



## MING ON THE WING

On the last Sunday afternoon of the holidays the university had a very distinguished visitor. He came to name the Sir Keith Murray Building at Lincoln College. Very few people knew of his coming, and he did not stay for long. A pity for the Libs, because he was the Right Honourable Sir Robert Gordon Menzies, Companion of Honour, Knight of the Thistle and Queen's Counsel.

The gist of what Mr. Menzies said was reproduced in the following morning's *Advertiser*. The up-town press naturally picked on his statement that a mixture of intellectual training and religious faith produces bigger, brighter and better people. Anyone who wants to know Mr. Menzies' views on State Aid can read *The Advertiser*. It is intended here to publish only a few remarks which might be of interest to the average politically-unaware university student.

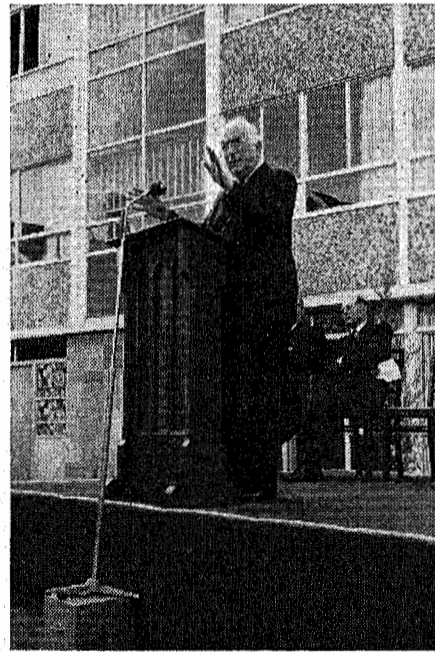
Mr. Menzies claimed to be a surgeon, a physician, a gynaecologist, an obstetrician and an architect. The context of this remark has been lost. It was never very clear anyway.

Mr. Menzies referred to himself as "the most mild-mannered of men, least qualified to be a dictator." We were reassured.

Mr. Menzies admitted: "I've had very few bright ideas in my life, and consequently I can remember them all with no difficulty." Penetrating self-criticism. But some found the feat of memory even easier than did the P.M.

Mr. Menzies gave us an insight into the government of Australia. He spoke on the report of the Murray Commission. "Being a masterly report it overwhelmed me, and I in turn by giving Cabinet very little notice overwhelmed Cabinet."

Mr. Menzies reported a conversation with Sir Keith Murray (Chairman of the Commission on Australian Universities). Sir Keith Murray had said that the University



of Adelaide was the nearest in Australia to his (i.e. Sir Keith Murray's) idea of what a university was for. We never noticed, but we are very isolated in Adelaide. Perhaps after all it is a haven of culture and learning, and a spiritual home for the enquiring mind.

It should be pointed out that the above is not the whole substance of Mr. Menzies' speech. He praised Church educational establishments; he praised Sir Keith Murray; he expressed great pleasure. If anyone is interested they can read *The Advertiser*. What's *The Advertiser* for, anyway? If it can't present a decent picture of world events, it can at least do a bit of straight reporting of local meetings. Sometimes.

After the ceremony the pleasant Sunday afternoon was shattered by a bugle call. Fifth-year med. student George Ananda, in athletic singlet and shorts, ran down the aisle carrying a most magnificent thistle. It was presented to Mr. Menzies, who held it up for photographers. There is a picture of the incident in *The Advertiser*. They don't take bad photos.

Afterwards Mr. Menzies inspected the Sir Keith Murray Building (already in use for four years). In one room he found photos of himself in full regalia plastered all over the wardrobe. The effect was rather spoiled by a ribbon in the centre saying "A.L.P. Official". Dame Pattie was called in to admire the display. She left one flower of her husband's lately acquired thistle in a coffee cup on the bed. This thistle will be auctioned at a date to be decided. Proceeds will go to the Glenelg sub-branch of the A.L.P.

## CHURCH AND STATE IN AUSTRALIA

by Ian Young

[Excerpt from an address given to the History and Politics Club in second term.]

