Poem analysis

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1 Refugee Blues

A song about 2 German Jews during the Holocaust. Its hard to understand 6 millions. But what about two?

Say this city has ten million souls,
Some are living in mansions, some are living in holes:
Yet there’s no place for us, my dear, yet there’s no place for us.

Once we had a country and we thought it fair,
Look in the atlas and you’ll find it there:
We cannot go there now, my dear, we cannot go there now.

In the village churchyard there grows an old yew,
Every spring it blossoms anew:
Old passports can’t do that, my dear, old passports can’t do that.

The consul banged the table and said,
"If you’ve got no passport you’re officially dead":
But we are still alive, my dear, but we are still alive.

Went to a committee; they offered me a chair;
Asked me politely to return next year:
But where shall we go to-day, my dear, but where shall we go to-day?
Came to a public meeting; the speaker got up and said;
"If we let them in, they will steal our daily bread":
He was talking of you and me, my dear, he was talking of you and me.

Thought I heard the thunder rumbling in the sky;
It was Hitler over Europe, saying, "They must die":
O we were in his mind, my dear, O we were in his mind.

Saw a poodle in a jacket fastened with a pin,
Saw a door opened and a cat let in:
But they weren’t German Jews, my dear, but they weren’t German Jews.

Went down the harbor and stood upon the quay,
Saw the fish swimming as if they were free:
Only ten feet away, my dear, only ten feet away.

Walked through a wood, saw the birds in the trees;
They had no politicians and sang at their ease:
They weren’t the human race, my dear, they weren’t the human race.

Dreamed I saw a building with a thousand floors,
A thousand windows and a thousand doors:
Not one of them was ours, my dear, not one of them was ours.

Stood on a great plain in the falling snow;
Ten thousand soldiers marched to and fro:
Looking for you and me, my dear, looking for you and me.


2 Oh Captain my Captain

In the following poem by Whitman (yes the bridge you know so well used to be a poet) we have plenty of metaphors. His hero Lincoln is compared to a captain of a ship (the USA). The trip is the war. Here is the poem explained:

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done;
The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won;
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring:

Remark: Dear Lincoln the war ended. The USA (ship) prevailed the war. The prize, namely, the unification was achieved. The port (end of war) is near, the bells of happiness are ringing, and the people are happy (exulting). But the ship (the USA) is not happy. It is in fact: Grim and daring. They are very sad but they have resolve. But why are they sad?

But O heart! heart! heart!

O the bleeding drops of red,

Where on the deck my Captain lies,

Fallen cold and dead.

Remark: The heart of Whitman bleeds with red drops because Lincoln was assassinated shortly after the war. The captain is dead and can not participate in the celebration. Lincoln is fallen cold (his body turned cold) and dead.

O Captain! My Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up for you the flag is flung for you the bugle trills;
For you bouquets and ribbon’s wreaths for you the shores crowding;
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;

Remark: Lincoln could you rise and hear the celebrating bells? Rise up and see the flags who are held high due to the victory. The bouquets (of flowers) and the ribbons are for you in display. They shout for you, the multitude, and wait
for you in expectation.

This arm beneath your head;
It is some dream that on the deck,
You’ve fallen cold and dead.

Remark: Walt Whitman says its hard to believe that you are on the deck (the USA) fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done;
From fearful trip, the victor ship, comes in with object won;

Remark: He also calls Lincoln father, an emotional word. While the ship, the USA is on the port (the war ended) The war ended

Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells!

But I, with mournful tread,

Walk the deck my captain lies,

Fallen cold and dead.

Remark: What a beautiful mix of happiness and deep sadness. We won the war but our father is dead.

3 The dangerous lives of the alter boys: Did he who made the lamb made thee?

3.1 A film with a poem

There is a Poem is called Tiger Tiger (at least in contemporary English. It used to be called Tyget Tyger.) I did not know this poem. Of course.

But then I saw a film called The Dangerous Lives of Altar Boys. In a strict catholic school, Tim and Francis rebel. Francis is a born artist and engages in comics. Thus, like
many artists, Francis is also very shy. Tim is the one who rebels without limits. Its the 70’s and its the south and its a rural area, namely one of the most conservative places in the USA. The school is highly oppressive. They suffer a lot and try to smoke and drink alcohol to lesser the pain.

