is not only the threat of direct military attack which must be considered, but also that of conquest by default, by pressure, by persuasion, by subversion, by 'neutrality' . . ."37.

In May, 1950, Acheson announced that economic aid and military equipment would be sent to the French in Indochina "in order to assist them in restoring stability." Not long after, the State Department explained our support for French imperialism in Indochina in these terms: ". . . the fall of Indochina . . . would be taken by many as a sign that the force of communism is irresistible and would lead to an attitude of defeatism . . . Communist forces there must be decisively conquered down to the last pocket of resistance" — in the name of French imperialism.38. The "much-needed rice, rubber, and tin" were also cited as a justification for our support for the French in their ill-fated effort to reconquer their former colony. Upon their failure, we took over management of the enterprise directly.

In 1955 the Communist threat was defined, very perceptively, in an extensive study of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the National Planning Association, *The Political Economy of American Foreign Policy*, a study that involved a representative segment of the tiny elite that largely determines foreign policy, whoever is technically in office. The primary threat of Communism is the economic transformation of the Communist powers "in ways which reduce their willingness and ability to complement the industrial economies of the West." Communism, in short, reduces the "willingness and ability" of underdeveloped countries to function in the world capitalist economy in the manner of the Philippines — to take a classis Asian example — where:

Their economy has for nearly half a century been deliberately geared into that of the United States to an extent which caused Mr. McNutt, in testifying as High Commissioner, to say that "our businessmen and our statesmen in past years allowed the Philippines to become a complete economic dependency of the United States to a greater degree than any single State of the Union is economically dependent on the rest of the United States."39.

Since then, there has been little substantive change in what UN

ambassador Salvador Lopez calls the classic colonial economy of the Philippines. To be sure, we have bequeathed them the blessings of democracy. As Tillman Durdin accurately describes this legacy of half a century of colonial domination: "Filipinos view elections as a confirmation of the power of the wealthy business and landed interests who back both parties but usually pick the winners before Election Day and quietly give them the most support. In this case they picked President Marcos."40. And in gratitude, the Filipinos have helped us in our war in Vietnam, in the manner explained in a recent report of the Symington sub-committee. William Selover summarized this report in a recent *Monitor*:

The hearings showed, for example, that the US taxpayer has been paying for the Philippine troop commitment in Vietnam. It has also shown that, without this payment the Philippines would not have sent a single man to help the US in Vietnam . . . Vietnam Administration officials admitted paying the Philippines some \$40 million to send troops to Vietnam.41.

Still more revealing is the stated purpose of the US military commitment to the Philippines, Selover reports Lt. Gen. Robert H. Warren's admission that the commitment was designed partly "to maintain internal security and stability and, thereby, make our own activities over there more secure." Senator Symington put it succinctly, with General Warren's reluctant assent: "In other words we are paying the Philippine Government to protect us from the Philippine people who do not agree with the policies of the Government or do not like the Americans." Pentagon officials admitted in the hearings that "the only real threat that the Philippines faces . . . [is] . . . internal subversion." The threat is related, perhaps, to the fact that for most of the population, living standards have not materially changed since the Spanish occupation.

It is this "Communist threat" that we have been combating in Vietnam, where, as has frequently been noted, Vietnamese communism threatens the new order that we have been trying to construct in Asia with Japan as junior partner, linked to Asia by essentially colonial relationships. As President Eisenhower expressed it:

One of Japan's greatest opportunities for increased trade lies in a free and developing Southeast Asia . . . The great need in one country is for raw materials, in the other country for manufactured goods. The two regions complement each other markedly. By strengthening of Vietnam and helping ensure the safety of the South Pacific and Southeast Asia, we gradually develop the great trade potential this region . . . and highly industrialized Japan to the benefit of both. In this way freedom in the Western Pacific will be greatly strengthened.42.

It remains to be seen how long Japan will be able to fend off economic intervention of a sort that is increasingly turning Western Europe into a dependency of American based multinational corporations, those "US enterprises abroad [which] in the aggregate comprise the third largest country . . . in the world — with a gross product greater than that of any country except the United States and the Soviet Union."43.

It is not likely that the population of the empire — the "integrated world economy" dominated by American capital, to use the technical euphemism — will remain quiescent, willing indefinitely to complement the industrial economies of the West. Seventy-five years ago, shortly before the American invasion of the Philippines in a war that was, apart from scale, rather like our present war in Vietnam, the Philippine nationalist Jose Rizal castigated his countrymen because they were "like a slave who asked only for a bandage to wrap the chain so that it may rattle less and not ulcerate the skin." Those days are past. Those whom Marx called "the slaved and drudges of the bourgeois order" are no longer satisfied with a bandage to wrap their chains, and their discontent will lead to turmoil and violent repression, so long as we consent.

What can we do to affect the events that are to come? First, we must not make the mistake of placing trust in the government. The large upsurge of anti-war sentiment can be an effective device for changing national policy if it is sustained in continuing mass actions across the country. Otherwise the administration can ride out the storm and continue as before to systematically demolish the society of South Vietnam

and Laos. It is difficult week after week, month after month to sustain a high level of protest against the war. As American society becomes more polarized and the true, familiar Nixon emerges in the person of Mitchell or Agnew, as the threat of repression becomes more real, it will be hard to maintain the kinds of resistance and protest that the Vietnam catastrophe demands. As the reports of massacres and automated murder become routine, the impulse to respond by violence may become more difficult to stifle, despite the realization that this can only have the effect of bringing the mass of the population to "ignore resultant atrocities." Continued mass actions, patient explanation, principled resistance can be boring, depressing. But those who program the B-52 attacks and the "pacification" exercises are not bored, and as long as they continue in their work, so must we.

11 See Washington Post, Oct. 31; Los Angeles Times, Oct. 31; New York Post, Nov. 4; Science, Nov. 7. A Vietnamese student in the United States, Ngo Vinh Long, has summarized much of what is known, including his personal experience from 1959-1963 when he visited "virtually every hamlet and village in the country" as a military map maker in Thoi-Bao Ga, Nov., 1969, 76a Pleasant St., Cambridge, Mass. a monthly publication of Vietnamese students in the United States. He describes how defoliation has been used since 1961 to drive peasants into government controlled camps and from his own experience and published records in Vietnam, he records some of the effects: starvation, death, hideously deformed babies. He quotes the head of the Agronomy Section of the Japan Science Council who claims that by 1967 about half the arable land had been seriously affected. For American estimates, see the report of the Dardario sub-committee of the House committee on Science and Astronautics, Aug. 8, 1969. They estimate the total area sprayed through 1968 as 6,600 square miles (extrapolating through 1969 the figure would reach about 8,600 square miles, about 60 per cent of this respraying — over 10 per cent of it crop destruction).

12 Weekly selection, October 1. 13 They have appeared in English and can be obtained from the Committee for the English publication of "Vietnam — a voice from the villages", C/- Mrs. Reiko Ishida, 2-13-7 Mishikata, Bunyo-ku, Tokyo. 14 "Before this summer, the enemy in the delta consisted mostly of indigenous Vietcong units and guerrillas, many of whom worked during the day in the rice fields and fought at night. The only North Vietnamese were troops and officers who led some of the guerrilla units. They numbered about 800 as against an estimated total of 49,000 Vietcong soldiers and support troops." New York Times, September 15, 1969. On Sept. 16 the Times reports that "for the first time in the war, regular North Vietnamese army units, the 185 Regiment, had attacked in the delta."

