

BOYDELL DEFENDS SOUTH AFRICA

Although quite active, the audience was not as hot-under-the-collar as was expected at the Lecture given by Hon. Thomas Boydell.

One of his first remarks was "I don't come to argue but to enlighten" and it was received by the audience with various forms of interjections.

The Hon. Thomas Boydell said that in the past five weeks he had lectured to 59 different groups and not once had he been asked to lecture specifically on "Apartheid in Universities".

He said he would deal with the situation in a non-controversial manner from the point of view of integration and segregation.

His main reason for being in favour of segregation seemed to be that the Africans have their own background language, and culture, therefore they must be separated from the whites.

Although very few of the churches are in favour of segregation, there are still separate churches for black and white, and that if there were not then the blacks would ask for them, he added.

Another instance was that a church grammar school, namely St. Georges Grammar School allows no black students.

The opinion of the lecturers is that the ratio of blacks to whites governs the law, that the more blacks there are, the greater the tension, and therefore it should be governed by the whites.

RIOTS

He said that the riots are not caused by anti-black-anti-white feeling, yet when the blacks transgress from their territories they are beaten up by the whites.

He says that government's policy is one in which partnership is urged because the Africans are of a different race, culture and language, therefore they

should live separately from the whites and yet in partnership.

He advocates self-government in their own territories and that the natives should have political independence.

Mr. Boydell's opinion is that the natives would make many mistakes if they were allowed government, a dictatorship would form and that they would end up governing like African Chiefs.

MIGRATION

He said that this would result because of the Africans' lack of education.

Yet many of the Africans can have a higher education for they have the universities already, and more are being built.

Another view held by Mr. Boydell was that two-thirds of the coloured population of South Africa was in agreement with the apartheid, because of all the amenities that it offered, such as money (?), education and other social benefits.

But we say what is the good of social amenities, when they do not possess the basic things, such as

A Few Words

The Editor would appreciate it very much if each contributor to "On Dit" did not contain in his article instructions as to what material the Editor should accept or reject.

a home and a well paid job.

He maintains that the Africans have migrated southwards because of the wonderful opportunities offered them there.

"If I were a native I would fight for apartheid and fight to keep away from the whites. I would fight for local government for full expression of my nature" was a closing remark of Hon. Thomas Boydell.

Censure

At the conclusion of the address the students fired a barrage of questions at the speaker. One student moved a motion of censure against the South African Government. Boydell threatened to leave the meeting and the chairman, John Jenkin, refused to accept the motion. The student then dissented from the chairman's ruling but in the subsequent vote the majority of the students agreed with the chairman and the meeting continued.

A question was put to the speaker concerning the prevention of three students from doing post graduate work overseas. Boydell replied that the Government feared that these students would become indoctrinated with Communism and return to oppose the Government. It was quite obvious that the South African Government has a great fear of Communist influence.

should be able to perform such simple duties as required by the Records Office without having to be hounded. Granted, but let's see some of the same responsibility in the autograph hunting red-tape merchants when it comes to notification of omissions or hitches.

Let them be prompt—not 16 months late.

One further point, concerning non-matriculated students, who are permitted to provisionally sign the roll on entrance. Although they may not matriculate fully until two or three years later, they are considered to have signed on as a matriculated student in their first year.

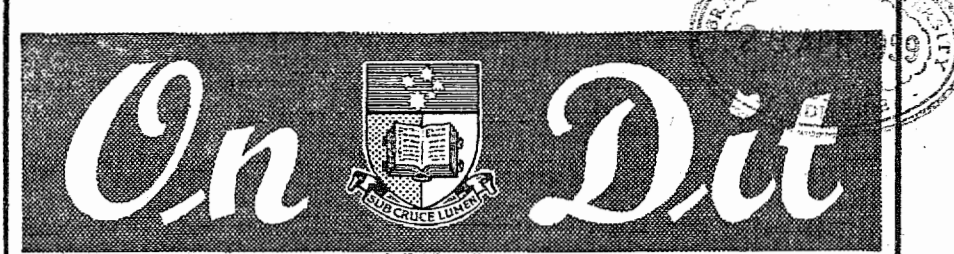
Where is the difference between this and the other situation, apart from the placing of a signature?

Again it boils down to a silly convention!

Here's a chance for some angry (or even mildly annoyed) young men to put their wrath to a useful end, and perhaps gladden Mr. Atkinson's heart at the same time.

If nothing can be done to alter the present set-up, through the S.R.C. or some such body, all students would be well advised to descend, preferably en masse, on the front office to verify their own status.

Until something is done, the idea that the University is primarily a place of learning, remains somewhat laughable.



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By Courtesy of "The Student."

A member of the recent South African Pan-American Student Conference—one of Africa's future leaders.

BOYDELL HITS BACK

Editor, ("On Dit" 3/4/59)

Your "leading article," 'Abreast of the Times' was a smasher — congratulations.

Your two articles on South Africa were like the parson's egg — only in some places even worse.

Take Pat Gibson's revolution—quoting somebody somewhere Pat says, "Revolution must come." That is the appalling picture presented by white dominated South Africa.

Sheer rubbish, my dear Pat. Just glib hysterical nonsense splurging from idealists who want equal voting rights for all regardless of race, colour, creed or numerical strength.

If Australia had the same racial problem as South Africa it would have 40 million aborigines added to the 10 million whites. Would the Idealists here be still clamouring for equal rights? Australian's policy of assimilation would mean the blacks would assimilate the whites—how many whites would like to be assimilated—absolutely—by the blacks. I think many would prefer to leave the country. But if they could divide the country so that the blacks and whites could be neighbours, instead of integrated partners, they would, I think, give it a go.

Further, since the Nationalist Party came into power 10 years ago, British investors, after the closest and most careful investigations on the spot, have invested in South African projects over £500 million — and American investors 257 million dollars.

U.S. Banks

Are these shy and cautious investors going to risk huge sums of money like that in a country that is heading for revolution, or even serious racial trouble—it just doesn't make sense.

Why, this year two of the largest Banks in America have opened large branches in South Africa. The Shell Oil Co. are about to spend £25 million on a new oil refinery in South Africa, and hundreds of other projects are pending.

It is in British, Belgian, and French territories where all the blood is be-

ing shed — not in South Africa. A couple of hundred—natives, whites, Indians, and coloured—were arrested in South Africa and charged with plotting to overthrow the government and establish a communist government. They were released on bail, many have been discharged, the remainder are being tried before a special court of three Supreme Court Judges.

Detained

In Kenya, Nyassaland, Northern Rhodesia, and other places, suspects are arrested and imprisoned without trial — just detained indefinitely.

In Kenya last year the British Government released 45,000 natives. There are still over 5,000 under detention. Nobody is ever arrested and detained indefinitely without a trial in South Africa.

In Cyprus, Britain kidnapped Archbishop Makarios and detained him for over 12 months on the island of Scyhellis—no charge against him and no trial.

Pass Laws

Then again the Pass Laws in South Africa are severely criticised. Yet every other country can control the number and standard of its immigrants. America, in particular, is very strict on seeing that every person entering the country has a permit—no permit? — then away to Elliss Island or other detention place.

Only by a pass law can South Africa control its immigrants. In Australia

BY-ELECTION

The Science Faculty Junior representative Mr. N. Arthur, has ceased to be a member of the Students' Representative Council by virtue of clause 5(d) of the Constitution.

I hereby call for nominations for a Junior Representative for the Science Faculty.

A Junior is defined as "a student who at the time of his election shall normally require at least two years to complete the course in which he has entered and has not been a student at this University for more than four years.

I am also in receipt of the resignation of Mr. H. Patton, the Representative for the Faculty of Pharmacy.

I hereby call for nominations for a Representative for the Faculty of Pharmacy.

Nominations must be lodged with me by May 1, 1959 and they must be proposed and seconded by persons eligible to vote in the election for which the candidate is nominating, and shall be signed by the candidate.

Voting shall be open to everybody from the faculties of Science for the Science representative and from Pharmacy for the Pharmacy representative.

Polling will be open for three days from 1st-4th May. K. Viji. By-Election Returning Officer

GRADUATIONS BUNGLED

by J. L. Adey

Most people would agree that a student who successfully completes a degree or diploma course, as specified by the faculty concerned, fully deserves recognition of his graduate status.

The term "most people" however, apparently does not include some of the powers that be.

Several students, after completing degree and diploma courses last year, have been refused graduate status because of their failure to sign the matriculation roll on first entering the Uni.

Of course, the refusal applies only "temporarily." Those concerned need only wait for the normal three, four or five years required for their course (after signing the roll), and full recognition will be accorded them.

What after all is the purpose of the roll? Officialdom's reply to this question is that it places all students "under the jurisdiction of the University." Where then is the connection between this document and graduation? Is it merely an unjustifiable convention?

There seems to be no other answer.

Law Student

Let's look at a specific case which illustrates this ridiculous situation.

Miss X, a law student, was notified some 16 months after entrance that her name was not to be found on the roll. Not realising the full import of her neglect, she duly rectified her omission, and forgot the whole matter. Now, although all exams are passed (some with distinction), she finds that she cannot be admitted to her chosen profession until late next year. This

means a further 16 months on a weekly wage of £4/10/-, somewhat lower than the usual rate for graduates.

Nor, under these circumstances, does the University consider it at all necessary to inform people that they are not to graduate as expected, being content to allow them to notice the absence of their names in the lists published in the press.

Three More

Three Agricultural Science students are in the same position as Miss X. All three completed their matriculation requirements when they did Leaving five years ago. All were refused their degrees this year because their names were not on the roll and for no other reason. One of them received a letter at the beginning of his fourth year stating that he had not signed the roll. He immediately put up a strong case before the Board which then decided that he would receive his degree. However, the Board reversed its decision just before the Commemoration and this student was refused his degree. Another of the three is going overseas to do post-graduate work, and because of this farcical situation he now has to go as a non-graduating student.

We hear so much of the "sense of responsibility" expected at tertiary level; we are adults, etc., and

it's easy. This is an island. In America the newcomers usually come by sea. But South Africa is attached to the continent of Africa and natives come down in their tens of thousands from Northern countries. Their entry cannot be checked. The only check that can be kept is by means of a pass. Every European also carries a pass—an identity card. I carry one myself.

It is only when a native cannot show his pass that the authorities can detain him as a prohibited immigrant, and then send him back to the country he came from. There are 40 nations in the African continent; South Africa is only one of them.

"Welfare State"

Why do so many natives come down into South Africa? Because nowhere else on the continent are wages so high and conditions so good. They regard it as a welfare State where they can get everything — except 'The Vote.'

The problems of South Africa are not easy to deal with. In no other part of the world do the same multi-racial conditions prevail.

The people on the spot are not devoid of heart or bowels of compassion. There is a tremendous amount of goodwill shown on both sides. The only way the position can be met they say is by separate development for white — and for black — which means self-preservation for both. Neighbours instead of partners.

—Thomas Boydell.

DISTANCE

When it is remembered that the Hon. Thomas Boydell is in Australia on a private goodwill mission, it is not surprising to hear him avoid any of the despicable aspects of apartheid in South Africa.

Mr. Boydell pointed out last week that the further he got away from home the more people seemed to know how to solve South Africa's problems.

This is possibly so, but as Mr. Boydell no doubt realizes, a problem can be seen a little more clearly at a distance.

But surely Mr. Boydell is looking on the solving of South Africa's problems from a distance as well. The way he sees it South Africa will only be a happy land when the whites are partitioned from the blacks, when the whites are economically independent of the blacks—if such a time will ever come in the not so distant future.

Rousseau once wrote: "I look on distant objectives as decoys for fools."

It seems pointless to even say "Look I can explain everything" when a grade six history book recommended by the Transvaal Education Department perpetuates the myth that the non-white peoples are the descendants of Ham and were cursed by Noah.

Distance can't explain these and many other anomalies in South Africa.

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Contributions for the next edition of "On Dit" should be forwarded to the "On Dit" or S.R.C. Office by not later than Friday next. Contributions will be accepted on Monday week at 9 a.m. if prior notification is given to the Editor as to the number of words which will be contained in the article. Articles should be typed or clearly written on one side of quarto-sized paper, doubled spaced and with pages numbered. The contributor should also attach his name, faculty, address and phone number.

Lack Courage and Ability

by Laurence Schneider

It is indeed a crying shame that the Editor of "On Dit" saw fit to publish replies to the article by L. D. Atkinson ("On Dit" 20/3/59). I fear that Mr. Atkinson may have unwittingly confused the Freshers, but now they will be properly confused.

Why should Mr. Atkinson have been polite to the older students after reading the first issue of "On Dit"? Such nonsense and so solemn about it too! However, the ridiculous moral solemnity of Mr. Atkinson's critics was infinitely worse.

Hardly had Mr. Robertson begun his attack than he moved characteristically off on to pet side issues — mostly fatuous political ramblings, with the occasional piece of pure gold amongst the dross, as for example: "It seems that a left-winger is a person who, unable to fit himself to society, desires instead to alter society to suit himself."

A PEG

Mr. Robertson found to his joy that Mr. Atkinson was a peg on which he could hang his half-baked ideas. Despite a little sympathy, Mr. Robertson was actually on the war path against Angry-Young-Men having found that to be a successful one is difficult.

He discovered that with absolutely no knowledge of Mr. Atkinson, he could with a little contriving, cast him (Mr. A. . . .) into that mould. But it is only as a species that Mr. Atkinson interests him, since he soon drops him and pens us a short essay on the current fashionability of the A.Y.M.

Mr. (or is it the Rev?) R. J. Blandy differs from Mr. Robertson in that he is at great pains to be

consistent and relevant. His pose is the righteous victimiser. He is obviously, if his article represents him, a decent respectable citizen; probably as Mrs. Everidge would say, "a nice type of person"; and hence an unashamed pride with more than a streak of intolerance.

Thus he finds Mr. Atkinson a "sensation monger." Doubtless to the Rev. Blandy the limit of sensation which is morally acceptable is to look twice at the leg of the dining room table.

The most interesting thing about the Rev is that he learns his catechism from a peculiar version of the Talmud containing the 11th Commandment, "Thou shall not be facetious," to which in later days J. O. Decca has been prompted to add: ". . . especially in the press."

Now the Rev. not only devoutly believes this dictum: he also insists that Mr. Atkinson believe it! Perhaps it is only a personal discrimination.

BOISTEROUS

Mr. Atkinson may clean his shoes with Nugget polish and drink Lipton's tea, but the Rev. Blandy would have him polish with Amgorie and drink Shu-tone — as he (the Rev.) does.

It is a great pity that Mr. Atkinson's worthy attempt to off-set over-official and conservative

PLUTO, PULP AND PULPIT

by L. D. Atkinson

3. 2. 1. Zero! The hiss of rockets. The scream of tortured metal. The wagging heads of space men. The forlorn cry of a stowaway girl. And George Adampski lands in Melbourne.

Sponsored by a federation of Flying Saucer Societies, this amateur author came to convince the convinced. Complete with lantern-slides, lecture-notes, and exhortations he spread the words of the new gospel to applauding audiences.

He had flown around the moon and observed strange dwellings. His intercourse with Martians and Venusians during his seven flights into space had been cordial and mutually rewarding. Pressed by sceptics, he said with conviction, "My friends from Venus have promised to take me to their planet". The believers believed and even the cynical Melbournians saw flying saucers, cigar-shaped craft, nick-nacks, and what-nots in the evening sky. It must never be thought that his tour was unsuccessful.

Yet the more impartial observer can detect a purpose in this man's actions. A prophet from the wilderness of a Californian desert is needed to give point and substance to revelations of the Universe which can be found in any science fiction magazine. His inspired lectures are necessary at this time to codify the intuitive understanding of matters beyond man. Perhaps someone will now gather all glossy magazines dealing with alien worlds and reprint their essence within leather-bound folders.

Comparison

Doubtless Adampski knows what appeal Dr. Graham can summon when he holds the bible aloft, claiming that the answers to all questions can be found within its covers. While Billy can say "The Bible is the world's best-seller" and the late Cecil B. DeMille could claim "The Bible has everything", Adampski has to be more cautious. There is as yet no definitive edition of the old testaments and the new writings.

