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Dr. KNOPFMACHER

COUP FAILS

The A.G.M. of the A.L.P. Club held on April 14th caused a few surprises. To use Sukarno's jargon, there was a contest between the Old Established forces and the New Emerging ones. Normally University A.G.M.'s are fairly equitable affairs.

Most of the offices are decided beforehand but in this one, the New Emerging forces, consisting largely of second year law students, organized a ticket to take over the club. This caused quite a flurry, and both the old established and the new emerging forces spent the morning before organizing their troops. Come the contest in the Lady Symon Hall and there were seventy members present.

New emerging forces candidate for President, David Lundberg, emphasized the club, having been in dissent against the government, must now be positive and defend their position at the State level and continue to be critical.

Old emerging forces candidate John Bannon, emphasized that the club's position—Independent and not committed—should be maintained so that critical discussion can embrace a wishful variety of progressive opinion and initiate, rather than support, new approaches to socialist policy.

Their speeches, then, revealed no ideological rift; both maintained socialist convictions. The vote then was on personalities, and although the ticket held firm, John Bannon was elected.

The law students' ticket after that managed only to get Barry



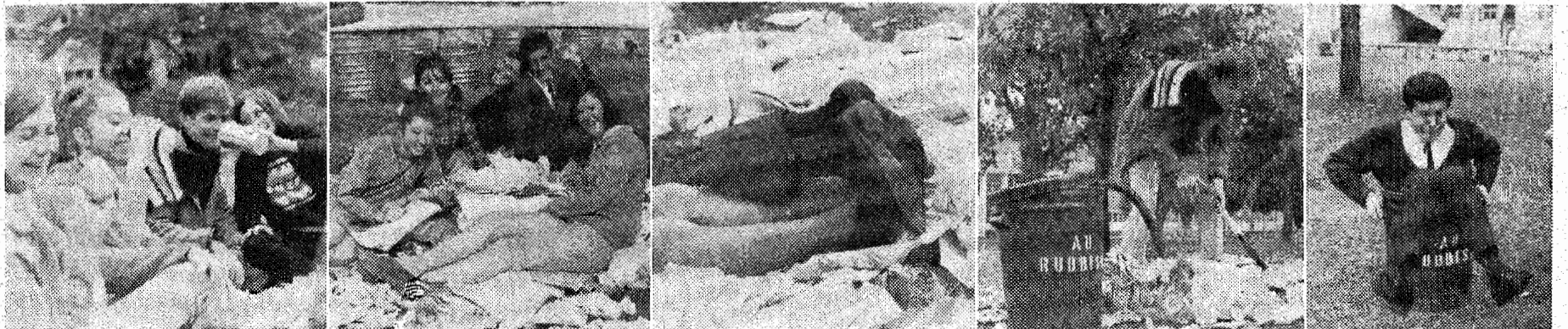
BANNON ADVANCING THE CAUSE

Jennings, a former committee member, elected to Secretary, which was in any case a popular choice. The contest did not reflect any dissatisfaction with policy or progress of the club and it was probably only the "grouper" approach that kept the law students out of a more active role. The activity augurs well for the vitality of the club.

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PAGE 6 R. L. REID ON US POLITICS
ALSO CENTRE SPREAD MESSAGE TO ALICE

IN YOUR BIN

The Union is very agitated by the mess being strewn around the lawns at lunch time. On Dit captured these revealing pictures of students enjoying refectory food and gayly relaxing on the lawns and the problems confronting the Union Steward, so please take the example of the gentleman on the far right and put it in the bin.



on dit

KNOFFLE'S KERFUFFLE

University staff appointments have more than once roused charges of political victimization. They were last heard a few years ago when the University of N.S.W. refused a post to Russell Ward, an historian of left-wing views.

Now the decision of Sydney Professorial Board not to appoint Dr. Frank Knopfmacher as Senior Lecturer in Political Philosophy has led to allegations that the Doctor's well-known anti-communist activities were the real cause of his rejection.

Dr. Knopfmacher, who is at present a lecturer in Psychology at Melbourne, claims that left-wing academics have blocked his promotion at Melbourne, and organized a campaign to influence the Sydney professors to keep him out. There are rumours that a "dossier" of his political articles was circulated in an effort to discredit him. The selection committee, however, endorsed his application nearly unanimously, and it was therefore a surprise to most when the Professorial Board, departing from usual practice, rejected the recommendation and voted against him 24-19.

Afterwards, Prof. May reported their reasons as being: "It was felt that his background in political philosophy might be inadequate" and that he could not be expected to lecture objectively on Marx and Engels. These are strange objections: despite the support of the selection committee (and his referees), he was rejected because his background might be inadequate. And if strong convictions are incompatible with academic objectivity, we might as well throw out all Christians, atheists, communists, socialists and "big-bang"-ers.

KNOFFLES ON MARX

The seriousness of this issue arises from the fact that the stated objections to the Doctor are quite certainly false. His ability of competence would be attested by almost anyone in Melbourne who had heard his series of seminars on Marxism and on Behaviour Theory. And in fact a group of Melbourne academics have pointed this out in the "Australian".

Melbourne's professor of philosophy, A. Boyce Gibson, dismissed the charges as "absolutely untrue". "When he puts the gown

on he is thoroughly responsible and objective".

Further, the Professor of Philosophy at Sydney, David Armstrong, has claimed after the meetings that left-wingers had led on other professors who could have no means of judging Knopfmacher's qualifications.

RUBBER STAMP

Two meetings of the Professional Board were necessary, despite the fact that normal practice is to "rubber-stamp" the recommendations of selection committees.

At the first meeting, Professor Christiansen; (described by the Canberra Times as a "leading leftist") moved that the application be deferred. Opponents called Knopfmacher a "McCarthyite" and fanatic.

GOLDWATERITE

At a second meeting 1 1/2 hours of heated debate, the charge of McCarthyite was withdrawn and replaced by the meaningless and irrelevant charge of "Goldwaterite".

It seems clear that an injustice has been done: that an anti-communist has been kept out of a post his qualifications entitled him to, for reasons which have not been honestly voiced. The popular impression is that it is the left-winger who faces victimization for his beliefs in our universities. Dr. Knopfmacher's thesis that the academic establishment is dominated by left-wingers would seem to have been corroborated by his own misfortune. The doctor has indeed conducted continuous warfare against Communists and their allies in the University and in the A.L.P. He has been deeply involved in student politics through the university's A.L.P. club and has struggled to keep it firmly under anti-communist control.

PROTEST MEETING

He has stated that he will re-apply for the post when it was re-advertised. Protest meetings are being organized in both Sydney and Melbourne, and a pamphlet is being prepared. Clearly a major storm has broken and it is in everyone's interest that the issue be thoroughly discussed.

Unlike, public service appointments, no appeals machinery exists to air such charges of unfair procedure to academic posts. The serious doubt here that a candidate's political activities have been made the basis of a successful campaign by his political enemies can only be dispelled by greater frankness on the real grounds. Was it really the fear of the Council that Dr. K. was a "fanatic" who could not be trusted to lecture responsibly on political philosophy? This, if it had been established would be a valid ground. Since Dr. K's views are very close to those of such respected philosophers as Sidney Hook, this is certainly untrue. Since it is known that the organization against him came from left-wingers, a terrible doubt does exist that completely irrelevant political hatreds have cost an able man a job.

The criteria for academic appointments should be made more precise: how far are non-academic factors relevant? Clearly, paranoias properly certified are out: is this the objection to Dr. K.? Some people were clearly upset at his uninhibited combativeness. Let us have evidence of over the fence instances of this and not spurious arguments about objectivity. Until the true grounds of this decision are made clear, if proper grounds can be given, the affair looks like a serious inroad on academic freedom.

"ULYANOV"

Contemporary Music Soc. Formed

VIVA LA NOVA

On the night of 20th April at the house of the late Professor John Bishop a meeting was held to discuss the formation of a society to be known as Musica Nova.

The new Society aims to promote general interest in and first-class performances of the widest range of contemporary music in Adelaide and in the State. Its headquarters and the majority of its public functions will be within the University.

This Society will be similar in general aim to the International Society for Contemporary Music, and therefore we are asking several distinguished European musicians to be Vice-Presidents, including Luigi Dallapiccola, an Italian composer, and Dr. Hans Hübner, Direktor of Norddeutscher Rundfunk.

Working arrangements are still to be settled, but there will be

regular seasons of concerts and lecture recitals, which will be open to the public. Membership of the Society on a yearly basis will be encouraged.

These concerts will provide an opportunity to hear what sorts of music are being written today, performed by a group of musicians whose corporate ability has probably not been equalled previously in Australia.

WRITERS IN CLOISTERS

The Union is embarking on the scheme of arranging a programme of group study to encompass the arts and crafts of the theatre. From a comprehensive list of aspects of production ideas are clustered systematically, with the aim of developing a more general and thorough understanding of techniques.

Under the auspices of the Fellowship of Australian Writers, poets will read their own works in the Cloisters on the afternoon of Sunday, 2nd May.

A sub-committee is meeting regularly to explore all the possibilities of building a rehearsal stage so that rehearsals can be held while other productions are playing. This, it is hoped, will enable greater theatrical activity in the Union Hall.

"On Dit" is edited by Piers Plumridge, John Waters and Sa Harris. "On Dit" is published by the Students' Representative Council of the University of Adelaide and printed at The Griffin Press.

"On Dit" appears every fortnight during the term, copy closing the Thursday preceding publication date.

The next edition of "On Dit" will appear on Thursday, 6th May. Deadline for copy is Friday, 30th April.

Contributions should be left in the box provided in the S.R.C. Office or given directly to the Editors. The "On Dit" Office is the last Office on the left on the first floor of the George Murray wing of the Union Buildings - above the S.R.C. Office.

Contributions and letters are accepted on any subject and in any form which does not unreasonably outrage the laws of libel, blasphemy, obscenity or sedition.

The writer's name should accompany all material submitted, not necessarily for publication, although the policy is that all articles which are not editorial material should be signed, unless there is some good reason to the contrary.

The Sporting Editor is Jim Beatty, Business Manager Bob Gamlen, Artists Ross Bateup and Steve Ramsey. Staff Members include Jackie Kent, Gaby Kullack and Di Wilson.

BALNAVES REBUTTED

Dear Madam & Sirs,
In the centre spread of your previous issue I saw the ALP Club, together with yourselves, Arthur and the Young Labor Contingent, slammed firmly up against the wall by the amazing P. J. Balnaves. (Curious fellow - not even a student, I believe). Notwithstanding the good company, the ALP Club for one, must not be left with sludge from Mr. Balnaves' dysenteric pen still dropping.

The ALP Club is accused of presenting in its Gerrymander pamphlet "a gross misrepresentation of facts directly aimed at deceiving the average citizen." Here are two assertions. The second reflects on the integrity of those including myself, who prepared the pamphlet; the first, if true, might make the charge credible. Since we were not told what the misrepresentations are, I asked Mr. Balnaves in person what he was getting at. From his disjointed remarks it was clear to me he had not really thought about it. In the one factual issue that did emerge, the percentage of voters supporting the parties at the 1962 State election, our estimate of 56 per cent Labor to 40 per cent LCL was based on the calculations of Messrs. Hetherington and Reid of the Politics Department. Mr. Balnaves may legitimately disagree with the pamphlet's conclusions, on the merits of Sir Thomas' regime. Character assassination was not called for.

The pamphlet written by Young Libs, attacking Playford's dictatorial powers DOES exist. I can show Mr. Balnaves, a copy if he needs or wants convincing.

The Labor Party neither endorsed nor financed the pamphlet. Co-operation here was limited to help with organising the printing and distribution. There would have been a pamphlet without this, but a lot more work would have been involved.

Having spoken to Mr. Balnaves, I have no hope of improving the ethics of his approach to public discussion, let alone getting a retraction. I know the Uni. Liberal Club is not responsible for his attack.

Yours, etc.
PETER VALLEE

Dear Madam,
It has been noticeable of late that a wave of protest has followed Labor's recent election victory, by those who seem to think that politics in a Democracy is the special preserve of the right wing, and that incursion into government by a left wing party is a sign that Democracy is failing, and one must look for remedies to ensure that this "perversion" of politics does not continue.

So the big squeal is on by Liberals attempting to salvage some of the Conservative dignity from the depths into which it has fallen in this State. Views such as "we have nothing to look forward to now—the Socialists are in office" or "Politics has lost its sense of justice" are becoming commonplace, as revealed by the attitude of Messrs. Searle and Parish in the second edition of "On Dit".

Mr. Douglas presented a very clear and concise rebuke to Mr. Parish, but one cannot help feeling that the latter's views regarding Labor's victory are indicative of many of this student body. Surely Mr. Parish did not expect the LCL to remain in office indefinitely! Why, then, cannot he accept the results and give Labor "a go", or is this a privilege denied to Democratic Socialists?

One would not have minded Mr. Parish's views so much if, as Mr. Douglas pointed out, they were based on fact—but this was not the case and in this has equalled some of Mr. Parish's earlier efforts in political journalism.

A few facts about the British Labour Party may help Mr. Parish to gain a clearer insight into British politics.

The B.L.P. is accused of "dealing a death blow to the nation's sagging aircraft industry", and "has done nothing to help the trouble-racked health service". Why, then, the comment by the chairman of the English Hawker Siddeley Aircraft Company, Sir Roy Dobben, that the Tory Government was to blame for the disastrous cuts in the British aircraft industry? Why, then, the charge by leading surgeons that many of the hospitals are so old that they are a danger to patients? A survey at major London hospitals revealed that 60 per cent of British hospitals lack proper ventilation and 55 out of 87 have undergone no modernisation for at least 20 years. (The Australian, 5th March, 1965, p. 7.) Surely as the Tories have been in power for the last 14 years the blame must rest squarely upon their shoulders.

Mr. Parish made a mistake, not his alone, but also that of many British newspapers, of attempting to evaluate and draw conclusions about a government's performance when only 100 days have elapsed.