Well before federation, the Australian colonies established three important points about the relation between the church (or churches) and the state: that no Christian denomination (nor indeed Christianity as a whole) should have any exclusive right in Australia; that there should be no established religion; and that the state should not give financial support to religion, either by direct grants to the churches, or by state support of denominational schools. These points were made in the course of "dissenting" objections to the early privileged position of the Church of England, and of "voluntaryist" determination that the state should not stand between their god and those who worshipped him.

The Australian state, however, continued to assume that the community which it encompassed was Christian. The drafters of the Commonwealth Constitution carefully provided (in Section 116) that the new Commonwealth Parliament should be prohibited from legislating to establish any religion, or to require any religious test, or to limit in any way the freedom of religious worship, but the Preamble of the Constitution declared that the people of the Australian colonies, "humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God," agreed to unite in an indissoluble Commonwealth. The officials of the state are customarily sworn into office with Christian formulae; many magistrates look askance on witnesses who prefer to affirm rather than to swear ("so help me God") that they will tell the truth; and it is next to impossible for an unbeliever who is being inducted into the armed services to end up as anything but "C. of E."

While the Commonwealth is limited in its powers to legislate on religious matters, and this might prevent it from giving financial aid to church schools if it so desired (although this has not been tested in the Courts), there is no such restriction on the State Parliaments. These can, if they so determine, give state aid, and they can require religious observance in state schools. Whether they do so or not depends on the political pressures to which they are subjected, as has been demonstrated by the mounting pressure for state aid, and (in the other direction) by the successful campaign led by the N.S.W. Humanist Society last year to have removed the provision in the 1959 Social Studies syllabus requiring N.S.W. teachers, as part of social studies, to teach God as the creator.

Since the legislation of the state may affect the churches, either *directly* by limiting or assisting their activities as social institutions, or *indirectly* by requiring of its citizens actions which the churches hold to be incompatible with their doctrines, the

churches must necessarily adopt an attitude to the state. This attitude is expressed in three ways.

First, some churches are seeking to disturb the accepted relationship between church and state. The urgent campaign, stemming mainly from the Roman Catholic Church, to restore state aid to denominational schools will if successful (and this is far from impossible, in the present climate of opinion) upset the century-old principle of no state financial assistance to any church in any form. Curiously, the sophisticated argument for the restoration of state aid is based on the desirability of a "pluralist" society, and this is not far removed from the "voluntaryist" argument which justified the abandonment of state aid.

Secondly, some churches seek to put themselves above the state, in the sense that they claim that adherence to their doctrines take precedence over obedience to the law. Examples of this are the refusal of many Quakers to enrol for military service, and the attitude of the Witnesses to blood transfusion. So far, this kind of resistance has been confined to the smaller sects; no major church has yet found itself compelled to demand of its members civil disobedience, and it does not seem possible to make any sensible predictions about conditions under which they might do so.

Thirdly, all churches do in some matters seek to impose their views on the state, or, more precisely, on the body politic. Churches commonly act as pressure groups in relation to legislation on "moral issues"—that is, marriage and divorce laws, censorship, drinking and gambling, abortion and contraception. Many of the Protestant churches maintain Christian Social Order Departments, while the Roman Catholic Church operates politically to secure support for the principles expressed in the various papal and episcopal statements on "social justice".

Briefly then, the Australian state assumes Christianity, but does not favour one church (or even one religion) as against another; nor does it support religion, except in prestigious ways. Nevertheless, the actions of the state affect both the beliefs of church members and the churches as institutions, society, within the state, seeking to impose. The churches therefore operate within their own codes of behaviour (sometimes without the law) on their own members, and to impose their own ideologies upon the community. Here they are subject to the usual laws of operation of pressure groups in democratic societies, with perhaps the slight added advantage that they can invoke in their aid the wrath of an all-powerful god.