Yet just as Billy can say "Give up your dreams, give up reading pornographic literature from which you get a sensuous thrill," George Adampski can rightly dismiss those lurid science fiction stories which concentrate on flora, fauna, and female of alien planets. "Dismiss from your minds", old George could chant, "the false prophets. Twenty years ago they would have written the same stories but set in tramp steamers on South Pacific Seas. Look for the intuitive artist of science fiction who

attitudes has been so completely and wilfully ignored.

His necessarily boisterously expressed attitude of independence of opinion, of social and intellectual detachment, has been treated as though it were the product of some pimply by-leagued adolescent, cutting his teeth on Carter Brown and Johnny Mathis, from which type such an attitude is impossible.

SOBER

This should be so obvious as not to need expressing but apparently older students these days have no perception. They prefer instead to be seen as a sodality of Big Brothers.

They are absurdly sober, and intend to remain so, and while they are that way it is often hard not to believe them. Such defenders of the Freshers are, however, hiding from themselves the fact that they have been offended by an attitude which they have neither the courage nor the ability to adopt.

can interpret the other-worldly impulses he receives!"

For both Graham and Adampski have shared common experiences despite the disparity of the material to which they refer. Both went into the wilderness. One into the Mojave Desert; the other to New York. Both awaited a sign from an extra-terrestrial being. To Adampski appeared a Venusian—this was his sign from the Universe. Graham awaited a sign from God and, according to his official biographer, took William Hearst's last words "Puff Graham!" as a manifestation from the Holy Ghost. Each proceeded with his campaign and each later arrived to convert the affable Australian. But beyond the authority of printed words, there is a great gulf between these campaigners.

Guilty

When God came to Madison Square Gardens, it was not so much the use of klieg lights, virginal white rain coats, choruses of angels that distinguished Billy's campaign from George's. It was the Graham's fundamental insistence that "You are guilty! You are guilty! You are guilty!" George is a little more humane and a little less a fundamentalist.

It is true that Swift and Defoe used unusual settings for their works. It is equally true that H. G. Wells, E. M. Forster, H. H. Munro, A. Huxley and the pulpists, including Stubbs and Bradbury, used the fantastic to make their points. But the earlier prophets were more interested in man and manners while the writers of this century were more concerned with man, politics, whores, and moral responsibility. In spite of this concern the greater the need for social comment the less the irony and the more the satire.

Samples from any dozen pulp science fiction books will reveal the dilemmas that writers present to their readers. One is struck by the pervading threat of devastation. A second coming is at hand. And all the imminence started with Wells.

Power

Man is too much victim of the machine. Power in the hands of any elite is inevitably destructive. Those who meddle with extra-sensory perception endanger man's privacy and his science fiction soul. In a war of nerves someone is bound to crack. Self-government for aliens on far away planets is indisputably right but inevitably confusing. Good does not always triumph over evil. And H-bombs will solve nothing yet will destroy all but a few.

Without fear of contradiction, it may be asserted that these theories are dealt with in the two American journals "Nation" and "The New Republic". American liberals are well known for their mortification of the flesh and the spirit. But Mr. Adampski and his pulpist-supporters will not let us be discouraged. Man is often forced—as in C. S. Lewis' digressions into the same media—to make moral judgments and act upon them. The ingenuity of man will always find an answer — and biting social commentary may accompany this exposition.

Furthermore, Adampski and his supporters have no belief in original sin.

If the devastating Armageddon must follow, its very savagery has been decided by men and can be corrected by the survivors. Occasionally an omniscient alien will land on the wastes of a planet, be it Earth or Pluto, and lend a hand. But he may only guide, never direct. The role of the evil men has to be finally decided by the remnants of the populations, blessed and unblessed. Man can remake society avoiding the ills which caused the devastation, even on alien planets. Sensuality, love, friendship, are extremely important in making the final decisions. More often than not the reader can look forward to a Brave New World without any ironic undertones. The final epoch may be reached when Earth is represented on the Inter-Galaxy Council, a mysteriously more workable concern than U.N.O. Hope for all, sinners and the comparatively white-skinned boys, is envisaged. The new day is coming and who knows previously what part the Venusians or Martians will play?

Tolerate

In this way the mysterious is still mysterious, and the role of damnation is avoided. Yes, it would seem that besides being as effective as Dr. Graham, George Adampski, in spite of the relative modesty of his claims, his small band of supporters, and the unorganised way in which suitable revelations are promulgated is more humane and less out of touch with this world.

And while we contemplate the work and achievements of these good men, it seems only fitting that we admire the democratic systems which allow them to expand their followings. Add to this Mr. Boydell, the Street-corner Evangelists, Communists, and confused intellectuals. Our marvel increases. How do we find room for them all? How can we reconcile their incompatible demands? In fact, how do we tolerate it all?

ONE LAST FACET

by I. D. Potter

Some stories should never be told, unless as a final whisper at parting, and since in one way this is the paradigm, pause before you read further, particularly you who still feel strongly about Mr. Atkinson's article: in parting the clouds we may see only an empty Truth.

Did other readers interpret his article in "On Dit" as I did, but wisely keep silent that replies to Mr. Atkinson were in such a vein? Or did a wide-awake editor give us selections which would allow him (the editor) to ride Atkinson's merry-go-round for his money's worth? Anyway one thing is clear, that his critics, whether defending or attacking, wildly misunderstood him.

MUD STIRRED

Bent on rat-catching, they first stripped Atkinson naked for us and exposed him (generally) as a man of bad breeding, who bellows aloud his philosophy of the underdog and above all who loves the smell of his own armpits.

Then they heatedly marked both the childishness of his intentions and his sophistry. The crudeness of such thoughts needs no comment: we regard with equal suspicion the low and the self-righteous.

From a great height



(A.U.P.)—The general secretary of the Melbourne S.R.C. threatened to resign if the office was not painted over the vac. £100 was the best quote for the job, so the S.R.C. members did the painting at the week-ends — even got the secs. up to choose the colours.

—Eye-rest green, lime, amethyst, smoke rose. What some people will do for secs.

In the Stats. I preliminary lecture:

"You can fiddle about with figures for hours but it won't get you anywhere."

At the last meeting of Joint Council at Manchester University, a motion, "That Smoking Be Not Allowed," was passed by a narrow majority. This caused an immediate outcry from most of the smokers present. The motion was referred to as "absolutely ridiculous" and those who had proposed it were accused of selfishness. Other members expressed the view that council meetings would be farcical if the smokers present had to leave the meeting every time they wanted to smoke.

— Fanny

True, the author of any article need not remain inscrutable, but before they drew closed the opening, the critics should have made sure whether they or the rat was inside or whether it was just a bag of wind they had. But it is not only that what they wrote was rash, but that it was outside the context of his aim and so irrelevant as an antidote to the man and his article. At the same time it was to comply exactly with orders—to ripple the pool, to stir up the mind if needs be.

Quite amazingly, while underscoring his intention they did not see the obvious conclusion that while wielding their swords, in fact by wielding them, they had handed them over to Atkinson. Even if they had had the greatest skill in swordsmanship it would have made no difference.

OVERSTATE

If now you feel that I have swung to an extreme no less than that of the critics, you are right. For I have given a charitable interpretation, that Atkinson was giving us a round of fun and nonsense, or an overstatement for the sake of clarity—to clarify how far the critics were wrong.

(Continued on Page 3)

ALL THIS TALKING!

MARTIN DAVEY in Peru

"Letters don't break down International barriers — only people do that: people together, arguing, learning, compromising, understanding."

This comment was made last week by Martin Davey, Sydney Medical student and President of NUAS, who has just returned from Lima, Peru.

He was Australia's representative at the Eighth International Student Conference, and met students from 65 other countries. They came from all over, from Scotland and Singapore, Canada and Cuba, and naturally enough the main problem discussed was world student unity.

Eloquent sign of disunity appeared in the fact that a number of countries were not present at the Peru Conference, noticeably those under totalitarian government, in Eastern Europe, Soviet Russia and China.

EXOTIC

With its exotic Latin American setting, the Conference gave special attention to the problems of Latin American students. Paraguay, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic are the three remaining dictatorships in Latin America.

Rigorous suppression of student rights in these dictatorships is being investigated by ISC, and practical help in the form of a Venezuelan scholarship has been offered to the Nicaraguan delegate, unable to return to his country because of his participation in this Conference.

Such a situation, difficult for an Australian

student to comprehend, is confronting students in all parts of the world. The main trouble spots are Algeria, Spain, Hungary and East Germany.

Last year 2,800 students and 200 professors and lecturers were forced to leave East Germany and take refuge in the Western sector. One of the tasks of ISC is to help these refugees.

APARTHEID

The Conference denounced apartheid in South Africa, and supported Austrian students in opposing the organisation of the Seventh World Festival for Youth and Students in Vienna without their consent.

"All this talking!" Martin Davey sighed, reminiscing with Holland's student President, as he sipped Dutch beer ("not as good as ours — but good") in the Student Club Minerva, in Leiden on his way home.

But action is already arising out of the Conference. An international work camp is to rebuild a schoolhouse at Lakiet Sidi Youssef in Tunisia, destroyed by French bombs in February last year, and grants are being obtained in England, Holland and Scandinavia to help Asian national unions in particular.

If you want to know more about ISC ask to see its magazine, the shiny-covered "Student" in the SRC Office.

PRACTICAL DEFINITION OF "No, no, a thousand times no!"

A centipede with its legs crossed.

—From "Farrago."

Flare-up over Budget

Three times since the beginning of term the S.R.C. Treasurer, Mr. I. G. Colyer, relaxed his dead-line for submission by Clubs and Societies of their Budget for the current year. As a last indulgence he named Thursday, 2nd, at 12 noon, only three days before the entire Budget was due to be considered.

The first dead-line was brought to the notice of all Clubs and Societies last October.

At 5 p.m. on Thursday, Mr. Colyer was handed the Law Society Budget, with only vaguely reasonable excuses. He refused to accept it. Executive met and reviewed the case, their vote was split, and the ruling of the Treasurer was allowed to stand. Pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Colyer by certain sections of the S.R.C., the law representatives resolved to challenge his decision before the whole council.

Colyer

Whispered rumours over tea and biscuits had it that Mr. Colyer had threatened to resign if his rulings were reversed.

Messrs. Wicks and Kelly spoke long but not so eloquently to their motion "That the Budget of the Law Society be considered;" then Mr. Colyer quietly astounded the meeting by agreeing to accept the claim on condition that a penalty of £10 be exacted from the Law grant. The motion was passed by council.

Pressure

The Secretary, Mr. D. R. Stevenson, had sincerely stated in private that if the Treasurer was forced to resign he would also resign in protest. Although Mr. Stev-



I. G. Colyer — the man behind the controversial S.R.C. Budget.

enson, the Law student representative did not use this threat to bring pressure to bear on the Treasurer, it is believed that Mr. Colyer did not wish to bring about this disservice to the S.R.C. The defensive law policy now blazed into a hostile attack on the implied suggestion that the S.R.C. had power to exact penalties of any subsidiary Club or Society. A bitter debate was cut short when the Chairman ruled that such a disciplinary measure was not constitutionally justified.

They got

This was quite correct, but the Law Society had been treated very kindly by the Treasurer and should have been prepared to accept some censure gracefully.

The Treasurer recommended that the Law Society receive £40. A grant of £50 was considered at first to be a reasonable recommendation.

Victory was the lot of the Law students from a procedural point of view but all gold medals for 'good-lookemanship' went to the Treasurer.

The Law Students have shown that they can organize a Revue rather well, but they have also shown that they can't run their Society in compliance with the Rules of the S.R.C. Treasurer.

"Chemists"

At the meeting the Treasurer expressed the point of view that the older clubs and societies should be in a position to operate their functions at a profit, or at least with out loss.

He stated that without doubt the Pharmacy Students Association was the best financially organised club in the University. Its profit in 1958 was £216 and its bank balance stood at over £400.

S.R.C. SATIRES

After the manner of John Dryden.

1. In his bonnet there's a bee
They're saying it's the D.L.P.
At length he sits, and speaks at length,
A tower of economic strength.
He crosses T's with journal-ease,
Editorial Mr. Corbet.
2. A sartorial delight,
An orator of might,
Art critic well adjusted,
Improves refectory custard.
Sitting elect at the President's right hand,
Derrance, you'd be wonderful leading a band!
3. Docile 'gainst the wall he dozes
Till a legal scent he nozes,
Fast then flows his blood ancestral.
Council rings with rage orchestral.
Little boy lost, who won't be bossed—
Has anybody here seen Kelly?
4. Guardian of the pounds and pence
A man of sound and solid sense.
Round him rages a war of lucre
Raider, vampire, limpet, looter.
Council sits, pitying his plight,
Is that what turned the Treasurer's hair white?
5. Augustly shrined, with light behind,
He keeps a wooden order.
His grey gaze withers
The speaker who dithers,
And wraps up the peace with a Mintie.
He shepherds benignly an errant flock—
Our Presidential Poppa.

—By M. and M.

I. D. Potter Cont.

(Cont. from page 2)

Their own articles overstate how far they were right, and just what is the right mixture is for you to decide. Sections of Mr. Atkinson's article do have an undertone which we could reasonably take to be not just the appearance of seriousness.

However, the question is completely open; we could never, in principle, distinguish the two things, and this alone is sufficient reason for keeping clear of the article, particularly if you have any pride. Only Atkinson himself could tell us for sure, and perhaps he couldn't.

TASTE

Let me remind you that this makes no difference to our enjoyment of the fun. It is just that someone might feel that if the article was at least in part serious, then there is a question of taste involved (he might feel there is something more serious than this even). If the article was (in part) satiric and the style merely a useful pose, well and good. But if Atkinson's position was

more confidently ambiguous than we would like, he would have to be prepared to meet a charge of cowardice, in so far as he was not just attacking, but that he might have been doing it from behind a protective screen.

Like Hamlet's cloak of madness, such writing (if indeed it is) allows freedom of movement because it allows freedom from attack, Atkinson would not seriously have been attacked because his position was ambiguous.

MONOTONES

But my questions are open and I don't really want an answer to them.

By now you can see why this article should not have been written. By throwing a light on Mr. Atkinson's carnival machine I may have braked it dead in its tracks, even while having a ride myself.

And what of the danger I promised? Haven't you been given the most profound advice if you can only see it? Perhaps, but now you can see the monotones in which an analyst works — beware psychologist! By believing in understanding we can lose something more important. Remember that like Hamlet, to live a man must act, and at the final point this is blindly.

Thus Blandy and the others ride hand in hand with Atkinson in one mad whirl of fun. It is me and my platitudes and qualifications both he and the editor should silence. And you, too, should as soon as you feel the whisk of the breeze before dawn and see the bright colours blanche in the creeping light.

SUB CONCILIO LUMEN



A Student? Preposterous! Unthinkable!

What the fly on the wall heard...

... at the S.R.C. week-end Motion: That a box of chocolates be sent to the Commissioner of Police on the eve of the Prosh., '59.

On NUAUS Congress. Hyslop: "A good thing N.U. in its present administrative egg-shell, does less for students concretely than spiritually." Read: "Yes. I have tasted quite a lot of the spiritual good already."

P. J. Read swotting Billy Graham. (A gentle light seen to hover above his fair brow).

—"Union Nights would be improved by having more light-hearted speakers (like Sabrina, etc.)." Question: "Is Sabrina light-hearted?"

—Aquinas Society expenses are "up to glory."

—Should Modellers' Society be allowed to go on playing trains?

—Grant of 3d. to SCHAES. Reason: One of the rules of public Phone-box Cramming is that a call be made.

Union Buildings

ENGINEER'S BALL

DON'T MISS

Saturday, May 2, at 8.15 p.m.

SALARY GRABBING AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY

by M. Deutscher



The Hon. H. Holt, Treasurer in the Federal Government.