Certainly if the Tory government had been thinking more of its duty to the nation than of its own narrow political aims the general election would have been held in June of last year.

Instead, it was postponed to the latest date in the hope of political advantage, but in doing so shelved vital issues at the very time when decisive action should have been taken to rectify them.

As for the tide of popular feelings against the Wilson Government, let us not forget that only recently a Conservative was defeated in a Scottish by-election by a Liberal, and indeed any dissolution at the moment, as Mr. Parish anticipates (as does the "Economist") would strongly favour a Labour victory with an increased majority—at least the British Labour Party has proved itself an energetic administration, not afraid to carry out its election promises in the face of a hostile Opposition, who at the moment seem far more concerned with their own internal power struggles.

Recent Gallup polls have in fact shown an upsurge in favour of the B.L.P.

Yours, etc.,
BARRY MCGOWAN

Dear Sir and Madam,
In regard to Justine's "Comment on Custom's Censorship", I feel sufficiently provoked to record two of my own liberal thoughts about this much-discussed subject.

1. In an enlightened community, censorship of any authoritarian kind would not be necessary, because the people would have enough taste to choose only worthy literature—trash would simply not interest them, consequently it would have no market.

2. Australia is a young, old country. Young in a matter of history, but old because it clings with irritating tenacity to old trains of thought, which originated in their present form in the motherland, somewhere back in time. Censorship such as we have is just a manifestation of these old criterias—banished in their place of origin but perpetuated in their adopted home by insular "fuddyduddies", of past generations.

The pre-war generation, to which we belong (most), has had a more thorough and less bigoted education, so when we take over the positions of authority we will modify the thoughts and ideals cherished by our fathers—so that they may fit in with what we hold to be correct.

However, our children will have opinions of their own, which, if they clash with ours, will be held in distaste. This is the way of progress—it has always been so, and will remain so until we have the enlightened community.

Yours, etc.,
LINCOLN J. YOUNG.

CONSCRIPTION

Dear Sirs and Madam,
We wish to comment on part of the article "The Conscription Issue" of the 8th April issue of this paper.

The writer of it gave the impression that he knew little of the national and international issues that influenced our government in their decision to introduce compulsory military service. Our political and military commitments in South-East Asia demand that we maintain a large, well-trained and easily mobilised regular army, to demonstrate our willingness and ability to act to our own direct national interests, and our obligations to the Commonwealth and our allies. Since this army cannot be raised by volunteers, conscription becomes the only alternative. This is a fact that seems to have escaped most of the opponents of the government's decision.

The writer also appears ignorant of the army system, i.e. he states "the army life . . . could do more harm than good, the absence of any reliance on your own resources would tend to develop a personality with less critical faculties and less self-sufficiency". We suspect that this is because he has not taken the trouble to enquire about them. The questioning of graduates of the Royal Military College, with whom one of your editors has contact through sport, would reveal that all ranks are encouraged to develop the self-reliance, initiative, and physical and mental toughness which, although obviously important—if not vital—in the demanding business of modern warfare, the writer assumes the army does not foster.

Naturally the prospect of two years military service does not appeal to many young men. However, as Dr. Forbes stated, (a) it is a duty which falls upon the youth of the country, and (b) army life is not as odious as many people think it is.

Yours, etc.,
N. A. JANS.
J. W. KINGSTON.

[The article did not discuss whether or not conscription was necessary, merely the indecent haste which seemed to surround its introduction. As regards the national and international situation which influenced the Government, it is suggested that the Government give us a detailed statement of their strategic reasons rather than blank statements like those from Dr. Forbes in the Union Hall.—Ed.]

CAREER'S BACKSTAGE

Dear Sirs & Madam,
The Union Hall, as many realise, is an asset of considerable value to this University, providing the chance to act, paint, build, light, etc. and generally to create, in a theatre of reasonable sophistication and versatility.

Letters will not be published unless accompanied by the writer's name, not necessarily for publication.

We, being representatives of theatre groups within the University and of the Union, are planning ways to encourage the many people who would like to take part in those activities which precede the opening night of a show, and which enable the show to continue smoothly once it has opened.

What we have in mind, is that those who know relatively more should help those who know less, by explanation, discussion, and demonstration. We don't aim to arrange just another course of lectures (Theatre Techniques I, II, III) nor do we aim to acquire potential slave labour. We do aim to give opportunities to:

- (a) Those who wish to know how a show is put on.
- (b) Those who know only a little and wish to know more.
- (c) Those who know a lot and wish to exchange ideas.
- (d) Those who will one day design theatres, work in theatres, go to theatres.

These are the opportunities:
(a) To observe at close quarters all aspects of a production which does not require actors.

(b) To enable people to acquire specialised skills (e.g. Design, Construction, Lighting, Sound, Stage Direction, Stage Management) which all require varying degrees of artistry, craftsmanship and imagination, and much experience. If you provide some of the first three we hope to provide some of the fourth.

We would like everyone interested either in helping or being helped in this way to contact the Union office, Tel. 23 4333, Ext. 404. The sooner we know who you are, the sooner we can plan, with you, how best our aims can be realised.

No prior knowledge is assumed, no impossible demands will be made. The only requirement is interest.

- JILL GRIFFITH
- BILL KAY
- HARRY MEDLIN
- JIM BETTISON
- H. SWALES SMITH
- RALPH MIDDENWAY

CHESTER'S LIST

Dear Sirs & Madam,
I am intrigued by J. F. Koggan's assertion (On Dit, 8/4/65) about the firm atheism of "the great majority of chemists, mathematicians", etc. In the absence of any statistical evidence for this claim, I prefer to reply on the evidence of scientists themselves. At least three living British scientists have written their opinion that the proportion of Christian believers among present-day scientists is about the same as that in any other social group. I can only say that I find much in my own experience that no scientific theory has yet accounted for, despite the "uncontrovertible facts", "impeccable logic", and "flawless theories" (!), which are supposed to make logically absurd any belief in God. The devotees of the Test-tube Deity will be interested to know that in paying homage to a higher God I am in the company of Einstein, Darwin (at the time of writing *The Origin of Species*), Jung, Galileo, Copernicus, Kepler, Bacon, Pascal, Davy, Bayle, Dalton, Faraday, Joule, J. Thompson, Kelvin, John Ray, Clerk-Maxwell, Gauss, Laplace, Newton, Planck, Huggins, Millikan, Sir J. Simpson, Jenner, Pasteur, and Mendel, nearly all of whom were devout and orthodox Christians. These were the men who made science what it is today, and most of them viewed their science as very conducive to religious belief.

But this is not very relevant. Why is it that we have to appeal to the scientists for an opinion on matters quite outside their professional sphere? We don't ask them to tell us whether Beethoven's music is good, whether A.L.P. should be banned, or whether hatred is wrong. In fact, we disregard them when it suits us; for instance, when they tell us the evidence for the dangers of tobacco smoking, or for physical research, or for the benefits of fluoridation. The reasons for invoking science in this matter, what-

ever limited relevance it may in fact have, are to be sought elsewhere. i.e. in a widespread disinclination to commit oneself to anything so demanding as Christian belief. Scientists are just as liable to this kind of prejudice as anyone else. A few outspoken atheists, such as Huxley, Freud and Russell (all extremely prejudiced, as a fair examination of their writings will show) have made the way easier. Science was given as a tool to be used; it has been popularly made into an idol, thereby losing much of its inspiration and stimulus. It would be interesting to trace the connection between this misguided appeal to the authority of Science with the traditional Christian appeal to the authority of the Bible, which has occasionally been almost equally misguided, though even then much less stifling in the long run.

This confusion between science and scientific materialism is not productive of clear thinking. One suspects that it is sometimes an evasion (perhaps unconscious) of the deeper issues of God and his relation to the individual man.

Yours etc.
CHESTER SCHULTZ.

SUFFERING SAINTS

Dear Sirs and Madam,
The prevalent conception of God as a somewhat sentimental father figure, with a large and comfortable "Heavenly Bosom", is a naturally repulsive one to any intelligent, adult person. It might, perhaps, satisfy the mind of a child, but it is hardly a fitting object of worship for a grown man. This underdeveloped conception is a gross misrepresentation. In fact, it has no more right to be called the Christian God than has a blancmange.

Christianity is not a psychological escapo mechanism or a negative way out, but a positive life. It is not a "Pie-in-the-Sky" but a Person, who demands absolute obedience here and now.

An intelligent reading of the Gospels will show that Jesus Christ was no timid, childishly weak escapist, sheltering from reality behind any wish-fulfilling mental projection. The real Jesus was a man who spoke the harsh truth, who made many of his hearers horribly uncomfortable, and who commended his followers to GO OUT, and to do the most difficult things. He suffered intense mental and physical torture; a shameful death on a horrible cross, and yet he could have avoided all this if he had wanted to.

The history of the Christian Church at its best is one of imprisonment, persecution and burnings at the stake—surely not all escapists hiding beneath the flowing robes of a sentimentally protective father.

If they were not all escapists, then were they all mentally deficient, suffering from some gigantic delusion? Some of the most mature, well adjusted, intelligent human beings who have ever lived have claimed to hold a belief in a Personal God. Scientists, philosophers, physicians, writers, statesmen, prominent leaders of thought have been Christians—St. Paul, St. Augustine, Eckhart, Newton, Mendel, Shaftesbury, Schweitzer. Did they give up their whole lives to a subjective, wish-fulfilling psychological projection? Was it possible that the Person whom they claimed to know, and the Answer to their questions which they claimed to have found was merely a protective father-image retained from early childhood?

Christianity offers not a way of escape from life, but a means of facing it confidently. It does not offer a wish-fulfilling Santa Claus; instead, it demands absolute obedience to a Person.

Yours, etc.,
H. J. PHILLIPS.
No more lists of christian and atheistic scientists will be accepted.

(E.D.)

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY MADRIGAL SOCIETY
presents the first two of a series of
SIX LUNCH-HOUR CONCERTS
ELDER HALL, 1.10 p.m.
Wednesday, April 28th
Wednesday, May 12th
Madrigals, Canzonets, Tavern songs, mediaeval lyrics, ballets and diverse entertainments of Merrie Englands.
Admission 1/- To each Concert

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY THEATRE GUILD
Presents—
THE BALCONY
by JEAN GENET
At the Union Hall from the 6th to the 15th of May at 8 p.m.
Student Concession Price 5/- available from the Union Office



TONY McMICHAEL INTERVIEWS PROF. MORGENTHAU ON . . .

VIETNAM: WHAT THE HELL IS GOING ON?

During the first week in April, we stayed on campus at the University of Chicago — a progressive, liberal, and well endowed university of 7,000 students. Here we were able to meet with Professor Hans J. Morgenthau, Professor of Political Science and Modern History, and to discuss with him his views on U.S. Foreign Policy in Vietnam.

Well known and well respected for his political views, Professor Morgenthau, a German by birth, came to the U.S. in 1937. He is today Director of the Centre for Study of American Foreign Policy and Military Policy at the University of Chicago, and is a much-travelled and widely read political writer. He has a long history of close association with Washington personnel—both government and military—and of consultation with these men on matters of national urgency. He was consulted by President Kennedy during the Cuban crisis, and is known to have urged the "get tough" line.

The following is a report of our interview with him:

Q. What is the historical background to the U.S. involvement in Vietnam?

A. To view things in proper perspective it is worth considering the development of U.S. Foreign Policy since World War II.

In 1945 the U.S. Government wanted to "bring the boys home" from Europe. However, the growing threat to war-ravaged Western Europe from Stalinist Russia could not be ignored, and, consequently we saw U.S. troops stationed in Western Europe, the emergence of N.A.T.O., and the formulation of the "Truman Doctrine". This important doctrine guaranteed U.S. support to any country threatened by external aggression or internal subversion — the implicit policy being the "containment" of Soviet Russia.

CONTAINMENT

This policy, then, was to form the basis of future U.S. international involvement. The policy of containment was subsequently extended to the Asian scene, the threat here coming from the new and aggressive Communist regime in Red China.

After the collapse of the French colonial empire in Indo-China in 1954, the U.S. was all too aware of the political instability in this area—Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia—and indicated its intention to back these young insecure countries against outside interference.

U.S. PROPPED PUPPET

The U.S. had previously evicted the Japanese from South-East Asia in World War II, and had countered the Communist aggression in Korea in the early 1950's. So it is plain that the U.S. had, at this stage, invested heavily in the future freedom of South-East Asia.

Subsequent to the Geneva Agreement of 1954, establishing a Communist North Vietnam and a non-Communist South Vietnam, the U.S. backed the American-educated Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam, and saw him elected to office in 1956. Since that time, a vast amount of U.S. foreign and military aid has flowed into South Vietnam in an attempt to establish a stable representative government, and, more urgently, in an attempt to combat the allegedly North Vietnam-controlled Viet Cong guerilla activities.

Q. There is considerable debate and anxiety regarding the Vietnam

crisis, both within America and overseas; do you feel that the U.S. should persist with its present policy in Vietnam?

A. No, I consider that our policy is misguided. What the U.S. refuses to recognize is that the conflict in Vietnam is essentially a civil war, urged by the South Vietnamese against their government.

The popular concept, as promoted by U.S. politicians, diplomats, military personnel, and hence the Press, is that Red China, with North Vietnam acting as go-between, is furthering its expansionist aims into South Vietnam. The Viet Cong is depicted as an organization of Communist aggression, controlled from, and largely deriving from, North Vietnam.

SLAUGHTER

In fact, the Viet Cong, otherwise known as the "National Liberation Front" of South Vietnam, comprises predominantly South Vietnamese who are rebelling against a succession of corrupt, ruthless and brutal South Vietnamese Governments—during the past 10 years over half a million South Vietnamese have been killed and maimed by government police and troops, thousands have been rendered destitute, thousands repressed religiously, and thousands gaoled. This succession of governments has been backed in desperation by the U.S. Today, innumerable peasants, along with Buddhists, businessmen and students, bear heavy grievances against the civilian and military dictators of South Vietnam. Each representative government policy, each searing napalm bomb, and each instance of torture serves only to create more guerillas.