15 New York Times, Peter Arnett, April 15, 1969. Arnett claims that only 90 per cent of the enemy forces of 40,000 are recruited locally, giving a far higher estimate of North Vietnamese than the intelligence reports cited above, or others: e.g. Monitor, Sept. 16, which reports that in the early fall of 1969 "North Vietnamese troops in the delta doubled in number, to between 2,000 and 3,000 men."

16 Boston Globe, December 1.

17 William Nighswonger, *Rural Pacification in Vietnam*, Praeger, 1967.

18 Henry Kamm, *New York Times*, Dec. 1.

19 *New York Times*, Nov. 26.

20 In *No More Vietnams? On the widely noted analogy between Vietnam and the Indian wars see my American Power and the New Mandarins*, chapter 3, note 42.

21 Harold B. Clifford, *Exploring New England*, New Unified Social Studies, Chicago: Follett Publishing Co., 1961.

22 See Howard Zinn, "Violence and social change," *Boston University Graduate Journal*, Fall, 1968. When disease decimated the Indians, Mather said, "The woods were almost cleared of those pernicious creatures, to make room for a better growth."

23 On Nov. 24 Attention, Mr. Agnew.

24 *Ibid*, Nov 29.

25 Henry Kamm, *New York Times*, Nov 15.

26 J. Robinson and S. G. Jacobson, in *Vietnam, Issues and Alternatives*, Shenkman, 1968 a symposium of the Peace Research Society (International). This organization following a script by Orwell, is concerned with a special kind of peace research: the question of "how pacification can be achieved in turbulent village societies," along lines that we have been pioneering in Vietnam, for example. The editor explains that the United States is one "participant in the game of world domination." It might be asked why scholars should assist the Government in this game. The answer is that the foreign policy of the US has been characterized "by good-intentioned leaders and policy makers," so the problem, presumably does not arise. But even the Peace Research Society (International) is not monolithic. It would be unfair to assume that the conclusion of the cited study is mere wishful thinking. It has to be taken seriously.

27 Reuters, *Boston Globe*, Nov 27.

28 *Boston Globe*, Nov 10.

29 In a panel at Johns Hopkins University, Nov 14.

30 *New Society*, April 22, 1965, reprinted in *Fall and Raskin, Vietnam Reader*. Those who speak so glibly of "bloodbaths" might note his estimate that from 1957 through April, 1965, "over 160,000 South Vietnamese [overwhelmingly 'Viet Cong'] have thus far been killed in this war." Note the date.

31 *Monitor*, Nov. 6, Nov. 8, Nov. 14. Miss Pond has been one of the few correspondents, over the years, to give any serious attention to Vietnamese political and social life. In the past, her analyses have proven quite accurate. For additional corroboratory information see D. Gareth Porter, "The Diemist restoration," *Commonweal*, July 11, 1969.

32 John Woodruff, *Baltimore Sun*, Oct 25.

33 Terence Smith, *New York Times*, dateline Oct 24. The scale and character of forceful repression of dissent in South Vietnam have been amply reported. See, for example, Herman and Duboff, *op. cit.* and references therein.

34 Pond, Nov 6.

35 *Le Monde diplomatique*, November.

36 Memorandum from Acheson to Philip Jessup, cited by Gabriel Kolko, *Roots of American Foreign Policy* (Beacon Press, 1969) p. 95.

37 Cited by Walter LaFeber, *America, Russia and the Cold War 1945-1966* (Cornell University Press, 1967) p. 102.

38 LaFeber *ibid*, p. 116.

39 Rupert Emerson, in J.C. Vincent, ed., *America's Future in the Pacific*, 1947.

40 Commenting on the recent elections, *New York Times*, Nov 16, 1969. For some discussion of Philippine politics, see Onofre Corpuz, *The Philippines*, Prentice-Hall, 1965.

41 Nov 28, 1969; "From the hearings it is learned that the US paid South Korea and Thailand as well to send their troops to Vietnam in a show of solidarity." This was somewhat more expensive. According to the Times, Dec 1, the bribe to Thailand amounted to a billion dollars.

42 April 4, 1959 quoted in Harry Magdoff, *The Age of Imperialism*, Monthly Review Press, 1969. On early American post-war policy in this area, see John Dower, "Occupied Japan and the American Lake," in *America's Asia*, M. Selden and E. Friedman, eds. (Pantheon forthcoming). He presents material in support of the analysis of "critical Japanese commentators" that "Japan was to be developed not only as a military base against China and the Soviet Union, but also as an industrial base supporting the counter revolutionary cause in SouthEast Asia," a policy that was opposed not only by Russia but also by virtually all the members of the Far Eastern Commission. See also his essay on the US-Japan military relationship in the *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars*, Oct, 1969 (see note 7). For still earlier background, see Gabriel Kolko, *Politics of War*, Random House, (1968).

43 Leo Model, *Foreign Affairs*, July 1967, quoted in Magdoff, *op. cit.*

<p>S.A.I.T.</p> <p>International Rules</p> <p>Basketball Club</p> <p>COACH WANTED FOR GIRLS.</p> <p>2 teams.</p> <p>All expenses paid.</p> <p>Applications to Institute Union Office or at Uni. Gym, Wednesdays 7.30 — 9.30.</p>	<p>MALE STUDENTS</p> <p>Furnished serviced rooms,</p> <p>share kitchen only,</p> <p>also one large share room with balcony.</p> <p>All cooking cons. gas, light.</p> <p>\$8 each.</p> <p>Apply:</p> <p>367 Carrington Street,</p> <p>CITY</p>
<p>Students Representative Council</p> <p>NOMINATIONS ARE CALLED FOR</p> <p>Local Papua/New Guinea officer</p> <p>Nominations should reach the SRC Office by no later than 5 p.m. on</p> <p>Tuesday 7th April, 1970.</p> <p>Secretary</p> <p>24th SRC.</p>	

ON DIT SPORT

Sports Editorial

(The Sun Chariot)

It is gratifying to note that over the past couple of years there has been a gradual increase in the coverage of soccer provided in sporting media. Soccer is a game of skill and a delight to watch and the rapid growth of this international sport in South Australia is a good thing.

At last! We hear news that the Sports Association is making moves to allow part-time students, not only to go on Inter-Varsity, but to compete for University Clubs. At Flinders, Melbourne and Western Australia and nearly every other Uni. in Australia this problem does not arise. Part-time students there are automatic members of the Sports Association. But not at Adelaide. Here they have to pay the full \$45 Statutory fee to be able to compete for the University. In this parochial backwater why should anyone worry about those poor bastards who are earning their way through the University. Even SDA have not picked this one up. Maybe sport is not part of the Revolution.

Not that many of the sporting clubs at Uni. take much notice of the rule. But it will be good when these blokes can go on Inter-Varsity to balance out the teams from other Universities that are stronger, in certain sports, for the presence of part-time students.

Sportsman of the Week



Two guesses to pick the Sportsman of the Week? Yes, ladies and gentlemen, two! Because there are two: Mike Magarey (2nd from right) and Rod Elleway (4th from right). Mark their faces well. We have them as members of a crew for two reasons: First, we lost our photographer, but second, and more important, these two are part of a team, for closely co-ordinated team-work is essential to rowing more so than to many other sports. That is why these two are good rowers. And that is why they have been chosen as Sportsmen of the Week.