## The March and a Mystery

The triumphant, gay and orderly March of 200,000 that strode from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial recently marked a decisive stage in the American Negro's movement for full equality. Through television it reached a vast audience in America and Europe. It summed up what has been achieved these last few years and pointed the way to the future. In its assertion of solidarity, bringing together all groups working for the movement, in its quiet dignity and orderly self-discipline, in the mass emotion of the 200,000 gathered there and their collective determination, it was a long way from the burning of the first freedom buses in the south, the southern policemen turning dogs and fire hoses on them, the murders of a Negro and a white desegregation leader, Novelist James Baldwin, the intellectual leader of the movement, who had spurred the American colony in Paris to demonstrate its support for the March before flying to Washington to join it, made the point: "The August 28th March is important first of all because it is a national demonstration. It involves southern Negroes as well as northern ones. It emphasizes our determination to reach a solution rapidly. We have had to wait too long. . . . We must have a strong and unanimous movement; it's the only way we can win. The various Negro organisations have to revise their modes of action; the N.A.A.C.P.

organises mass demonstrations as it did in 1930, and there are the recent events in Birmingham initiated by the Rev. Martin Luther King. The Negro movement has taken the first step to national union with the March on Washington, a co-ordinating committee was created for this purpose. This tendency should grow. It will certainly do so. It must."

### Decisive Recognition

One hundred and fifty Congressmen joined the March together with many hundreds of other white sympathisers. We know how these 150 Congressmen will vote on the President's Civil Rights Bill. It is the hostile southern ones who have to be—not won over, for there is little chance of reason moving their stony prejudice—but shown that it is pointless to stand against a national social force that is swinging all that is best in America behind it. In his statement to the Marchers, President Kennedy made this clear enough:

"These recent months, 100 years after the Emancipation proclamation, have seen the decisive recognition by the major part of our society that all our citizens are entitled to full membership in the national community.

"The gains of 1963 will never be reversed. They lay a solid foundation for the progress we much continue to make in the months and years to come."

By Obadiah Watkins for Forum Service.

On Dit is edited by David Grieve and Lyn Marshall.

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The staff of "On Dit" includes Jaqui Dibden, Michelle Scantlebury, Gordon Bilney, Don McNicol, Andrew Hunwick, Rory Hume, Ralph Gibson.

The Editors will welcome letters, articles and other contributions from all members of the University.

Copy for the next edition which will appear on Thursday, 26th September, closes on Friday, 20th September.

## billboard

### ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION COUNCIL ELECTIONS, 1963-64

Under rule 9(b) (vi) of the Union Constitution an ELECTION for three members of the Union to sit on the Union Council for the year 1963-64 will be held as follows:

Nominations will be received from Thursday, 12th September.

Nominations close 5 p.m. Thursday, 19th September.

Voting start 9 a.m. Monday, 23rd September.

Voting closes 5 p.m. Friday, 27th September.

Results posted 9 a.m. Monday, 30th September.

NOMINATIONS duly proposed and seconded on the official forms obtainable at the Union and S.R.C. Offices and from the Secretaries of both the Staff and Graduates' Associations, MUST BE HANDED IN TO THE UNION SECRETARY NOT LATER THAN 5 P.M. ON THURSDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1963.

VOTING BOXES will be placed as follows:—

Students' box in the S.R.C. Office.  
Graduates' box in Mr. D. J. Webster's Office, Registrar's Department.

Staff box at the Cashier's Desk, in the Staff Dining Room.

Ballot papers will be issued by the respective Secretaries of S.R.C., Graduates and Staff Associations.

Union Council year 1st October to 30th September.

H. SWALES SMITH,  
Secretary,  
Adelaide University Union.  
7th August, 1963.

## times

Students who have yet to pay their third term fees are reminded that payment is already overdue.

The Malayan Students' Association of S.A. is to welcome the birth of Malaysia on the 16th September, Monday, at 6.30 p.m., at the Wills Refectory.

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Sherry  
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Concert and Music } Free

All students who are interested to participate in this memorable and happy event should contact the Warden's Office.

LEE K. M.

Copies of "On Dit", numbers 5 and 6, are urgently required for records. Any students possessing these issues, and willing to donate them to posterity (via the S.R.C. Office) will be richly rewarded.

## tides

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# SOCIALISM FOR AUSTRALIA ?—Whitlam

The revitalized A.L.P. Club finished its second term activities with an address from the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Gough Whitlam, in the Union Hall on Tuesday, 6th August.

Faced with the controversial topic, "Socialism for Australia", the Chairman, Mr. R. P. I. Smith, tried to flush out Mr. Burley before the meeting began, but he remained in hiding for the duration of the meeting.