In order to distinguish friends from foes in the controversy about the proposed salary increases for our politicians, and in order to be able to judge the relevance of the Richardson report on the matter, it is essential that moral questions be kept distinct from factual issues. To show this as clearly as possible, I will deal with pairs of questions, the first member being moral and the second factual.

One preliminary matter must be cleared up first. Whether or not politicians are motivated by greed in seeking the increase is completely irrelevant to the question of whether or not it is right that they should get it. A simple case will prove my point.

Having no interest at all in the welfare of others, but only trying to divert public attention from, say, some shady business deals, a man gives a large amount of money to charity. Let us say he is unsuccessful in his aim. Consistent with the one moral belief that people ought to act so as to help their neighbours, the man may be judged as bad because his motive in acting is not to help anybody else, and his action may be judged as right because it does help somebody else.

On the whole, people with bad motives do wrong things, but we must not allow a suspicion that politicians are greedy to cloud our judgment about whether they should be given that for which they are greedy. The only questions that should be discussed are those that are concerned with whether or not it is right that there should be an increase in pay.

QUESTIONS

1. Apropos the argument that we must pay more in order to get suitable men into parliament, the following two questions must be answered:

- 1a. What sort of men ought we have in parliament?
- 1b. What sort of inducement has to be offered to attract such men?

Until we decide about the first question the first is not specified. When we do decide about it, then the second is a question of fact, and ideally, would be handed over to the psychologists, not to any committee, parliamentary or otherwise.

2. Arguments which I read and hear also mix up the following:

- 2a. What salary do politicians deserve?
- 2b. What salary do politicians need to do their work efficiently?

People try to answer 2a by the absurd method of comparing the working

conditions, security, educational requirements, and so on, of politicians with those of businessmen, lawyers, doctors, etc.

It is an absurd way of going about the problem, because we have not one jot of reason, at this stage of the game, to say that these other professions are paid as they should be. To settle 2a we need a general moral principle about the grounds for deserving wages. The second question, again, is the sort of thing that psychologists, or anybody, are best equipped to answer.

CONNECTION

3. It is held by some that politicians are important people, and that Australians in particular ought to recognise this, and increase their pay so that their status will increase. Let us then write down our last duo.

3a. What status and importance ought we attribute to politicians?

3b. What measure will bring about the desired level of status and importance?

The only comment which I will make at this stage about the moral member of the pair is that it cannot be answered independently of the other two (1a and 2a). The view one has of the sort of men there ought to be in parliament is closely connected with the view about how important people should rate politicians.

That concludes the illustration of how to go about analysing the questions relevant to a practical problem in morals. I do not pretend that I have covered all the relevant and important issues.

"THE WOLF"

I, myself, believe that there is no justification for a pay increase. I say that we need honest men, who are primarily in parliament because they are interested in the country's welfare. Of course, no politician is as pure-minded as that, but I cannot see that we will improve matters by making politician's salaries a drawcard for all and sundry.

Certainly, we also need intelligent, competent men, and if an investigation shows that there are lots of such people just longing to serve in parliament, but unable to bring themselves to make the financial sacrifice, then I might alter my attitude.

There is not enough space to go into my views on the grounds for deserving wages, but as regards 2b, I have yet to hear of any evidence that anxiety about keeping the wolf from the door is affecting the efficiency of politicians.

RESPECT

Finally, I do believe that politicians should enjoy much more respect than they have at present. However, it is essential that we ask for what they should be respected. In my view they should be respected for intelligence, efficiency, commonsense; I find it incredible that they can earn such respect by giving themselves more money. Ironically enough, the very reverse is happening.

ABREAST OF THE TIMES



ECAFE, a child of the UN, is an offspring in which we all should be interested. Its deliberations took place last month for 9 days at Broadbeach in Queensland. ECAFE is one of four regional groups set up by the U.N. to help in the planning of economic development in Asia, in Africa, in Europe and Latin America.

One important point is that China, not belonging to U.N., is not a member of ECAFE. This tends to make ECAFE start from behind scratch. M. Firubin made an impassioned plea that Red China be represented, and this was the only ECAFE news that hit the front page in Adelaide.

We should all be concerned in ECAFE's success and the success of like measures for aiding Asian under-developed nations, but, quite frankly, are we? (Note: I'm delicately using the Royal Plural).

The simple answer is No. Most people were much more interested in the courting by M. Firubin of Mr. Casey, and vice versa. This was to involve the reopening of diplomatic relations between Australia and Russia. This news gained front page billing in the dailies, whereas ECAFE mostly resided on page 3 in "The Advertiser," apart from the one instance I have mentioned.

"Where in Lennon's Broadbeach Hotel Mr. Casey and M. Firubin will meet is not known. It is expected they will confer on neutral ground rather than in either man's room. Mr. Casey's room, 304, is directly beneath M. Firubin's, 404."

It is only natural that such fascinating details as these should exercise a greater appeal to us self-satisfied Australians than a stuffy old economic conference concerned with the plight of Asia.

This is natural enough, but unfortunate because our future to a large extent depends on the success or failure of ECAFE or like experiments. If reasonably developed countries cannot sufficiently aid ECAFE nations, then a progression into authoritarian government of one form or another seems inevitable where it has not occurred already. It goes without saying that this government may well be communist, if not this uprising then perhaps only a couple removed.

Democratic government finds it very difficult to flourish in conditions where so much widespread want exists. India, for example, is busy finding this out. It is very important for Western nations that countries like India succeed with their democratic experiments.

But if the want, and hence the discontent increase, then democracy has little chance of succeeding. Countries are not always wholly particular whence comes their aid.

They cannot really afford to be. Many ECAFE nations have expressed preferences for Western aid, but if it is not forthcoming then they have no alternative but to accept aid, no matter what its source. Certainly it appeared from the Conference that they did not mind whether aid came from governments or from private investment, though strongly advised against the latter by M. Firubin.

However, governments are the more likely source if only because they have greater resources, and private firms are more likely to invest in more stable and assured countries. So the pressing need for aid is

there, but did ECAFE really set about providing this?

The Conference began with the presentation of the Secretariats' Report and then the delegates consumed their time discussing it. This Report overshadowed the rest of the Conference and made much of the discussion seem rather academic.

The picture that was painted was not a very reassuring one. An immense population growth was forecast in Asian countries, namely that the population would double to 3,000 millions within thirty years. When it is remembered that a number of the present population are not now sufficiently well housed, clothed or fed, the prospects are gloomy indeed.

Most delegates were in favour of some form of birth control, but here, strangely enough, in a macabre alliance, M. Firubin felt himself on the side of the Pope!

The delegates urged the following course, to fight the problem: family planning, increased industrialisation, better food production and land settlement plans.

Some other unlikely-to-be-fulfilled hopes expressed were for industries to be established quickly, and that indiscriminate dumping of primary products in the area would cease. (No names mentioned).

With all this in mind, what did ECAFE achieve, apart from many pious hopes which inevitably begin, flow through and end such a conference? The Adelaide dailies were examined for an answer to this question, but the task was unrewarding.

However, Nation listed the three main recommendations: "To convene an Asian population Conference in 1961 or 1962 and meanwhile a regional population seminar in 1960 to evaluate census results; to prepare a programme to promote sound land settlement in Asia; to establish a conference of Asian economic planners, to meet for the first time in 1961."

There were certain vague promises of help in projects like the Mekong River dam for S.E. Asia, but these promises are subject to government ratification. In short, not a very concrete programme was evolved by the Conference.

Next, consider this lack of interest in Australia that I have mentioned. Perhaps Australians feel that as they cannot help on the scale required, then it's better not to worry too much—"can't do anything, anyway" attitude.

As Mr. Casey sagely and discerningly pointed out when discussing the bringing forward by Australia of the Tibetan question in the UN, "Australia is not a Great Power." Full marks, Mr. Casey!

Obviously this factor of not being able to help much is true except in a very limited way—here the Colombo Plan comes to mind. However, by our sympathy and interest we should try to identify ourselves with the Asian nations, after all, we live here.

OUR POOR POLITICIANS

by R. M. Robertson

One is not surprised to hear that the M.P.'s on both sides of the House are finding it hard to knock back their proposed salary increases.

It is difficult to imagine, for example, that our University lecturers would refuse to accept an independent committee's recommendation of higher pay for them, because their consciences forbade such a rise while pensioners continued to endure their present inadequate subsidy.

Admittedly University lecturers can do little about increasing pensions; Federal Parliamentarians can do much, but on this score it must be remembered that the increases for parliamentarians, past and present, will cost approximately £150,000 per annum. If this were devoted instead to pensions, it would at the most give pensioners an extra £1 per year.

others during his absence". They both give up their leisure, being constantly at the service of their constituents.

An M.P., living for most of the year separated from wife and children, has his home life impaired. Also, he gives up security, because defeat at the next pre-selection ballot or the ensuing election is always possible.

Furthermore, he is a constant target for abuse and misrepresentation in the daily press. That the community should add to this strain by underpaying them, subjecting them to financial embarrassment and worry about the futures of their wives and children, is far from desirable.

ALLOWANCES

Part of the trouble lies in our politicians being placed in the invidious position of constitutionally having to fix their own pay. Because of this there is always a large volume of unreasonable criticism forthcoming, when they bring their salaries into line with current costs. Hence a few reasons, supporting their increases, should be given.

Firstly, in view of constant misrepresentation, it should be borne in mind that so-called "allowances" paid to Ministers should not be considered as part of their income. One does not add to the salary of a business executive, when estimating his income, his travelling expense allowances, etc.

Also, to quote the Richardson Committee, a Member's pay should not be so low as to deter a man of good attainments and abilities, who has no private income, from entering or remaining in Parliament. The remuneration of Members must be approached on the basis that theirs is a full-time occupation.

IMPAIRED

Again quoting the Richardson report, "the full-time service of a Member usually carries with it and private members the part-time service of his wife, who is expected to attend many functions in the electorate with him, and to represent him at

INFERIOR PAY

Surely it can be argued that the salaries of Ministers should at least be comparable with those of doctors, lawyers, executives and other professional men. At the moment their pay is far inferior, and for this reason and for the others given in this article, the writer is convinced it would be for the betterment of Australia's government to allow the increases advocated in the Richardson report.

Don't Miss

THE ECONOMICS BALL

— BALL —

Make up a Party and go along to the Adelaide Town Hall on May 5, 1959

Dancing 8.15 p.m. — 1 a.m.

IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

The mechanics of high-jumping

By DR. M. N. BREARLEY

The world record for the high-jump was recently raised to 7 ft. 1½ in. by John Thomas, a Boston University student. The dynamical principles involved in such leaps are not all obvious but are capable of fairly simple description.

Thomas used the "straddle" style, beautifully illustrated by the accompanying sequence of photographs of Charles Dumas (U.S.A.) who cleared 6 ft. 11½ ins. in the Melbourne Olympic Games.

These shots show that much of the height is obtained from correct body position; keeping the body parallel and close to the bar makes it unnecessary for the athlete to raise his "centre of gravity" more than a few inches above the bar.

TALL!

The significance of this remark will be obvious to the scientifically initiated; the uninitiated will get the main sense of it by reading "kidneys" for "centre of gravity" and noting that the work done against gravity by the jumper is equal to the product of his weight and the height through which he raises his centre of gravity during the jump.

Most world-class high jumpers are exceptionally tall, their object in adopting this stature being to minimise the heights through which they must raise their centres of gravity when jumping.

A typical athlete of this type may start with the initial advantage of a centre of gravity as high as 3 ft. 10 ins. above the ground; raising it only about another 3 ft. 6 ins. would enable him to clear 7 ft. with the straddle style.

ELEVATION

Only a small part of this 3 ft. 6 ins. elevation can come from the jump action of the knee and ankle of the take-off leg. The average person will readily convince himself by a few experiments that even a world-class athlete could not hope to raise himself more than 18 ins. by a single leg action.

The contribution from this source is probably nearer 12 ins., as little use is made of a bent take-off leg by straddle jumpers (see pictures 1 and 2).

Where does the rest of the height (about 2 ft. 6 ins.) come from?

The answer to this question is: From the kinetic energy stored in the swinging leg at the instant of take-off. Kinetic energy is energy which a body possesses by virtue of its motion, and can be utilised to do work. In the case of a high jumper, the work to be done is against the force of gravity to which he is subjected.

From estimates of the weight of the swinging leg and the speed of the attached foot it is possible to calculate the amount of kinetic energy involved, a typical value being in the neighbourhood of 700 ft.lb.

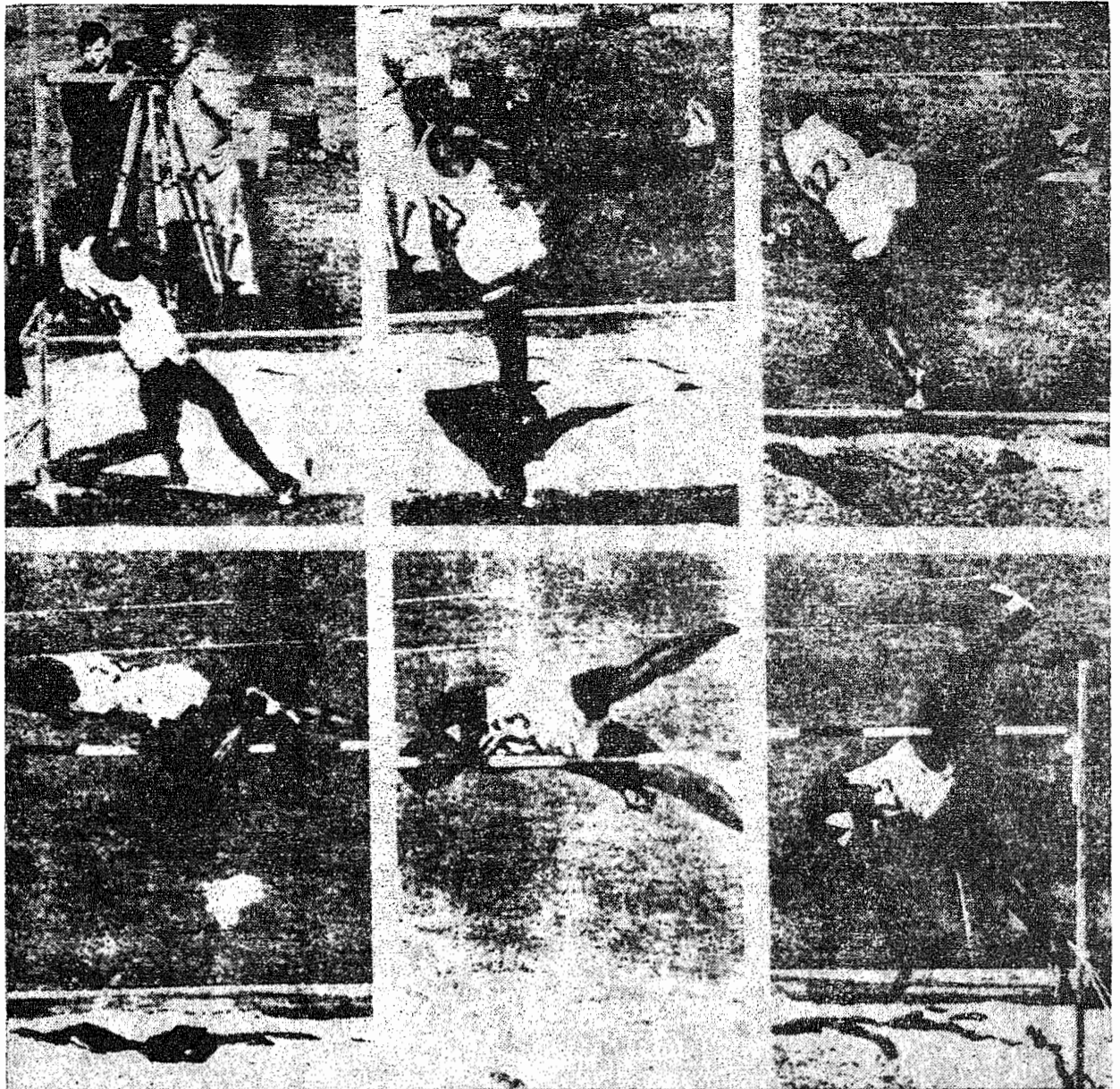
In practice not all of this kinetic energy is available to give lift. The jumper wisely constrains his swinging leg (see picture 3) so that it does not fly off, and some energy is dissipated by the constraint.