When first established in 1960, the Viet Cong had little connection with Ho Chi Minh's North Vietnam regime. Today, the Viet Cong numbers about 115,000 in the "full army" and about 35,000 hardcore activists. It is known that only about 8,000 of these have come down from North Vietnam, and, of these, the majority are South Vietnamese returning from guerilla training.

Almost all Viet Cong strength derives from the South Vietnamese. These are the men who are waging war against the South Vietnam Government.

Q. What do you think the U.S. should do at this stage?

A. I think we should withdraw from Vietnam.



U.S. VIOLATION

We are there in violation of the Geneva accord and the U.N. Charter; we are there not at the request of the South Vietnamese people, but at the request of a small U.S.-backed authoritarian clique; and, most important, we are there in vain, in a cruel, expensive and losing war against a little-understood enemy.

Q. Do you think negotiation would serve any useful purpose at this stage?

A. Probably not.

Ho Chi Minh would have every right to say: "You are trying to win on a conference table what you are unable to win on the battlefields." Besides, negotiation assumes that the Viet Cong are controlled solely by strings pulled from North Vietnam. This is definitely not so.

Q. But North Vietnam could withhold military supplies from the Viet Cong.

A. Another misconception. Of all equipment so far captured from the Viet Cong only several hundred items have been shown to be Communist-supplied.

U.S. SUPPORTS VIET CONG

In fact, the great bulk of Viet Cong equipment has been unwittingly supplied by the U.S.—some has been captured, some stolen,

some bought undercover, and some obtained by defection of Government troops to the Viet Cong.

Our U.S. "advisers" bomb the supposed Communist supply lines, and all we kill are elephants, monkeys and snakes — the Communists are not there.

Q. If the U.S. withdraws, isn't it likely that South-East Asia will eventually all succumb to Communism?

A. There is an insidious and morbid fear in the U.S. of the Red Chinese Communist bogeyman. Americans picture the Chinese as ruthless, greedy, and war-mongering—an enemy which can only be countered by military containment.

Anyone who has travelled there will recognize that, like it or not, China is dominant in Asia. For centuries Chinese influence has pervaded all of Asia. There are people of Chinese origin, tradition and temperament in all Asian countries.

This is a fact of life, and cannot be ignored, as our foreign policy attempts to do.

CHINESE INFLUENCE

The Chinese influence is not military, not even predominantly political; it is essentially cultural. China cannot be contained culturally, no matter how hard we try. As if we are not already trying hard—2,000,000 dollars per day is currently being spent by the U.S. in Vietnam.

Subsequent to U.S. withdrawal, a Communist state would undoubtedly obtain in South Vietnam, but this state need not be under the control of Red China, nor of North Vietnam for that matter. China has too many worries at home in her domestic economy to be thinking simply in terms of physical expansion; I doubt whether China is keen to further burden herself at this stage.

I anticipate that a mild Communist regime, such as presently exists in Tito's Yugoslavia, would emerge within a short time. It should also be commented that life under a Communist regime may well involve the people in less hardship than that which they have been, and are still, experiencing in conflict-stricken South Vietnam.

DOMINO THEORY REJECTED

As for the rest of South-East Asia, the political future of those countries that are readily vulnerable to Communist influence will not be ultimately determined by Vietnam's standing or falling. To assess this is to simplify the methods of Communism to the unsophisticated level of mere physical aggression.

Q. Is it at all likely that the U.S. will withdraw?

A. I doubt it. At least, not in the immediate future.

The reasons, or lack of them, for U.S. involvement have become misted by time; the inertia of the very fact of involvement is considerable; the nature of the conflict is so poorly understood; and personalities are now involved to an extreme degree.

I know well General Maxwell Taylor, the U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, and I consider him a remarkably capable man—the most brilliant and experienced commander since General MacArthur. But a crisis such as Vietnam can cause a strange disfiguration of the intellect. A man has a job to do and with his reputation stacked to the fulfillment of that task, he loses his ability to see the situation as it really is. To win becomes the only good.

From committed men such as these comes the pressure on the President to escalate the war.

The outcome of U.S. intervention can only be a humiliating defeat in South Vietnam. It happened to the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, and it will happen to the U.S. In each case, a gross misunderstanding of the nature of the conflict and of the enemy has characterised the foreign power intervention.

PRESSURE WITHIN

Q. Is it fair to say that there is a considerable body of opinion within the U.S. according with your views?

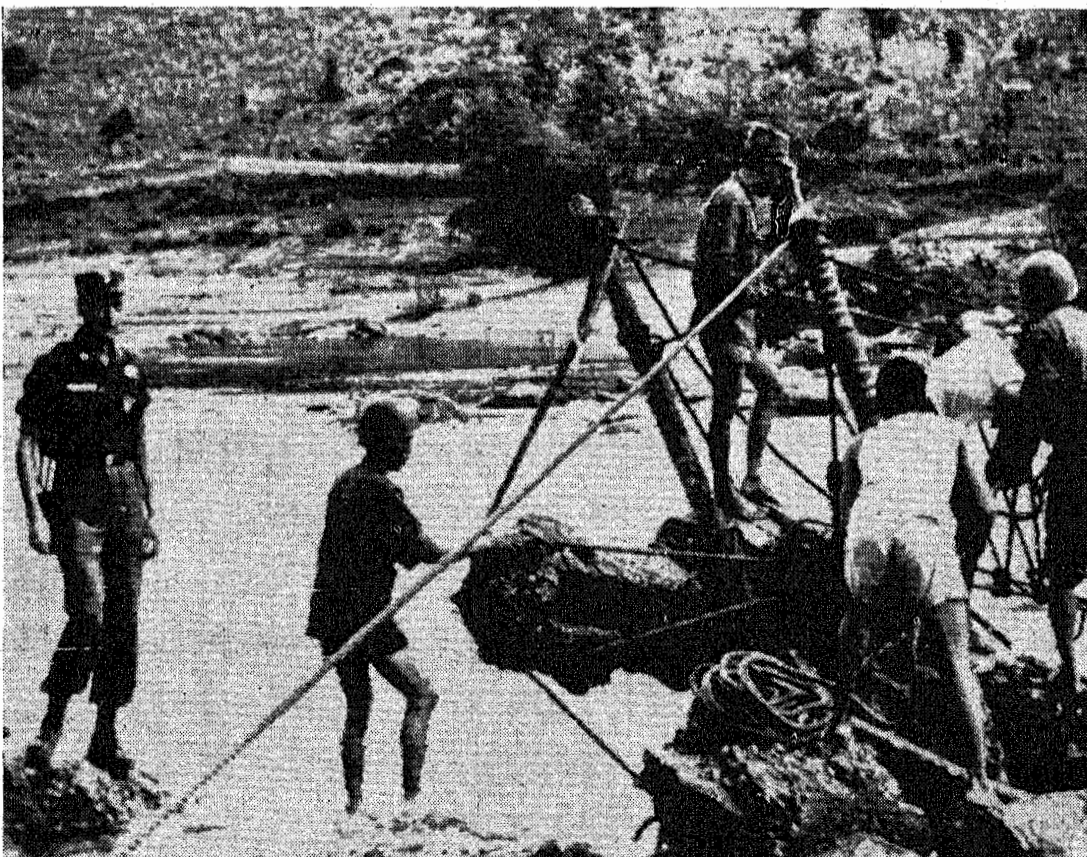
A. Yes, many academics, writers, students, some politicians, and others are pressing for the U.S. to withdraw from Vietnam.

Unfortunately, there is little chance of us exerting significant pressure in Washington—the State and Defense Departments are tuned to a different wavelength. Several influential Senators, and Walter Lippmann, have recently spoken out against U.S. foreign policy in Vietnam, but to no apparent avail.

Q. What methods can men in your position adopt to gain an ear?

A. Oh, I cannot disclose all of those. I have frequently met and conferred with Washington personnel and have published articles which I hope might be read by some of the decision-makers—in fact, I have just finished another article for "The New Republic".

But we can only keep on trying and hoping.



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A.O.S.T.S.

INDIA, NOW

BY JILL PRIOR

Thronging people hurrying slowly through streets of swerving taxis, ambling cows, lines of cyclists, men in white shirts hanging out over immaculate white trousers, women in colourful, well-draped saris . . . people shoving on trains, knocking each other over in their anxiety to find standing room for themselves and a place for their baskets of hens, bundles of clothes, and the tiffin-carrier with the day's meal . . . people vaguely giving directions of "two furlongs" when the distance turned out to be nearer two miles . . . numerous people all clammering to erect one telegraph pole which could have been raised by two or three. People everywhere.

When I think back to my two months in India, it is the teeming population which first comes to mind, no longer as meaningless statistics, but as millions of individuals, all contributing to the greatest of India's problems, yet unable to become millions of solutions, and seemingly uncaring about improving their way of life.

As a visitor, I could afford to be amused in the overflowing trains, I could put up with the overpowering smells, I could laugh at the futile machinations of the Central Government in throwing the members of the Kerala Communist Party into gaol, from where they stood a good chance of being elected, I could wonder at the sun-dried mud bricks made along the riverbanks, I could survive the hunger-pangs between meals in a middle-class family—after all, it wasn't my life, only two months of it.

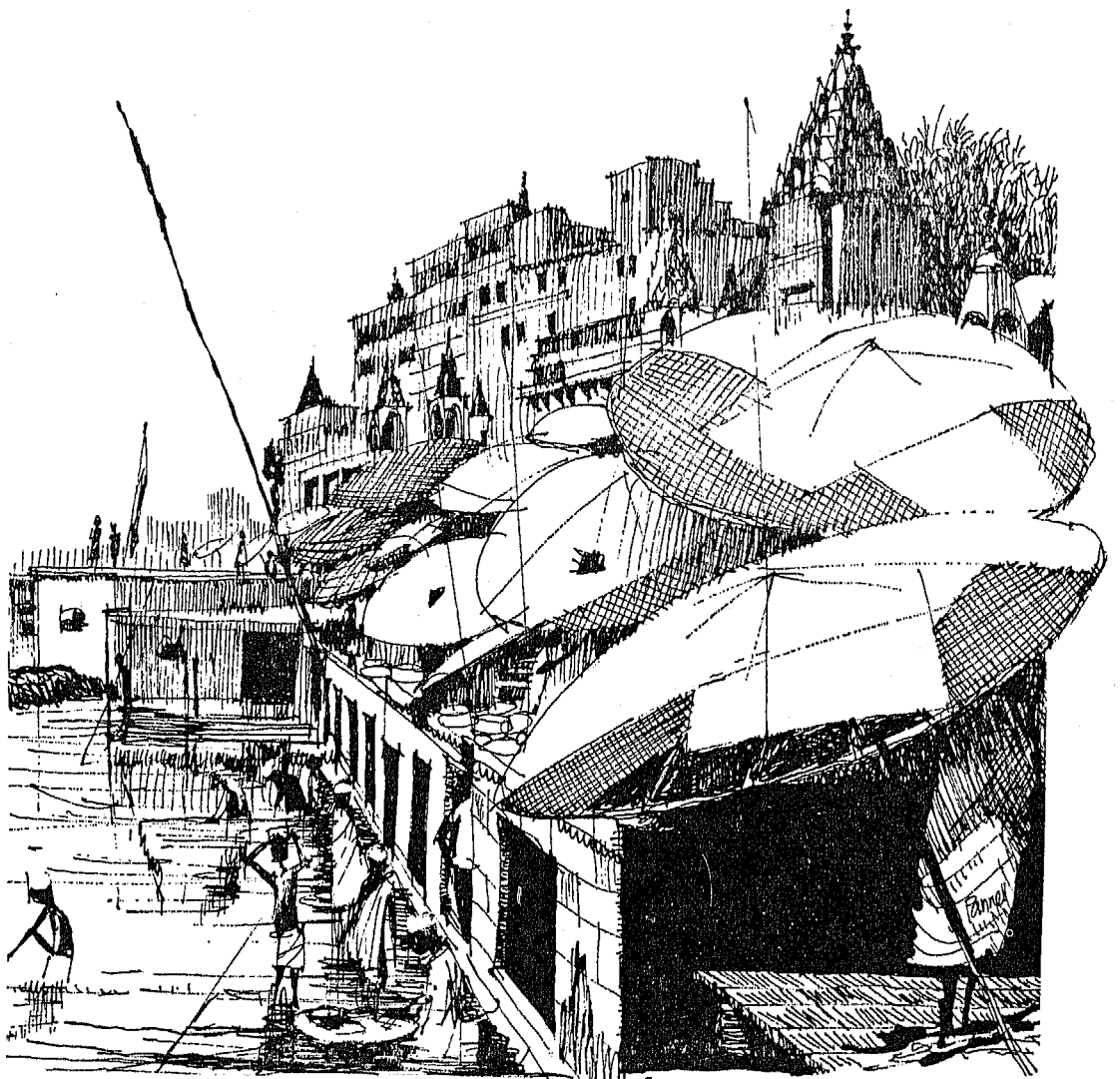
To my surprise, the words of George Guvell became meaningful and applicable to Australia, to home—"However much you hate it, or laugh at it, you will never be happy away from it for any length of time, it is your civilization, it is you."

In parts of the Indian countryside, the Community Development departments seem to be doing some good, but frequently there is a lack of enthusiasm to follow a new project through—for example, the formerly prospering

poultry farm which A.O.S.T.ers found faltering on the shaky legs of the dying chickens they saw. And in other areas, the Bloc Development schemes are just another avenue for bureaucratic corruption. And there are so few people crying out for change. Most have something to complain about, but not the will, nor the directive channels to take action, while the educated, those who are better equipped to be constructive and who have the money for at least sufficient food to give them some physical stamina, consider it beneath them to associate themselves too closely with the mass of the people, the villagers.