"Socialism," according to Mr. Whitlam, was not purely an economic and political theory, but an "attitude of mind" and "a philosophy". Those who believed in it saw it as the proper basis for human relationships, in direct contrast to Liberal policy which made greed a political system. A significant proportion of the population of Australia do not have a proper standard of living. For example, age and invalid pensioners, of which there are some 700,000; people without skill, of whom there are 25,000 below the age of 21 without jobs; aborigines, who have less health and education facilities, and who are paid less wages in the northern pastoral "slave economy".

The new brand of Socialism was seen by Mr. Whitlam to fall under five headings: nationalization, public competition, superintendence of the economy, public development, and internationalization.

Nationalization was difficult to achieve as a referendum would be needed—and public competition was easier and quicker, having similar effects. But in some areas, notably on the waterfront, nationalization could achieve a lot of good. Australian harbour facilities were run by thirty-six different authorities and were not renowned for their modern equipment and streamlined work. Joint-stevedoring boards could be set up with the co-operation of the States—and the waterside terminal facilities could be administered as the railways are now administered.

But a more important field of socialisation was public competition. Most new industries since the war have been owned overseas, and there was an increasing tendency to monopoly. Competitive businesses were expensive to set up, but the Government could set them up. Mr. Whitlam gave some examples of this competition. The majority share-holding in Commonwealth Oil Refineries gave the Government a hand in transporting and refining of oil in Australia. Since this interest was sold, while the Government knows retailing and refining costs, the costs of buying crude oil overseas and shipping it here are unknown. Elsewhere Governments can supervise and regulate this vital commodity.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories are another example of public competition. Governments pay for drugs under Health Schemes, and this has been a great field for very profitable investment. The C.S.L. can compete on much more reasonable terms—without raising prices to make 300 per cent. profit on capital like most of the big overseas drug houses. Newspapers, which in Perth and Brisbane are a complete monopoly (our papers show "a courageous diversity of opinion"), could have competition in the form of a national paper run, perhaps, through the A.B.C. A government insurance corporation, and freer competition between the airlines, were also mentioned as Labor objectives.

Continued on page 3

# THE R.S.L. AND FOUR CORNERS

The R.S.L. are on the warpath again. This time to have pressure brought to bear on the A.B.C. for its handling of the television programme, "Four Corners." In an earlier issue of On Dit (Vol. 31, No. 2) we indicated that the R.S.L. would have very little difficulty in finding enough evidence to prove that most students are communists so therefore we can proceed to criticize them (the R.S.L.) knowing that our fate is already sealed.

The R.S.L.'s main complaint in regards to "Four Corners" seems to be its having been labelled a "pressure group." During the programme the term "pressure group" was adequately defined as a group or organisation which by representation or submission endeavours to guide governmental decision on matters relating to and in the best interests of the members of that group. To label an organisation "pressure group" is not a condemnation of that group but rather a convenient method of referring to its activities. It is quite clear that in the fields of legacy, repatriation, war pensions and the like the R.S.L. has acted as a "pressure group," and it is a fact that they have had more success in their activities than any other pressure group in this country.

The R.S.L. have now reached the stage at which its activities in these fields have born the fruit for which they were designed. This, in fact, was the point of the "Four Corners" programme in question. The programme presented a review of the league's past activities and invited comment from

all sides on the league's present and possible future activities. The important point is that no opinions were presented by the "Four Corners" personnel, and that the viewer was able to draw his own conclusions.

The main complaint of the R.S.L., though not explicitly stated, is more the fact that it was clearly shown that their activities are becoming more political, and that the R.S.L. as an organisation has completed its task of representing the interests of ex-servicemen. Naturally the R.S.L. dislikes the publicity which this programme gave to its activities both because of their own members who are either unaware of the facts or oppose the new stand, and because of the political disadvantage this kind of exposure leaves them with.

Although the national President of the R.S.L. claimed that statements or policies regarding such matters as communism or immigration are within the scope of the constitution of the R.S.L. (a debatable point) it is clear that these statements have political implications. It is obvious that the R.S.L. see their future as a political pressure group which will use as its bargaining power the large membership and financial resources of the R.S.L., and use to its advantage the toe-holds and contacts already established through its endeavours in the interests of its members.