3.2 The enemy

The one who makes them the most angry is nun Assumpta. Does she assume to much?

She is quite terrible (the author even gave her only one leg as a punishment, and she drags the other artificial leg). The faith of the school seems blind. Assumpta reminds you of the nurse in One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest. Among other things she confiscate a book by the poet William Blake. The book is called Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience. In this book Francis and Tim found some consort, and now its gone.

Francis and Tim pull pranks. Francis rebels by making comics that would look highly inappropriate to his teachers. They call the comics by the blasphemous name: The Atomic Trinity. The heroes of the atomic trinity are Brakken, The Muscle, Captain Asskicker, and Major Screw; Just silly vulgarities. They choose the nun, Assumpta as the evil character in the comics. They call her by the easy to understand name Sister Nunzilla. They also have drawing of the nun they hate in sexual poses. As the school will say: She is drawn in an ”inappropriate” way, with sexual insinuation.

3.3 Love

Francis loves Margie. But Francis is shy. As Francis cant act, his friend Tim sends her a love note in the name of Francis. Francis and Margie become boyfriend and girlfriends.

At one time Margie tells Francis that her brother Donny, RAPED her. As suited to a school of only pure at heart like a Catholic school, Donny attends the school as well.

As usual, passive Francis does not do anything about that. He makes the mistake of telling Tim, though. Francis did not expect Tim will use it.

In one scene in the gym, Donny tortures Tim for no reason. Tim suffers and suffers, until he cant help it. He tells Donny: ”At least I did not rape my sister”. Donny is furious. He finds a way to revenge. Donny steals the comics as a retribution. He gives them to the nun.
3.4 Busted

The Atomic Trinity: the violent, blasphemous and inappropriate comics is given to nun Assumpta. She says: I dont know how to get to you.

To understand them, she has to understand the doubts that the kid have, because of the discrepancy of the real world and the divine teaching they get. This she can not do. She cant doubt god. Tim and Francis are suspended. They are probably going to get expelled.

3.5 A prank

The boys (and again its mainly Tim, the rebel) plan an insane prank against the nun who only young children can dare plan. There is a zoo near the school. Tim and Francis plan to scare the Assumpta to death. They will steal the tiger, sedate him badly, and bring him to here room. A crazy dangerous insane plan.

Tim enters a tigers gate after he shot and sedated the tiger. Tim starts to carry the sleeping tiger. But plans are often riddled with unexpected turns. The boys did not know that there are two tigers in there. They visited the zoo and saw one tiger, but they did not know that probably a few days ago, they brought a mate to the tiger. Tim, the most alive character in the film is now dead.

3.6 The poem

After that there is a ceremony. For the first time in the film, the school does something decent. They let Francis quote a poem of his choice. Francis quotes from the book the nun confiscated. A painful song. The song only contains questions. But not even one answer. Its by William Blake, a person that the nun spoke about as dangerous. Now you will see why.

3.7 The poem and what it means

I will explain what the poem means * in my opinion *. But more than that, I will try to explain what it means to Francis. Again, in my opinion.

Tiger Tiger, burning bright,
In the forests of the night;
What immortal hand or eye,
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

Remark: The tiger, is an extremely cruel animal. This is not a theory. The tiger killed Tim.

He is burning bright, namely, he is like a fire: kills anything that it touches. He leaves in the wilderness (forest) and in the night, so its victim can’t see it. A dangerous beast.

What kind of god (immortal) could frame (create) a creature so evil and dangerous that kills with no reason? What a god can create the tiger?

This question was asked so many times. God, why do you allow so much evil in this world?

The last line does not rhyme. To draw attention to the end of the creation of evil. The tiger is a quite perfect killing machine as the word symmetry implies.

In what distant deeps or skies.
Burnt the fire of thine eyes?
On what wings dare he aspire?
What the hand, dare seize the fire?

Remark: Fire is evil in this song. The tiger is fire. After the tiger is born, who do you expect to control it? Where do you put it: In what distance deeps or skies. burnt the fire of thine eyes? Can you put it in a safe distance. In the sky above maybe? Deep inside earth maybe? Can you control evil after creating it? Rhetorical questions whose answer is no. The tiger will be with us not far away.

Therefore the song asks: ”What the hand, dare seize the fire?” Is there a flying creature who dare comes near the tiger. Who has the guts to get close to a tiger (evil). Who dares face evil?