But India comes alive with interest and fun once the foreigner, too, can accept the facts of life of an underdeveloped country. They're fighting for survival; but, contrary to many warnings, they're no more thieves and pickpockets than we are, but often go out of their way to be helpful—like the postmaster who spent an hour stitching up a parcel to be sent home to Australia, or the pilgrims in the next compartment who guarded our seats for us when we stretched our legs at a station, and then had great fun accompanying the oft-rasped-out "Waltzing Matilda" on an Indian triangle.

India has so many different types of people—the villagers who stare, shocked, at white legs,



THE GANGES AT BENARES

the Oxford-educated intellectuals who agree with the White Australia Policy, the shy, giggling girls, the inefficient but kindly officials, the idealistic followers of Vinoba Bhave, the village workers dedicated to perpetuating Ghandi's memory in their programme of village self-sufficiency.

Discovering its religions, its history, its architecture, monuments and its art. India has a wealth of experience to offer.

A.O.S.T.S.

NEEDS YOU

BY JUDY HEALY

In December this year, after final exams, about 220 Australian students will be departing for three months to India, Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand under the auspices of AOSTS, an expanding new department of NUAUS.

Since 1960, 300 Australian students have visited India, and this year for the first time 10 Indian students will be travelling in Australia under a reciprocal arrangement.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED

A.O.S.T.S. desires to facilitate student exchange schemes by arranging bookings and concession rates and selecting a body of students as travelling companions who have varied interests, but a common desire to learn about the lost country and to adapt to a strange social environment. Study programmes before departure and on the boat provide background knowledge of the country, handbooks with general information of stock phrases, a basic vocabulary and also a revision of Australian issues found from past experience to be the subject of many inquiries. A minimal organization of home stays in cities and villages in India, community aid work-camps with Service Civil International and projects with the Ministry for Community Development, introductions to various groups and opportunities for travel are provided. However, an individual and independent approach is encouraged so that participants may follow their own particular interests and derive personal benefits.

BUILDING MATURITY

The scheme does not claim to offer a profound or comprehensive knowledge of a country through the orientation programme, or 3 months stay, but it does aim to build a basis for future development of knowledge gained of the social, economic and religious conditions, and that a great maturity of outlook will be formed from the experiences of adaption and toleration.

ITINERARIES will be basically the same in all countries visited. India involves an initial home stay of two weeks with a town family, then free travel, according to inclination, singly or in small groups, usually by third class trains and then alternatives of community development work. Students meet and talk with a cross-section of Indians of every caste and occupation and visit places ranging in beauty, cultural and historical interest, to traditional villages and squalid urban slums.

Japan differs, in that the sched-

ule is more tightly organized by the Japanese students with tours of inspection, particularly of complex industrial systems and the latest developments of a large changing society. The first few days are spent in a Japanese style Inn to enable participants to begin adjustment to customs of living and eating and orientation towards the home stay period. Difficulties with language occur more frequently than in India, Malaysia or the Philippines.

Travel in other countries will be more of an expeditionary nature to establish contacts and make recommendations for future participants.

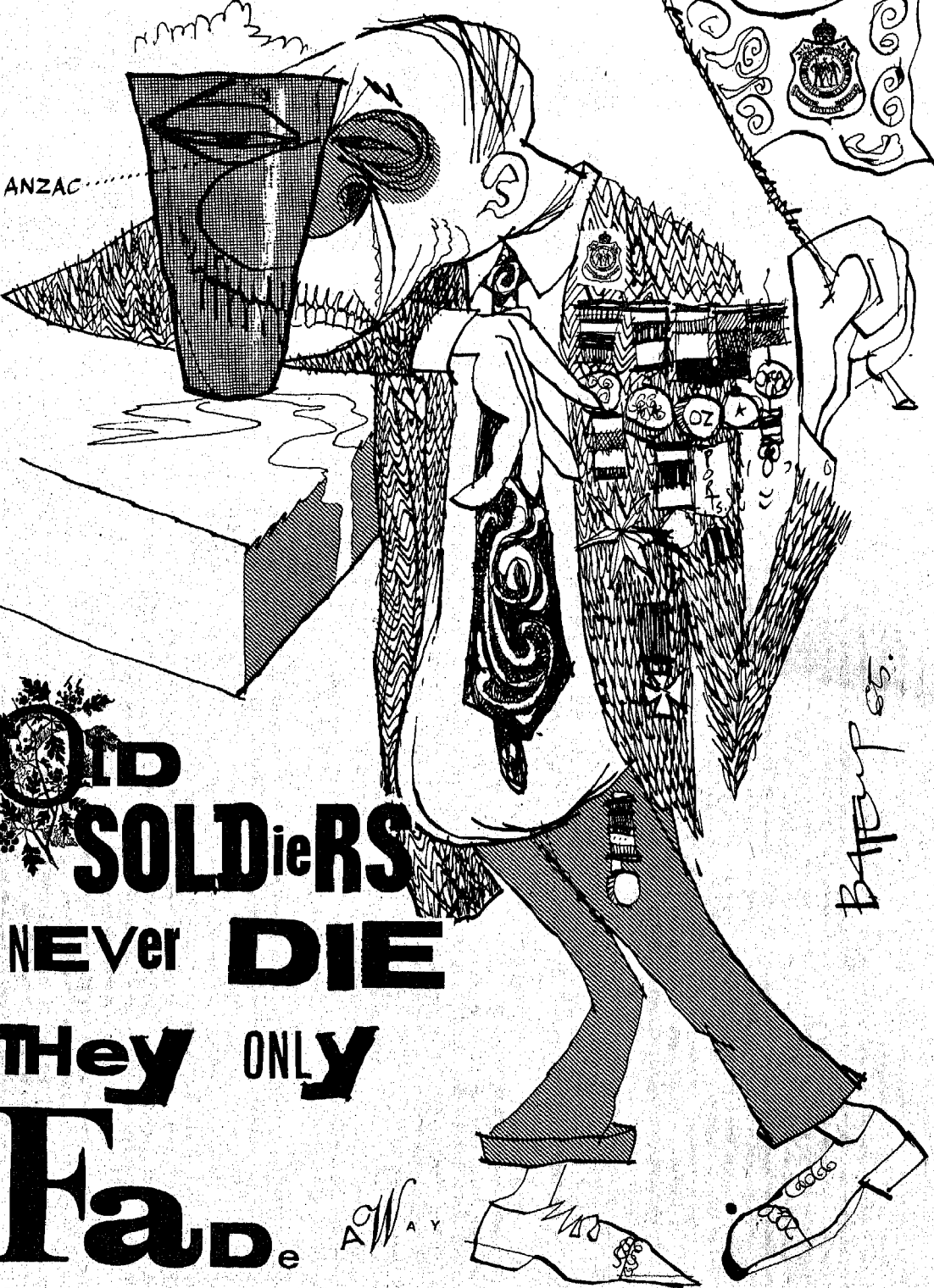
Applications & Expenses

Information on bookings, the cost of fares and application forms are available at the S.R.C. Office. The total maximum cost for expenses to and in India, Japan, the Philippines and probably Indonesia, each amount to about £300.

The Malaysia trip will be cheaper, but is at present of an unknown quantity. All students and graduates of no more than two years are eligible and application will close in the second week of second term. Owing to the great demands on the University Health Service, appointments for the compulsory medical check up should be made soon so that the certificate can be produced at the selection interview which will take place in late July. These interviews will be held probably over one week-end and be of a half-hour duration before a Selection Committee.

Notification of selection will be received by August 7th so that participants can organise their future activities and finances, and have a larger period to explore the recommended reading and attend seminars. Last year's students were subsidised on an average of £40, subject to a means test.

ACT SOON, as the increased interest in the opportunities offered are increasing the number of applicants and although there are no rigid University quotas, only about 30 places will be available to Adelaide.



OLD SOLDIERS NEVER DIE They ONLY Fade.

QUEENSLAND TO PULL OUT

BY ACTING NUAUS SECRETARY, DERRICK DEANE

On the 25th March, 1965, the University of Queensland notified the NUAUS Secretariat of their proposed withdrawal from NUAUS pending the conclusions formed by a Committee appointed to investigate what benefits NUAUS offered U.Q.U. students. As "Semper Floreat", the U.Q.U student newspaper, later baldly stated, the notification of withdrawal arose from a rejection by the U.Q.U. Council of the proposed increased payment per capita to NUAUS by university students of 4/6 to 5/8. This, in fact, amounted to a vote of no confidence in NUAUS and Dave Weedon, the U.Q.U. President, formed the inevitable conclusion.

A circular to all S.R.C.'s admitted the fact that most students desire a voice at national level. It also pointed out the particular problem of evening student's participation in NUAUS. Unfortunately however, most arguments were negative and an attempt to balance them by describing NUAUS' positive assets must be made.

Taking the submissions one by one, U.Q.U. first attacked NUAUS of spending too much:

(1) It is undoubtedly true that NUAUS must begin to conserve somewhere, for out of a total income of £10,833 (£10,553 from Constituent members) in 1964, there was a net deficit of £326 at the end of the year. The expenditure was, roughly divided into:

Council Costs: £1,833.
 Secretariat Salaries: £2,900.
 Administration and Miscellaneous Office Costs: £2,800.
 International and External Travel Operations: £1,600.
 Grants to Activities: £1,100, e.g. debates, drama, chess, Anti-Apartheid, New Guinea, AOSTS, OSC, etc.
 N.F.A. Grant & Fare Assistance: £875.

The preponderance here is obviously in administrative costs. I doubt the salaries could be changed, but the Council and Administrative costs seem excessive. The latter were especially augmented by a defalcation of £500 and an increased auditor's fee, as a result of £300 so these two drains will be eliminated in 1966. The most costly other item is of £370 for telephone and cables. This will be discussed later as with the other major expenses. All other administrative expenses, I feel, are justified. NUAUS now employs four full time officers. President, Travel Officer, Education Vice-President, Admin. Secretary. Only the salary of the last two are paid by NUAUS, but the network of NUAUS activities makes administration or central organization its crucial duty and practically a "raison d'être". An example of NUAUS' complex involvement in student life can be seen in the composition of the local NUAUS Standing Committee in Adelaide. Members deal with Papua-New Guinea, Abschol, Aborigines, Education, taxation and other portfolios.

(2) The second point relates to the amount of return for the money invested. In Queensland's case in 1965, an estimated £2,400, in Adelaide's case—about £1,900. This is undoubtedly the crux of Queensland's submission. Where a member's subscription was used in 1964 goes accordingly:

Income: Subscription 3/8; other income 1d. education research 1/3
 Total—4/7.

Expenditure:
 Administration:
 Council 7d.
 Salaries 10½d.
 Rent, Gas & Electricity 2d.
 Postage, Printing and Telephones 3d.
 Offices, Fares and Allowances 1d.
 Other 3½d.
 Total 2/3
 International:
 COSEC dues 3½d.
 Other 3d.
 Other 3d. 6½d.
 Activities 2d.
 N.F.A.'s 3d.
 Reserves 1½d.
 Depreciation 1d.

Defalcation 2d.
 Total 3/7
 Deficit: 3d.
 Education Research Reserve Total 1/3
 Total Expenditure 4/10d.
 Deficit 4d.

Administration & Council dues are thus the most costly. I doubt anybody would grudge the activities and education research grants, while the International expenses come later. Queensland asks: What do we get out of it? Though I feel this is a very one way approach to the question, it is a normal question. The importance of co-ordinating administration has already been discussed, though reduction of expenses could be hoped for. NUAUS, however, hopes to move its Secretariat soon to Canberra so I doubt administration costs will be reduced.

Support of activities? Surely this needs no comment. Chess, Debating, Work Camps, Drama, etc. are all beneficial to each Constituent. Perhaps the greatest regret would be that we can't give more assistance in these departments.

U.Q.U. also brings us the problem of its evening students as a major obstacle to continued membership in NUAUS. It declares NUAUS is not particularly interested in the plight of part time students and vice versa. Also it declares that many part time students are embarrassed or ridiculed by workmates when any student demonstration occurs; some of these, so it is claimed, are NUAUS inspired or condoned.

An attempt at meeting this protest was made at Annual Council when NUAUS suggested a reduced fee in proportion to the evening students reduced statutory fee. This problem is also more vivid in Queensland than other Universities though it exists everywhere in varying degrees. The second complaint is pathetic. NUAUS has rarely condoned disorderly demonstrations and is usually noticed for its sober approach to appeals. Local action in Universities is strictly their responsibility.

The final point—the lack of interest on both sides is difficult to resolve. NUAUS is naturally mainly concerned with full time students. However all NUAUS activities are available to all students. While education research usually deals with the bulk of the student problem, this will eventually have bearing on all University students: full-time or part-time. The organisation and energy of the U.Q.U. evening students is very impressive and perhaps more concern in this direction should be a NUAUS objective.

(3) I am loath to discuss the statement that NUAUS is a proving ground for embryo politicians. Surely this is the fault of the components and not the institution. At every Council meeting the Presidents and Local NUAUS Secretaries along with a few observers of all Universities attend.



STUDENTS AT AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

These have first been chosen by the local student body and then by the local Union or S.R.C. These are the students who have given most to the student body. Do these delegates then become totally selfish at Councils? I am amazed that NUAUS is supposed to have suddenly become blatantly political? To me, it is just this that Council tried to avoid in February. In fact one of NUAUS key Constitution statements recently was not to involve itself directly or indirectly with any local party politics.

The motion passed at Council: No. 276. "That NUAUS believes that in considering National Affairs it has an obligation, as one of the few groups in the Australian Community committed and likely to promote the advancement of free discussion and the Open Society in Australia, to discuss such issues as bear on the civil liberties and rights of persons in Australia." (e.g. immigration, conscription, aborigines, censorship, etc.).