HEAVY FEET

Some of the remaining energy goes towards rotating the jumper about a horizontal axis (compare pictures 3 and 6, in which the head is respectively higher and lower than the rest of the body). The residue of the kinetic energy, together with a similar smaller contribution from the opposite swinging arm, would be of the order of 400 ft. lb., which is enough to raise a man weighing 170 lb. through a vertical distance of 400/170 ft., or 2 ft. 4 ins.

Most of the kinetic energy of the swinging leg is contributed by the foot, which travels at a greater speed than the rest of the leg. Since the kinetic energy of a moving body is proportional to its mass, it follows that an athlete with big heavy feet has an advantage over dainty-footed rivals in this sport.

Provided he has the strength to maintain his speed of swing, a high jumper will certainly improve his performance by wearing lead boots (or



By Courtesy of the Sydney Morning Herald.

one lead boot, on the swinging foot only).

Because of recently introduced restrictions on the type of foot-wear permitted for international athletics, a lead ankle or ball and chain would be less conspicuous. The extra height gained by using a 2 lb. lead ankle is easily calculated to be at least 6 ins.

Mysoginists

The Cambridge Student Union rejected the proposal for the admission of women to the society. The motion was defeated by 131 votes to 64. Admission of women would have brought in extra money in subscriptions, but the debate did not reflect fears about the financial state of the Union even though new enrolments have fallen from 1,250 to 1,050 over the last few years.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

POLITICAL RAMBLES

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of wondering if your political correspondents are not firing wide of the mark. They seem to be preoccupied with theorizing, attacking the government and, of course, squabbling among themselves. Would it be asking too much to hope for some constructive criticism of current Australian events?

A case in point is the present quandary of the wool industry. Both manufacturers and growers are divided in opinion as to whether the present system of marketing is wholly effective. The outcome of agitation on the part of the S.A. Wheat and Wool Growers' Association could vitally affect the whole Australian economy and yet not one murmur has been uttered through "On Dit."

Surely the value of wool as an export and as a fabric for the Australian textile industry is recognized by all. An investigation of the wool industry with its allegedly unfair system of "free" auctions and squabbling factions should be of interest as a project for your correspondents. It certainly would be more to the point than the perpetual political rambling and initiating of barbed attacks upon each other in which some seem to delight.

just to conquer space but we should not lose sight of the possibility that who ever controls the mineral resources of the world may be able to venture into space at leisure.

The story is told of the Russian workman who every night wheeled home a load of straw. Every night the guards examined the straw carefully but could find no hidden goods. It was much later that it was discovered that a large number of wheel barrows were missing.

Much space has been devoted to the quarrels and differences of the two Labor Parties and their respective relationship to the Roman Catholic Church.

Might I remind your learned contributors that the Federal Government at present happens to be L.-C.P. and worthy of greater space than they have given to it. Their articles could, perhaps, be directed to more effective ends if they realized that this party can, and has done a lot of good for our country.

True, Universities should harbour radicals and rebels, but these individuals cannot become of much consequence until they start to lose their first fanatic fervour. Could it be possible that the time has come for our budding political mentors to mellow . . . and thus become useful and worth reading?

Yours sincerely,
R. Ingram Smith

ALL IS ROTTEN

Dear Sir,

I think that the University is in a rotten state. It is difficult to find one aspect of it that is satisfactory.

The University buildings are not beautiful, their utility is doubtful, they are overcrowded and outmoded. Bad as this is, I find that it is difficult to travel to it because students cannot park, and now we are informed that we must travel to Waite for sport. Thus all the advantages of a central situation are lost.

This is enough to damn the University. I find, too, that the University as an educating force is negligible. The lecture system, a relic of pre-Gutenberg days, is of no practical value. Lectures are boring, frustrating, and useless.

I am worse off than the man in the hospital who said: "The bed is hard,

the food is lousy, the nursing is rotten; and in fact, if it were not for the enemas I'd leave." I cannot leave and the efficacy of lectures as an enema is doubtful—they induce mental constipation rather than otherwise and they certainly give no satisfaction.

Is the University ever criticized? I think that the students bear the brunt of any criticism. We are apathetic, we do not think, cannot think, we have a high failure rate, we are irresponsible, we are vandals and our morals are lax.

How about laying off the students?

The facts should be faced. We do not give a damn about politics, religion, or the "ordered progress of society." We have been suppressed, repressed, and oppressed by mediocrity, inefficiency, and incompetence. We have been induced to follow lost causes up blind alleys by crippled leaders. We have been brain washed of any originality or personality by mass education and now we are blamed by our masters for the lack of qualities they destroyed.

Let not the students be criticized! The University is rotten, but not because of the students.

Yours sincerely,
"All Brown"

[Ed.—You also seem to be a defeatist.]

BERGIN

Dear Sir,

We are looking forward to seeing Mr. Bergin's "black and white" production of "Hamlet", "without the dead wood". No doubt the theatre world is resounding with cries of enthusiasm at the news that there is, at last, someone competent to edit Shakespeare successfully.

Yours etc,
Dick Richards
Guy Ballantyne

2,700 FRESHERS

(A.U.P.) — Melbourne University will this year have 2,700 new students studying within its walls. This will increase enrolments for the academic year to 10,000.

WHAT ARE WE SHOOTING AT—UP OR DOWN

by Prof. A. E. Rudd

The old stunt of standing at a street corner and gazing earnestly and even excitedly at the sky to capture the curiosity of the crowd is being practised on a gigantic scale today.

The practical jokers today are the scientists who have shot rockets at great speeds for enormous distances and reported to us that the equally large but unrevealed expenditure has been justified by the wonderful results obtained.

I am reminded of a friend in New Guinea who would point out to his native bearers a target on a mountain range some twenty miles away and would then take careful aim with his rifle and fire. He would take out field glasses and while the natives waited breathlessly he would inspect the target and beam with delight. In perfect trust his natives rejoiced in his prowess and his fame spread mightily.

RUSSIANS

While we too rejoice on the success which the space scientists tell us they are having the time has perhaps come to

question whether too much human endeavour is not being shot off in one direction.

The Russians started this present spasm of sky gazing but it is noticeable that at the same time they are also intensively exploring downwards and while the world is kept occupied watching out into space they are very busy developing the country's underground resources.

In what appears to be an excellent example of putting first things first they have recruited large teams of educated prospectors and are literally combing the country from end to end side to side aided by every known scientific device. Already there are signs that this programme is paying off with the discovery of mineral resources which if infected piecemeal into the world markets could cause chaos in the western countries.

There is obviously developing an unbalance in our knowledge of conditions above and below the earth's surface. Below the surface we have reached a depth of five miles by drilling but only two miles by mining. These distances are now insignificant compared to the distances that have been reached above the earth's surface.

The amount of money and human effort being devoted to exploring downward is negligible compared to the expenditure on rocketry and space exploration.

MINERALS

Against this it appears obvious that there is a greater variety of more useful material in the earth's crust than we can expect in the atmosphere or for a great distance beyond.

There is the feeling conveyed to us by the rock-eteers that our survival depends on being able

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES STRIKE

Little enough reaches the Australian Press on matters inside this country 400 million people which is less than 10 hours flight from Australia, but some of this "little" in the last year has been related to the prevalence of University student strikes.

The whole University organization, originally based on the British system, is very different from that of our own.

With the possible exception of the New Delhi and one of the Calcutta Universities, we did not see any Universities as we know them.

The Universities of India are the central academic authority in each state, each state being responsible for education in its area.

Affiliated to the central University are innumerable colleges. By far the majority of these are Science and Arts colleges which may or may not extend the facilities to do M.A. and M.Sc., etc., degrees. These are usually done at the central University.

College System

These colleges are distributed all over the various states—there are 15 of them—and in the big cities which have populations varying from 150,000 to 2,000,000.

Colleges vary in size from 1,200 to 3,500 students and each college may or may not have a hostel attached. These hostels are the equivalent of our residential colleges. They have a slightly greater percentage of students as a rule than in Australia, i.e., about 25 per cent, and the costs are relatively cheaper than here due to direct assistance from the University and the Government. However, Government scholarships only cover 20 per cent of university courses as against 40 per cent in Australia.

Although we stayed in several high standard hostels, we thought that by and large the hostels were overcrowded, having up to five students in a small room. The hygiene of the hostels left much to be desired and could be greatly improved by a coat of paint or a good scrubbing.

Graduates

Most Indian students are not quite sure where they are going. They go to the University to obtain a degree of any sort and may then wander over two or three faculties to make sure they get a qualification for a job.

Graduate employment is a great problem, particularly in Kuala, the only Communist state in India, where literacy is 80 per cent as against 20 per cent in other states and where Christianity is stronger than anywhere

STUDENT REPRESENTATION

The University Council has agreed to meet a delegation from the Students' Representative Council to discuss the problem of Student Representation on the University Council.

The University Council has agreed to meet a delegation from the Students Representative Council to discuss the problem of student representation on the University Council.

The S.R.C. will be represented by Messrs. J. G. Jenkin, M. E. B. Smyth, A. Hyslop, and R. H. Corbet. They will meet representatives from the Council, namely, the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. H. B. Bosten), Prof. Sir Mark Mitchell and Prof. A. E. Rudd.

This meeting was requested by the sub-committee of the S.R.C., which was set up to go into and put into effect the campaign for student representation.

Report

In its report, the sub-committee recommended that the University Council admit the President of the S.R.C. to Council meetings. At the last

else. One tourist guide we had was a M.A. and LL.B.!

The standard of University education was hard to ascertain as we only spent one to three days in any one place. Generally, though, it could be said that the average student was only 15 when he or she went to college—some were as young as 13. They have had ten to eleven years' schooling officially, but they can jump classes on the way.

"High-school"

In some cases a pre-University course is a pre-requisite giving a broad background. In the north, a two-year science course is a pre-requisite for both Medicine and Engineering.



Arrival of the N.U.A.U.S. delegation at New Delhi. From l. to r.: R. Fels (W.A.), A. Radford, Robin Burnard (Adelaide) and R. Cook (Melbourne). The delegation of 9 were the guests of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations and were in India for 6½ weeks from December to February last.

The average of B.A. and B.Sc. graduates is 19 to 20.

In most colleges the students appeared to lack initiative and behaved somewhat irresponsibly, but looking back, perhaps we are not far behind. Much of this is due, we feel, to the "high school" attitude the teachers take with their students. Every lecturer is known as a professor.

Student Unions are quite strong in many areas. The leaders usually aspire to political careers. Indian students are much more politically minded than ourselves. This is a carry over from pre-independence days when we were told "everyone who wasn't dead was political."

To be a student leader in Calcutta and probably elsewhere, is to receive many free meals at the hands of politicians, many of whom still use students for their own ambitions and will do anything to

curry favour, as their vote is considerable.

Monthly Income

One union of medical students and nurses is so strong they have a monthly income of £600 which is enough "to make our presence felt around the place when necessary," we were told. The office of this particular union was a dingy little room stuck away in a corner of the Medical School.

The University at Benares, mentioned in the first edition of "On Dit" this year, is a very interesting one, for it is one of the four Federal Government Universities. In olden days none considered their education complete until they had read at Benares, so they told us.

Being a Government University, most of the high appointments are government made, e.g., the Vice Chancellor. This is true of many of the other Universities but, of course, on a state level. Vice Chancellors are not a lifetime appointment, and the position usually has a fairly high mortality rate, the position often being filled, it appeared, by recently defeated Ministers.

Benares, which has the largest campus in the East—five square miles—is built as the segment of a circle. The apex contains the office, the next concentric the colleges, the next the hostels, and so on. Playing fields divide the different rings. On entering, one is greeted by a notice saying: "Students not presenting passes to monitor on duty will not be admitted after passes to monitor on duty of the gate was a group of policemen playing cards!!"

Benares Closed

This University was recently closed for some months because of strikes caused by a split in the academic staff who rallied a section of students to support them.

A new Vice Chancellor was appointed to stop the rot, which reached the heights of cutting telephone wires, barricading the Vice Chancellor's home to prevent his exit and preventing University staff from gaining access to their buildings.

In the geometric centre of this University there is a temple nearing completion.

While on the West Coast, another demonstration was staged at a smaller and new university college where the old Vice Chancellor, who had only had one year of office in seeing the college started, was summarily sacked. The new man, a recently defeated deputy minister and the governor, received a barrage of brick-bats from students who wished the services of their old friend to be retained.

Lecture NOTES

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Calcutta

At Calcutta a threat to increase student concession fares was withdrawn when student unions threatened to burn trains if the proposal was put into effect!

Many colleges still maintain segregation of the sexes in toto and for public meetings in those that are co-educational segregation of seating is the rule. In one medical college in Calcutta a group of overseas Indian students had persuaded each other of the evils of such behaviour and all determined to maintain social intercourse throughout their course, despite considerable opposition from the authorities and fellow students.

They even held mixed parties! Dances and other forms of social mixing are still practically unseen, if not unheard of in India.

Tradition is slow to pass. From 70 to 99.9 per cent of marriages are still arranged by parents and so such mixing is deemed unnecessary.

We found the students particularly hospitable and mad about cricket. Many wanted us to convey personal congratulations to our Test cricketers on regaining the Ashes. They are interested in Australia and her attitude in world affairs.

1984 is at Hand

"Freedom is slavery", in Mr. Michael Smyth's opinion, is the theme of George Orwell's book, "Nineteen Eighty-Four".

He stated this in the opening stages of the debate on April 6 that "1984 is at hand." With the Party system of today, he said, man no longer feels free. Circumscribed by the party, threatened with unemployment and war, men more and more are submitting to their stronger leaders, as in "1984."

Mr. Broinowski, leader for the con side, discussed the superficial similarities between 1959 and "1984," but in reference to the analogous blocks of Eurasia, Eurasia and Oceania 1984 and Communist China, Russia and U.S.A. 1959, he emphasised their important differences.

There is no suppression of religion in Russia, as pictured in "1984," the three blocks are not completely isolated, they retain their histories and have different ideologies.

Mr. Hyslop, for the pro side, pointed out that the system of communes in China is "horribly" like that in "1984."

FRIENDLINESS AND CO-OPERATION

(A.U.P.) — Writing in "Farrago," March 9, 1959, the Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University, Professor Sir George Paton, said "there is a tradition in this University of friendliness and co-operation, and I trust that it will always remain so."

Sir George was bringing to the notice of Melbourne students the opening of a public appeal for £500,000 on April 17. The money is to be used to speed the building programme within the University,

News from Other Universities

A protest has been lodged by the West German Students' Union over the long prison sentences on 18 students for alleged "high treason"—a charge which is reported to be based essentially on the fact that they had elaborated a programme forseeing the establishment of a reunified Germany.

The Indian Universities have been doing some soul-searching lately. They have in particular gone into the content of their educational courses, and their success in fulfilling their purposes. The following conclusions... Students are taught to pass examinations;

They are not educated for life. Examinations dominate the academic atmosphere. Facts and theories are memorised by rote, the standard of teaching is low and the qualifications of teachers are inadequate. Above all, the blame is laid squarely on the Universities and not on the schools system. So now we know where the Parkyn report came from.

At the request of the United States Government, more than 100 American Colleges, cultural associations and companies will hold a mammoth national exhibition in Sokolniki Park in suburban Moscow which will open in July and run for six weeks. The exhibition's sponsors, the U.S. Government and American private industry designed it primarily to demonstrate the American way of life to the Russian people.

In conjunction with this exhibition three student editors sent 1,000 copies of their College newspaper to the University of Moscow in an effort to create better understanding between these two countries.

Chinese students at the Nankai University in Tientsin built an atomic reactor in sixty days. They were helped by the Institute of Atomic Energy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and twenty faculty members.

"Japanese Student" published by the Student Information Federation, in its last edition, makes mention of student suicides in Japan.