And what shoulder, what art,
Could twist the sinews of thy heart?
And when thy heart
began to beat, What dread hand?
What dread feet?

Remark: The poet compares the god to an artist. In frustration he asks: And what shoulder, what art, Could twist the sinews of thy heart? God: How could you let the heart of an evil like the tiger start beating? Namely, how could you twist the sinews of thy heart?
And after you created the monster, did you look in horror on the dread hand and the dread feet? These amazing hand and feet who are so deadly?

What the hammer? what the chain, In what furnace was thy brain? What the anvil? what dread grasp, Dare its deadly terrors clasp!

Remark: Now, he is comparing god to a blacksmith. People who know Blake know that this is a very frequent comparison for Blake. Those who know the film The seventh seal may remember that a blacksmith is among those who death took to the last run on the mountains, toward their death.
Furnace is heat. A blacksmith often deals with fire to melt metal. But here the poet asks: was god crazy when he created the tiger? In what furnace was thy brain? Namely, did you have fever of some kind when you created the tiger?
From Wikipedia: An anvil is a basic tool, a block with a hard surface on which another object is struck. What tool dares be used in the creation of the tiger asks Blake? Even the non human tools do not want to participate in the creation of the Tiger.

When the stars threw down their spears And watered heaven with their tears: Did he smile his work to see? Did he who made the Lamb make thee?
Remark: The last verses can not be understood without knowing the work of Blake. Blake wrote a lot on a *Hugely long, and hugely boring in my opinion* poem by Milton, called *Paradise Lost*. In this poem, Satan once lived in heaven. He was the most powerful and beautiful angel in heaven. There was no hell.

But *Paradise lost* describes a mutiny by Satan and some other angels. Jesus took on them alone and won the war in just 3 days. The rebels tried to shot spears to kill Jesus and failed.

God then then he punishes Satan and the other rebel angels. A very cruel punishment. He creates hell, a place in which his habitants are being burned for ever. He expels Satan and the other rebel angels to hell.

Stars is a metaphor for the rebelling angels. The spears were used in the 3 days war.

Now Satan and the other rebel angels have to leave heaven and go to heal. The angels start crying. They think the revenge is way to cruel. Before they are expelled, their tears fill heaven. Like the song says: "watered heaven with their tears". Is hell not a too harsh punishment?

And what about what happened to Tim. Is the tiger not an excessive punishment?

Did Tim really sin? And if so you think death is the right answer?

Then Blacke asks good if he enjoys what he does. He asks god:

Are you glad to see your win? Or like the song says Did he smile his work to see? Did you feel superior and better than the created? That you always win? Are you glad to see how you are so powerful and all the rest are so small compared to you? Did you enjoy their demise? Did you take some sick pleasure in their pain?

The main question:

Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

Do you not think its a bit Hippocratic? You created the Lamb, Jesus, and he preaches love. But then Tim (maybe) sins and then all the love Jesus preaches to is forgotten? What about the line "Love the sinner hate the sin?"

Blacke wrote on the Catholic faith who is extreme since it says that the church can never be wrong. The church was always here. Before any existence. The
pope is the voice of god. And he is never wrong.

The Lamb is a poem by William Blake about innocence. A child talking to a lamb. The lamb as we know symbolizes Jesus. And while the tiger is evil, the lamb is innocence.

Blake asks: How could you have created Jesus that preaches so much about love but then you create the tiger? The same god that creates Jesus his son, creates the tiger? Is this not hypocrisy.

3.8 Question I would think Francis would ask

You talk about mercy but create evil? You talk about mercy but have no compassion for the girl raped by her brother? You have no compassion for Tim? They told us you are good, in the Catholic school.

But the existence of this cruel school, and in your name, makes a mockery of the idea of a good god. They mistreat us here. In your name. Are you fine with that?

You do not seem to care. You still created evil. You let Tim die by the creature you created, the tiger, God, dont you think it is as if you killed Tim yourself. You are such a cruel god!

3.9 Francis on love

All of this was caused because of love. Do you have anything against love? If I would not have loved Margie, then she would not have told me that she was raped by her brother. Thus, if I did not love Margie, Time would have been alive. What is wrong with you? You have something against love.

Why did you pull such an over cruel vengeance on the rebel angels? Or on Tim? You are simply an evil god who does not care.