This is the essential motion and partially contains a reason for NUAUS existence. The claim that NUAUS must always be essentially a "welfare organisation" is justified but I can't help relating all its policy and actions to a desire for civil and student welfare. Constructive welfare must include both a set of principles or policies and a drive for cultural and intellectual improvements in a student's experience at Uni.

INTERNATIONAL ROLE
 (4) With respect to U.Q.U.'s criticism of NUAUS's international role, there is greater foundation here than elsewhere. The main difficulty is that the average Australian student feels completely detached from the Universities international associations. Australian university students have hardly ever undergone real hardship or a really antipathetic government. It is thus not realised how much aid from fellow universities is appreciated by university students striving for free expression. As is known, NUAUS is part of the international student delegations have visited most

world scenes of conflict between Uni. students and governments. It is virtually a moral duty for us to be part of this organization. There should, however, be a greater attempt towards infusing a feeling of participation to Australian students. The expression "trips for the boys" is well known and is also part of the feeling that select Uni. students who represent NUAUS abroad are only in it for themselves. This is virtually an insoluble problem and I offer no solution. Withdrawing our delegations because of costs is too extreme a step. Perhaps tours by overseas delegates to constituent universities would help our alienated feeling.

NUAUS has also recently joined the International Student Movement of the United Nations (ISMUN), which is directed towards helping under-developed countries. This should provide a much more concrete example of student co-operation and aid abroad. With this is a much more concentrated drive for aid in Papua-New Guinea. NUAUS has allotted £500 to this fund in 1965 plus a workcamp reserve.

(5) Cost of Council did rise by £1,000 this year, but this was mainly due to the increased fares for delegates to Perth. Shorter Councils are hardly a solution as most costs go on these fares or administration. The best solutions would be to keep Council permanently in Melbourne (home of Secretariat) and greater discussion by delegations before Council.

(6) Queensland's point that National Faculty Associations are formed and maintained independently of NUAUS is accurate, but I'm at a loss to see how else it should be. There are something like 20 NFA's admitting allegiance to NUAUS, submitting reports of progress to them, and approaching it for grants when needed; last year NUAUS provided a total budget of £900 for them and this year an unprecedented £1,785 has been granted to them.

(7) U.Q.U. makes here the critical proposal that it could possibly

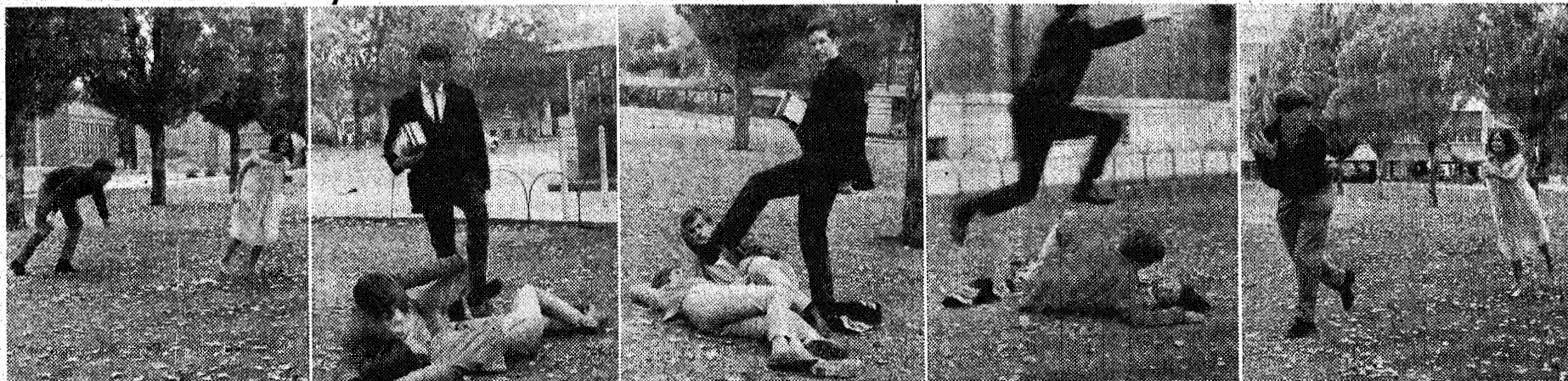
gain more benefit for its constituents if it used the money at a local level. Curiously enough, I would say yes if this relates to material benefits for their students. However, this would involve a huge local initiative programme in which enough energetic students could be found to organize work-camps; Papua-New Guinea visits, AOSTS trips, etc., all of which, I believe, to be essential advantages of NUAUS, ABSCHOL or Aborigine funds would have to work on a local level—OSC, chess, drama, debates, etc., which receive grants from NUAUS would have to be subsidized accordingly. Education and Welfare Research, travel concessions, taxation surveys would have to be sacrificed. Foreign delegations visits subsidized by NUAUS would have to be rejected. Some of these things could conceivably be done, but it is the rejection of the only existing framework for Australian University Students co-operation in policy aims, national and international representation which is the drastic step.

JUSTIFYING INCREASES

There is finally the necessity of accounting for the increased £5,000-£6,000 revenue which NUAUS hopes to obtain for 1965. I have already mentioned the increased cost of Council (£1,000), New Guinea (£500) and NFA's (£1,000). A series of reserves amounting to £1,600 have also been created. These range from Editors' Conference to Intersarsity Reserves and are £1,000 above last year's allowances. Finally, there are larger expense allowances for the President, the Administration and the larger Executive.

The necessity of cutting corners and a general tightening up along the line is still undeniable. Meanwhile, however, I am just trying to point out where the majority of the expenses occur. All of Queensland's major points revolve around the expense problem, and this thus has to be treated fully. It must be pointed out, therefore, that to a great extent NUAUS is "living within its means".

Plans are afoot to possibly build a wall around the lawn between the Union Hall and the Maths building in the same style as the one around the Refectory—Barr Smith lawn. The main reason for this is that a track is made, mainly by the medical students going to and from the refectory, and generally disporting themselves in between. On Dit found instances of this but also found other obstacles on the lawn, possibly 'stop-gap' measures instituted by the University to stem the flow across the lawn. Very commendable.



GASTRO'S CUBA

MISHANDLED & MISUNDERSTOOD by ARTHUR

The U.S. must be willing to fight black not with white but gray. So said Arthur Koestler or, to use Newsweek's Emmet J. Hughes words, the U.S. "should not hesitate to use pink to fight red". Hughes was referring to South Vietnam, but Cuba presents a much clearer example.

In this article I propose to look back on the Cuban affair and to argue that Cuba joined the Soviet Bloc purely and simply as the result of U.S. Foreign Economic Policy. I have drawn mainly on the writings of Robert Scheer and Maurice Zeitlin two Ph.D.'s from the University of California at Berkeley.

Pre-revolutionary Cuba was largely American owned and American controlled. In the years prior to the revolution, U.S. capital owned 90 per cent of the telephone and electricity services, 50 per cent of the "public" railways, 40 per cent of sugar production, 90 per cent of the mines, 90 per cent of the cattle ranches and, combined with Britain, virtually the entire oil industry. Total U.S. investments approximated over \$1,000m. Cuba exported to the U.S. about 83 per cent of her total exports and imported from there nearly 80 per cent of her imports.

Living standards were shocking. Outside Havana, 75 per cent of the Cuban people lived in huts made of palm leaves and having dirt floors. 90 per cent of the people were without electricity and 85 per cent got their water from a river, well or spring. More than half had no toilets and virtually none possessed refrigeration.

CAPITALISM FAILS

The U.S. Corporation did virtually nothing to encourage diversification and development. They, like all businessmen, did not like taking large risks, for the risks in installing new plants and trying out new techniques are always much greater in underdeveloped regions than in the more sophisticated economies. (This is of course a strong case for a large element of social control). Hence American Capitalism did not foster sustained growth in Cuba. The U.S. did virtually nothing to underwrite socially desirable expansion in Cuba. Hence there was only one possible path, that of a revolution!

After two years of civil war a revolutionary proletarian army led by intellectuals, overthrew a corrupt and despotic regime and entered Havana in January, 1959. In a very short space of time they proceeded to transform the entire social structure.

Cuban and U.S. owned sugar properties were expropriated and medical care became free.

agrarian reform was put through without compromise. Production of sugar for domestic consumption increased by 30 per cent over the first year. Total production increased over the past average annual production despite the huge changes in organization required in the first year. 10,000 housing units were built, 270 rural schools constructed, 45 hospitals were either built or expanded,

relations could have been avoided. Eventually, in the fall of 1959, the first major seizure of American owned capital occurred. The U.S. then cut the Cuban sugar quota and hence crippled the foreign exchange reserves of Cuba. Cuba tried to sell sugar in Japan, but the main market lay in the Soviet bloc. U.S. credit sources cracked down on Cuba and made it virtually impossible for her to

ABREAST OF THE TIMES

1,400 teachers were sent to the countryside, 300 miles of new roads were built and 2,000 "stores of the people" were established.

Prior to the economic blockade by the U.S., Cuba was definitely non-communist. In November, 1959, even the Deputy Director of the C.I.A., General C. P. Cabell, testified before the Senate Internal Security Committee that there was no Communist influence in the Revolutionary Government and that the 26th of July Movement and the Communists were hostile to each other. In Mid 1959, Castro himself was openly clashing with Communists. The Communists were thoroughly defeated in the Nation labor elections and excluded from positions on the Cuban Confederation of labor executive.

What happened was that as a result of U.S. economic policy, the Cuban Government was forced into the Soviet Bloc.

HEAVY HANDED

The core of the problem lay in the appropriation of U.S. sugar properties. Cuba offered bonds as payment, but the U.S. Government wanted cash. In fact Cuba had no choice as her foreign reserves stood at \$49m, excluding debts owed. Had the U.S. recognised the need for the reforms planned and offered aid, then the break in

import crucial equipment. The only potential supplier willing to extend credit was Russia and hence the Cuba-Soviet trade agreement in February 1960.

If there had been no such agreement, then the crucially needed tractors, farm equipment and industrial machinery simply would not have been available.

The fervor of demand for economic progress in Cuba complied with the open economic hostility of the U.S., assured the movement of Cuba into the Soviet economic bloc. Obviously the political ties had to follow.

An important lesson should and must be learned from the Cuban example. Poverty stricken people demand economic progress. In most under-developed countries, economic progress requires radical reforms, reforms which will affect the interests of minority capitalist groups. Such progress may also require much more interference in the economy on the part of the government. This does not mean that such governments will inevitably be communist. Perhaps it is best to call them "pink" governments for the sake of a better word. By imposing severe economic sanctions on such pink or democratic socialist governments, the almost inevitable result will be to force them into the Soviet camp. And presumably, this is undesirable.

PRESSURE POLITICS

Assistant to a United States Congressman, or How to die from a Coronary before the age of 40.

BY BOB REID

There is a glorious uncertainty about study-leave. Every five or six years the University grants you time off with pay and travel allowance to wander where you wish, provided some connexion can be established between your lecturing or research or both, and your wanderings. In my case I had plans for one or two lectures at Universities in California and in the South of the United States, a renewal of some contacts in the Midwest, and seeing it was 1964 and a Presidential Election year, a hope that I might be able to get on the campaign trail in some capacity or other.

I found myself instead spending most of my time in the Washington office of Congressman Neil Staebler (Democrat), member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the State of Michigan, and Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan.

In place of the gentle and gracious living of Adelaide I was thrust into the maelstrom of Washington politics, finally acting as administrative assistant to this leading Liberal Democrat. He in turn took most of his staff with him to Michigan to help in his gubernatorial campaign and left his Washington office and problems in the hands of a lecturer in politics from South Australia.

Indeed, I still find it difficult to establish a connexion between the "Ba-a-arb Reid" who committed a leading Michigan Democratic politician to certain stands on civil rights, restricting of state legislatures and aid to education, not to mention answering a voluminous correspondence, writing speeches and testifying in his name to committees of the House, and the "R. L. Reid" who is now attempting to settle back in the world of lectures, essays and tutorials.

LETTERS

In reviewing what happened, there is a constant note in my appointments' diary: "Answer letters!" No congressman feels he can afford to ignore his constituents' letters and few have the gumption of Senator Stephen Young of Ohio who, on receiving an angry letter opposing his views, replied: "I thought you would like to know that some nut is using your name to write me abusive letters. I am returning same to you so that you can take action!"

Most congressmen delegate this task to their assistants, whose job it is to pacify, search for information or (very rarely) gracefully accept compliments in reply to constituents' letters. In Staebler's office this task was taken seriously, even when a correspondent from Kalamazoo wrote: "Dear Sir: As representative-at-large of the State of Michigan, I was wondering if in some way you could use your influence in getting the program 'Sing Along with Mitch' back on the air. It is a great disappointment (sic) to thousands of us (sic) and leaves many of the stations without a good musical program of which 'Sing Along with Mitch' is one of the best"; or a child from Easton, Pennsylvania, asked for help in collecting distinguished politicians' names before going to the A.L.P.C.A. convention (A.L.P.C.A. = American License Plates Collectors' Association); or about 43,500 letters and postcards flooded into the office following Staebler's open support of the Supreme Court's ruling which, in effect, held Bible reading and prayers in state schools to be contrary to the U.S. Constitution.