What is not so clear at the moment is the degree to which the individual members of the R.S.L. will back up the State and Federal Executives in their political activities.

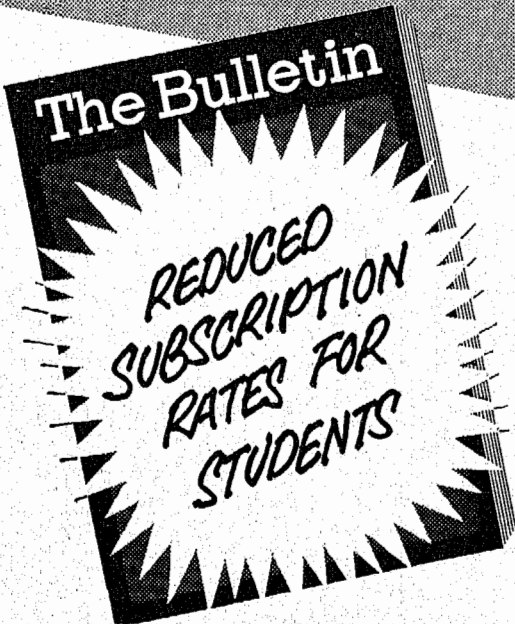
## A.U.M.

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—"The Two Cultures" exploded  
—"Student Action" deflated  
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# THE NEXT FEDERAL ELECTIONS IN PERSPECTIVE

by Gavin Fielding

When the Liberal Parliament was returned in 1961 it was widely held that they would be unable to govern past the first session of Parliament in autumn of 1962. This, however, was not the case. The Government has had a fairly successful run although tension has run high at times. It seems that on present indications the Parliament will run its full term, and thus there should not be an election before late 1964.

The election result of 1961 surprised even the most loyal of Labor Party supporters, to say nothing of the loyal Liberals. It was a shock result. Everyone agreed that the Government would lose one or two seats, but not to such an extent that their second majority gained in 1958 would be reduced to ONE!

Like the Liberals in 1958 the Labor Party had some "fluke" wins in 1961. Had it not been that Sir Earle Page was gravely ill for the entire election campaign it is most doubtful, in fact almost certain, they would not have won this traditionally "blue-ribbon" Country Party seat. Likewise Queensland seats such as Lilley had quite large Liberal majorities for many elections prior to 1961. This seat looks likely to return to the Liberals at the next election. The result in Queensland was not so surprising, with the large unemployment, as it was in New South Wales. The loss of Mitchell, held by Roy Wheeler, regarded as one of the Government's better back benchers, was a surprise, as was the defeat of F. M. Osborne, Minister for Air in Evans. By the same token with a candidate such as Labor had in Bennelong it was a stroke of good fortune that T. O. Cramer held this seat for the Liberals. Had he not been a Minister he probably would not have held it.

In assessing the prospects for the next election it is well to realise that the majority of 1958 was a record. No doubt some of the seats gained in 1958 by the Liberals were "flukes", seats which they should not have won in the ordinary course of events. Kalgoorlie was an obvious example. There are very few members of the Liberal Party who can explain how the 28-year-old drover Peter Browne won this seat. Taking this into account, some of the seats the Liberals lost in 1961 were inevitable. They should not have ever had them! Had the Government had a usual majority of, say, 17 or 18, which is still big in a house of 123, their losses at the 1961 elections would have not been anywhere nearly as dramatic as it appeared on the surface.

The other thing to take into account in assessing prospects is that while the Liberals lost many hitherto strong holds, they also held on to many "doubtful" seats in Victoria. Marybyrnong, which needed less than a one per cent. swing to Labor, stayed with the Liberals. Bruce, another very risky seat, was successfully held by Billy Sneddon. While these seats were held on the D.L.P. preference it is doubtful whether, in these seats, this vote would not have gone to Liberals anyway if there was no D.L.P., and since then, except in 1958, their vote has been declining while Labor's has remained reasonably stable, if anything increasing. The D.L.P. vote has thus been

## Continued from Page 2

Superintendence of the economy was now accepted as a necessary function of government. The Tariff Board and the Reserve Bank are both instruments of this aspect of Government activity. There was a great need for Restrictive Practices Legislation—legislation which had been found necessary in most other countries, including the United States.