Various cases are given by way of illustrating the problems that exist for the Japanese student.

One of these tells of a social Science student who was hampered by lack of money and lack of intellectual brilliance.

He could obtain distinction in no field at all and decided that the only way to gain fame was to take his own life in a blaze of glory. "Suicide", he wrote in his will, "is the greatest beautification of the egoism."

The below cartoon appeared in the French student newspaper "Lille U".



There have been various reactions to the announcement that Herb Elliott is going to Cambridge in 1960 to read natural science.

Commented Cambridge Aths. Club Secretary, "This should keep our relations with Oxford out of the doldrums for some time."

New world record of baby buggy pushing has been set by the students of the University of Turku. With 170 hours they beat the record held by students of the University of Nottingham by 100 hours. Three hundred students were present at the starting point in Turku. After a five hundred mile trip the perambulator crossed the finish-line in Helsinki, the new world champions were greeted by an enthusiastic crowd of 3,000.

Many students at this University would welcome the chance to earn a little extra money by working a few hours a week either during the week or at the weekends. They do not however have the time to go searching for a job or succession of jobs and consequently do not work at all.

Both Sydney and Melbourne Universities have part-time employment bureaux for students that find the work for students for a required number of hours each week and also set a rate of pay agreeable to both students and employers.

Why doesn't Adelaide do something like this?

Jerry Shanahan

THIS TIBET BUSINESS

by Frank Cain

The first thing to realise about Tibet is that its religious and political boundaries are not identical. Within the 580,000 square miles of Tibet controlled by the Dalai Lama there are probably not many more than a million Tibetans. The others who make up the number of faithful to almost four million live outside the boundaries of modern Tibet under the political control of other countries, especially China.

The Chinese attitude towards Tibet is clear. This is that Tibet is politically part of China as a result of military conquest in the past and that it is only because of the difficulties that China has been prone to in the last fifty years that Tibet has become independent. This independence has been encouraged by imperialist intrigues; especially by Britain. This view is held as much by the Kuomintang in Formosa as by the Communists.

The Tibetan attitude is that large numbers of supporters of the lamaist faith live in the confines of the Chinese Empire and that it is of importance to the supremacy of Lhasa as a religious centre that there should always be peaceful relations between China and the Dalai Lama.

Thus as long as the Dalai Lama's spiritual integrity remains unaffected the Chinese and the Tibetans may co-operate.

Allegiance

As the traditional exporter of religious ideas to Tibet has been India, China, then, has been the exporter of political control. But the Chinese Government seems to have failed to gain the allegiance of even the minimum number of Tibetans necessary to set up a semi-autonomous republic, as they have succeeded in doing in other parts of China with their minorities.

There is no mention of Tibet in the last Five-

Year-Plan, published by the Chinese last year, other than a statement that nothing is to be done within those five years.

The truth of the matter appears to be that in spite of the strong economic ties joining Tibet to China the characteristics of the Chinese and the Tibetans are very much opposed. While the Chinese despise the Tibetans for their barbarism and disorganized habits, the Tibetans in their turn resent the intolerance of the Chinese and their superiority about their own civilization.

Legal status

Much of the confused and confusing attitudes give the Tibetan uprising are explicable only against the background of Tibet's international status. What in fact is Tibet's legal status?

The uncertainty of the answer was exemplified sharply during the Chinese Communist invasion of Tibet in October, 1950, when the Tibetans appealed to the United Nations. This appeal was unavailing, primarily because there was among United Nations officials no agreement about Tibet's international status.

International jurists have in fact, long classified Tibet as a half-sovereign State, nominally at any rate, under the protection or suzerainty of China. But whatever the juridical position of Tibet may be, it has since 1951 become increasingly

like a province of metropolitan China.

The Tibet Government has long recognised Chinese Suzerainty over Tibet but only on the understanding that Tibet was to be regarded as autonomous. This was agreed to in Article 2 of the treaty at July 3, 1914, between Great Britain and China.

These treaty obligations were taken over by India on her attainment of independence in 1948. India herself since then has appeared to give tacit acceptance to the suzerainty but also to the fact that since 1911 Tibet had enjoyed "de facto" if not de jure independence.



John Foster Dulles—a sick man behind a sick . . .

Comments on Commentators

Why won't they THINK

By John Finnis

The startlingly empty-headed view of world politics displayed some weeks ago by Mr. Atkinson cannot even be said to have uniqueness as a saving grace. For every declaration that the MacMillan visit meant nothing more than "nervous dyspepsia for British diplomatic corps," a dozen other assertions every bit as silly can, unfortunately be found.

Among these might be numbered the outbursts of "an Asian student" concerned to deplore "some aspects of Australian foreign policy." Far away on a holiday from reality, this gentleman was pleased to announce that non-recognition of Communist China "implies that as far as Australia is concerned, 630 million Communist Chinese do not exist," and to denounce the "slavish adherence by Australia to the withering Dullesian attitude towards Communist China".

Nor was this surprising, for it is too much to ask those concerned

only with the uncomplacated to study the meaning of diplomatic recognition, or to discover the reasons for the American attitude to China and for Australia's adherence to that attitude.

The idea that non-recognition implies carelessness of a nation's existence is exploded by, among many other things, America's aid to Russia in the period of the New Economic Policy, and by the recent protracted negotiations regarding Formosa between American and Chinese ambassadors in Warsaw.

Moreover, whatever we may care to believe about the motives and machinations behind America's policy cogent arguments have been advanced by America. Of these, perhaps the most significant concerns the effect of recognition on the millions of uncommitted Chinese in South-East Asia.

New Guinea

But cynical or lazy contempt for the complexities of international affairs is, of course, not confined to the pages of "On Dit". A visitor to a military institution might recently have heard an Australian Army officer express what one fears is the prevalent Australian attitude to West New Guinea. "Why", he asked rhetorically, "why does Australia oppose the transfer of sovereignty over West New Guinea? Because if Indonesia gets West New Guinea, she'll go on to grab Australian New Guinea". And there was an end of the matter.

Any political atlas will lessen the compulsive force of this roach and ready logic. The map will delineate for the curious a Borneo and a Timor held partly by colonial powers (and not even, as in the case of Australian New Guinea, wholly or partly in trust from the U.N.) and partly by an Indonesia which has never made any irredentist claims to either island.

Middle East

And those who sneer at MacMillan's diplomacy, at Dulles's withering attitude, and at Indonesia's claims are joined on their vacation from thought by those (including the British and Australian Governments) who, for the best part of a decade, have divided the Arab world into the good and the bad.

In this division, good is, of course, to be equated with pro-Western and bad with neutralist (which, as everybody knows, is really pro-Communist). These people applauded Nuri es Said for his humane development policy and his tough-minded suppression

of free speech, elections and other Communist deviations.

But they had little trouble in praising Nuri's fanatic assassins for their opposition to that Communist dupe Nasser. Nor were they put about when the same Nasser began a savage propaganda war against the Communists, for he therefore became a bastion of Western civilisation. They have upheld any tyrant who announced his adherence to the Western Democratic cause. By thus gazing at their feet instead of the horizon, they have shuffled from debacle to debacle; from Suez to Eisenhower Doctrine; from gunboat to gunboat; all the while uttering loud cries of surprise at the disconcerting penetration of Russia and Communism into regions they had ignorantly supposed to be "safe" or "good".

Goodies and Baddies

Had they refrained from classifying Arabs, in the narrow classes of Cold War politics, as "good", or "bad", and had they judged Arab nationalism according to its own aims and standards, the moralizers might not now have cause to be dismayed at the monstrous phenomena of civil war and purge in country after country classified—all too transiently—as pro Western.

A moment's thought must inform the spectator that the Arabs have merely been pro-Arab, and that the denunciation of the manoeuvres and mistakes of these nationalists as criminal or Communist has been itself a folly effective only in driving the Arabs into the arms of those concerned, not to criticise, but to seduce.

Go on!

It would seem that the errors of all these commentators arise from impatience with the complexities of affairs and with the diligent analysis frequently essayed (for all their prejudices) by Goldsworthy and the "New York Times". Mr. Atkinson would have us stamp our feet, and/or put them into print. A somewhat analogous appeal has been made elsewhere.

"Go on!" say the posters of the British Liberal Party, "be a rebel". Among other effects of this exhortation might be counted the conversion to the ranks of our holidaymakers from thought of one Jacqueline MacKenzie. This girl achieved some fame or notoriety by announcing: "I joined the Liberal Party when I hadn't a thought in my head. Jo Grimond was the man who really convinced me. He's so sexy".

DISENGAGEMENT: SEEING RED

by David Goldsworthy

A number of observers, notably Gaitskell and Kennan, have been suggesting recently that tensions in Central Europe might be effectively reduced by a process of "disengagement."

They mean by this a complete withdrawal of Russian and Western forces from the area, as opposed, say, to the Rapacki plan for a nuclear-free zone. The main idea is to find a form of settlement that will not involve a disproportionate military or political "surrender" by either side, but rather equal concession in the interests of more genuinely peaceful kind of co-existence.

What seem to be the chances of the Russians working up any enthusiasm at all about these suggestions?

Prestige

A preliminary difficulty would be the task of convincing the Soviet leaders that the proposed withdrawal is not meant as a cold-war weapon designed to reduce Russia's

prestige while enhancing the West in the eyes of the uncommitted nations.

Under present conditions of mutual suspicion, much of it quite justified, this obstacle alone seems formidable. As so often, it tends to reduce us to waiting for, in the stock phrase, a "change of heart."

But apart from this the Kremlin has some very good reasons for not wanting to withdraw from Eastern Europe within the foreseeable future (another cliché, meaning exactly the same thing).

The first is the need for national security, which has been guiding the policy of nations throughout modern history. No amount of precedent in the realm of successful co-existence will decrease Russia's intention, quite

the same as the West's, to be able to "negotiate from strength."

At present the satellites serve as a defensive barrier six hundred miles through, ensuring that the possibility of a diminution of Soviet power either by infiltration or attack is kept remote. The Russians would agree to a withdrawal of forces to their own frontiers only if they were fully convinced that the East European countries would remain politically stable, with their governments in close accord with Moscow. They are unlikely to feel so convinced.

Ideology

But the greatest difficulty of all seems to lie in the political and ideological field. The Russians have been known to abandon ground over

which they were exercising military control, as in Northern Iran and Austria.

Unlike the British, however, they have never yielded any territory where they have gained political control. In the words of Michael Howard: "However skilfully and bloodlessly conducted, any de-communization of Eastern Europe is going to appear as a gigantic defeat for the cause of communism and as a blow to the prestige of the Kremlin both at home and abroad. Even if the Kremlin were compelled to accept such a defeat—and at present there is no reason whatever why it should—it would not be likely to accept it as final; and world tension as a result would be in no way relaxed."

It would not do to adopt the entirely pessimistic view that no compromise is possible. The only way out appears at present to be a great deal of negotiation, and an endeavour by both sides to appreciate the other's ambitions. But only if all the difficulties are grasped from the outset should negotiation be tried at all.

Peruvian Law

A law regulating participation of students in the direction of their universities was recently passed by the Peruvian Congress. Although this represents a great success for the students, they are protesting against one article of the law which prohibits activity of a political nature at universities.

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Beliefs or Comparisons

By ALEC HYSLOP

Mr. Heuzenroeder's errors are, like his article (On Dit, 20/3/59), piece-meal. There is no major mistake, merely a series of incorrect statements.

It is not true that there is virtually nothing to get angry about!

I would suggest that there is more financial strain on today's student than the student of the 1930's. These young rebels were not distressed at their own position, but at the world's.

If anything is at fault today it is the big world for being well off. But economics is not everything.

To look forth at injustices which one may correct is heartening. To regard a dreary, if comfortable society, scaled down by another war and expecting a third, is bitterly mortifying beyond the scale of loaves and soup.

Critical Age

Mr. Heuzenroeder's didactic 1930 bent asserts itself. Not every work has a "meaning" — why was this in inverted commas?

I fail to see the point in our lack of critics for, on the contrary, we have a predominantly critical age. His talk bemoaning our lack of a critical past strikes me as inept. Does he want "Australian" criticism? He goes on to ask for assistance in judging them (our critics). It is going far thus to bolster one's argument.

Beliefs

Proceeding: "Ideas are only a part of what is required. What a critic must have is an organized system of beliefs."

Ideas in themselves are not correct or incorrect; reference must be made to their beliefs. It is further obscure whether Mr. H. is making a psychological or critical point here.

What is an "organized system" as opposed to a plain system? This is literary criticism that suggested to me that Mr. H. actually has an authoritarian bias which forces him to demand ridiculously extensive documentation. One cannot say a thing is good, even in passing, without... a little thesis about it.

But is this so? Is he asserting a connection between one's criticism and one's beliefs, or is he saying that the two are separate but dependent?

Lawrence

D. H. Lawrence is one of this century's greatest critics. His methods—see his remarks on Hemingway—was to describe the effect a novel, say, had on him. He "isolated" for this purpose the work of art.

T. S. Eliot's early and best criticism does not express too clearly an organized system of beliefs!

It is not a critic's task to compare! At best, comparison is a method, not an end in itself. A critic's task (I must be as courageous as Mr. Heuzenroeder) is to describe and evaluate the achievement of a work of art. It is arguable that the evaluation is in the description. With one eye at least on practice, can Mr. Heuzenroeder's position stand?

Intelligence

It does not do to quote a sentence out of context which is meaningless out of context. This Mr. Heuzenroeder has done in his last paragraph. It is ridiculous to suggest that criticism in general should compare different art forms.

Comparisons may be but barely possible. Look at "Voss." W. H. Auden's poetry is not to be even implicitly condoned. The sentence does not "plainly state conditions." If we do not agree with one or other of the formulations, where are we? C'est tout. The rest is wistfulness. The example is comparative certainly. It is, nevertheless, but a hash of real criticism and it is Mr. Heuzenroeder's only concrete example.

What is required is intelligence. What is at fault in this University could be anything—time, seriousness, laziness. No more of Mr. Heuzenroeder's ponderous manifestos.

GRAHAM — DEFENDED

P. J. Read

As a lad he used to preach to the birds and fishes. Who? St. Francis of Assisi? Well, yes, but we were thinking of the American evangelist, Billy Graham. He was practising for the greater stages he felt were destined for him, and how right he was.

The plain fact of the matter is that Billy is giving himself, body and soul, to a job which he considers to be of vital importance, and for a tenth of the salary which his genius might command in other directions.

In the last issue of "On Dit", the costs of Billy's campaign were attacked in most materialistic, and insulting, terms.

When Billy was asked about the high costs of the London Crusade, conducted at Harringay Arena, in early 1954, he said "If it costs £100,000 to get even one man's life straightened out, it would be worth it. You can't put a price tag on a man's soul."

ROY ROGERS

On the more personal plane, let us look at two of the thousands of moving stories that could be told of those who have been converted.

Our first testimonial concerns the wife of the famous cowboy star, Roy Rogers. (Although not actually converted by Dr. Graham both now help Billy by addressing some of the Crusade meetings)

Dale Evans, as Mrs. Rogers is known professionally, married and had a son. On being deserted by her husband, she became a film star. Still she was unsatisfied.

In 1946 she married her second husband, Roy, but despite their happiness together she was not at peace within.

CONVERTED

Then her schoolboy son was converted, and urged her to give her heart to Christ. She said that she had done so at the age of ten, but he replied, "You don't know Him as I do."

The following Sunday she went forward at the close of the service in church; and from that day everything has been different.

The Lord used her retarded child, Robin, to "cement her life to Him for ever," and, when He took Robin Home after

"VARSITY"

The S.R.C. has called for nominations for the position of Editor of "Varsity," 1959.

DEADLY DULL

(A.U.P.)—David Muirden in his "Farrago" editorial said: "It is a great pity that the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme and the tightening up of standards by University departments have made the majority of the latest generations of Freshers so deadly dull."

He goes on to say that "they are a herd living by the debased social standards of a prosperous lazy community." Muirden seemed to think that students at Melbourne University should "wake up and live" and be individuals.

rally held by Billy and, in the vast gathering, God spoke to his heart.