This decision, known round Washington as the "Prayer Case" (you were either a "prayer man" or "anti-prayer", depending on

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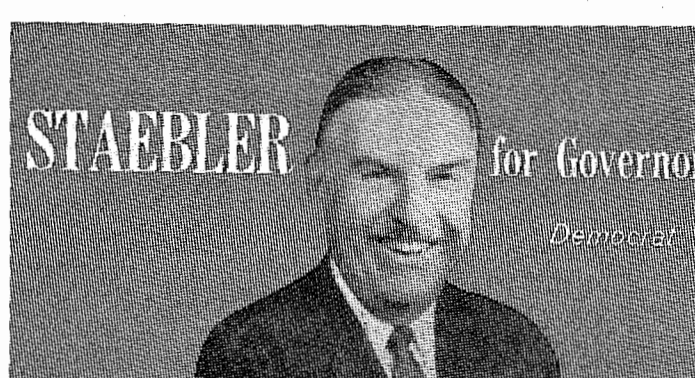
your stand), provoked the most intense lobbying of congressmen in many a long year. The U.S. Constitution provides that: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, and the problem for Congressmen was the intense pressure exerted by many, but not all, churches for an amendment to the Constitution to permit what was called "voluntary prayer". Most Congressmen at first supported "prayer" (after all, in an election year, who could blame them?—God, the Flag and Mother are potent electoral allies); others ran for cover by blocking tactics in committee, hoping the storm would blow over; a few, like Staebler and Ammanuel Celler, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, upheld the ruling and opposed any diminution of the force of the clause prohibiting "an establishment of religion".

Hence came the 43,500 letters—mostly threatening to various degrees, some in support, and a

few, mainly from clergymen, just plain abusive. (My favourite was from a Reverend Robert Mallett of the Church of Christ in Saint Joseph, Michigan, who first doubted Staebler's integrity and then proceeded to call him an "outright liar!")

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

An appearance before the Labor and Education Committee was not so pleasant. This committee, as its name suggests, has charge of all education bills and was the appropriate one for a Staebler bill to aid State universities which cater for large numbers of foreign students. It is headed by the redoubtable Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, member for Harlem, and one of the most powerful negro politicians in the U.S.A. He is at present using his congressional immunity from arrest to avoid payment of heavy libel costs and he seems to spend more time in lush hideaways in Puerto Rico and Hawaii than in Washington.



Nevertheless, Mr. Powell has great appeal to his constituents—to all attacks he replies with an inverse racism about the need "to get under whitey's skin". He enjoys the odd friendship of prominent Southerners in Congress who hold him up in public as an example of the negro politician; he is disliked, to put it mildly, by the other five or six negroes in Congress. The Rev. Powell has been on the Education and Labor Committee longer than any other Democrat and so long as Harlem returns him and the Democrats remain the majority he will be, by virtue of his seniority, Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

POWELL WOPS W.A.P.

Unfortunately for Congressman Staebler's assistant, the reverend gentleman recognised that the accent of the witness was not American, and became curious. At first he thought it was some kind of Limey, but probing elicited the fact that he had an Australian before him, and the only thing the chairman had heard about Australia was its White Australia policy! An uncomfortable five minutes followed until we got back on the track of Staebler's education bill.

"Speech on reapportionment to be ready by 12" is a note that refers to the fast and furious days of September, when Congress was galloping towards adjournment prior to the November elections, and was suddenly faced with yet another stunning Supreme Court decision. The import of this decision was that when the Constitution guarantees "The equal protection of the laws" to all U.S. citizens then it outlaws the weighting of rural votes against town and city votes, a problem that is not unknown even in South Australia.

GERRYMANDER

As every State in the U.S. does just this (some of the schemes make South Australia's gerrymander appear like a Sunday school picnic), loud and long squawks arose from every State legislature in the land, and penetrated through friends to Congress itself. In the House of Representatives the powerful Chairman of the Rules Committee had introduced (and eventually passed) a bill that nullified the decision and withdrew the whole question from the Courts.

To this proposal Staebler was strongly opposed, and within two hours' notice his assistant was required to run off a 15 minute speech on the matter. It was a speech in the grand manner with plenty of references to "our glorious constitution", the Declaration of Independence and the individual's constitutional rights. It concluded: "This bill will write a new and truly subversive principle

CONSCRIPTION & NATIONALISM

The articles in the last issue of "On Dit" dealing with conscription treated this issue mainly from a human interest point of view. The result was surprisingly emotional and sentimental for a University newspaper. The engravings from "Colas Funny Book" added a touch of levity which was completely out of keeping with the seriousness of the subject matter.

It is unfortunate that the deeper implications of conscription were left entirely unprobed; the language used could also have been more restrained and impartial. To speak of "the incredibly crude and unintelligent attitude . . . held . . . by a large number of the older people in the community does not command itself as accurate reporting or serious comment in the absence of statistics or substantiating evidence.

It must be agreed that from a moral point of view, conscription is indefensible. A lot could be done with the extra money which is being spent on defence, and also with the 20-year-olds who will fight and possibly die. Is it justified to train young men into fighting machines? Putting the question another way, why has conscription been introduced?

The reason for its introduction must be attributed to national sovereignty. Ever since President Wilson's Fourteen Points, setting out the rights of "self-determination of nations", this concept has been hailed as a Good Thing. Organisations such as the League of Nations and, more recently, the United Nations, have perpetuated the idea.

When a country becomes a sovereign nation, it gains certain independent rights. These include trade rights, freedom to make treaties and to form alliances. The most important right which a sovereign nation has, is that of making war; in some cases unfortunate results have followed the proclamation of national sovereignty. Cyprus became embroiled in a civil war after it had achieved

nationalhood. Israel and Egypt, when freed from the yoke of colonial rule, celebrated their independence by fighting each other. The Congo, having reached the status of a nation, engaged in a bloody civil war, and the best efforts of the U.N. resulted in the intervention of mercenaries. These actions are at least morally questionable. Laos and Vietnam have become battlegrounds since they have attained nationhood. Indonesia, having been freed from Japanese conquest and having freed itself from Dutch colonialism, is engaging in the old game of war under the delightfully new name of "confrontation".

I am not arguing post hoc ergo propter hoc, nor am I defending the outmoded colonial system. I am simply pointing out that war and the threat of war, exist because nations possess sovereign rights.

EUCLIDEAN LOGIC

The argument is almost Euclidean in its logic, as follows — nations must be able to defend themselves if threatened or attacked by other nations. The Australian government believes that it is threatened. It must therefore defend itself. Recruiting for the Regular Army has not proved adequate, therefore an army is being compulsorily created.

Although nobody likes conscription, a University newspaper could surely probe a little deeper into the issues involved and not attack conscription in a superficial and emotional manner. This is like the dog biting the stick which beats it, and not the agent wielding it.

Over the past half-century, voluntary curbs have been placed on national sovereignty by pacts, agreements, treaties and leagues. However, there is still a very long way to go before nations surrender their right to make war.

National sovereignty is therefore what makes conscription, repugnant though it be unavoidable.

JACKIE KENT.

THEATRE FOR ELIZABETH

The Director of the new cultural centre at Elizabeth, Mr. Marcus White was recently interviewed during a visit to the University.

Mr. White is to be at the head of a Board of Management of Elizabeth citizens when the Elizabeth City Council hands over the centre in mid-August of this year.

The centre consists of two theatres designed for different purposes. One is a legitimate theatre for ordinary stage productions with seating for 425 and has a proscenium measuring 38 ft by 25 ft.

The other theatre is really a hall with seating for 1,225. The stage can extend outwards for concerts and the hall will be used for indoor sport, motor shows and balls. It provides seating for 225. Speaking about the theatres, Mr. White said that so far basic equipment had been bought, but this would be added to in the future. This basic equipment included a 35 millimetre projection room. The building is set in lawns with more than ample parking space. He said that the building was

unique in Australia, the hall being octagonal and the theatre being hexagonal, but he said it was along the lines of a miniature Stratford-on-Avon.

A man of wide experience and travel, Mr. White had some interesting observations to make on the Sydney Opera House, he said he was at a loss to know why existing theatres had not been renovated and the immense sum of the original estimate spent on promotion of the art. He had seen in N.S.W. and Victoria numerous moderate sized theatres capable of satisfactory adaptation. He also questioned the wisdom of the great length of modern auditoriums, suggesting that the old con-

cept of balconies was more satisfactory, at least from a visual point of view.

Mr. White said he was sorry that the days of the Theatre Royal were ended. He pointed out the fact that in those days a seat in the Gods for any performance could be purchased for under ten shillings.

During the Festival of Arts next year one of the plays would alternate between Adelaide and Elizabeth, Mr. White said, and there would after the opening of the centre be an opening festival held there. This new centre must surely be the next important step in making Elizabeth gain the atmosphere of an independent city rather than that of a satellite town.

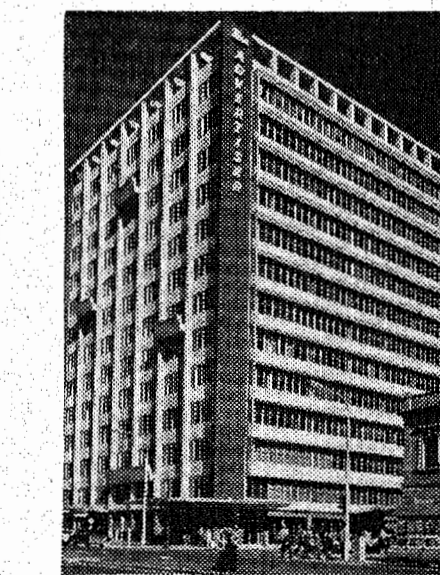
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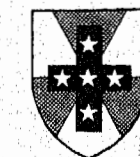
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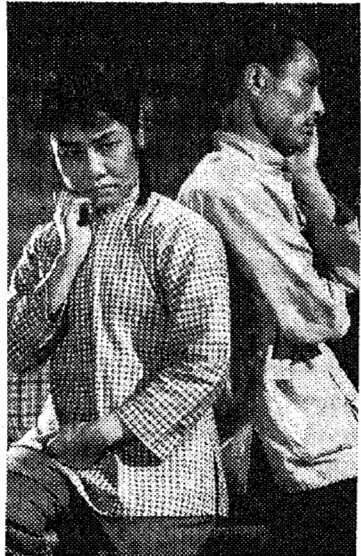
Two of the most controversial films to be made in recent years are included in the first list of entries announced for the Seventh Adelaide Film Festival being held in the Union Hall from May 24th—June 5th.

One Resnais' masterpiece, "Muriel", takes even further this director's exercises into time and cinematic experiment. Centred on a woman, her stepson, and a returned lover, the film has proved even more baffling than Resnais' Last Year at Marienbad, which we saw at last year's Festival.

Just how divided the critics are is seen from a short par in Sight and Sound (Summer 1964) under the heading, "The Muriel File". Pointing out that British National press critics disagreed violently, it lines up The Guardian, Financial Times and Observer as whole-hearted enthusiasts. Penelope Gilliatt is quoted as saying it has "the authentic, triumphant ring of a man far out ahead, in country where no one has been before; you can hear the trees falling as he clears the path."

Equally unequivocal in the opposite direction was the Sunday Telegraph which proclaimed, "Someone once wrote that time must have a stop. So must this kind of movie making."

Paris cineastes apparently were in no doubt. During a ten week



"Hsi Wang and his Wife"
—Love on Collective Farm

run shared between three cinemas, "Muriel" was seen by nearly 100,000 people. Not bad even for the centre of film enlightenment!

THE ADELAIDE TEST

Sight and Sound was also in no doubt where it stood. Giving the film a four star rating its comment was, "Indescribably splendid: go and see it for yourself." Sight and Sound also rated the film one of the best of 1964. It will be interesting to see how Adelaide reacts. A year or so ago, one could have predicted a mass walk out. Now, one cannot be so sure. The reception of "Last Year at Marienbad" was, generally, puzzlement but most Festival goers seemed prepared to make the effort to understand what Resnais was attempting.

Go see it for yourself—but please don't bang your seats when walking out early; it disturbs others who might be sleeping.

Equally controversial is Orson

Welles' direction of Kafka's "The Trial". A long article in Sight and Sound (Winter 1963) detailed the "Trials" of William S. Pechter in undergoing a nearly three hour bout with Welles.

Apparently Pechter is not keen on Welles. He writes, "It all has so little to do with Kafka's 'The Trial', or any interpretation of it, however free, that I almost feel it irrelevant on my part to make any comparative mention of the two.

Throughout the film, action and events taken from the novel have been telescoped and transposed so meaninglessly that the only purpose of the alterations seem to me to prove that Welles, as director of the film, has the power to make them, which, obviously he has. "Were 'The Trial' visually beautiful to see, there would be no boredom, but the fact is that, for all the attention lavished on the refinement of the film's surface, that surface is one of almost unrelieved ugliness... it looks like the dregs of Cinema 16."

NIGHTMARE WORLD

Diametrically opposed to this viewpoint is that of Ernest Callenbach—Film Quarterly, 1963—who describes "The Trial" as "surely a remarkable work... (it) abounds with virtuosa visuals, most of them stunningly successful; this is a movie in unabashed high style, with none of your realistic widescreen coldness. Callenbach responds, too, to Welles' interpretation of Kafka's word. The attempt to create a nightmare world of 1984 is successful as one "gradually realises that this IS the landscape of totalitarian nightmare... it is, we soon learn, a world of sudden violence, avid sexuality, and inexplicable happenings generally... The film has the close texture of madness: if Marienbad is a fantasy of obsession, The Trial is a fantasy of an infantile asylum."

Whatever the individual conclusions regarding Welles' attempt there will be little disagreement in adapting Kafka to the screen, about another entry to the Festival, the Czechoslovakian 40 minute Cannes prize winner, "Joseph Killian."

RENTED CAT

Richard Roud writes "Made by two young Czechs, Juracek and Schmidt, this—whilst not an adaptation—is the best Kafka film to date. To be sure, the authors have declared it to be a criticism of the survivals of the personality cult, but this tale of a man who one day rents a cat from a state cat shop, and when he wants to return the animal, finds that the shop is no longer there, and perhaps never was there, has disquieting overtones which go beyond any satire of bureaucracy. This short feature was all that

Welles' "The Trial" should have been and wasn't."

