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Film Review  
EASY RIDER

It seems to me that it would be very disingenuous to call "Easy Rider" under the influence of all the advance publicity, rare notices of one sort or another, very disillusioned at its failure to live up to that publicity ("Right up against the establishment!!") and its apparent superficiality. The film, in fact, is certainly enjoyable enough. There are the performances of Dennis Hopper and Jack Nicholson as the2


subtly and indeed brilliantly. As one critic in the New York Review of Books wrote: "Easy Rider is about the failure of America - not just the "twisted" world, the world of the biker, the maggotastic rops and the insidious, insidious middle-aged smut westerners but also the word the "hip"; the supposed alternates, the world of the purist, the "head" the drop-out. Billy and Captain America are modern-day cowboys, exemplifying the individualist frontier philosophy that is so prevalent in the drop-out culture (with its sympathy for the reds) and its adoption of the outward badges of the Indian culture: beads, headbands, buckskin, and the desire to get away from it all in a commune in a country."

Billy and Captain America represent the noble savage: they are the protagonist in what becomes a brilliant parable of the struggle between "Hip" and "straight" America. They start out in the film working on the traditional assumptions of the Hippie culture; the assumptions about being "free" by dropping out, being "beautiful" and doing their own "thing" to choose one's own time. Yet the key statement of the film comes near the end - with the confrontation: "We blow up!" Here is the realization that the frontier dream is ultimately false, and that their means of being "free" (make a big capitalist kill on the dope market and get rich) is simply not where it's at. It is impossible for them to be free to simply doing their thing, because the forces of inertia (the people who are flopped into thinking they're free by the mass media, etc., but who can't see it as they like it) will in the end completely push them just as the lawyer wellness in the end force the few philosophical points made verbally in the film, and just as actually happens with the goring at the end.

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

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

by JOHN TAPP

The Japanese Cinema

The Adelaide University Film Society is at present showing a series of three Japanese films. They are among the best films produced in Japan and for any serious student of the cinema are not to be missed. Because the Japanese cinema has evolved independently since its beginnings it has faithfully mirrored Japanese society, many Western audiences find the past very tough. This is not the fault of the film but rather an illustration of difference in culture. With a film the audience is certainly free to interpret it as it sees fit. However, it is often of great interest and most helpful to be aware of the director's intentions. When a film embodies some concept along these lines the audience, it's worth exploring that concept and then in watching the film we see the logic of the script and the reason for title editing, lighting and even choice of location. We know a priori the conceptual basis of a film then we can understand its film language and appreciate more fully the value of the film as a work of art. It is not possible to give here a general overview of Japanese cinema and its various schools of thought, neither is it worthwhile to be more than adequately covered in "The Japanese Movie", by Ronald Richlie, from which this article is drawn. However, since there will be the opportunity to see three films of Japanese cinema in considerable detail no preliminary introduction to the three present films by a foreigner is required.

The films are "Tokyo Story", directed by Yasujiro Ozu, "Tales of Ugetsu", by Kenji Mizoguchi, and "The Harp of Burma", by Koso Ishii. The selection is quite fantastic and in that these three are quite different in style and approach to life.

The first, "Tokyo Story", is one of the finest pictures by this renowned director, Ozu. The film is best understood in terms of "mono"" no andar"" words not easily translatable, a near-set/ approximation being "the path of things." It refers to the transience of the world (the transience of earthly things, social or political oppression and beauty. The beautiful (a river, a death, a tree, a first love) is eternal in that it lives and dies, not in a reverently ending. This completely traditional way of looking at life is responsible for a national philosophy of "it can't be helped" and is equally responsible for a celebration of the small things of life. Yasujiro Ozu in all of his later films captures an essential but elusive quality in Japanese life and perhaps showed beauty most constructively in "Tokyo Story." In the film he shows an extraordinary acceptance of life and, showing, perhaps, a part of the way this nation operates. The remarkable tact of this director, his love and affection for his characters ensures utterly memorable experiences. In "Tokyo Story" the beauty of these characters becomes more than moving. We see in their resignation from a philosophy, a metaphysics which suddenly becomes quite right and so very close to what a human being can experience. Ozu's films, with their long cuts, their extraordionary pace, are not slow. They are profoundly beautiful, profoundly honest.