Later, while attending a baptism, he made his decision for Christ. On reaching home his first act was to write out his resignation to the 'Party'

After being baptised on Whitsunday he went out into the market place, where for so many years he had attacked Christianity and the Church, and there gave his personal testimony for the Lord.

How can anyone doubt the goodness and, above all, the worth, of Billy's tireless Crusade.

In the first edition of "On Dit" we re-published Sydney University Students' impressions of some university types. Re-published here we have some more such impressions, those of a student at the University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand.



This Is An Older Student

He is very Mature. He is a Second year. To show that he is mature he smokes a Pipe and wears corduroys. He ignores freshers, even attractive ones.



This Is A Med. Student

He went to Saints. His voice doesn't let you forget it. A fascinating swine. He spends all his time with the Boys. They went to Saints too. All very pukka. They spend all their time together. Doesn't it make you sick?

FRESHETTE:

"So you're a Naval Surgeon. Goodness, how you doctors do Specialise." —From "Farrago."



This Is A Wild Young Thing

Madly gay. Flats. With similar sophisticates. Gives parties that are soo up-to-date. Hello daahling loud laugh type. He's just too too divine you know. Has two exits in flat. Believes smoking drinking sign of sophistication. Rushes round in search of fun. Ex-Craighead - Woodford - NgaTawa - St. Margarets.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY SQUADRON



R.A.A.F.

The Adelaide University Squadron, formed in 1950, is a Citizen Air Force Squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force.

The Squadron is a training unit for students attending the University, the School of Mines or the Teachers' College who wish to gain a commission in the RAAF. After a two year period, with the Squadron as Officer Cadets (they are graduated to the General Reserve with the rank of Pilot Officer—except for Medical Officers, who take the rank of Flight Lieutenant.

While a Cadet in the AUS one receives all the privileges of an officer, for example, he "lives in" at the Officers' Mess on Air Force travel when on Air Force business.

A Cadet is required 28 days' service in each of the two years that

he is attached to the Squadron. 14 days of this is taken in the 21 day May or August vacation, as continuous training, and the rest is made up by Home Training parades. These include weekly parades on Tuesday evenings between 6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. Some of these are compulsory, and others (especially near examination times in third term) are voluntary; special duty at the Air Pageant on Air Force Day; a week-end bivouac and survival course; and a camp at which gliding instruction is given by the Adelaide Soaring Club.

Pay is at the rate of £1/6/3 per day (£1/10/1 if the Cadet is over 21 years of age) and to this can be added other allowances, giving the Cadet, in all, approximately £50 per annum.

Squadron training is allied as closely as possible to the Cadet's University course. The Squadron has flights in Medical (inc. Dentistry and Pharmacy); Equipment and Accounting; Administrative; Technical (Engineering); Works (Civil Engineering and Architecture); and Radio, Radar and Signals.

The Squadron does its best to assist the individual Cadet in his University Course, since the RAAF believes that a Cadet's first responsibility is to obtain a good degree at the University. To this end, Squadron timetables and training commitments are arranged so that the individual Cadet suffers the least possible interference with his course. Special arrangements can be made to suit individuals.

Admission to the Squadron is

not difficult. Applicants are merely required to meet a standard of medical fitness at an examination given by the Air Force, and to be interviewed by a selection committee.

The Commanding Officer (Squadron-Leader K. C. Andrews) of the Squadron at 155 Barton Terrace, North Adelaide (Telephone M 9282) will be glad to discuss conditions of service at any time; and so will any other member of the Squadron. Application forms may be obtained at the above address, from the Recruiting Centre at 97 Currie Street, or from the S.R.C. Office.

An "At Home" Evening will be held at 155 Barton Terrace at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st April. The film "Dambusters" will be screened and all male students are cordially invited to attend.

APPLICATIONS FOR 1959 ENTRY CLOSE ON APRIL 27TH

NOT COMPATIBLE ON BEHALF OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

by K. Hamra

Religion and politics are compatible only insofar as religion retains an advisory role, from which politicians may draw principles of what is right and what is wrong.

Taking these principles, they should apply them to the situations which confront them.

Up to this point, religion is not only compatible with politics but essential to it.

POLITICIANS

Religious people (i.e. the clergy) generally know little about individual problems set before a politician.

They would be rash to advise on them. This is the field of the politician. The Church's field embraces principles—ideas about justice, marriage, the family, education, human rights and liberties, and so on.

Politicians apply these principles. For example, they enquire, and then estimate the actual salary which would most closely conform the idea of a just wage.

They legislate to safeguard the individual's right to private property, freedom of speech, and so on.

"But to drag the Church towards one party, or to wish that she should lend a hand in defeating one's political adversaries—this would be a hideous abuse of religion".

CONSCIENCE

Thus, religion does not mix with politics.

It remains far away and above politics.

It supplies the principles which guide the politicians in their decisions.

Incompatibility begins where religious people,

directly or indirectly, use their religion or their status in the religious hierarchy to influence public opinion on a purely political subject.

"However, if a political party directly attacks the Church, or tries to force Christians to act contrary to their conscience, the Church and the Christians attacked must be allowed to defend themselves: but in this case, the political party is countered, not in as much as it is a political organisation, but as an anti-Christian movement". (Most Rev. Romals Carboni, Apostolic Delegate in Australia.)

The Church has, in exceptional circumstances, descended into the political field.

Pope Pius XI wrote: "Should political questions

S.C.M.

Dr. Robert Bilheimer will give a public address in the Lady Symon Hall at 1.20 p.m. on April 24. Dr. Bilheimer is the Associate Secretary of the World Council of Churches and a first-rate speaker on "One Church—When?"

PRAYERS

Prayers are held every morning at 8.40 a.m. in the S.C.M. room except Wednesdays, when they are held in the Chapel.

A service will be held today at 1.20 p.m. in the chapel, led by Bishop Barry. Chapel services are held on alternate Fridays.

also involve religious and moral interests, Catholic Action can and must, where possible, intervene directly, directing all Catholic energies, high above particular views, and, by means of disciplined action, towards superior interests of souls, and of the Church."

For example, in 1948, Italian Catholic Action did all in its power to secure a Communist defeat in the Italian elections.

This is one of those exceptional cases. So religion is essential to politics, just as it is essential to every field of human activity.

But, like every good thing, it can be abused.

Eminent Quaker

Much travelled Mr. Herbert Hadley, an American member of the Society of Friends, recently addressed an interested gathering on the subject of world peace and international understanding.

Mr. Hadley was born in Oklahoma, and spent his boyhood in Alaska. He was a teacher until the outbreak of the Second World War, when, as a "conscientious objector", he was drafted into public service separate from the army.

He was then connected with the organisation of Quaker teams of "objectors" all over the world, who formed ambulance units and other bands of workers for the alleviation of human suffering, whether that of so-called "friend" or "enemy".

Much constructive work was thus done in war ravaged countries in accordance with the Quakers' belief in the essential brotherhood of man in ultimate world citizenship.

Postwar

After the war, Mr. Hadley, in conjunction with his work in the Society of Friends in America, was given the position of the Secretary of the Friends' World Committee for Consultation, the function of which is to assist the activities of Quakers throughout the world.

From the world headquarters of the Society in England, Mr. Hadley makes periodic visits to centres where the Quakers' work is active, and he is at present on a tour of Eastern and Asian countries.

Candles & Crises

The constructive work that ordinary people can carry out in the maintenance of world peace, was the emphasis of Mr. Herbert Hadley's talk on Tuesday, April 7. Mr. Hadley, acting as a liaison officer between Quaker groups in different parts of the world, is visiting Adelaide during an extensive world tour.

Mr. Hadley spoke of the work of the Friends' Society in organising international conferences for young diplomats. There is virtually no publicity of these conferences, which last two weeks and encourage the informal and tolerant discussions of world wide problems.

Russia

Since 1951 the Friends' Societies in Great Britain and America have sent several delegations to Russia. Their contacts have been mainly with Russian Christians. Young American and British Quakers have exchanged delegations with Russia, strictly non-government sponsored trips.

Students, young teachers and workers represent European, American and Asian countries at Work Camps and Seminars held at New Delhi and Tokyo each year. Constructive work is carried on at the work camps both in a practical way and in the establishment of friendly relations with the other representatives. The seminars are devoted mainly to discussions. The representatives are by no means all Quakers at these organised functions.

Mr. Hadley stressed the need for patience in awaiting the outcome of apparently revolutionary changes in the world, and said that in his view the work of the United Nations, the efforts of groups like the Quakers, and prayer had played their parts in quick solutions to dangerous problems in Cyprus and Lebanon.

This apparently unimportant work was essentially not publicised.

"It is better", Mr. Hadley said, "to light a candle, than to curse the darkness."

by M. C. Hartwig

If the Gospel-jolters care to glance at the aims of the Protestant religious societies of this University they will see that in no one instance is a religious society pledged to propagate other than religious ideas. We are here first and foremost to promote religious ideas.

The Lutheran Student Fellowship believes that the first duty of its Church is to preach the Gospel, to carry out the Great Commission and that the Church, as a religious organisation, should have nothing to do with politics. Church and State are quite separate entities, have different ends and employing different means to attain those ends. As a religious organisation the Lutheran Student Fellowship, representing its Church at the University, cannot and does not stand for any political ideals.

This is a delicate and complex issue for some people and has been brought very much to the fore in Australia in recent years. But like Archbishop Simonds we believe that the Church as a Church should keep out of politics, and seventy per cent, of the people of Australia are with us in this.

ABSOLUTE TRUTHS

But don't think that we as individuals are forbidden by our Church to 'get mixed up in politics'. On the contrary, we are encouraged to do so. But we are democratic in this. We like to think for ourselves in these matters

and sometimes we arrive at different conclusions.

Hence we cannot express our political notions as a group, but each of us can pursue that political line which he considers most compatible with his religion and best for his country.

And, as it is not the place of the Church or our religious society to dictate these ideas to us, it follows that it is not their place to express them either.

You then, who wail that "the notion that the Church should not interest itself in politics seems absurd" and ask how "the progress of the Gospel be separated from Kruschov or the DLP", do you wish us, in totalitarian fashion, to reiterate relative pious political platitudes as we reiterate, like other religious denominations, what we consider to be absolute religious truths?

THE PRESS!

As students and citizens and individuals we take a great interest in politics. Approach us as individuals and we will have the courage to speak our minds—on whatsoever subject you choose, including the compatibility

of religion and politics in a democracy.

Admittedly, however, as individuals we have perhaps not expressed our views sufficiently in "On Dit". Can one leave the footprints of one's ideas on the University newspaper.

Perhaps the fact that members of religious societies frequently air their views on a host of non-religious or semi-religious subjects at this University is overlooked? Many of these students are active members of political and other non-religious clubs. During the year every religious society has a series of lectures open to all.

TWO PLAINS

I believe that politics and religion, despite the latter's supposedly undemocratic methods, can definitely be compatible in a democracy; for, if the distinction made between religion and politics is strictly adhered to, any authoritarian tendencies in religion are not at cross-currents with democratic tendencies in politics, for the two are on entirely different planes. But I cannot elaborate this point of view here.

However, you see that as individuals, and not as leaders of a religious society or members of a Church, we are ready and quite at liberty to put forward views like this, and we do put them forward, if not in this paper.

Ed.—

THE CHURCH AND POLITICAL ACTION

by A. J. McLean

I do not set out here to present a startling new plan of action for the Church in matters of politics. This article rather takes up the accusation of both Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Robertson that the Church, and religious groups, do not show sufficient interest in politics.

It must be conceded that at times the Church seems to be totally ineffective in secular life. This is largely because it is rarely able to take a united stand on particular issues.

Mr. Robertson suggests that the Church should either be transformed, to make it effective, or be discarded as inadequate. I believe that he displays a misconception of the nature of the Church.

Without doubt the Church has real obligations for service in social life. But it is not only a secular society. As a spiritual society it is bound to preserve the inclusiveness of Christian fellowship which brings together as brothers those who have absolutely contradictory ideas in other areas of life. As such it cannot become too closely identified with any particular and transient political scheme.

Therefore the responsibility for political action falls upon the individual Christian. He must make his own choices and carry through his personal plan of action.

LOYALTY

How can a Christian be sure that his choice of action can rightly be called The Christian choice? There are no absolute rules or codes of moral action in Christianity to refer to. But what is fundamental is loyalty to Jesus Christ and the constant effort to carry out the will of God in the particular situation. In every situation the Christian must use all his faculties, his spiritual guidance as well as his secular knowledge to achieve the fullest possible understanding of the problem. The decision which results, is not an absolute truth but is in

BOOKS AT COST

The University of Honduras is planning to install larger faculty libraries in its university. It also plans to establish a university book store where students can buy textbooks used at the world's best universities at cost price.

the balance among existing factors.

Christians have recognised this by admitting the objective relativity of choice. Alternatives of possible choice are always imperfect and it is incorrect to say that one is right and another is wrong. Indeed often it is impossible to say that one is Christian and the other non-Christian.

MOTIVATION

How from the academic and objective standpoint the decision may look like a relative one, but for the individual confronted by the concrete situation there can be nothing else than absolute commitment to one way or the other. For a Christian this choice arises out of absolute faith in Christ and not as a relative political judgment.

The real importance of Christian political action lies not in the results accomplished, but rather in the motivation for action and the spirit in which it is carried forward. The end is relative, the causality is absolute.

Following the issue of the second edition of "On Dit" a delegation from some of the Religious Societies approached the Editor, protesting that they were being discriminated against in that "On Dit" was publishing numerous articles touching the Roman Catholic Church.

Although the articles were more political in nature than religious, the Editor pointed out that individuals from the other denominations, from these Religious Societies, are quite at liberty to enter the discussion of religion in politics. He further suggested that they contribute their views on the compatibility of these in a democracy.

The Editor has noted that if we approach members of these Religious Societies in their capacity as individuals then they will be happy to enlighten us with their views on social and political issues.

The Editor for one won't be bothering to do this. He'd prefer to hear from them.



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WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS

The attendances in the Union Hall for this play were disappointing. The play is a good one which makes its point, that time is a thief which steals everything, delicately amid much sexblarney that was put over with real gusto. A connection was maintained, even if not consistently, with at least some facts about human existence. So those of our judicious who were not there missed something. But A.U.D.S. had better watch its organisation. Things were so bad that an incompetent like myself had to act as an usher, which does the amateur theatre little good.

The performances of the actors were curiously variegated. Mr. Branson, sadly, had to be inflated for the part of General St. Pe. Even his voice, how we all love it, was at times strained to breaking point to give the illusion of depth. However, his personal vitality on stage gave him another success. His is an essentially comic genius which distressingly is not kept within decorous bounds. He tended too much towards buffoonery, which was unfair to Anouilh, if it gained some laughs for Mr. Branson. In any case he is becoming stereotyped, though still very funny.

Can't act

Mr. Dorman as Doctor Bonfant failed. Unfortunately he cannot act which makes him only doubtfully useful. But to use him for a part which makes important points for the author argues a dearth somewhere. He entered unnaturally, his registering of emotion was unconvincing and his voice was emotionally neutral if not antiseptic. A semblance of life, at least, has to be created. Miss Macphee was good, even if her bed was at times lost in the shadows at the back of

the immense stage. In her scene with Mr. Branson her voice control was admirable. The woodenness which was a shade evident belonged just as much to Anouilh as to Miss Macphee. Mr. Taylor did what he was told to do, I presume, and sufficed.

Disappointing

The others were disappointing. Miss Nankervis must be made aware that eyes are bewitching only if not too deliberately manipulated. Miss Sherwin's maid lacked credibility being only a figment of Miss Sherwin's rather prosaic imagination. This is not being flippant. It is all the time necessary to be prepared to change one's ideas when acting. Imagination is necessary on the stage and can make all the difference.

The production was competent being hampered mainly by inefficient acting. In my opinion, the buffoonery ought to have been curbed, in particular the daughters'. But there is enough in the play itself to justify Mr. Gargo's interpretation. A final word of congratulation to the Dramatic Society for finally choosing a good play.