Rod Elleway

(Studying for Masters degree in Ag. Science at Waite) Rod's association with the Boat Club is a long story of success. He first went on Inter Varsity in 1966 and has been every year since, and was a member of the Senior VIII which won the SA Championship in 1968, 1969 and 1970 and was second in the Victorian Championships this year. He won his Blue in 1967.

He was selected in the Kings Cup Crew in 1969 but was forced out due to injury caused by a road accident. But he has been selected again this year.

He has been a member of the Boat Club Committee for four years and at present is Vice President. And on top of all this he is married. He must be fit.

Mick Magarey

(Law IV; Articled Clerk)

Mike will one day be a strong member of the legal profession and, doubtless, of the L.C.L. establishment. For the present he is a strong member of the Adelaide University Boat Club. He rowed on Inter Varsity in 1968 and 1969, winning his Blue in the latter year, and was a member of the Senior VIII crew (1969/70) which won the S.A. Championship and came second in the Victorian Championships. This year he is reserve for the King's Cup Crew, a tremendous achievement.

His positions of responsibility have been many. At present he is Club Captain; and for the past two years he has been coaching the very successful SPSC U16A crew.

SOCCER CLUB

Adelaide University is again fielding seven teams this season; and gazing into my Queensland crystal ball I can't see us doing any better than last year. Last year, we had, in Graduates, the best team Uni had put out but they failed to go top; reasons being I.V. and too much allied social graces let alone the kegs consumed by Pepe Guarna and fellow associates.

This year the club has again been "split" up into three sections, i.e. University under Des Geary, Graduates Max Huffa and Sunday teams under Dr. Tony Winefield who is to be noted wearing a RED tracksuit with a Sports office badge!!

Uni under the guidance of Des Geary; together with some old timers and some freshers should make Uni A a squad comparable in strength to last Year's - i.e. second from other end!!

A surprising face to show up is that of one P. Tsonis whom we had marked as "lost to Queensland," but Pete assures us he's a Croweater to his soccer boots - so that ends the Taringa controversy! Others to show up are Alex Derelaney, Dirty Koukourou, and his brother Kamikaze Koukourou.



Graduates, under Max Huffa should set the pace in their division as they have the more experienced players of the clubs in their ranks. Manos will again show his "Blue" form in the sticks and it is expected that Dracopoulos and Koutsaimanis will again be the outstanding players in the team.

Sunday league teams under Tony Winefield will be using our new ground on the main Uni oval - so please roll up and cheer the fellas on the Sundays. The tempo and pace of these teams is not as hectic as those of the Saturday teams and thus a few laughs are to be had as out "Hucker" disposes of the opposition.

In the May vacation a squad of the best specimens the clubs can put up will be heading to Sydney for the I.V. soccer carnival. If you possess the necessary physical attributes, i.e. able to hold grog like Iwaniu and Molik, able to go "off deep end like Attila," able to make an idiot of yourself like Clarence, able to spin yarns like Dick - ah yes - able to kick a ball - then show up at Park 9 an; join the soccer clubs - for the Treasurer needs your money to fly to Sydney - Quick!!!

Both sportsmen will receive hook tokens courtesy of the Union Bookshop.

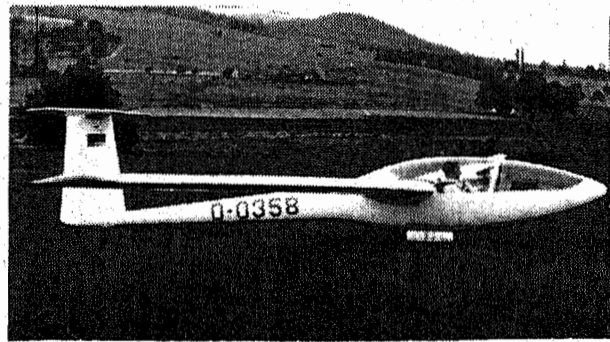
GLIDING CLUB

This term's first meeting of the club was held in the Anna Menz Room on Thursday 26th. March. Two films were shown and arrangements were made for members to visit Gawler during the Easter Regatta. Martin Simons will be competing in the 'Kestrel' sailplane at the regatta.

During the summer, Andrew Trewin attended a course at Gawler and now has his 'C' soaring badge. He is expected to gain the 'Silver C' before too many weeks have passed.

John Nicholls, in his first year at Uni., already has the 'Gold C' badge and is now looking for diamonds.

The next meeting of the club will be on Thursday 2nd. April, Anna Menz Room, at 1 p.m. There will be an informal lecture on thermals, slope effects and standing waves. New members will be welcomed at this meeting, or at any time may contact Martin Simons (37-4780, or Room 303 Napier Building) for further information.



THE KESTREL SAILPLANE

Adelaide University Sports Association Annual General Meeting

will be held in the
LADY SYMON LIBRARY
at 1.10 p.m.

on
THURSDAY, 9th APRIL, 1970.

Australian Athletic Championships

MARCH 20th, 21st, 22nd.

Good performances into the strong southerly winds and heavy rain of the first two days of the Australian Track and Field Athletics Championships, held in Adelaide recently, were difficult. But with Australia providing some of the world's top athletes, such performances were not impossible.

For the Adelaide University athletes in the South Australian team there was every portent of success after the first day. In a close-fought battle David Fitzsimons won his heat of the 1500 metres and convincingly qualified for the final on the Saturday. A short time later both Alan Bradshaw and David Stokes ran second in their respective heats to qualify for the semi-finals of the 100 metres.

Friday also saw the State win its first medal for the Titles in the 10000 metres won by world record holder Ron Clarke (Vic.). The battle was for second place between Walsh (W.A.), Farrington (N.S.W.) and Norman (S.A.), the issue remaining in doubt until the last lap where Norman held off a desperate challenge by Farrington to win the silver medal.

Saturday was a mixed day for the University athletes. Fitzsimons was unplaced in the 1500 metres final and Bradshaw and Stokes were run out in the semi-finals of the 100 metres. Jeff Pentelow, suffering from a badly injured achilles tendon could not compete with the success the State had hoped for in the 3000 metre Steeple. But these are all comparatively young athletes who will repay watching next season when all, and Fitzsimons and Pentelow in particular, will undoubtedly continue to improve.

Some of the disappointment was removed when University athlete Bill Gould became the fourth South Australian to ever throw 150 feet with the discus. Further success came in the 4 x 100 metre relay where Bradshaw and Stokes ran first and second legs. With a tremendous exhibition of sprinting these two put the S.A. team at least two yards in the lead in front of the Victorians (the eventual winners). They enabled the State team, although only finishing third, to break the State residential record by 4/10 of a second.

For the State team as a whole it was a day of mixed fortunes. Trevor Height and, surprisingly, Lance Rosser (silver medallist in 1969) were run out in their heats of the 400 metre Hurdles. But medals were won. Gold medals went to Kerry O'Brien (3000 metre Steeple) and Chris Fisher (1500 metres) both of whom had convincing victories over top competition; a silver medal went to Ivone Kirkpatrick in the 400 metres where he ran a magnificent race but was unable to catch Wilson (Qld.) who broke the State record to win; bronze medals went to S.A. in the Discus (Kemp), Long Jump (Reece), Walk (Leonard) and 4 x 100 Relay (Bradshaw, Stokes, Law, Boswell).