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

The third film is concerned with the Japanese attitude to war. After the Second World War, one of Japan's official ambitions was that war should never again occur. This was also reflected in the cinema at that time. By far the strongest statement (and the best) film on war was "Tokyo Story." One could not have more concisely or powerfully expressed opinion, Ishii shows how one individual - a soldier in the war - in the end just simply turns, and one could indeed do something about war.

Social Action
The Social Welfare Dept.
and boys from orphanages

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

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

The immediate question that arises is why?

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

Is it because the training received is misguided?

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

Without having studied the situation deeply I would say that the problem lies largely in the fact that they leave before they are capable of taking care of themselves.

From my experience with boys in social welfare homes I have found that they are a majority leave school as soon as they reach the age of 15 or not long after. The boys then obtain jobs and must leave the home as the State will not support an individual with an income.

This means they are suddenly faced with having to accept responsibility without ever having been trained to do so. Due to the absence of attention by parents and others many have very little idea of financial and domestic matters or even how to mix with people. This means they find themselves in an entirely new situation with no one to turn to for help. Some find flats and places to board but lose the problems they did not meet very often and experienced two changes in circumstances.

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

Perhaps the solution here would be to have foster boys after they leave school. In such a hostel they could be trained to accept responsibility and yet would still have someone to turn to when they needed help and so they would become (17th March) and at its meeting on the 23rd March the SRC nominated Anne Harrington on this point, that at the time of its decision some students by some means or another as members of the Discipline Board.

The other members are Peter Balan (SRC President) and Mr. C. H. Lister, the principal of the College. The item discussed were (1) the proposed course of action of the committee in reviewing the Discipline Statute (2) the determination of meeting the previous committee which was set up in October 1965.

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

Peter Balan

Committee on Discipline

The Education committee during the vacations to re-establish a committee had set up in October 1965 to review the discipline Statute, with the principal of the College. The committee had two student members and also have met to discuss the matter. The very or perhaps experienced two changes in circumstances, produced a very useful set of recommendations which are however, not complete.

A new committee was established so that more students could play a part in the review of and feel a thousand new things of the next year. As you know, there are a number of things that allows you to be seen when people are broken to you by the police contact me by the phone number below.

Peter Phillips
27 Prospect Terrace
Prospect 5062
Phone- 69-3237
OR
by leaving your name and address in the rifle C/O SOCIAL ACTION, SRC.

Cinema 70
March screening:

The plot of “Lola” is extremely intricate and Demy does not look at the inter-relations of all the characters. There is the little girl, Lola, in which Roland gives a dictionary because she reminded him of Lola, who befriended Frankie, an American slum from the series. A subplot is subtly handled and adds a great deal to the film.

Two for the Road

“The two for the Road” directed by Stanley Donen and starring Audrey Hepburn and Albert Finney strikes a sharp contrast. Henry Mancini and his band have produced a sequence in the “Breakfast at Tiffany’s” style, doing their best to lull your mind into a state of mindlessness. The colour is soft and low contrast after the harsh, backlit black and white of Demy’s “Lola”. Although I was skeptical and my skepticism was in no way lessened by the time jump of ten years back to the meeting, to her words: “I wonder if you would have married me if you knew you would only ever love me.” But when the film fails to jump back to where it started from and instead begins a non-chronological examination of the failings of marriage and the institution of marriage, interest was awakened and from that point maintained despite occasional lapses into Audrey Hepburn sentimentalism. Donen has been known to number of phases in the relationship of Mark and Joanne – the episode of the couple crossing France together after meeting on the ship, France revisited after their marriage, and their nightmarish car journey with an American efficiency expert, his wife and precocious daughter, love-affairs, and approaching middle-age with all that implies – business success, a Merc sports and extravagant parties.