3.10 The end of the poem

Tiger Tiger burning bright,
In the forests of the night:
What immortal hand or eye, Dare
frame thy fearful symmetry?

Remark: The repetition tells us no question was answered. God keeps silent. All the above are questions remain with no answer and especially one eternal question: God, why do you keep silent with so much evilness in the world? Why dont you even give even a sign? Show that you care. That you care for the raped girl? What about dead Tim? Why dont you say SOMETHING?

Well, god is not the only creator. The film ends with Francis inventing a new comic series. The character is Tim, Skeleton Boy. Skeleton because this is all what remains of Tim. And from this comics at the end it is as if Tim comes back to life and is reborn.

4 Beware the Gorilla

A song: By Georges Brassens

There is no one in history whom I love more. One of my adopted fathers and among them the most dear to me.

Beware the gorilla

Peeping through the cast-iron gate
Many a girl of the neighborhood
Examined a powerful ape
Without hope, ’twill be understood.
Brazenly with no shame each maid
Even looked at a certain spot
Which, because of my mother orders
To say it out loud I cannot.

Beware the gorilla!

All at once, the prison, well-closed,
Where the glorious animal dwelled
Opened; don’t know why (I suppose
They didn’t lock the door so well).
And, eschewing mendacity
”Today’s the day I’ll it lose!”
The ape referred to his chastity,
You’ll divine, if you’re not parvenus.

Beware the Gorilla!

The zoo master, irresolute
Cried in distress, invoked God’s name
”I’m afraid as the big brute
Has never even known a dame.”
As soon as all the female crew
Learned the innocence of the ape
Far from tempting the ingenue
Run away and to far have escaped

Beware the Gorilla!

The very same gals that, hereto
Wolfed him down whole with their glance
Fled, proving they had not a clue
How great can be such a romance.
Fatal error, we should insist
For a gorilla’s ziggurat
Can better a man’s in the lists.
Many a girl will tell you that.

Beware the Gorilla!
Everyone run as hell  
From the reach of the ape in heat  
Save a certain wrinkled old belle  
And a young judge dressed for his seat.  
Seeing all retire from the field  
The quadrumane chartered his shag  
By the aping gowns that revealed  
The magistrate and the old hag.

Beware the Gorilla!

”Bah, whispered the hundred-year-old,  
This will not constitute my demise  
Cause if its intent is to touch me  
It will be just a pleasant surprise  
His honor considered calmly:  
”To believe I am a she-monk  
He’d have to be quite balmy”...  
An idea the facts will debunk.

Beware the Gorilla!

Now suppose one of your genera  
Like this poor beast were compelled to  
Violate a judge or a grandma,  
Which would he choose here to do?  
If a likewise election,  
One of these days should be mine,  
It is, I’m sure, the direction  
Of the dame I’ll take every time.

Beware the Gorilla!

But, sadly, if the big primate
In the game of love’s worth his toll.
It seems he’s indiscriminate
Both in his taste and with his soul.
Now, instead of choosing the gal’s robe
As would anyone else but he,
He seized the judge by the earlobe
And dragged him into the trees

Beware the Gorilla!

The rest would be more than jolly.
Alas, it is not here for me
To tell and believe me I’m sorry
I’m sure it would give you much glee.
For the judge, at the Moment of Truth
Called ”Mama!”, shed many tears, and cried
Like the man this day he had earlier
sent oo the Chair to be fried!

Beware the Gorilla!

Remark: what do I care?

In the USA the States(s) kill people and call it the rule of law.

I am not for killing anyone, but just wishing that every judge to ever confuse himself with god, and to ever send even a single person to death (by the way: many of whom are sent to death were innocent, but committed the ultimate USA crime: they were poor and they were black) even if this person was guilty, shall endure an experience as the above. Be raped by a Gorilla. After all it does not kill you. You did kill someone. Just a wish. Just a wish.

A controlling body (like a state) is evil by definition (because power corrupts).

The power of states should be reduced to the absolutely minimum.

I will make people that worship death a suggestion. If a prisoner is convicted
it is because his guilt is beyond any reasonable doubt, right?

So let’s have a rule: as the judge and jury are so sure so lacking in doubts, and godlike let me humbly propose that if later after the execution it turns out that the prisoner was innocent, the state has to kill both the judge and the jury (as they are now no doubt, murderers). I want to see a judge and jury that will have no doubt at all under this new rule. How many of them will feel godlike?