The only University athletes to compete on the third and last day were Bradshaw and Stokes in the 200 metres. Stokes ran third in his heat and just failed to make the final for which Bradshaw qualified with a well-run second in the next heat. But he was unplaced in the final won by Peter Norman (Vic.), silver medallist at the Mexico Olympics.

There were no gold medals for S.A. that day. Yet medals there were: Silver medals were won by Kemp (Shot Put), with a throw that set a new State residential record, Birks (Javelin), and O'Brien (5000 metres). O'Brien narrowly lost the gold medal in this event to Manning (N.S.W.) after a battle of tactics between O'Brien and world record holder Clarke (Vic.) leading to O'Brien and Manning breaking away from Clarke and the field, but enabling Manning to use his slightly superior speed to win.

There were bronze medals too - to David Storer in the Pole Vault in which Boyd of Victoria provided a tremendous spectacle when he broke the Australian record to become only the second Australian to clear 16 feet; to Spiers (Javelin); and to Boase (Triple Jump).

But one of the best was the silver medal for second place won by the State 4 x 100 metres relay team Woods, running without being fully recovered from his tremendous effort in the 800 metres final, ran first for S.A. and despite a valiant effort the team lay 5th at the end of the first leg. A good second leg by Swayne brought us into the change third. We came out of the change fifth after Rosser was forced to pause and lose stride when a runner from another team got in his way. A tremendous run by Rosser put S.A. third once again. Kirkpatrick, running last, had a lot of ground to make up. He ran magnificently. He passed the N.S.W. team and gained ground on Wilson (Qld.) who had beaten him on the previous day; but the gap was too great. It was a tremendous race and a good ending to the programme. The result was a new State record to the Queensland team, and a silver



Trevor Wiseman

medal and new State residential record to the South Australian team.

South Australia's juniors once again performed extremely well. There was only one gold medal: That went to David Pentelow in the 1500 metres Steeple. Silver medals went to Michael Cain (Long Jump), Peter Berkefeld (400 metres), Stan Casey (400 metres Hurdles - in which the bronze medal, pleasingly, went to a young New Guinea junior, Moses Purpuruk. His time in the junior final was good enough to qualify for the senior event, and once his hurdling technique improves his times will also improve. I would say there is every likelihood of his competing in the Nationals next year - and this is a good sign for the Territory's athletics).

Bronze medals were won by David Pentelow (800 metres) and Adam Pedlar (110 metres Hurdles). Ian Boswell was unlucky not to win one in the 100 metres final.

It is interesting to note that Berkefeld, Pentelow and Cain are first-year students at Adelaide University this year. Both Cain and Pentelow are seeking clearances to the University Club but despite the fact that they are University students one of these clearance applications may be refused, as may those of one or two other first year students who wish to compete for the University Club. As a spokesman for the Club said "We hope that the shortsighted policy of certain members of the State Association will not deprive these athletes of their right to take part in the varied aspects of University life." He went on to point out that "any athlete who has to fight his way out of a Club is loth to compete for it again once he has graduated and left the University."



Gerald Pryor

Sports Secretary's take note

It is up to you to see that 'ON DIT'S' Sports Editor (a poor, hardworking bloke trying to finish his final year of 5 subjects) has a steady flow of articles on the adventures and escapades of your particular sporting club. The requirements are simple - be BRIEF, but be INTERESTING, and include photographs if you can. Don't make them long-winded straight-out adverts. -

everybody knows what the club does. They might not know what it has done or is about to do.

Articles to be in to the 'ON DIT' Office by April 9th.

Sports Editor, 'ON DIT'

P.S. The Editor would welcome any (valid) nominations for Sportsman of the Week. Include details of his/her achievements over the past couple of years.



Alan Bradshaw

Many State athletics trained with the University athletes at Park 9 prior to the Australian Titles. The facilities are some of the best in the State.

Church Forum

A series of discussion services on social topics (peace, pollution, drugs, abortions) starts next Sunday (5th) at ARCHER ST., METHODIST CHURCH at 7 p.m. All welcome to join in the discussions. The series continues until May 10th.

BARBITOS

Welcomes poetry that is tolerably young
and unimpeachably new. Please send to:
BARBITOS

C/- English Dept. Office,
University of Adelaide,
Adelaide. 5001.

or deposit in English Dept. office,
Floor 6, Napier Tower, or at On Dit
office.

Communion

I cannot converse with silence
When love is empty of your presence,
Nor wish for converse
When eyes with eyes partake communion.
For then you are the subject of my object,
And the liveliness in everything I see.
Superfluous, then, the love pink utterance
From the rose of voice,
Which, living afterwards,
Returns, setting the wag tail mind
Chattering and flirting, skimming the light,
Straining at thoughts that rise
Like insects from the grass,
Where once we walked.
And memory, forgetting to forget,
Destroys the instant joy.
Division stands divided, till
Presence restores the symmetry of wholeness
Coming and going in our eyes.

Y'r very revolutionary
Y'r soft shoes look just right.
Marat shackled up in a sewer, got stabbed in his bath.
Y' never fired a gun:
Y' live with dad 'n' mum.
Robespierre lost his face in the hotel.
G'night mum
Returns, setting the wagtail mind
Trotsky down and out
(My picture) all cut up
(My picture on TV).
Regis Debray's still
in Bolivia
in jail.

I'll go to Guatemala
And fight the tyranny.
I'll trade my suede for leather.
Wake up dear: scones and tea.
It's very difficult you see
to be a revolutionary.

In 1936
They didn't fight the Chancellor
Or occupy the front office.
They went to Madrid.
But things are different now.
We can't all go and fight for the PRG.
Some must fight here.

G'night dear.

Philip Ayres

Re-Birth

I am
a seed
grown
in the soil
of eden.

I am
a root
that sought
the river
of life.

I am
the trunk
that bears
the world.

You are
the branches
that
crucify
my body.

We are
leaves
deciduous
droppings of trees
that fertilize
adam's seed.

Jacques Moncrieff

Laced-Up

I spoke to the man in the crimson suit,
a stock-market dummy, dressed-in death;
he yawned in his yellow underwear
stretched his paperback soul
and began lacing up his wowser corset, slowly, strictly.
Sterile!
I said, "Do you believe, sir,
Do you trust your neighbour's son-in-law,
Do you love your brother?"
"Disgusting - incest!" he stamped his patent-leather soul
on the pavement;
Pedestrian!

Nan Ker-Vis

The Mind Fell Dead

When the mind fell dead,
Life flowered again in innocence,
And left conjecture and its barren paths,
Throwing the reference book of experience
Into the stony vaults of certainty.
And the lilting light in the human heart,
That never knew day or darkness,
Burned out the ash and agony of the living dead.

James Bald

CLEAVAGE

Say I created earth and all the seas,
And you, my seventh day, my day of rest,
Even my outward form, I cannot bend
Them, uncontrollable, to my desire.
They, and you, return, and the serenity
Of my imagination's and my hopes'
Inexplicable rationale they break
Up into their ordered certainty, making all
My chaos chaos, and dream dreams.

"Sumeria" is a small book of poems
by two University students, Peter Giblin
and Michael Scullian with illustrations by
Michael Scullian.

It is on sale at the Union Bookshop,
Mary Martin's and Beck Book Co.