The depersonalising effect which the stamp and time have upon their sexual relationship is the film’s prime concern, as it is hauntingly related to "La Notte." In fact, “Two for the Road” can be seen as a sugar-coated version of Antonioni’s work. Though we are spared from the strain of the painful final scene of “La Notte”, the same feeling of the sand-bunker of a golf-course as the sun rises, there is something of the same feeling in Donen’s film.

Richard Jonas

You enjoy an orgy?

A quality orgy with that sophisticated out-door setting?

Or a simple shot, in, on, up, smoked out North Adelaide-type gig?

Or are you a lustive? Gibbering?

Dercos?

Do you enjoy hurling yourself on the Ecology building?

Have you that select sense that allows you to be seen when people are broken to you by the police contact me by the phone number below.

Peter Phillips
27 Prospect Terrace
Prospect 5062
Phone- 69-3237
OR
by leaving your name and address in the rifle C/O SOCIAL ACTION, SRC.

You enjoy wading in mud, picking booches off each other’s legs. Joining a canvas canvas commune and being sustained by snow. Falling in flat face and pulling the team with you.

Are you incredibly idiotic enough to enjoy these pastimes?

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

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

How you going to do it?

See yourself in Heaven man!

Anglin: "See ya later, and goodnight, I love ya and you..."

Died a Deathful End.

Whereupon you flash a superb, unblinking eye "-of course, they... they never found me, you know... never..."
CAMPUS EXPLODING!

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

ADELAIDE CAMPUS ERUPTS!

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

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

RADICAL VICTORY

Two events this week have indicated the change that is afoot.

On TUESDAY, it was announced that the student elections for student reps. on the Arts Faculty had resulted in an overwhelming victory for the three radical candidates - Mike Duigan, Phil McMahon and Geoff Weis. Nearly 85% of the votes cast went to these three as a bloc.

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

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

On their own, then, these three student reps. can achieve no real changes - an eloquent testimony to the inertia and anti-educational basis of the existing system. They will need all the support they can get from those who elected them. However, while important to change the DECISIONS of the staff-dominated Faculty, they will certainly change the system and for all the character of Faculty MEETINGS.

Gone are the days when a policy note from Professor X to Professor Y would suffice to push through a decision! Duigan, McMahon and Weis will create an open-resistant voice to oppose the system of smooth consensus.

CLOSED MEETINGS UNDEMOCRATIC

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

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

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

These demands are unprecedented in the history of Adelaide University.

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

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

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

There is now the choice.

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MPE ACTION GROUP MAKES RADICAL DEMANDS

The Action Group of the Movement for Participatory Education demands, are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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MPE Meeting - to discuss the above demands - Tuesday April 7, 1:10 p.m., Napier NAPIER THEATRE 5. All students are urged to attend.
In days of old, beautiful birds were scarce, and so St. Ann was made their protector and patron saint. Unfortunately they are still scarce, and still protected by St. Ann. And that is where you will find Virginia Kennett, ON DIT's third beautiful bird, safe behind that horrid red wall.

You may not find it easy to breach the defences of St. Ann's, guys, but if you like jazz and spontaneous things, don't stand up for the Queen, would you her pizzas and take her tandem riding in Europe, then you should make easy friends with Virginia. She is doing Arts, and hopes to be a psychologist. For being beautiful and our third bird of the week, she will receive a book token from the Union Bookshop.
The truth about defoliant is only beginning to come out. One of the consequences of this is that one of the two primary agents used is an herbicide called "Agent Orange," which burns through the foliage of the mountains... it is dangerous to be near when the crops are being sprayed. This is because its effects on bomber planes... which makes the destruction of area of the hold by the enemy..." The Americans are trying to "burn... Laos, both psychologically and... physically."

The nature of their retinue "dual... only if they understand... the Lao of the American occupation of the early Sixties, which..."