OZU

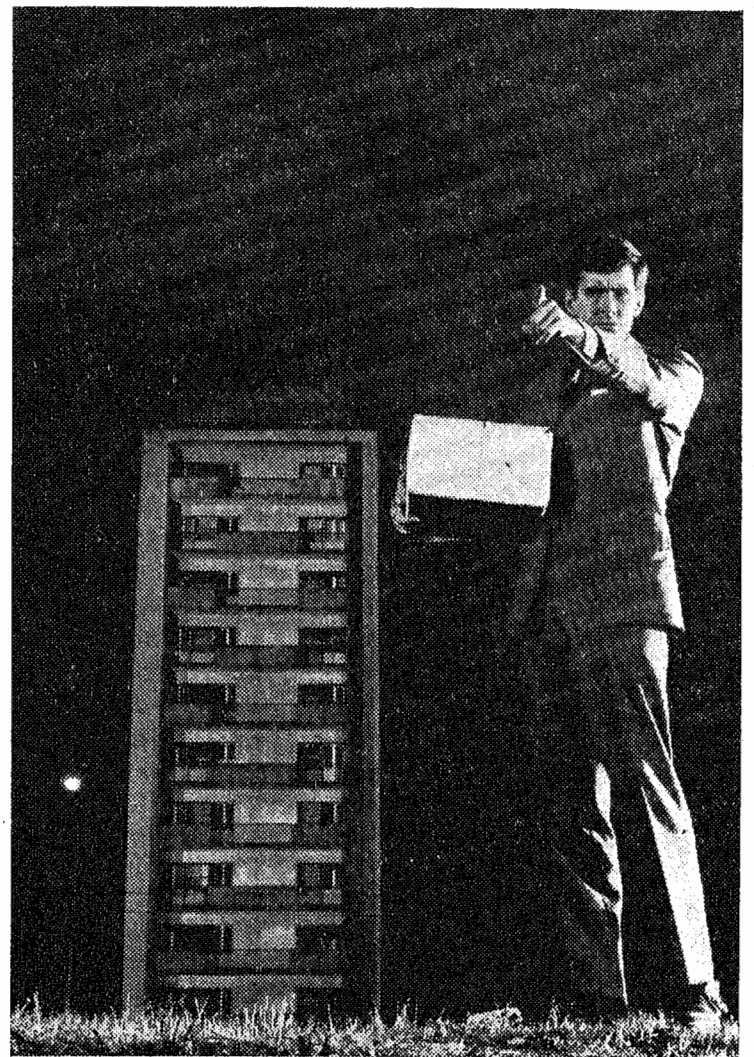
Ozu, represented at last year's Festival by "An Autumn Afternoon" will be featured this year by "Tokio Story", an earlier film, but one which has only just obtained a commercial release in Europe. For many, the late Ozu was one of the truly great artists of cinema. His situations are stock ones, his themes but few. His photography is essentially static, immobile and, one might almost say, uncinematic. Yet despite this, his works have the authenticity of true art. They move, they reveal the human condition. Essentially sympathetic in his approach to the human condition, and the essential solitariness of the individual, Ozu never becomes sentimental.

His approach is deterministic and one which does not allow of moralising, and yet with it all one is almost indescribably moved. Although people seem puppets, affected by events outside their control; although generations cannot communicate with each other; although happiness is transitory and each individual must eventually draw on and depend on his own resources, Ozu's characters always elicit our sympathy. Basically, they are us. Despite their basic condition which is in any event beyond their power to control, they act with sympathy to each other. They laugh, breathe, smile, make love, experience sorrow and so on and yet one knows throughout that all these events are fleeting—individual happiness and sorrow are merely aspects of human existence, which itself is transitory.

With such beauty, assurance, and carefully organised material, an Ozu film is always a work of art. Yet surprisingly, many people find his films slow, they see no action, they pine for the slick camera shots, the bewildered camera angles of a fast-paced European production and the surface action of a James Bond. Donald Richie was, however, surely right when he wrote, "what remains after seeing an Ozu film, is the feeling that, if only for an hour or two, you have seen the goodness and beauty of everyday things and everyday people; you have had experience indescribable because only cinema and not words can describe them"

For those who will look, Ozu's cinematic world has much in common with that of Antonioni. The latter's influence is also seen in the Hungarian film "The Current" wherein the plot is very similar to "L'Aventura" and the style is markedly derivative.

Czechoslovakia has always submitted outstanding films to the Festival and this year is no exception. One work "Peter and Pavla" reflects the current willing-



Tony Pekins in Kafka's "The Trial"

ness to explore contemporary themes. A story of shoplifting, supermarkets and the twist, it is a wryly mocking picture of teenagers.

Asia will be well represented at the Festival with entries from India, Japan and China. The Indian film, "The Householder", was seen at the Perth Festival earlier this year. Although undoubtedly slight, it is an amusing and appreciative study of a young married couple troubled by an interfering and possessive mother-in-law. The Chinese entry—which will be the first Chinese feature to be screened at the Festival—is also a comedy; this time set in a collective farm.

The first list of films for the Festival comprises the following—

The Trial (France/Italy/West Germany).

Peter and Pavla (Czechoslovakia) Gold Sail Award, Locarno Festival.

Nine Days of One Year (Russia) Main Prize, Karlovy Very.

The Householder (India).

Muriel (France) One of Sight and Sounds' Films of the Year, 1964.

Bande a Part (France) One of Sight and Sounds' Films of the Year, 1964.

Tokio Story (Japan) Sutherland Trophy, London Film Festival.

Lola (France)

The Human Dutch (Holland) Awards Edinburgh and Cork Festivals.

The Current (Hungary) Main Prize, Karlovy Very.

Hsi Wang and His Wife (China) Main Award, San Francisco.

Other major feature films are expected from Russia, India, France, Mexico and the United States.

A large number of outstanding shorts have also been entered. Two of the most important of these are "Caroline" and "Help my Snowman's Burning Down" from Canada and the United States respectively.

The first is a nostalgic, sympathetic study of a young married woman who, despite the apparent satisfaction of her main desires, feels alienated from the world in general and her own closest associates in particular. The surface glitter of the film (assertive camera angles and quick cutting) together with its apparent sentimentality lead one to believe at the outset that the film lacks depth. A re-screening of it, however, shows it to be a really human film—a not unimportant social document and an excellent example of what could be done in Australia at little cost if one had even the slightest evidence of any enlightened Government attitude towards the arts.

"Help my Snowman's Burning Down" is a crazy study apparently in the tradition of "Running and Jumping and Standing Still".

Brochures and bookings for the Festival can be obtained from the W.E.A. Bookroom, Allans and John Martins.

BRAVO SOPHIA

Three separate units with nothing in common but the very able team of Loren and Mastroianni make for a highly entertaining if sometimes sentimental film.

The stories are perfect for displaying Sophia's capabilities, acting and otherwise. Mildly they show the social structure of Italian life.

The stars move from a Neapolitan couple who discover that one way for a woman to stay out of gaol is to be either pregnant or nursing a newborn child—until the man of the house finds the pace a little too exacting—to an elegant but so bored and misunderstood and burdened with her industrialist husband's money wife who finds that her impoverished protege loses his charm when he prefers to crash her Rolls rather than run over a child.

The final and the funniest episode is set in Rome and involves much sentimentality over the waywardness of a young seminarian as regards the new prostitute (but with a heart of gold) Sophia, and his good grandmother's concern over this distraction.

Mastroianni, who never intrudes, but cannot help being brilliant, is perfect as the frustrated, somewhat perverted lover. Purists will find the final scene, a slightly paradoxical strip, either embarrassing or pointless. Its culmination in a session of communal prayer is little short of side-splitting.

While not providing any of the complex enquiries into life perhaps promised by the title, the film will entertain and perhaps even provide food for thought for those so inclined.

Those searching for hidden meanings will find lovable delinquents in "Yesterday", the licentious depravity of the corrupt and apathetic rich, in "Today" and the little bit of good in the fallen (happily for Mastroianni only temporary) in "Tomorrow".

Whether you are one of those who delve into the meanings of films, or go along for a "nice night's entertainment", "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" is a film well worth seeing. You have missed it now, but look out for it in the suburbs!



"Muriel"—"Triumphant Ring of Man Far Ahead"

BITTER and SWEET

The Adelaide University Masquers Dramatic Society has justified their revival of the play, "A Taste of Honey", with a careful and intelligent production from Bill Watt.

Although the dialogue could have been tightened up so that less significant lines were thrown away, and the continuity of the play could have been helped by shorter scene changes, the overall production showed a clear and obvious sense of balance.

The play itself is interesting because at the time it was written it was obviously regarded as a kind of theatrical phenomenon.

It enjoyed a great deal of popularity both in Britain and in America and won for its author several drama awards. There are obvious defects in the writing,

review

some of which must be clearly attributed to Miss Delaney's youth and inexperience at the time.

Miss Delaney has placed at the focal point of the play a fourteen-year-old girl, Jo, and this is a part to test any actress. Lee Pascoe presented us with a very talented and sensitive handling of this difficult part, marred only by a thinness of voice which made her rather reticent in scenes with her mother. This was a pity because Jo was obviously intended by the playwright to be the central char-

acter. In addition, one could also criticise Miss Pascoe for a certain monotony in gestures, movement and stance. But she must be commended for two of her scenes. In the first place, the scene immediately after interval between Jo and Geoff (the art student who has befriended her while she is pregnant) was, from the point of view of acting, the fulcrum of the play. It was a very moving scene which was given simplicity, pathos and intelligent handling by Miss Pascoe and Graham Williams, as Geoff.



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Dawn Langman acted the part of Jo's semi-prostitute mother with

PLATONIC AFFECTION

The keynote of Graham Williams' Geoff was balance, particularly in his handling of the various aspects of this complex character. Unfortunately, his acting had various technical faults—a voice which was too harsh for the character and frequently uncontrolled, and movements which were occasionally jerky and awkward. However, he did manage to bring out in the character qualities which seem to be only hinted at in the writing. Geoff is gentle but firm and really the only kind of character who could take Jo in hand.

play who are in anything like complete communication with each other.

LITTLE BROTHER

Jo can confide in Geoff in a way in which she should have been able to confide in her mother: "You're just like a big sister to me." Geoff, then, serves much more than a mere functional part in the play and it was these nuances of his relationship with Jo that Graham Williams brought out so well.

The two lesser male characters of Peter (Helen's friend and later her husband) and the coloured boy (Jo's pseudo-fiance, who "came in with Christmas and went out with the New Year") were competently acted by Chris Marchant and Bob Antill respectively. Chris Marchant had a tendency to overact at certain moments but showed an obvious grasp of the value of Peter as a character to confuse and even embarrass Helen, and to prompt our sympathy for Jo. Bob Antill's scene with Jo on the apron-stage was particularly well executed.

JUGGLED MOODS

The cast as a whole were faced with a fault in Miss Delaney's dialogue which they rarely, at any stage, managed to conquer. While the dialogue was often conversational without loss of dramatic effect, it had one huge structural defect. This was the merging of comic lines into serious ones too suddenly and too often. The result was that the cast were required to juggle moods back and forth like tennis balls. It was not a fault which couldn't have been overcome by a more experienced cast, but it is a handicap in the writing nevertheless.

While the play occasionally seems to rest on stock situations, it raises questions which are individual and important.

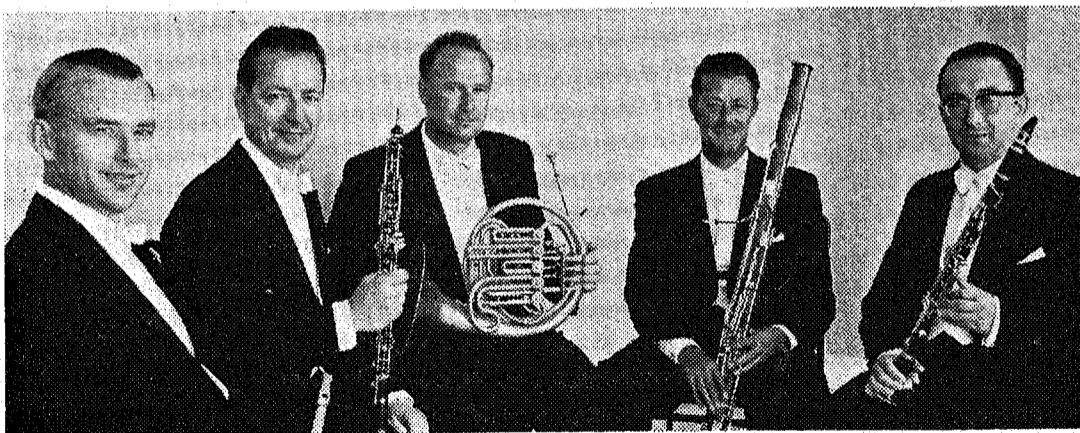
Ultimately we are bound to ask, "What is to happen to Jo?" Are we to think that Jo will become another Helen because of her environment? Geoff says that she is like her mother, and what Jo criticises her mother for (a "frolic in the hay-loft one afternoon" which results in an unwanted pregnancy) she has herself been guilty of in her taste of honey with her Black Prince. But, at the same time, Jo seems to give more thought to her actions and to her relationships with others than Helen. Whatever the answer, Bill Watt's production left us with a lot to think about.

MICK RODGER



ACTORS BOB ANTILL AND LEE PASCOE, TASTING?

MUSIC FOR LUNCH



ELDER CONSERVATORIUM WIND QUINTET

The late Professor John Bishop was a man with a dynamic personality who had considerable influence in the music world. His achievements were many.

In particular the University is to be thankful for the magnificent practical teaching staff which he acquired for the Elder Conservatorium before his death. It is hard to imagine another University anywhere with a better group of practical musicians on its staff. The concerts they give are always well worth going to hear.

Such a concert was held on Tuesday, 13th April, at 1.10 p.m. in the Union Hall. The energetic Elder Conservatorium Students' Association presented the first of a series of six lunch-hour concerts. Pianist Lance Dossor, who leaves later this year to play at

the Edinburgh Festival, was joined by three members of the Elder Conservatorium Wind Quintet in a programme of modern chamber music.