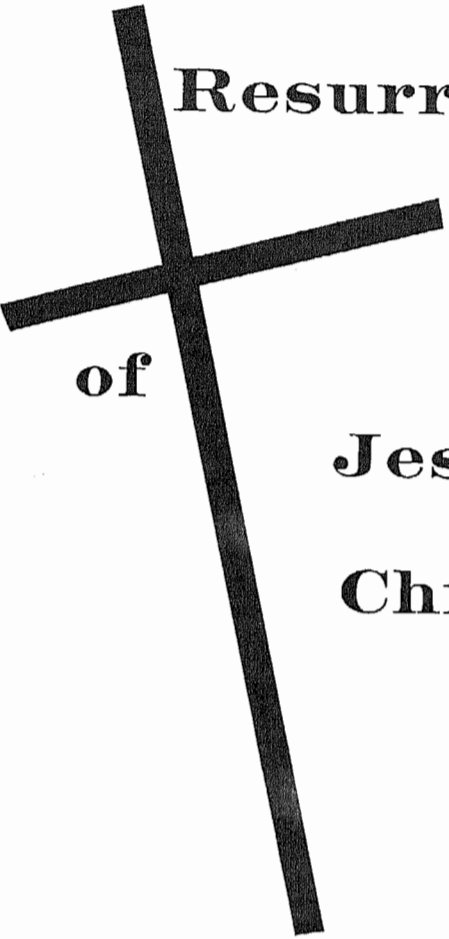


THE QUINTESSENCE

And once I wore a pendant all day long
And people would wonder at the golden glint
Against my other gold of skin. And I
Looked into the mirror and saw it hung
Conspicuous-high around my neck
And in the hollow of my shoulder blade.

And then I was shivering and white and sick
And the sun was so bright and the air so cool.
O God what paradise, what paradise.
O I imagined sleek white necks and this
Air around them blowing at their breasts.
And they too had the pallid eyes of illness.

"The Resurrection of Jesus Christ"



That Jesus of Nazareth was a remarkable man, many of us happily agree. We do not want all the ecclesiastical mysticism which has been wrongly associated with him. Nor do we want to be washed in his blood. It is obvious to us, even those who have read the New Testament, that this is a Jewish accretion which had no part in his original teaching or purpose. We can agree that he lived, that he taught a penetrating ethic, possibly unmatched, and that his death was scandalous in the extreme.

If only the Christians had ACCEPTED the situation, they would have seen how superb was the tragedy of it all.

THE DEATH

Interestingly, it seems that the Christians HAD accepted the tragedy. There is no good reason to doubt the integrity of the New Testament writers when they record that, on the death of Jesus, his followers lost all hope in him and his teaching.

While WE may assume that his moral teaching stands well enough on its own feet, they held that what he taught could not be disjoined from what he WAS. It was not because of his view of life that they held their hope, but was in HIM, personally, that they put their confidence.

That is, WE may be happy to assent to the teachings of this man (though hardly to apply them), even if he is still mouldering in the grave. The Christians (the real ones, who fought the lions), could have nothing of this attitude. It was Christ, or it was nothing. We are indebted for our view not to them, but in large measure to the theologians of the last century, with their great moral teacher, the pale Galilean.

After his death, the degree of the disciples' disillusionment was as great as their optimism had been before it.

"We had been hoping," they said, "that he was the man to liberate Israel."

THE CONVERSION

People have freely disputed the historical accuracy of much of the New Testament. As far as I know, few would dispute the record that, shortly after the crucifixion event, these followers of "The Way" were openly claiming that Jesus was not dead, though he had died, but was alive, risen from death, and that this had profound implications for those to whom they spoke.

They said it in defiance of the same authorities who had been responsible for his crucifixion. Preaching in Jerusalem, the city of Jesus' death, Peter said to a mass crowd:

I speak of Jesus of Nazareth, a man singled out by God . . . When he had been given up to you, by the deliberate plan and will of God, you used heathen men to crucify and kill him. But God raised him to life again . . .

He had risen because they had seen him themselves.

It proved a costly claim to make, for in making it they put themselves in great personal danger. Jesus had been killed as a blasphemer, and, from the view-point of the ecclesiastical establishment (some have argued the political as well), a prime public enemy. Those who made this claim were subject to imprisonment very early in the piece, in Jerusalem. Later, in Rome, their refusal to acknowledge anyone but Jesus as Lord led to gory persecutions, and, often their conversion to lion fodder.

The point is this: we are offered a before-and-after demonstration. We must agree, whatever we suggest it to have been, that SOMETHING unusual happened, for there was a radical change in the followers of Jesus, which we may characterize as a conversion from the fear of life to confidence in the face of death.

EXPLANATIONS

The Christians themselves said that it was the resurrection.

Many are not happy to accept this suggestion, and have felt the obligation to provide alternatives. These vary in sophistication, from the view that the disciples were liars to Schonfield's torturously argued "Passover Plot." It would take a good sized ON DIT to go into them all. J. N. D. Anderson is Professor of Oriental laws in the University of London. He points out deficiencies in each of the main alternative theories in a paper called THE EVIDENCE FOR THE RESURRECTION (IVF).

You are encouraged, if you do not accept the explanation of the Christians, to establish your own. But at least consider these four things:

1. The Christians seemed honest enough men: their profession demanded it. And had they lied, they would have been almost grandly unusual to have considered the lie worth dying for. Their belief seems genuine enough — we must suggest how they were mistaken.

2. We may suggest that Jesus really did not die, but was resuscitated in the cool tomb. That is, badly wounded, he stripped off the graveclothes, rolled aside a heavy stone at the door of the tomb, and appeared large as life to the disciples, fit enough to be regarded as the conqueror of death, and not necessarily innocent of deception, which seems out of character.

3. If we think that the recorded encounters are hallucinatory, we should check whether they accord with hallucinatory events. The appearances of Jesus occurred to whole groups of people at once, rather than to individuals, and people clearly of many psychological compositions. It is clear that they did not, consciously at least, expect to see him: in at least two cases they failed to recognise him at first. The appearances are recorded to have ceased abruptly (at the time of the ascension), rather than to have gradually tailed off in frequency.

4. There is the modern-sounding opinion that the spirit of Jesus' teaching was so vital that the disciples came to view him as having been raised spiritually. His body may be rotting, but this was irrelevant. In the REAL sense, not that which depends for its verification on the senses, he was alive, and existentially present.

But if Jesus had not actually been raised, the hope of the Christians could not have been constructed. Jewish thought left no place for disembodied spirits, but only for resurrected bodies. I am not quoting a bastion of fundamentalism when I cite Professor Wolfhart Pannenberg:

"The resurrection of Jesus was imaginable in Jewish thought of that time only in a bodily form connected with the emptying of the tomb."

The situation is that the Christians preached a risen Christ, by which they could only have meant that the body of Jesus, though in another form, had risen from death, and the authorities could not produce the body. The best they could do was to claim that it had been stolen by thieves.



WHO IT WAS

Having said that someone rose from death, we have said little, other than a claim of considerable medical interest. If your deceased grandfather did it, for example, you would probably say (at least)

(1) this is rather inconsistent with what I know of grandfather,

(2) and it doesn't MEAN anything.

But the interesting thing about THIS situation is that many have agreed that the resurrection does NOT seem to be inconsistent with the rest of what we know of Jesus of Nazareth. The Christians said the reverse: it was this event which showed him for who he actually was. Paul said that it pronounced him to be the Son of God.