Decouroy describes the "motionless ruins and deserted houses" of the central town of San-Nong, Note, Laos... the military influence in the Lao community..."

The first real raid against the population center itself was launched on February 16, 1965. Very serious attacks were made on it quite recently... on March 17 and 18, 1965... the... two or three times we were raided on the ground. The old ruins of 1965 have been leveled. The identification of March 1965... still "smoking" when we visited them... what we... lay all along the length of the river... houses... were totally burned out... (phosphorus..."

They proceeded to five small groups and in passing even though they were not being seen... from the ground... because they expected people to identify the people as NLF, they... use... for..."

The city of Mecong, where the Mekong Delta... into... from..."

Summary of the Mekong Delta, where few North Vietnamese... and... months after the Têt offensive; where..."

This is in Quang Nam province, where... but..."

Occasionally such material finds its way... in..."

With a "staff major of the American forces who..."...

"American's historic westward-driving way..."

With justice..."

"In the..."

"Pimville"..."

Another two decades of indoctrination..."

The American..."

The..."

"Nor..."

"The..."

The..."

"To refer..."

The... the engineer..."..."

"I wish I..."..."
The revelation of the Song My atrocity to the world has been a by-product of the November military offensive by the NVA, as reported in the Monitor.

American press self-censorship thwarted Mr. Ridenhouse's disclosures for a year. "No one wanted to go into it," he said recently. But the Pentagon sent a secret news release to Life, Look, and Newsweek magazines outlining the atrocity to 150 correspondents. The release said the left-wing Institute of Policy Studies of Chicago had studied the story "independently" and vindicated the story to approximately 25 U.S. newspapers.

Apart from this, it probably would have disappeared from history, along with most other NVA atrocities.

The first investigation by the Pentagon "quickly" found the atrocity to be a Viet Cong fabrication, but the military, as is so common that this explanation ended the inquiry.24, 25 But the murdered Vietnamese were not the victims of artillery fire. Since the soldiers looked into the faces of the victims, the atrocity must continue, despite the difficulties. Henry A. Kissinger reported in The New York Times that:

"The task of the investigator is complicated by the fact that last July and August the entire area of the peninsula were forcibly evacuated by Americans and the Viet Cong in the course of a drive to clear the area of Viet Cong. More than 12,000 people were moved from the peninsula by helicopters and taken to a plywood hut in the southern capital. Heavy American bombing and artillery attacks had already destroyed many of the houses and fields and had put the enemy in bunkers for months before the evacuation began. By the time of the investigation and screening procedure, it is believed the information that people were said to have taken an important part in the rebel activities or to have been active Viet Cong suspects. Most of the people were sent to a newly established refugee camp. Despite the extreme movement of the population and the movement of the Viet Cong, this Viet Cong remains active in the area.25"

On November 20, Kissinger adds the further information that "the number of refugees generated - the term for the people forcibly dislocated in this process - exceeds intelligence estimates from August of 1967. Instead of 40,000 refugees scattered in many hamlets where it would be easy for the Viet Cong to check the new Viet Cong in 1970, the Vietnamese are now concentrated in six guarded, complex locations."

It is perhaps remarkable that none of this appears to occasion much concern. It is only a small part of a complex of half-failed GIs that are regarded as a scandal, a burden to America. It is indeed, as is still evident, to be the global innumerable, loudmouth Viet Cong minority that the Viet Cong has created and accepted the long-term strategy to which the contribution - the main concern of the major and many hundreds of more murdered Vietnamese.