A disappointingly small audience was keenly appreciative, especially of the Trio for Oboe, Bassoon and Piano by Poulenc. This gave Dossor, Jiri Tancibudek (oboe) and Thomas Wightman (bassoon) a chance to show their considerable technical virtuosity. The Trio Sonata for Oboe, Clarinet and Piano by Roman introduced Gabor Reeves (clarinet), before he played Le Fevre's Sonata for Clarinet and Piano with Dossor.

The performance was definitely in world class, and the well-balanced programme of 20th century music was ideally suitable for University students.

The next concert on Tuesday, 4th May, will be of interest as it will be given by some of the best instrumentalists amongst the students of the Conservatorium.

Other dates for the diary are 18th June, 6th July, 3rd August and 14th September. One looks forward to these pleasant lunch-hours when one can listen to first-class music in the intimate atmosphere of the Union Hall. What's more, it's free.

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Go For Folk

FOURS ROW STATE

Until recently rowing was considered the preserve of heavy-fisted, uncoordinated men who failed to make the grade in sports requiring agility and a quick eye. In recent years this fact has been changed by various independent factors not the least of which was the introduction of a lightweight class of rowing.

This class opened the sport to those weighing less than one hundred and fifty pounds. It was slow to become established in South Australia but the Penrith Cup, the annual Australian championship for lightweight fours, run concurrently with the King's Cup has provided an incentive to raise our standards.

This season a crew from Mannum dominated the lightweight fours competition. At least they did until the day of the Championship race late in February.

Although vastly superior in technique—in that respect it was undoubtedly the best crew in the State—the University crew was as fit as a ladies' croquet team.

In the Championship race University rowed magnificently to win

their first major race of the season. Dick Bolt, the stroke, showed typical determination in sustaining a pressure commensurate with his high rating in the entire 2,000 metres race. Veterans Bob Morgan and Jurgen Chominsky rowed the best race of their long careers with typical coolheadedness. In the final 500 metres challenges came from every direction, but they were repulsed, and the crew won by a canvas—about eight feet. The three University Blues were ably supported by newcomer Graham Footner.

Bolt, Footner and Taylor (cox) were selected in the South Aus-

BY ROBERT LAWSON

tralian crew, but the retirement of Morgan and Chominsky posed a problem. Bob Cooper from Torrens Rowing Club and David Brooks from University were selected. The use of a revolutionary new boost and the radically changed complement necessitated the return to basic technique training, leaving fitness to circuit training.

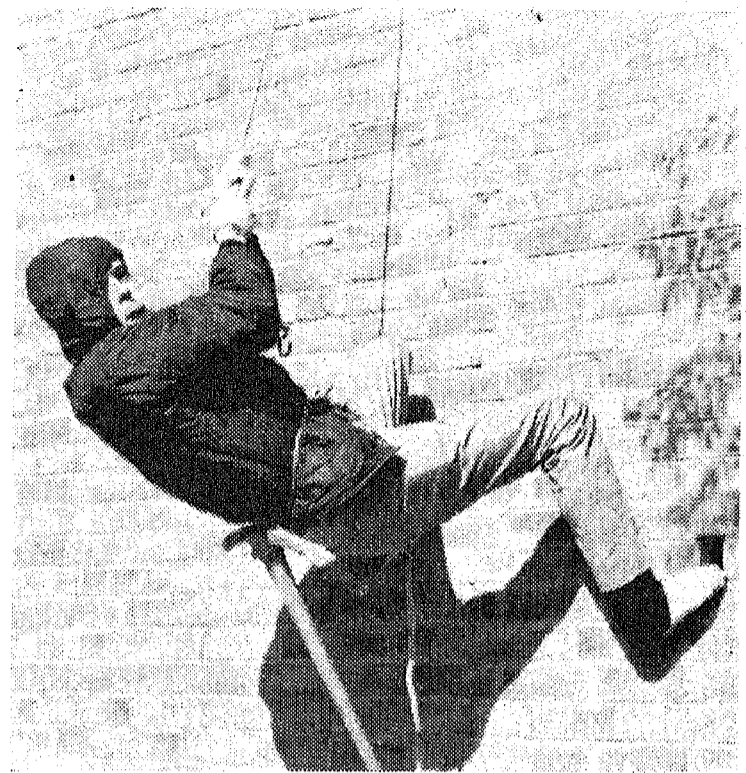
BOMBSHELL

Then came the bombshell—Mannum, still hard in training, challenged the crew to a test race and the Rowing Association, with singular gutlessness (24 abstentions in a meeting of 30), accepted the challenge. Coach Roger Moore had to revise his training schedule completely to prepare for the challenge race.

NARROW LOSS

The challenge race was rowed on Sunday morning, 11th April. The State crew lost by one foot after leading by a good margin earlier in the race. But their performance was most impressive, and the State selectors considered that their crew had justified its earlier selection and was potentially a far superior combination, and declined to change their original crew.

Although the Boat Club lost the State Pennant for the most successful Rowing Club this year, it did win the important races and, after all, quality is always preferable to quantity if one cannot have both.



SOCIAL CLIMBING

"We should refuse none of the thousand and one joys that the mountains offer us at every turn. We should brush nothing aside, set no restrictions, be able to go fast, but also know how to go slowly and to contemplate. Variety is the spice of life"—Gaston R.

At the opening week-end camp (20-21st March) at Wokandla Creek, there was a large turnout on both days, and many camped overnight—much to the distress of nocturnal handcoats, *et alia*. The quartzite rock faces provided good experience and a "thunderhole" climb satisfied even the largest appetites. On the following week-end, there was a confused barbecue at Morialta, with stepped on billies, contorted carnivorous faces, assorted pancakes and boulder setting. And some climbing was done on the Buttress.

On the 11th of April, an eventful day was spent at Deep Creek,

where there is the most isolated and hence beautifully situated rock face in the hills. Leading was frustrated, however, by the absence of hilly points and piton cracks on the more extensive chunks.

For those bored unfit, and in for a good time, or just plain crazy, a twenty-four hike has been arranged for May 1st-2nd. The idea is to finish an orientation course set within 24 hours. There are two events—B grade for those not superlatively fit and beginners, and A grade for the more experienced or ambitious.

CRAIG.

RIFLE SHOOTING: GANG BANGS

Following last year's successful season we have again resumed activities under a new guise. Fiendish activities by a certain member of the club has given us a newly painted clubhouse complete with a magnificent bar. This has helped us swell our membership considerably, and we now have a regular attendance of some 30 shooters.

The main concern at the moment is the Intersvarsity Competition to be held in Melbourne in May. We have a strong experienced team to take away with us, and they will no doubt do us proud. Last year's I.V. in Perth provided valuable lessons in team shooting which should stand us in good stead in Melbourne.

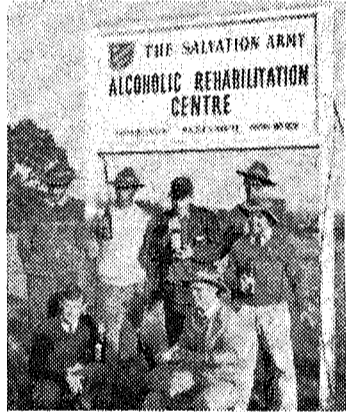
An exact explanation of the rifle club and its functions, I feel, is called for here. Perhaps you, the fresher, are under the impression that we are a devoted band of riflemen who do nought but shoot at the Dean Range every Saturday, and are blind to the joys of Bacchus, so to speak. How wrong you are! Like any other University club we know how to get the most out of our sport.

We shoot with the old army .303 rifle fitted with adjustable sights. With these, allowances to wind variations can be made. We shoot over 300-900 yds. Shoots usually start at 1.30 p.m. on Saturdays and push on till about 4.30 p.m. The oldest of old clothes are worn, and on the bleak Dean Range they need to be very warm to combat the cold biting winter winds. Shoots are held against country teams, both on visits to their home town ranges and on visits to us.

On these trips the hospitality to the visitors is always excellent, and the whole day is a mixture of shooting and celebrating. In this relaxed atmosphere University riflemen shoot with great accuracy. Nor are the shoots at home always dry shows. Our genial self-appointed barman welcomes all late into the night, whether shooting or non-shooting members.

Unfortunately (joke) we must leave all this and go to the city of drought (Melbourne) in May. Our vigorous committee has been assured that the strike will not affect us. Argus Tuft, our champion from Perth last year, is in fine form, and we will be going to Melbourne with high hopes of returning with the coveted trophy. It is about time we brought that trophy back, you know. We are also very keen to take off the "boat race".

KANGAROO TED.



ALCOHOLICS UNANIMOUS

BASKETBALL: DRIBBLING

Once more scores of earnest young men are to be seen at the Uni. gym devoting Saturday mornings to developing their skill and performance with that fascinating pneumatic marvel, the basketball.

Opportunities are wide open this season with an almost completely new side in the offing for the Sydney Intersvarsity trip in May. The 1965 squad will train hard to try and emulate the success of last year's side, which finished equal top of the tournament. A week of first class basketball is assured after the stimulus given to the game nationally by the impressive tour of the Tokyo Olympic team.

Preparations are in hand for a social evening for members on April 30th in the Portus Room. If you are interested in playing a stimulating sport one evening per week this is your chance to come and have an informal chat with some satisfied sportsman.

Practice sessions are held twice weekly on Saturday mornings (10-12) and Wednesday evenings (5-7) at the Uni. gym, Mackinnon Parade.

HITCH HIKING . . .

THUMBING AROUND

Have you ever been cruelly afflicted with the Wanderlust, only to be frustrated by the high cost of travel? Have you ever wanted to go on an Intersvarsity, a convention, see what is on the other side of the Mt. Lofty Ranges or merely get out of Adelaide, and not been able to merely because you hadn't enough money? Then it is time you used your imagination, grasped something in both hands, and hitch-hiked.

Despite a good concession, air travel is still expensive. Too expensive for most of us, especially those over nineteen (?) who can no longer honestly get a concession. The concession on rail travel cuts the fare by half, but as with air travel is available only to full-time students. Though relatively cheap, train travel is rarely a pleasant experience unless you are with a group of friends, and it is often cold, uncomfortable and monotonous. Bus travel is also unattractive and no cheaper than rail. No form of public transport can really meet the student ideal of cheap and comfortable transport.

Hitch-hiking may not always be comfortable, but it is cheap and usually as safe and reliable as any other form of transport, if done carefully.

There are two main ways of obtaining a ride, and which one you choose will probably depend on where you want to go. If travelling on main highways a semi-trailer is by far the safest and most reliable means. If travelling on roads other than main highways you must try to hitch a ride from a passing car.

SEMI-TRAILERS

Semi-trailers will take you just about anywhere in Australia, even to Perth and Darwin, and your only cost need be your food. They will rarely stop for a hitch-hiker on the road, even at the top of a hill, when moving slowly, and so by far the best way is to arrange your lift before the truck leaves Adelaide. The driver will either be a company employed driver or a sub-contractor who owns his own truck. For insurance reasons the company driver cannot take a passenger. The sub-contract driver, having his own insurance can do as he pleases, but will not hesitate to point out that you travel at your own risk. By ringing a

number of heavy transport companies you are certain to find at least one sub-contract driver going to your destination. He will rarely refuse you if you go to the truck depot, see him personally and perhaps help him load the truck. Trucks leaving Adelaide for the Eastern States usually depart in the late afternoon, so it is wise

to do so. He will be even more willing to give you a lift some other time. On the average, it takes a semi-trailer fifteen hours to reach Melbourne and two and a half days to reach Sydney, which is not very much more than the train.

AT YOUR OWN RISK

To stand on the roadside and hitch passing cars is a far less certain and possibly less safe method. You can't be sure if anyone is going to stop, how far they can take you or what sort of driver they are. Again, generally speaking, you travel at your own risk. You may be lucky and travel six hundred miles in a day, or unlucky and be stranded for maybe two or three days. The uncertainty can be minimised by taking a few fairly obvious steps. Try not to look any more horrible than you have to or you may scare off lifts. Some hitch-hikers stand on the roadside with a forefinger raised at passing cars. This is lazy and could well offend some drivers. A well swung thumb is more effective.

Best of all is to write in large, vivid letters on a placard what your destination is. This saves needlessly stopping some cars, and gives a prospective lift time to pull up before he is past you and gone. Obviously a straight stretch of road is needed here. Whether travelling by semi-trailer or car, it will often be awkward if you have a large suitcase. A soft suitcase will do but an ex-army sausage bag is the most convenient luggage.

Don't be deterred by the thought of a little trouble before you leave, or the possibility of a wait by the roadside. If you have money to burn, then buy your ticket. If not, and you want a cheap, slightly adventurous journey, then hitch-hike.

—BALTHAZAR



PRO AT WORK

to start tracking your ride down early in the day. The driver will usually have a host of good jokes and anecdotes, and it is worth shouting above the roar of the engine to converse with him. The trucks are not built for comfort, though some have heaters and radios. It is most important to wear warm clothes and even take a sleeping bag to crawl into if it gets cold. With practice it is quite possible to sleep despite the jolting and the engine noise, though people with long legs would be wise to avoid blunt-nosed trucks—usually Commers or Bedfords—if they hope to be comfortable. On long trips, say to Sydney, the passenger must be prepared to sleep outside the cabin, as the driver, naturally enough, will be the one who sleeps there. If you have enough money to buy the driver a meal, it is a good gesture

BLOOD BANK

Every 13 minutes, seven days a week, someone needs a blood transfusion. This person's life could be in your hands. Only your willingness to become a blood donor makes transfusions possible. There is no other way of obtaining blood except through the gift of the voluntary blood donor. A little of your time may mean a lifetime for another.

Dr. R. W. Beal, Director of the Red Cross Blood Bank, will speak in the Lady Symon Hall on Monday, 10th May, on the subject: "Why the Red Cross Needs Blood Donors."

You can enrol as a blood donor on Tuesday, 11th and Wednesday, 12th May—Union buildings, between the hours of 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.