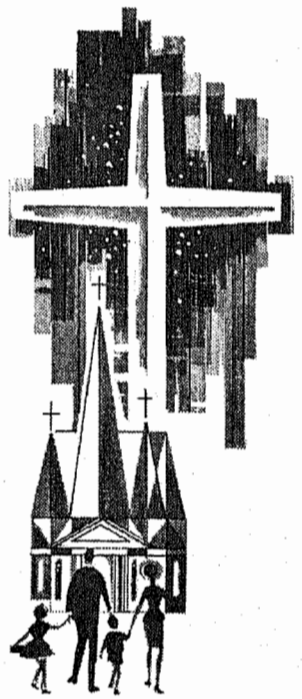
As for its meaning, they interpreted the whole of life in the light of it. It is not "an interval between two voids" in which all values being equivalent, we emphasize quantity rather than quality. They held, first, that Jesus' resurrection was the proof of his own predictions, which at the time they had failed to believe, or even comprehend. From this, they took it that all that he had said was authoritative. This meant that, as he had claimed, to have seen him was to have seen God (known as Father), and this is why he, Jesus, was called "the image of the invisible God." The unknown God was now knowable.

They believed that the basis of their existence as Christians lay in the events they had just witnessed. In some way, Jesus' death and resurrection had been vicarious, so that through his death, they died, in a sense, and by his resurrection they too entered authentic life with God. Jesus, they claimed was existentially present with each Christian, and they variously said that Christ was "in" them, and that they were "in" Christ. That is his resurrection was the basis from the start of Christian theology. Without it, said Paul, "your faith is futile, and you are still in your sins."

ONE MORE THING

There is one more thing. They never for a moment regarded this as of interest in a detached way. Professor Anderson has elicited intellectual agreement with his argument from many who have not subsequently become Christians. One of these was a professor of philosophy, who also agreed with him when he said:

"... if a man or a woman doesn't want to



believe in the resurrection, and insists on some PRIOR ground that he CANNOT believe in the resurrection, then he won't . . . But it will not be because of the evidence; it will be in spite of the evidence. In other words, it won't be on exclusively intellectual grounds; it will also represent, in some degree, a moral decision." Put it another way:

"Now for the evidence," said the King, "and then the sentence."

"No!" said the Queen, "first the sentence, and then the evidence!"

We ourselves find it difficult to regard this evidence in a detached way. Beneath it lurks the suggestion that, if this is true, we are required in the light of it to do something unacceptable, which is to put ourselves utterly at the disposal of the risen Christ. That is the thing which the Christians were so keen about, ultimately, even at the expense of their own lives.

G. D. Pearce.

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"You probably know them as balls"

By Brian Jackson

'At one point I was explaining the function of the testicles and saw a look of puzzlement pass over their faces at the word testicles, so I explained, "You probably know them as balls." At this they became speechless with laughter. One boy had tears rolling down his eyes and some were literally doubled up. I was a little taken aback.'

The teacher is Michael Duane: facing a class of adolescents in the brief firecracker days of Risinghill Comprehensive School. Shortly afterwards he was roasted in County Hall by the Chief Inspector. If the report is true, the authorities had no time for a man who encouraged the young to speak out their bafflement ('Why does a boy get the horn?') and, oh crime of crimes, replied with splendid pedagogic frankness: 'The horn or erection of the penis is necessary to make sure that...' It tarnished the school image.

And there you have the whole story: the fearless teacher, the horrified Authority, and the boys doubled up with laughter. You can do the Freudian bit yourselves.



From America have come similar reports of backlash against the 1966 Federal programme to establish sex education in schools. The Americans funded the programme with \$2 million and see it as a national attack on VD and rising illegitimacy figures. Some teachers spent the money on fertilising flowering plants, some by raising hamsters in the classroom, and some — in Chicago apparently — by touring the boys' urinals and the girls' lavatories and pointing out the difference. Needless to say, the all-American mother has not stood for this and the Sex Information and Educational Council of the United States (SIECUS) soon discovered itself under relentless assault from MOMS (Mothers for Moral Stability) and POPE (Parents for Orthodoxy in Parochial Education). As a result the Texans withdrew textbooks whose illustrations communicated anything useful, and in parts of California they banned all sex teaching for children under nine.

I imagine children find these adult sex-tantrums hilarious. For of course you can't ban sex teaching. Teachers never have and never will be the major part of it. You can't ban it because the adult world is lit up by sex; the hordings are so brilliant with sexy cigarettes, sexy petrol, and even sexy bank accounts that you begin to feel that all the admen are having a glorious private party. Rampaging through papers, billboards and screen, they haven't the slightest interest in selling real cigarettes, petrol or bank accounts. Perhaps the psychologists have discovered that there isn't any real petrol in the world anyway; only highly volatile love juice masquerading as motor fluid.

And you can't ban sex education because the one teacher that children pay attention to is the next child. Fantastic nightmares of the masturbation-makes-you-mad kind circulate with unbelievable efficiency. So does scepticism at the gap between what the adults say and what the adults do. And you can't ban it because the final fact awkward for diehards and reformers alike — is that the only meaningful way to learn is to do it. From now until the end of time, children and adolescents will experiment with sex whatever the Federal Government, or the Tory Women's Circle, or anyone else black, white, pink or purple, has to say about it. You have to have sex education in schools because children have sex education anyway. The question is: What can the teacher usefully do?

In the primary school, the first thing is to answer children's questions feankly and simply. And of course there will be hundreds of such questions not planned or pursued, but popping up from children as their mind naturally resolves. A school where the teachers say they never have 'the problem' because the children don't 'make such remarks' is likely to be a repressive one. Does that matter? Maybe not, except in extreme cases where the germs of real problems are sprouting (in teacher as well as child). But it seems a pity. A denial of education.

What can be done at this age has been described, in 'Where,' by Albert Chanter, a primary school head: 'My method is to introduce to the children, by means of talks, discussions, films, film-strips and hand-drawn diagrams, an insight into the wonder of living things, and non-living things. We discuss the characteristics of all living things — how they breathe, feed, excrete, move, grow, respond to stimuli, and reproduce themselves. We observe how living things are classified into groups according to certain distinguishing features. We compare them with humans, and the similar, and dissimilar, points are noted.'

'Sex is introduced by studying how these various groups reproduce themselves, and look after their young. A vocabulary is established — male, female, penis, testes, sperm, semen, ovaries, womb, uterus, vagina, mating, fertilisation, udders, breasts, bosoms, teats, suckling, menstruation.'

'Time is spent on distinguishing between male and female mammals. Children speak freely of their observations, eg. one small girl said: "My male rabbit has a little pink spot between the back legs, and if you press it a little thing comes out."'

That seems to me to capture the basis of good teaching practice: the systematic communication of basic facts, and the 'placing' of sexual activity within the totality of creation. It is said that children can still emerge into adolescence without a basic vocabulary of sex or a clear grasp of what, physiologically, is going on. And I feel convinced from my own experience as a village schoolteacher that deep sense of the natural rhythms of the changing, procreating world give the finest of all perspectives at this age.

And yet. It is so easy for school to build its empire at the expense of home. It remains, at heart, the parent's job. Not to be shuffled off on to a progressive school, or anyone else. In Hamburg you can give your child a number to telephone, and he gets pre-recorded sex lessons from the Post Office. Spare us the day. (Or the children will be doubling up with laughter in the little red kiosks).