—A. Hyslop.



Elvis Presley and Brigitte Bardot—their bodies have helped 'em. Now you will know who the girl is on page 4.

Film Reviews

"AND GOD CREATED WOMEN"

Look, I gotta tell you about this baby, one Brigitte Bardot, who is constantly climbing into and out of her next-to-nothings throughout the entire length of the film (some 8,087 feet). Well, half the film anyway. Now this Brigitte is sexy, and is well qualified to fit the role—she is all woman, if you get what I mean, and while she is no high-class female, I can afford to sit back in a chair and soak up a bit.

Foolproof

The fact is, this film is probably going to make money, because for one, Mlle. Bardot makes her screen bow in true Bohemian-Riviera fashion—

in technicolor, in Cinemascope, in the rain. This is a pretty foolproof idea for making cash, particularly while the percentage of males in Adelaide remains reasonably high.

"...And God Created Woman" is too good a title for a not-so-good film. I like the band that supplies the music throughout, I always have liked Eastmancolor, and I find the scenery most happy. But this is a film explicitly written by Bardot's (now) ex-husband to display her natural talents. Enough said.

Quite a display

Apart from Bardot, if this divorce has meaning, the film "A.G.C.W." has an certain soupçon di jine sais quoi. We can identify our emotional difficulties with those of the husband, the charmer, the elder brother . . .

Er, yes.

—I.M.

"NIGHTS OF CABIRIA"

This film has no beginning or end, and the meaning and effect is gained by implication rather than by direct statement. It shows a few incidents in the life of a prostitute Cabiria (Guilietta Masina). This method brings the character fully alive and appealing and understandable to the audience. There is no attempt by the director (Federico Fellini) to cash in on the sordid or sensational aspects of his material; instead the facts are shown simply as they are and with such sensitivity that the audience participates, and is not just watching a probable history of a prostitute.

The film is a beautifully sensitive and imaginative study of a single person, Cabiria.

Most Complete

The person most responsible for this miracle is Guilietta Masina. She has only appeared in two films in Adelaide (La Strada the other) and yet one is tempted to acclaim her as perhaps the most complete film actress in the world to-day. She combines all that's best of the acting of Magnani, Chaplin and Hepburn; passion, innocence, bewilderment, mimicry and humour. The most ordinary events she can turn to comedy with a boyish shrug and twist of her lip—an effect that makes her most appealing and very much alive.

The film opens with her being robbed and nearly drowned by a pimp whom she loved. After this she is picked up by a film star (Nazzari) but her childish excitement changes to bewilderment when his woman returns to him. It is in her bewilderment that we see her underlying innocence. In the jauntiness and swagger of her extravagant but naive imitations of more accomplished prostitutes, is a pathos and bitter humour.

After this she prays for a different life, and it seems her hopes are real-

PRESLEY IN "KING CREOLE"

Jimmy Durante, Jayne Mansfield and Elvis Presley have each used their bodies for commercial success. Point for point, bump for bump, Miss Mansfield might have once outstripped her rivals. But the wriggling pelvis of Presley has now jerked him into the Big League.

Paramount studios have courted his mid-riff, trained his face, propped him up with veteran actors and have proclaimed him a star. The public-relations men have remoulded a golden calf. As Presley flops his way through a compost of clichés as a Hollywood-Paramount - modified - please - all - ages version of a crazy mixed-up kid, his earlier fans may regret the compromise and the neglect of his previous role.

For long before the common got to work on Presley this baby-lipped singer laid them in the aisles and collected the eggs. Dressed in jeans, side-burns, leopard-skin coats, sweat-shirts and a coterie of young girls, Elvis pleased his adolescent audiences and shocked the older on-lookers. Even the slick "Time" magazine drew in its skirts and condemned the amorality Presley was said to evoke. Stanley Freberg immortalised Presley's vocal tricks, anatomical contortions and simulated emotions in satire suitable for egg-heads. Parents clucked and Leagues of Decency clashed. For Elvis was a symbol of protest against an unsympathetic failing respectable adult world.

New Class

Perhaps for the first time teenagers are a class of their own, with their own demands and wealth enough for entrepreneurs to acknowledge them. Searching for a mores different from that of their parents they form a new class in the capitalist world. With religious fervour at a low ebb and the demand for employment never higher, the only barrier to the continuance of their attitudes is the levelling influence attributed to marriage.

"Rebel Without Cause" was, regardless of its weaknesses, the best exposition of their confused and inarticulate protest. In this film James Dean accepted love but rejected marriage for fear that all that distinguished him from the adult world would be lost. His fans—before marriage—attempt to retain their status through their taste in clothes, cars, manners, attitudes and music.

ised by Oscar, who proposes marriage. However, he too disillusioned her and the film returns to the status quo of the beginning.

Apart from Masina (it is essentially her film) there is not much that stands out. The mad prostitute and the hypnotist scene (a subtle study in contrasts) stay in the mind. The music was appropriate and the photography patchy and uneven. I thought the visit to the Shrine and the religious processions overdone and in need of cutting. However Masina's performance would excuse almost any fault.

—B.W.

Music has been Presley's contribution.

Yet Paramount wants to extend Presley's appeal. If their writers can successfully exploit teen-music with the banal age enthusiasm for his treatment of teenage frustrations, entrepreneur, artist, and conman can all live "off the fat of the teenagers' heads".

Cliche-Compost

"King Creole" is the crucial test. Can Paramount please adults, and the teenager? The screen-writer certainly thought so. For there is nothing avant-garde about Paramount studios.

As Danny Fisher, Elvis Presley is provided with all creaking devices needed to widen his market. The hero hates school—it bugs him—yet the male principal tacitly understands his confusion. The weakness of his father provides the prime motive for Danny's actions; but misunderstanding and hatred disappear in the inevitable tear-jerking reconciliation of father with son. Gangsters and thugs attempt to lead the hero astray and after a display of manifest evil prove dispensable.

Danny is encouraged to the top via the sewer; for in such a progress the essential sweetness of the American soul is never tainted. Even the whore is, as usual, a good girl underneath it all. The sister and the clinging girl are distantly sympathetic, faithful and undemanding. Scenes of violence are discreetly cut, yet sadism suggested. Above all the unshakeable belief that an honest man's answer to any problem is a straight right to the jaw—followed by a foul which the censor deletes.

There is something for everybody. For me it was the magnificent bearing, body, and brain of Carolyn Jones who played the soulful tramp and virtually carried the hero through the better scenes in the film. And Presley needs carrying.

For there is no doubt that one image is being eroded and another erected.

L. D. A.

PHENOBARB FOR PHILISTINES

or how to be a peasant and still appreciate art.

A great many people have been fooled by a great many paintings, the reason being the standard of values. There are two ways of approaching a painting, from the front or from the back, and one is no less confusing than the other. The Philistines fall into two camps. The first the aesthetic emotion camp in which the observer feels "passionate emotion", an "intense rapture", a "superhuman ecstasy" which transforms the spectator to "superb peaks of aesthetic exaltation" (Clive Bell). Yes, dear readers, this is just the type of feeling you must get?

WHERE IS THIS ALL LEADING?

The whole point of all this nonsense is that the degree of the aesthetic's receptivity, like that of all other spectators, is a variable quantity by temporary and accidental factors of physiological and other kinds. It is clear to even the most mealy mouthed maggot that the aesthetic's standard in looking at art is a variable one and as a standard is useless.

NEW STANDARDS FOR OLD

Now my dears you must not get carried away, no reactions, no ecstasy, in fact no "superb peaks of aesthetic exaltation". This is where Wilenski, the second camp, steps in and declares in ringing tones that "the comprehension of the artist's purpose and extent of its fulfilment is the criterion of the intrinsic value of original art." This means to the uninitiated that if the artist's message gets across, and you determine how much of it gets across, then the painting's standard could be high? The value lies in the painting and not in the observer's joy of looking at it, and accordingly, following one line of thought, you can hate a picture and it can still be good even if the "message" to mankind cannot be seen anywhere.

In this message hunt lies the conflict in modern painting. By term of de-

finition a painting is something to be looked at. If no one gets it, then the painting is bad despite Wilenski.

THE STEVENSON METHOD

This is how I look at a painting. If it has, an idea, pleasing line, pleasing colour and vitality and the assembled components combined without disorder the picture may be good by my standards.

No nonsense, no ecstasy, no sterile artist's purpose in intrinsic comprehensibility—no, no, a thousand times no. All you require to evaluate a painting is an opinion. If you like it, and you think it's good, it is, because the artist has fulfilled his purpose in one person—in you.

This is why an art critic should write his impressions and not what he thinks a particular work should or should not be.

DERRANCE

STEVENSON

LETTER TO THE EDITOR HONOUR SUPPORTED

Sir,

In his letter ('On Dit' 3/4/59) Elderly Student has touched upon one of the projects very near to my heart. I refer of course to the recognition of Mr. J. F. Scott. For many years he has waged an unremitting fight against the declining standards of student morality. Much of the credit for the present high moral tone of our University is due solely to his tireless effort. In company with such notables as Mr. M. C. Bradley Fathers Fisher and O'Sullivan, he has laboured long and mightily. I realise that not all defenders of University morals can be honoured but I think a symbol should be selected. I can think of no one more deserving than Mr. Scott. I suggest a public appeal to raise finance for this project. This could perhaps be inscribed with a suitable phrase or verse.

Your faithfully,
Senile Student



D. R. Stevenson, S.R.C. Secretary, Art Critic and Law Review Star.

Brief Pardoned

The Law Revue was a happy one, with funny sketches, lively music and lyrics. The recurring mime of Lady Godiva was the most enjoyable item on the bill. Otherwise, the company was happiest in the Liberace take-off, Fitness for the Persecution, the Arts Festival Preview, and Red Tape Blues. These almost succeeded in being something more than the usual revue items.

Lacking

The production was not good, very rarely making adequate use of the Union Hall stage. The intimacy which a revue requires was entirely lacking. Also, I am sure many of the actors would have been more effective if they had been told to speak to each other on stage instead of directly to the audience at all times.

The general effect was happy go lucky and enthusiastic, although artless. The show hovered on the brink of mediocrity. What the next revue needs, if there is one, is more personalities, such as Derrance Stevenson, Mike Sweetapple and Jim Quinlan.

B.M.

ITCHY??

Will she whose itchy fingers borrowed a pair of Sunglasses from the Lady Symon Library on Friday aft. (20-3-59) please return to same for the case does not serve the purpose as well as the glasses did.

The University Footlights Club

Presents

HAMLET

Produced by Brian Bergin

in the

UNION HALL

22nd April to 2nd May

Plans at Allan's 6th April

"HAMLET"

— all things to all men

It may be said that "Hamlet" is all things to all men. If Mr. Bergin wishes to make him a 'man of action' he may. To do this he has to ignore those parts of the play which work against his view and accordingly finds much 'dead wood' which he must dispose of.

It would be equally idle to see "Hamlet" as a play which illustrates how disastrous it is when intellectuals are called upon to act. This view ignores Hamlet's versatility. There is much support for it in the text, though Hamlet seems half inclined to believe it himself and the King ironically comments at one stage:

"... that we would do We should do when we would: for this 'would' changes.

And hath abatements and delays . . ."

But as an explanation this is far from convincing. Far from meditating too precisely on his revenge, Hamlet gives all appearances of ignoring it until recalled to what he takes to be his 'theme' by external events.

"O! what a vague and peasant slave am I!" The note of surprise is indicative. Why then should Shakespeare give some support to the 'meditative intellectual' theory? The answer to this question is that Shakespeare did not know what he was doing. Hamlet did not know what was wrong with him. Neither did Shakespeare. Various possibilities are hinted at but none are entirely convincing — witness the astonishing and evocative corpus of 'Hamlet' criticism.

Delay

The point in the play which is central is Hamlet's day. There is no need for it—Laerte's easy arousal of the rabble shows this. The 'madness' makes the king suspicious, so can hardly be justified as a ruse. The motive of revenge is secondary to feelings aroused in him by his mother. These three things are the main factors in the failure of 'Hamlet' to be a good play. The delay is the most interesting. However it should be noted that the revenge theme is introduced after the meditations on Gertrude's 'incestuous dexterity'. After Hamlet is to 'sweep to his revenge', sweep in an astonishing reversal, which is entirely unexplained, he complains that

"The time is out of joint, O' cursed spite That ever I was born to set it right!"

Two months pass and nothing is done. The soliloquy beginning

"O what a rogue and peasant slave am I!" demonstrates that Hamlet does not know what he is (about). It contains a most interesting dichotomy. Roused to fever pitch again by the 'play scene' he does not accept a chance to kill the king. Shakespeare sees to it that we do not know in one turn how to regard

this refusal. Hamlet then cheerfully departs for England.

This delay is not surprising. What point would there be in killing the king? His mother is the real problem. The emotion she is responsible for is an emotion which is not to be expressed in art. It overflows and obscures Hamlet's whole thinking and is productive of dialogue which moves exceedingly but is inconclusive. There are too many 'felicities' in the play of the order of:

"Lord, we know what we are but know not what we may be!"

Too little is intelligible. Hamlet does not understand, we do not understand, and Shakespeare does not understand. There is no possible resolution. What can be done artistically to express something which by its nature is not to be expressed? The coupling of

"HAMLET" — AND THE REVENGE TRADITION

Very well, Mr. Hyslop! Now that you have thrown in your lot with the tribe of Eliot and called "Hamlet" an artistic failure without actually saying so, what have you said of the PLAY? For the play, you know, in the thing. Venus de Milo has no arms, Alexander, and is she not a work of art?

While the literary critics are quietly purging "Hamlet" of all claims to artistic validity, the audiences of the world are still treading rightly the road to Elsinore. Because we are baffled, we have no right to echo the glib Hyslop in that "Shakespeare did not know what he was doing".

Why not say simply that all the world loves a puzzle, and that "Hamlet" is one of the most attractive puzzles ever put into Folio?

Freudians

The Eliot attack is convincing enough; it may well be that the objective material of the play is not equivalent to the emotions of the central figure. But it is wrong to jump from this to the conclusion that certain emotions are, by their nature, not to be expressed in art.

The Freudians, too, have been to work on "Hamlet", producing hypotheses that range from the Oedipus complex to "something - nasty - in - the - woodshed". All this is fascinating, but I am convinced that the most helpful door to a proper understanding of the play is marked 'historical'.

Historical

The Revenge tragedy was not new in 1600. The stage-business of a spine-chilling ghost telling of horrors beyond the grave, poisoned cups, anointed swords, feigned madness, closet killings and a final

Verve

Articles are required for VERVE, the Literary Society Periodical, which will be published towards the end of the First Term. Aspiring contributors should write an article on any aspect of English literature, and submit this to one of the co-editors (Messrs. Luke and McCurdy) or to the Secretary of the English Department. Articles should be typed and interesting.

the revenge theme merely obscures everything further.

The play is, then, very unsatisfactory. It refuses to be comprehended. It is, however, the most moving of Shakespeare's tragedies. But it is more moving than informative. We are left at the end as we were at the beginning. The whole performance is pointless, belonging more to psychiatry than legitimately to art.

Their appeal

I have said that 'Hamlet' is all things to all men. It is their appeal, but both are thus effectively placed.

A. Hyslop



Tony Barker (left) brushes off an attempted tackle by Austin Gibson in the main Rugby Trial on Saturday, April 4.

Sporting Zig-Zag

Thrashed-relegated Garville, third in Women's B Grade Basketball last year, challenged University for the right to compete in A Grade this year in a match played at Sports Park last Saturday week. At three-quarter time Garville led by 7 goals, but in the last quarter they turned on a real drubbing and run out 32-18 winners.

The reasons for this dismal showing are fairly apparent. First, five of last year's team have left, giving the team a completely new line-up except for Joan Lanthois and Jill Nitschke. The five newcomers to the team are Barb Lane, Angela Stamp, Sue Miell, Gay Combe, and Chris Miller. However, the side has not been definitely picked as yet and more changes may occur.