4.1 The evilness of groups

A great Mentor of mine said:

”Insanity in individuals is something rare - but in groups, parties, nations and epochs, it is the rule”. Friedrich Niechtze

Let me tell you a sad truth. ”If everybody thinks only on himself/herself you can not sustain civilization”. Even if almost everybody thinks like you, it does not make you right. When we have the protection of ’most people think this way’ people feel free to be as evil as it gets. They will make a monster out of their rivals. This happens every day when around the world. In both sides of every conflict.

Everyday, some human defend an indefensible act their country does. This sickness. Blind patriotism.

AS Shaw said: ”Patriotism is the notion that your country is the best, since you were born in it.

The reasons that we have so many wars is because every country and other groups only thinks on themselves.

Thinking only on yourself has consequences. Eventually our world will be destroyed by atomic bombs. Its not a question of if, but of when. We did it to ourselves. Maybe before all the destruction, maybe in the last moment we would change? Because there are simply two option.

Option one: Grow up. Act like adult. Understand that others can be right as well. Do not, simply do not, think all the time only on yourself. The second option is die in a nuclear war. What is your choice my dear humans?
5 A song on the evil Vietnam war: ”The Flesh Failure”

Comments on the last song: The Flesh Failure” (Let the sunshine in”) from the movie hair. This is mostly the story of a young male called Claude that visits New York for a few days. A casual meeting with a bunch of hippies has a fatal affect on his life.

5.1 ”The Flesh Failures/Let The Sunshine In”

We starve; look,
At one another, short of breath
Walking proudly in our winter coats”
Smelling smells from laboratories

Remark: The song stars with the soldiers. They feel starved, they feel afraid (short of breath). The walking proudly in our winter coats” line is ironic. They even smell like machine. If you see the movie, they walk together like machines.

Facing a dying nation”

Remark:

Who is the dying nation? Well its not Vietnam. Its the USA. And the death is because of the lies. Its a moral death.

Of moving paper fantasy
Listening for the new told lies
With supreme visions of lonely tunes”

Remark: The image that describes the situation in the song are cartoons (moving paper fantasy).

The way the leaders talked to the Americans then is like to children; Black and white reasonings and explanations of the level of cartoons. Treating the public like people are stupid or childish. Their supreme” vision of lonely tunes” combines loneliness and cartoons. The loneliness part was: all the world is about to become communist (the domino theory). We are all alone. We must stop that.
Somewhere inside something there is a rush
Of greatness, who knows what stands in front of
Our lives
I fashion my future on films in space

Remark: The ones justifying the war do not simply talk. They shout. And they
do not give specifics; Facts and details. This is why the song says: Somewhere.
Inside Something. Details may show the true colors of the war.

Who knows
what stands in front of Our lives?

The line "Who knows what stands in front of our lives?" is the intimida-
tion. We are in danger. Now everybody should shut up. No critic is allowed.
Otherwise you are a traitor!

I fashion my future on films in space.

This line relates the politics practiced back then to absolute good versus
absolute evil science-fiction like movies. The dark side of the force is the Soviets.
The childish way of describing the world in black and white resembles cheap
science fiction movies with the aliens as the villains that prevailed in the fifties...

Silence tells me secretly Everything; Everything....”

It is always a good thumb rule: those who speak quietly, and with reason are
more likely to be correct. Silence does not mean you are not right...

Across the Atlantic sea
And I’m a genius genius,
I believe in God
And I believe that God Believes in
Claude That’s me, that’s me... that’s me...”
Remark: There is another song ‘Manchester England England’ that was sang before, in a happy way but now is sang in a heavy dramatic way. The hippy Berger meets Claude, a fellow from the south, that have never seen a hippy before in his life.

Berger compares Claude to someone who came from England. A total outsider. The hippy experience is totally new to Claude. And he falls in love with a rich girl named Sheila Franklin. She is also something he never saw: a rich royal girl, that below the surface wants to become a hippy.

Berger Sheila and the rest of the gang come to visit Claude after he enlists in Nevada. Nut as you can expect, they dont allow them in.

Sheila flirts with some Sergeant and steals his uniform. Berger cuts his hair and wears the uniform so that he could enter the base to extract Claude. A last meeting with Sheila before he goes to war.