Sex teaching fired by a sense of mission actually robs the parents of whatever little territory they control. 'We were having breakfast yesterday when Joan said: "Fancy grown-ups doing all that — just to get babies. All those positions, Mum. I think I like the American Position best, don't you?" My mouth was full of cornflakes and I didn't know what to say. Neither of us did. We daren't say anything, we just sat there. And the worst of it is that we don't even know what the American Position is.'

Perhaps the most important help a primary school can give is to the parents, not the child. A really good head might call a parents' meeting to discuss how he proposed to handle the subject in his school. He's certain to get a whopper turn-out. Adults are so much more interested in sex than children are. Such an evening — with all the tips and suggestions, blanknesses and uncertainties which it uncovers — might give parents a confidence and a style for tackling their end of the work. Otherwise it is the old story of the shy mum screwing herself up to explain, only to find her daughter learned it all long ago. The natural link of sex knowledge with home, family, mother, father is the second main perspective — and no teacher can give this one.

And yet. There remains something awkward about the very idea of sex education as a thing in itself — certainly so at the secondary stage. Men are not stallions. Penis plus vagina does not equal sex. And every adolescent faced with the new swirl of their inner landscape knows that. Of course there are specific jobs to do — mothercraft certainly, rescue actions in frankness like Michael Duane's classes at Risinghill, and some help in making sense of the strange, sexual scene that the mass media so mechanically present.

But it seems to me that sex education at this stage of school is not an entity by itself, but a woven-in part of humane teaching. It was at this very age that my head summoned all the fifth year to meet in the gym. Round the walls stood six gowned masters. On the dias stood the head in the blue and scrambled-egg uniform of an officer of the Air Training Corps. He delivered the lecture on sex whilst we sat crosslegged watching the dust motes glitter in the dry shafts of sunlight. It was crazy. It told me I had a penis, etc., which I knew only too well. It didn't connect at all with the pleasures of the perpetual girl hunt. And (like the school encyclopaedias) it provided no useful information on how not to get the girl pregnant if all the chemists

said you were too young to buy rubber johnnies. His lecture simply didn't connect.

I believe that the only thing which does connect — really connect — is not sex instruction at all. It is first class teaching of drama, music, art, literature. It is introduction to those great expressive disciplines with which to explore your adolescent self, and the world you are entering. And it is — if it can be said without pomposity — to glimpse the eternal fineness, and the fun, in human sexuality.

The sheer quality of arts teaching at this level seems to me much more important than more and more sex 'explanations.' And how often those explanations disappear into hilarious clouds of chalk dust.

The sheer quality of arts teaching at this level seems to me so much more important than more and more sex 'explanations.' And how often those explanations disappear into hilarious clouds of chalk dust.

In Marjory Hourd's remarkable book 'The Education of the Poetic Spirit,' there are many accounts of teaching English to West Country girls. At the end of one lesson a 15-year-old girl handed in:

A fond admirer to his mistress brings
A plum-branch which now in the garden springs
He wonders at the meaning of that breeze
That rustled through his hand and through
the trees
To rustle to the end, he knows now where,
A lover with his mistress does not care.

The blossom waking then was quivering.
Unhappy few who know not what it means.
Have you not heard the joyful voice of Spring
That wakes all living from the land of dreams,
But touches not the dead, lest it should be
Condemned to sleep for all eternity.

It is true thought that runs right through my mind?
Or is it knowledge gathered in from time
To help a schoolgirl searching for to find
Some words to vainly try to set to rhyme?
Plum blossom really made me think of jam,
So now, again, see what a fool I am.

Whatever teaching lies behind this lovely record of adolescent mood is that sliver of sex education which school can most specially give.

Brian Jackson

Brian Jackson is Director of the Advisory Centre for Education.

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COLDFINGER IS CUMING

by Felini

Adelaide University Film Unit, after gestating for two years, has at last pulled its finger out with production of what promises to be a blockbuster movie.

The film, which features Andrew Lukasik, engineering graduate as well as a bevy of under-graduate beauties, was filmed over five hectic week-ends and involved the participation of over 50 people.

The idea for this film had been stewing in the minds of several members of the University Film Unit for some time, and when, early last year, the SRC approved a loan to help finance the production, work got under way immediately.

The project increased in scope as the weeks went by, as the producers decided to create a film which would utilise all aspects of filmcraft. One of the major decisions made only days before shooting began was to expand the budget and film in colour in order to make the most of the lavish sets and colourful locations.

The film was shot at I.F.A. studios, and on location in Chambers Gulley Reserve, which was obtained after negotiations with Burnside Council.

Taking the cue from movies of this nature, also included in the film are several bedroom scenes. The producers were inundated with technical advisers, but found that the actors could usually manage on their own.

During the making of Coldfinger cameraman Brian Goers found himself filming some extremely unusual activities in unusual places. He is now accomplished at filming in a shower, suspended halfway up a quarry, from an aeroplane, from the boot of a moving car, between the sheets and from the top of a ladder perched precariously on the edge of a swimming pool.

Stunts and fights were carefully and painstakingly arranged, and one scene in which a studded belt is used to rip open a shirt and tear an arm took four hours to film, and lasts ten seconds on the screen.

Other stunts included driving a car over a cliff, smashing a car into a tree, and falling down a cliff and rolling, with clothing alight, down a hillside. All stunts ran smoothly except the last, which was executed in the last hour of filming. In this the stuntman received second degree burns in the worst place possible and spent an uneasy few days in hospital.



COLDFINGER

UNION HALL

Thurs. 2nd

Fri. 3rd.

1.10 p.m. 30¢

Mon. 6th

in color

Made at Adelaide Uni.

NUAUS ELECTION

Nominations are called for an observer to attend the Second Conference of the Association of South East Asian University Students, to be held at Bandury, Indonesia from 5th to 12th May, 1970.

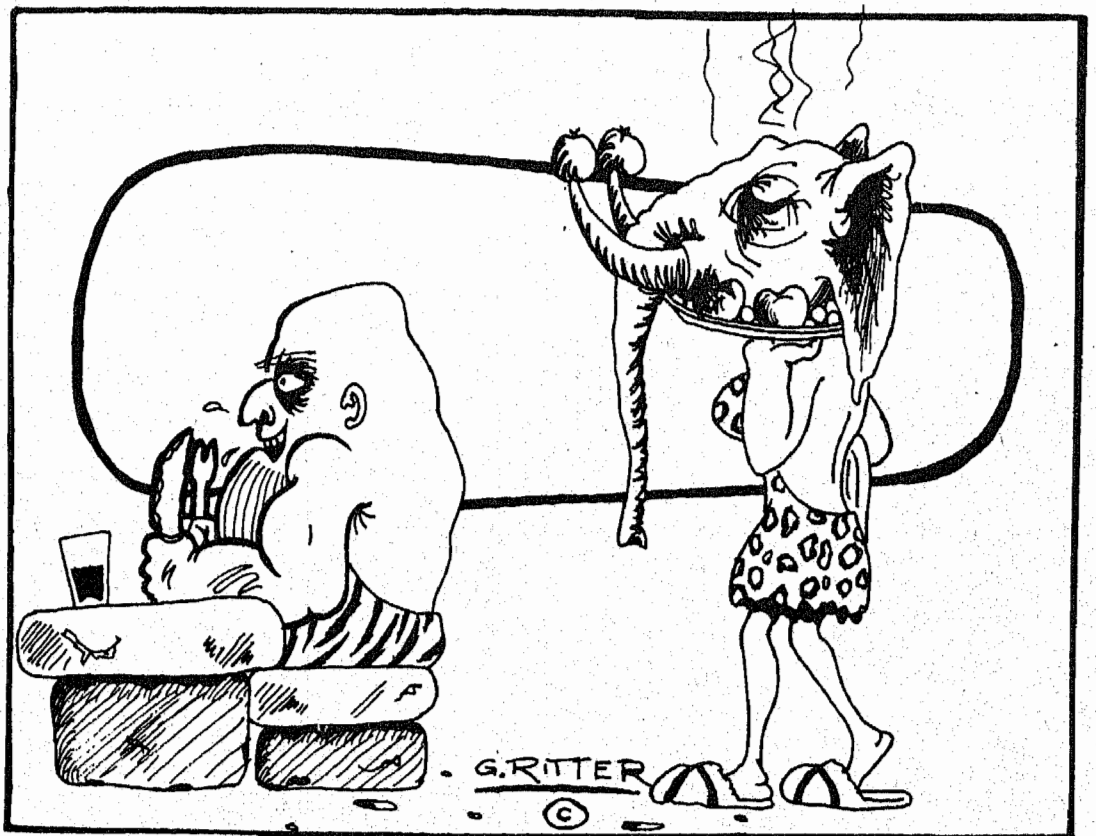
Nominations should be forwarded to the National Secretary, NUAUS, 344-350 Victoria Street, North Melbourne 3051 together with a Curricular Vitae with details of experience and qualifications for this position by 5 p.m. TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH.