The trend towards monopoly had made our national development "lopsided". Public development, with the Commonwealth using its power under Section 96 of the Constitution, which empowers federal grants to the States on any condition and for any purpose. Various projects could be laid down and financed under this section—and our mineral wealth, for instance, could be exploited. "Crown Companies" could take part in the development. "The Commonwealth has never been a party to an unsuccessful enterprise," Mr. Whitlam declared.

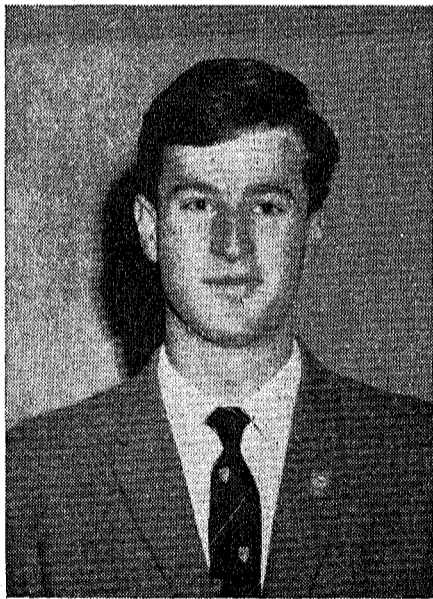
The final sphere of socialization, internationalization, was necessary in some fields. Many companies are more powerful than the governments they deal with. By working through the United Nations and its agencies such as the World Health Organisation, we and others could pool resources in such activities as drugs. And other industries, like oil, could only be controlled on an international scale. By working in this way Australia can help and co-operate with neighbouring countries which are in some cases more depressed than we are.

Mr. Whitlam's address helped to clarify considerably the present-day Labor thinking on "democratic socialism", and most of the audience, whether for or against Labor policy, appreciated the insight into the thinking of the ideas of Australia's alternative government.

largely, though not entirely, at the expense of the Liberal vote. Hence while it is correct to say these "doubtful" seats in Victoria were kept on the D.L.P. preferences, much of this vote would have gone to the Liberals anyway. Thus the writer contends that these seats will remain in Liberal hands until the Labor Party can convince people in Victoria that they are the "only party". Since they were unable to do it in 1961 it seems doubtful that they ever will with their present policy.

It therefore seems that the result of the next election will hinge on those seats surprisingly won by Labor in 1961. Remembering that a sitting member has an advantage over his opponents, it still seems certain that Labor will lose Cowper, and most likely lose Lilley. Since 1961 public opinion has been swinging back towards the Government as was shown in Grey—where had it not been that because of bad weather some 3,000 country people were unable to get to the polling booth, the Liberals could well have won this seat. In any case the Government is certainly in better eyes than it was in 1961, which suggests that they will pick up some of the seats lost in Queensland, though not all. In New South Wales, Mitchell will probably return while Evans is not so likely because the present Labor member J. E. Monaghan has created a good impression.