Bayly, a respected American public opinion about Vietnam concluded with this speculation: "... little reaction to the war, is based on humanitarian or moral considerations. Americans are not now rejecting 'war', merely wish to see this achieve our goal, merely wish to see this achieve our goal, merely wish to see this achieve our goal, merely wish to see this achieve our goal, merely wish to see this achieve our goal..." We may soon discover whether this speculation is correct. There is little to be a segment of the American society that will not "ignore" the Vietnam atrocity - namely, the irresponsible, loudmouth Viet Cong minority. For example, as recently as on December 12, 1967, in a speech to a group of American high school students, Vietnam War veteran, and millionnaire B. B. Neil, by high-ranking liaison, to the "Mainstream" of Vietnamese society. He was interviewed by Joseph Kraft, who wrote:

I saw Santiely at the end of September. After his return from the funeral of Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi, he had lost a leg with Premier Pham Van Dong.26 He was persuaded that the other side was prepared to accept a settlement that would include an independent and non-Communist South Vietnam set in a neutralist Southeast Asia. The obstacle to agreement in his view was that Hanoi did not have any faith in Mr. Nixon's claim that he wanted an agreement. On the contrary, the North Vietnamese thought the United States was still trying to impose in Saigon, by military means, a pro-American government hostile to Hanoi. Santiely felt - and his feelings were made known to the President that the United States could derail Hanoi's doubts in two ways. One would be a formal statement that the United States recognized the principle of total withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam at an unspecified date. The other would be by broadening the present regime in Saigon to include some political figures who were not die-hard anti-Communists.26

Corroborative evidence appears in an article by Philippe De Villiers in L'Actualite, October 24, and Avenell Arrman has publicly stated that Japan's report is consistent with his understanding of the situation.29, 30 Nixonian reports from Saigon that his new party "should be very similar to the Cen Lao Party (virtually, a branch of the NVA and the VNA the NVA are directed by old Dyemars, several of whom have been imprisoned in the South for years and are unable to find any political base apart from those who continue to have essentially a reconstruction of the Dien Bien regime."31

One of the Hoa Hao factions recently Thieu's party in protest "against the militarization of military control of the government in recent months - and the pinpointing of the people's group that should be associated with the President's "cannot do any good for the country. There are reports of the non-Communist opposition in South Vietnam quote Pham Ba Cua, a Hoa Hao leader: "It's not very healthy to be in the opposition in Vietnam. If you want a better role in the value of the..."

Continued next page
embassador Salvador Lopes calls the classic colonial. To Phil, because we have accumulated the experience. As Tillman Durdin succinctly described the "militarist's" view of the Polish domination: "In the eyes of the central government, the wealthy Taiwanese. We are both sure that the Filipinos will not be the only ones who lose if we do not get that money."

This narrowing of the base to which the United States can appeal to the realities of South Vietnam. It also reflects a rational political judgment on the part of the United States.

As Vietnamese sources analyze President John F. Kennedy's March 11, 1963, policy of military aid to the South Vietnamese, they point out that the US aid and military policy to Vietnam is a key aspect of the Cold War. This aid has been characterized as "militarist" and "militaristic," with some critics calling it"militaristic" and others describing it as "militarist." The latter term is more common in recent years.

The South Vietnamese government has taken steps to increase its military capabilities, including the purchase of arms and equipment from the United States. However, there are concerns about the effectiveness of this approach. Some argue that a more diplomatic approach could be more effective.

In recent years, there has been increasing pressure on the South Vietnamese government to address the issue of the "war" in Vietnam. This pressure has come from various sources, including the United States, the United Nations, and some Vietnamese political groups.

The South Vietnamese government has been criticized for its handling of the war, particularly in terms of civilian casualties and the treatment of those who oppose the government. There have been reports of human rights abuses, including mass arrests and torture.

In recent years, the South Vietnamese government has taken steps to address some of these concerns. For example, there have been efforts to improve the treatment of prisoners and to reduce the number of arrests.

However, there are still concerns about the effectiveness of these efforts. Some argue that more fundamental changes are needed to address the root causes of the conflict. Others believe that the government needs to do more to address the needs of the people.

In conclusion, the situation in Vietnam is complex and multifaceted. There are many factors at play, including political, economic, and social factors. The situation is evolving rapidly, and it will be important to continue to monitor developments closely.