Interested nominees should contact Paul Wilkins (C/- SRC Office or ring 61-4415) before notifying NUAUS.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE CONFERENCE

This conference will be held at Monash University from 20th to 23rd May, 1970. Topics for seminars and discussion include:— a) Education — Planning, Inequalities, Student Representation, Teaching and Learning. b) Welfare — Student finance, Concessions, Medical and counselling services, Taxation and Housing. Cost is \$4.20 per day, full board.

The SRC will subsidize travel costs for between four and six observers. Registration forms are available from the SRC and should be lodged at that office before Thursday, 9th April.



"On Rye please miss!"

POPS ROCK GARDEN

Once and for all to dispel your fears that the degeneration of Pop was utter and total, we present this week a compendium of musical consortiums for your perusal and judgement!

SOUL

MAINSTREAM

Aretha Franklin
James Brown
Otis Redding*
Sam and Dave*
Joe Tex
Wilson Pickett
Jackie Wilson
Chuck Jackson
Percy Sledge
James and Bobby Purify
Deon Jackson
Carla Thomas*
Eddie Floyd*
The Impressions
Ika and Tina Turner
Gladys Knight
Sly and the Family Stone
*Memphis division

DETROIT DIVISION

The Supremes
The Four Tops
Smokey and the Miracles
Stevie Wonder
The Temptations
The Isley Brothers
Martha and the Vandellas
Marvin Gaye
The Marvellettes
Junior Walker

BLUE-EYED SOUL

The Righteous Brothers
Mitch Ryder
The Soul Survivors
The Young Rascals (pre '67)
Tom Jones
The Magnificent Men
The Cake

STONES

BLUES ROCK

Who (through '68)
The Spencer Davis Group
Big Brother and the Holding Company
Captain Beefheart
The Yardbirds (pre '67)
Van Morrison
The Animals (pre '67)
Led Zeppelin
Humble Pie

SOUL JAZZ

Ransey Lewis Trio
Young-Holt Trio
Cannonball Adderly
Jimmy Smith

LAS VEGAS ROCK

Trying to get out:
Lou Rawls
Dionne Warwick
The Motown Acts
Lesley Gore
Perula Clark
Trying to get in:
Frank Sinatra

CLASSICAL MOONLIGHTERS

Joshua Rifkin
Joseph Byrd
Peter Schickele

ROCK AROUND THE CLOCK

The Who
The Kinks
Moby Grape
The Candyman
The Paupers

SCHLOCK ROCK

The 4 Seasons
Sonny and Cher
Paul Revere and the Raiders
The Turtles
Pet Clark
The Monkees*
Herman's Hermits*
Nancy Sinatra
The Dave Clark 5
The Buckingham
Johnny Rivers
The Cowbells*
The Shangri-Las
Peter and Gordon
Chad and Jeremy
The 5 Americans
The Tremeloes
Gary Lewis and the Playboys
*Prepubescent division

ROCK CANDY

The Mamas and the Pappas
The Beach Boys (pre '66)
The Lovin' Spoonful (post '67)
The Left Banke
Buffalo Springfield
The Young Rascals ('67)
The Grassroots
Neil Diamond
The Hollies

ROCK OF AGES

Chuck Berry
Elvis Presley
Ray Charles
Everly Brothers

Bill Haley
Buddy Holly
The Shirelles
Chubby Checker

The Coasters
The Drifters
Little Richard
The Platters

Dion
Jerry Lee Lewis
The Orioles
The Penguins

BEATLES

BEATLES LEGACY

The Bee Gees

ROCK BLUES

Butterfield Blues Band
The Electric Flag
The Cream
Blood, Sweat and Tears
The Chambers Brothers
Steve Miller Blues Band
Siegel-Schwartz Blues Band

PRODUCTION GREATS

Paul Rothchild
Jerry Wexler
Lou Adler
Bob Crewe
Tom Wilson
Shadow Morton
Jack 'Spears' Nitzche
Grossman and Court
Koppelman-Rubin
Holland-Dozier
Bob Johnston
Gry Eminence:
Phil Spector

CAMP ROCK

Harpers Bizarre
5th Dimension
Spanky
Sopwith Camel

DYLAN

FOLK ROCK

The Byrds (alone!)

ART ROCK

Van Dyke Parks
Rolling Stones ('67)
Donovan
The Mothers
The Velvet Underground
Simon and Garfunkel
The Beach Boys ('66 on)
The Doors*
Country Joe and the Fish
Traffic
Jefferson Airplane
Clear Light
Jimi Hendrix*
Procol Harum
United States of America
Vanilla Fudge*
Chad and Jeremy ('67)
Blind Faith
Family
Rhinoeros
*Mannerist division

JAZZ ROCK

The Free Spirits
Gary Burton Quartet
(Larry Coryell)
Jeremy and the Salyrs
The Cream
Love
Hugh Masekela
Donovan ('68)

FRESHOATING PRETENTIONS

Eric Burden
Sonny

COUNTRY ROCK

Roy Orbison
Tom Jones
Bobbie Gentry
Billy Joe Royal
Sandy Posey
Gene Pitney
Bobby Goldsboro
Band

ERRANT FOLKES

Judy Collins
Tim Buckley
Janis Ian
Jake Holmes
Phil Ochs
Joan Baez
The Youngbloods
Tim Rose
Tim Hardin
Noel Harrison
Jug-Band Division
Jim Kweskin Jug Band
Lovin' Spoonful (pre '67)
Nitty Gritty Dirt Band

SUBTERRANEAN ROCK

The Gods
Pearls Before Swine
The Mystery Trend
The Charlatans
Mad River
Quicksilver Messenger Service
The Group Image
The Third World Raspberry
The Beorn Express
The Druids of Stonehenge

CROUCH ROCK

The Fugs

MORE POP NEW RECORDS DYLAN REVISITED NEXT WEEK, FOLKS!