Second, it was the first time the girls have played since last year, and they never played as a team before. Their defeat means that our top team will compete in B Grade this year and this may be a good thing as a solid-team-building programme can then be carried out.

Minor round matches start on Many 2.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR RUGBY

This year we are fortunate in having three coaches: Dr. Brian Coghlan of the German Department, a former Welsh forward; Mr. Guy Hebblewhite, a former Sydney player; and Mr. Barry Black, who used to be a stalwart in our own Uni. side. Their hands are quite full training the teams, especially with those new to the game who have realised that rugby is the better game after all. There is still room for more players to train and play with us. Training is on Graduates Oval on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The first match was played on Graduate's Oval against Woodside, last year's premiers, and resulted in a crashing victory for the Blacks. A barbecue after the match proved a tremendous success, with everyone really entering into the spirit of the thing.

Another Social Club function will be the Rugby Dance in the Refectory on Saturday, May 9th. Johnny Fosewell is organising what promises to be a really colossal show.

An investigation carried out at Leiden University in the Netherlands on "lack of student interest in the social life of student organisations brought the following results—

only 32 per cent of students belong to the Students' Union; 60 per cent of all students take no part in the activities of any clubs or societies; of members of the organisations 40 per cent take no part in their meetings or events at all; and we complain about student apathy in Adelaide.

cannot be sure that revenge is right; zealous to defend his mother's honour, he learns that she is weak and despicable; capable of speedy action, he is also fond of dreaming.

He delays, and the play ends in the Fifth Act instead of in the Third. Both Hamlet and his maker have refused to bow to the limitations of convention, but it is from rebellions such as these that new realms are discovered, for human knowledge as for Art. What emerges positively from the play is one of the most appealing personalities in English drama.

Action

Is he melancholy? Is he mad? Or merely a playful young Prince who can't get sufficiently angry? The Footlights Club intend to use the currently popular gimmick of 'Hamlet—man of action.' The next critical word cannot be spoken until the text has once more glowed organic.

"Then to the well-trod stage anon, If (Bergin's) learned sock be on."

M. McNally.

Carnegie Gramophone Society

These are the programmes of the lunch-hour concerts to be held by the Carnegie Gramophone Society during the remainder of this term.

Friday, 17/4/59: Walton, Symphony in Bb. Bruch, Violin Concerto.

Monday, 20/4/59: Grieg, Peer Gynt Suite No. 2.

Friday, 24/4/59: Prokofiev Classical Symphony Schumann, Carnaval Ballet Suite.

Monday, 27/4/59: Wagner, Flying Dutchman Overture.

Friday, 1/5/59: Bach, Mass in B Minor (all afternoon).

Monday, 4/5/59: Beethoven, Symphony No. 5. Coriolan Overture.

Friday, 8/5/59: Mozart, Piano Concerto in C Minor. Jupiter Symphony.

Monday, 11/5/59: Handel, Organ Concertos. Fireworks Suite.

Friday, 15/5/59: Stravinsky, Firebird Suite. Aboriginal Corroboree Music.

Concerts begin at 1.15 in the Society Room above the union office.

ECONOMICS BALL

TUESDAY MAY 5
ADELAIDE TOWN HALL

- ALF HOLYOAK'S BAND
- DRINKS
- FLOOR SHOW
- SUPPER

Invitations available at S.R.C. office.

Father of 10 writes—



"Whichever way you look at it— You get MORE in

"The Advertiser"

BLACKS HAVE SOLID DEFENCE

Standing out quite clearly in the two main trial games this year is the fact that sides opposing Uni. in Amateur League will find difficulty in overcoming a great back-line, possibly led by Geoff. Krieger and supported very ably by Montgomery, Seppelt and Codd.

Congratulations to Geoff Krieger on being elected captain of the "A's," with "Chesty" Hyde vice-captain and John Alpers third selector. Let every club member give them 100 per cent. support!

On Saturday, April 4 the early trial game was of quite a reasonable standard with Kelly starring at centre and showing great promise. Others to shine were McDonald, Beardwood, Springgay and Shepherd.

MAIN TRIAL GAME

The main trial was a very one-sided affair featuring the brilliant rucking of Clarkson and Cameron and supported by rover Strickland in devastating mood. Raptis, on a wing, was in everything, while Muecke kicked accurately at full forward.

At half-time, a few changes made by Coach Giles saw Giffen dominating centre, Maidment giving Seppelt a great tussle at centre half-forward and Kelyl coming into the game on a wing. Other newcomers to shine out were Gray roving, R. Rogers at half-forward and Ferguson.

Of the regular players, Codd subdued Muecke somewhat in the last half, and Hyde, Krieger and

Price, although quiet, on occasions flashed brilliantly into the game.

Despite the comparatively mild weather, many players were NOT fit, with feet causing the main concern—this was not very promising at such a stage in the season!

On Saturday, April 11, the early trial game started off excellently, and was studied throughout with many high-class bursts of football—excellent teamwork and indicative of even better seasons for the "C's" and "D's" this year.

STEARNE TO COACH

Congratulations to Jock Stearne for being elected Capt.-Coach of the "C's" this year, he certainly will not be lacking in any enthusiasm for the Club.

Back to the trial again where former Woodville High player Dyke was outstanding at centre half-back. Others to feature were Hocking, Fowler, at full-forward, and Starr. In the main trial game, an attempt was made to play the possible "A" side against a probable "B" side, and the result was not only surprising, but also gratifying. Despite the power-

ful half-back line, the "B's" drove forward time and again through Giffen at centre, and Rogers and Gibson on the half-forward flank to make a very entertaining game.

In defence also, the "B's" showed great determination despite vigorous onslaughts through Rice, Strickland and Krieger. For the possible "A" side, ruckman Cameron knocked well despite the absence of the brilliant Clarkson, and Gray when roving showed much ability. Raptis and Morris won their wings and provided avenues of attack in the first half. Full forward Muecke was sadly off the target and was given a great battle by Patterson.

The selectors must surely feel much better since seeing the great potential resting in the "B" side under Dean Terrell, as they fought on determinedly and revealed a great sense of teamwork, especially from brilliant and heady rover Olliver.

The Blacks play Riverside at home; tomorrow, and the support of every non-playing member is urged as it would be a wonderful start to wipe the smiles off last year's Premiers.



Main Australian Rules Football trial—Saturday, 4th March. R. E. Sage (right) palms the ball away from A. R. Clarkson at the centre-bounce as Mick Guerin runs in. All three are third-year medical students.

Show a Leg, Girls

The Athletics Club held its first meeting on Wednesday, 8th April. The Secretary, Assistant Secretary and the Club Coach, Mr. Sharp, all gave brief addresses, and the remainder of the meeting was then devoted to showing one of the films taken at the Olympic Games in Melbourne.

The attendance showed a marked increase compared to last year's members. There were approximately forty present, out of 5,600 students at the University: four girls attended.

Mr. Sharp listed for us the wide varieties of sport from which to choose; and urged that we as a University might take a little more interest, and exert ourselves accordingly, in Athletics. He also remarked how pleased he was to see that some girls had finally come along, and would be participating in athletics.

Women's Athletics

This University, needs more, and better, athletes. At last year's Intersvarsity Championships, as Mr. Sharp reminded us, Adelaide University scored only one point. There were no women representatives at all, for last year the Women's Athletic Club was non-existent.

The University is badly in need of a Women's Athletic Club, and the four girls present at the meeting would like to see one organised. Would all girls interested in forming a club, please sign their names on the list provided on the noticeboard. If you can't run fast, try broad-jumping, or throwing in a shot-put or a javelin, but all join in and make a Club possible.

Practice afternoons will be Mondays and Wednesdays, from 5.30 and our coach will be there. For all who are interested in the University Championships are to be held on Wednesday, April 22. A list of events is on the notice board, and names are to be entered for these events. The Intersvarsity Championships will be at Perth during the first vacation, from May 26th-28th. Let's form a really good team and acquit ourselves better than last time!

ALEXANDER, JUDE FOR HOCKEY

The Women's Hockey Club has got away to a fine start this season. Practices have been held every Wednesday and Saturday since Easter and all have been well attended. At least fifty-five players are in training for the coming season, and we are very fortunate this year in having Helen Alexander, a sport's mistress from Wilderness, to coach us. She was in the State Hockey Team last year and has the determination which is essential for any team if they are going to reach their peak.

Although there has not been a great influx of freshers to the club this year the standard should be high. We are very fortunate this year in having Margaret Jude playing for us as she represented the State last year in Perth and has played for Greenwood for many years.

There will be five teams playing in the Association this year—A, two B, teams, C, and C2. Only five players remain from last year's A team, but we should have no difficulty in filling the vacant positions with keen players. As usual the two B teams look as though they will be filled with good energetic players. The standard for the two C teams should also be very high.

Loss of Burnard

This season we will be without Rob Burnard who has been an A grade player for many years. She has represented the team in Intersvarsity Competitions and has been Vice-Captain of the Club for the past two years. Rob also received her hockey "Blue" in 1956. Her place as Vice-Captain this year has been filled by Fay Chapman who has played A grade for the past two seasons.

With the Intersvarsity in Melbourne from May 25-29 this season it will be essential for the A grade players to practice hard once the teams are picked. A combined Australian University side will tour New Zealand in September and we hope that Adelaide will be well represented.

Our prospects for the season are very pleasing but to keep the teams at a high standard it is essential for practices to be well attended.

LECTURER FROM PRINCETON

The new senior Lecturer in Applied Mathematics, Mr. D. Elliott, is a man of wide experience. He obtained an M.Sc. from the University College, London, in 1952, and an M.S.E. at Princeton in 1954. He spent a year as a Research assistant in the Gas Dynamics Laboratory at Princeton and spent two years in the Mathematics division of the National Physics Laboratory in England. He was appointed as Lecturer-in-Charge of UTECOM Programming at the University of N.S.W. His hobbies in the mathematic field are numerical analyses and fluid mechanics.

Oxford Graduate

An Oxford Arts Graduate, Mr. D. H. Whitehead, has been appointed as lecturer in Economic Development. Since graduation he has done post-graduate research at Nuffield College, Oxford, and the John Hopkins University. He was recently Senior Student at Nuffield College.

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when it flies to Sydney for the Oxford and Cambridge Cup race on the Nepean.

SKIERS WANTED

from our Skiing Correspondent.

Each of us has experienced the exhilaration of speed, but the thrill of roaring along in an open M.G. has now been superseded by that of speed on smooth water. Have you yet skimmed along on a ski, the wind in your face, the ski swishing as you lean into a graceful turn? University enthusiasts have asked me to write a brief description of requirements—boat, ropes, skis—and this must take precedence over any natural tendency to rave over the thrills of the sport, so briefly here they are—

THE BOAT: No skier-boatowner of my acquaintance has ever changed his boat for a LESS powerful one, so let's start with adequate power to tow three skiers from deep water on one ski. Forget outboards, use an inboard, 30 h.p. converted car motor which will push a sturdy reliable hull at near to 40 m.p.h. and will drag heavy skiers successfully from the water.

Many less powerful boats are used. Ski-ing can be performed at speeds down to 15 m.p.h., but a boat which cannot tow its skiers faster than this is quite unsatisfactory. Twenty-two to 25 m.p.h. is average owing pace, and it is sensible to restrict boat speed to this level, remembering the skier may increase his own speed to 50 per cent. beyond this by swinging from side to side and falls at over 35 m.p.h. can be painful, even dangerous. The boat must be capable of at least 10 m.p.h. more than towing speed to have adequate reserve.

Ropes present no problem. Seventy-five feet long from skipole to handles they are relatively inexpensive and easily prepared.

SKIS: Show variations in size, shape and colour according to owners prejudice. Generally about 5½ feet long and 6-7 inches wide, they are constructed of plywood or other suitable timber and are curved upwards at the tips. This curving is the only constructional problem. Footgear is of rubber attached by aluminium strips to the ski, and fits the foot like a slipper, snug enough to give support, loose enough to be wrenched from the foot in a fall, without injuring joints.

Now we are ready to take the plunge.

The initiate's first task is to "get up". This is usually more difficult than the subsequent riding. Commencing on two skis few pupils take more than an afternoon or two to learn to take off, ski in a circle and return to the beach. Then comes the task of crossing from side to side across the turbulent wake, which later becomes friend instead of foe allowing the more skilled skier to jump from its raised edge.

Although many thrilling manoeuvres can be executed on two skis, the greatest thrill comes from riding on one. The change over is gradual. Having learned to stand on one ski lifting the other from the water, the pupil drops this ski off and continues on the one, the free foot being placed in a special footpiece behind the other. Then follow the thrills of fast turns, jumping the wake, the slalom course, jumping from the ski ramp, forming pyramids and other group manoeuvres, and all the fun of the water-fair.

Australians have been quick to adopt this relatively new sport and competitions held at Surfers Paradise two weeks ago produced S.A. entrants whose ski-ing was of an excellent standard. Already there has been talk of a new Olympic sport. To the many water lovers and sun lovers who want more thrills than straight swimming or surfing can give, to anyone who can swim, I commend this grand sport. It has been suggested that an adequate number of skiers from this University might obtain a grant for the purchase of the necessary equipment—You lucky people!

Footnote: All those interested in forming a University Water Skiing Club are urged to give their names to the Sports Association Office or the S.R.C. Office as soon as possible.

GOOD FIELD FOR ATHLETICS

Judging by the popularity and standard of the Handicap Sports Day, the University Championships being held next Wednesday, April 22, at 2.00 p.m. should be well worth seeing. The standard of the entrants is higher than in any of recent years.

Among the most interesting events should be the 880 yards, which includes freshmen Herriott and Hayes who have both held the State Junior 880 yards record this season, together with Ian Wheeler and Mike Shannon who have both shown great improvement recently.

The one mile walk with Hutton, Wood and Whitlam all capable of clock-

ing under eight minutes, should be a great event.

Peters v. Shannon

The 220 yards should develop into a close battle with Peters and Shannon the hottest favourites.

It is hoped that Glen Gower 2nd in the State Pole Vault Championships will compete in this event.

The Athletics Club recently showed Part I of a

SPORTS PORTRAIT

The Sports Editor apologises for the absence of a Sports Portrait this week, but lack of space excluded much copy and the Sports Portrait for this week will be carried forward to the next edition, when an outstanding female fresher will be interviewed.

film showing Olympic Champions. It is hoped to show Part II and III of this series, which is shot in normal, slow and double-slow time, before the end of term.

TURF GUIDE

by Paul Revere

FOR THE LITTLE BLACK BOOK—

BE ON THESE TO BE IN THE MONEY.

Rain Sign (Hurdles)
Stormy Passage (Cup)
Some Field (2 yr. old)
Princess Ada (7 furlongs)
Tarcon (knocking on the door)
Conman (Steeple)
Lunar Lass (A mile)
Golden Vintage (Sprint)
Blue Grove (up to a mile)

STARS RETURN

The Annual Intersvarsity Table Tennis (men and women) is to be held in Adelaide during the 2nd week of the first term vacation. Although our men's team finished 5th at the Carnival in Brisbane last year, with both our star players, K. Narcisse and S. Cho available this year, we are hot favourites for the Szabados Cup. We could not field a women's team last year but with a considerable increase in the number of the women players, the committee has decided to form a women's team soon for the carnival.

Uni. Eight Defeated in Metropolitan

For the first time for three years the University Eight were beaten by a schoolboy crew, Scotch College, in the final of the Senior Eights race at the Metropolitan Regatta last Saturday. Even then Scotch did not row the fastest time of the day, but a moderate 3.05 mins. for the 1,000 yards course.

There is some excuse for the Eight, however, as Scotch are being trained to reach their peak tomorrow, whereas, the Uni. crew should not reach its peak till May. Secondly, our crew are training for a gruelling three mile race, not a sprint over 1,000 yards.

Nevertheless, despite these reasons it seems that our eight is not fit yet despite the tremendous amount of rowing training completed in the last few months.

The coach has ordered more training six nights a week and circuit-training on Sundays in an effort to make sure the crew is 100 per cent. fit