Berger replaces Claude and intends to stand for him when he is gone. So that Claude will not get in trouble.

But at the precise moment Berger replaces Claude, the unit is called to go to Vietnam.

Berger does not know what to do. What ever he says, is answered by terrible yelling. Berger gives up, and walks with all the other soldiers into the huge plane that will take them to Vietnam. Claude that is too late to return sees the plane in the air and shouts with horror Berger!!!

Climbing the plain Berger says Claude: thats me, thats me. Like saying the hippy and the soldiers are one. Same destiny. They should have united against the common enemy: Their government. Not fight among themselves. They were one.

Symbolically, Claude is replaced by Berger. And becomes him as the song ‘Manchester England England’ suggested.

The rest is silence...the rest is silence..

Remark: Once the war starts there is nothing to say... The muses keep quiet. The above line recalls the ”May rest in silence” line said in at a funerals. Indeed Berger dies in Vietnam. This is the story of one person. Thats true. But we knew him so well...
This line is taken from the Hamlet tragedy from the fifth act. Hamlet is well suited here: a story of madness uncontrolled ambitions and especially, various deaths... In the “war cabaret” “What a lovely war” there is a breath-taking scene at the end. We see three ladies and a small child walking by the grave of the father of this child. There are only very few graves there.

But then the camera takes a few steps back. We see that the number of graves is simply uncountable. Its amazing how many graves there are there. Thousands and thousands of graves in the same graveyard...

”We starve; look; at one another, short of breath walking proudly in our winter coats Wearing smells from laboratories Facing a dying nation Of moving paper fantasy Listening for the new told lies With supreme visions of lonely tunes”

Remark: a repetition

Singing our space songs
on a spider web sitar
Life is around you and in you Answer
for Timothy Leary, Dearie”

Remark: The films in space” part is contrasted here by the Hippy ”ideology”.

These lines recall the strong influence of the Indian philosophy (and eastern philosophy in general) on the Hippy movement. The eastern philosophy such as Nirvana and Buddhism in general (among others) was the thing that made the hippy ideas a so called ”profound” movement and not just a movement of people trying to have fun. Music played a large part in the revolution. The music of the Beatles in particular (Harrison more than the rest) was influenced by Indian music at that time.

In one of their concerts the Beetles invited a Indian sitar (an Indian music instrument) player named Ravi Shankar to perform with them (see the sitar in the above lines).

Two more things refer to the spiritual nature of the hippy movement. The title (the failure of the Flesh...) and the line: life is around you.

One more main thing of the revolution (besides music and eastern philosophy) was the ideology driven use of drugs. The lines above recall the (now forgotten?)
Timothy Leary "guru". In his time (mainly the sixteens) he was a famous person. He was a scientist (had a position in Harvard) and a psychiatrist, but a very controversial one. In the sixteens he was known as the LSD guru. He recommended the systematic use of psychedelic drugs (like LSD) in order to reach higher mode of conscience. Many of the hippies followed him. He was fired from Harvard after giving LSD to undergraduate students(!) and few years later he was sent to prison and escaped(!) (later he was arrested again.) All his life he experimented with drugs that act on the brain. A truly unconventional fellow. A true rebel. Not to be phony, I admit that all this eastern philosophy ideas of the hippies is a bunch of crap from my viewpoint. Taking drugs is even worse: its a form of self-abuse... But other ideas of the hippies are held dear in my world. Free love is better than expensive hate...

Now, the song continues while the gang looks at the grave of Berger that dies in an age less than twenty in Vietnam.

"Let the sunshine Let the sunshine in The sunshine in..."

Remark: Sunshine here means love, understanding and the other similar ideas. Or in other words, the last lines close a circle with the fist song (Aquarius) of "Hair": "Harmony and understanding Sympathy and trust abounding No more falsehoods or derision Golden living dreams of visions Mystic crystal revelation And the minds true liberation Aquarius! Aquarius!"  

In astrology, the age of Aquarius means among other things that we will be individuals and not war machines. This time will be rebellious too. In fact a revolution for the better is expected at this time. Let it be. This is anti science but at least promises good things. After seeing the grave of Berger the film cuts to a large anti-war protest outside the White House in Washington, DC. All singing: "let the sunshine in".

I deeply love this Film. Guy.