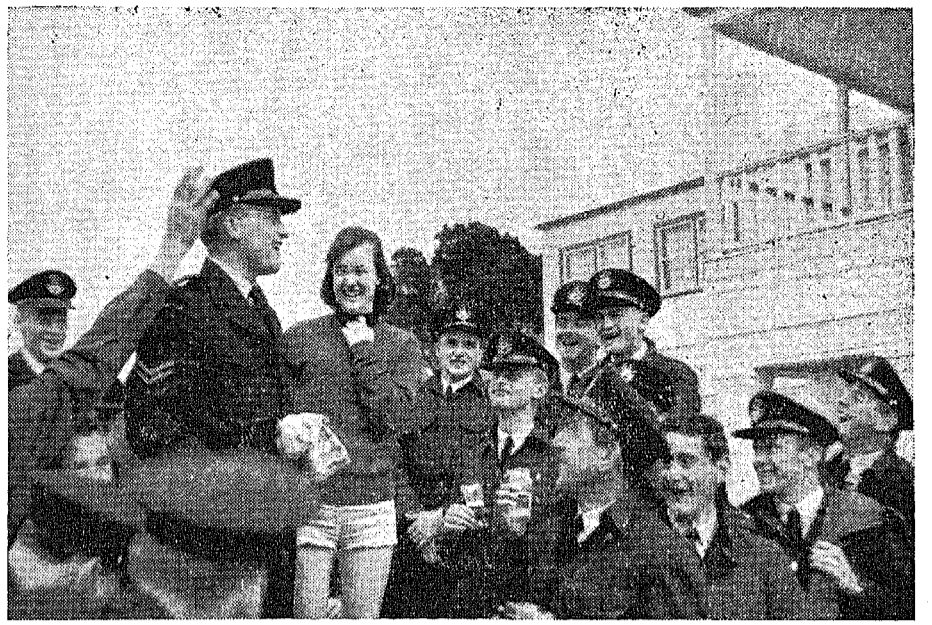
Finally a recent, as far as the general public is concerned, development that of a weakening of the Liberal-Country Party coalition may affect the result. The problem seems only to have arisen to any dramatic proportions in Victoria and to a lesser extent New South Wales. However, in the seats where it appears that the Liberal Party will be opposed by the Country Party, the Government majority is so large that the worst that could happen would be for either of these Parties to have to distribute preferences. The so-called "rift" is not so great that the Labor Party will benefit from this. As late as 1960 the two Parties were opposed to each other: in the by-election for Calari where the Country Party took the seat from the Liberals. The Country Party have stood against the Liberals in many seats, but rarely have they lost the seat to Labor because all that happens is that the seat swings from one Party to the other such as in Moore in Western



Like Mr. Fielding and the cannibal, we keep on repeating.

Australia. The Victorian seat of Indi, where both parties have endorsed a candidate for the next elections, has usually had an independent Liberal candidate against the sitting Country Party member—but the seat has remained with the Government. There appears no likelihood of the Country Party entering the race in South Australia, and if they did the only seat which it would have any substantial effect on would be Barker, which was once a country party seat when held by the late "Archie" Cameron. Tasmania is in a similar position to South Australia, and it seems doubtful that the Government would lose any seats by the entry of the Country Party into that State. In the State where perhaps the most difference could be made, Queensland, the two Parties are in almost full agreement over this matter and trouble in this sphere seems, on present indications, unlikely to arise. In any case the Government has lost so many seats in Queensland it could hardly lose any more—not even Moreton, which Mr. Killen hung on to by the smallest of margins in 1961.

It appears that in 1961 the Labor Party won nearly all the seats it is possible for them to win under present conditions. They won some which not even they ever hoped to win, or I suggest, hope to hold. These latter seats should return to the Government, and this, added with the return of some of the disgruntled Liberal followers of 1961, should ensure the return of the Liberal-Country Party Government again in 1964 or earlier in the unlikely event of a snap election, with at least a majority of somewhere near five.



Members of the Adelaide University Squadron relaxing whilst on leave at Rottnest Island, W.A., during the August vacation.

## MORE TRAINING WITH THE UNIVERSITY SQUADRON

During the August vacation the cadets of Adelaide University Squadron who joined this year completed a 14 days' camp at the R.A.A.F. Base, Pearce, Western Australia. Forty cadets from all faculties at the University proceeded in two Dakota Aircraft from R.A.A.F. Base, Edinburgh, on Sunday, the 11th August, 1963.

After settling into their quarters the cadets were lectured by personnel from R.A.A.F. Pearce on general service life and were shown how a R.A.A.F. Base operates with modern jet aircraft. Especially interesting to all cadets were the Vampire Jet Aircraft flown by R.A.A.F. Pilots undergoing training on the Base. Tours of inspection of the base included the Air Traffic Control Section and a practical demonstration of fire fighting.

During the first week the R.A.A.F. Dakota Aircraft was used to convey the

cadets to Rottnest Island, a distance of approximately 12 miles from Perth. The next day they were taken on a tour of the BP oil refinery at Kwinana followed by a visit to the Perth University Squadron. There they were extended the hospitality of the Mess by the Squadron members and later shown over the University of Perth.

A bivouac was planned for the second week, but owing to bad weather had to be abandoned.

The cadets were paid at the conclusion of the camp and flew back to R.A.A.F. Edinburgh in a Hercules Aircraft on Saturday, the 24th August, 1963.

The camp was very successful in bringing together cadets from all faculties at the University and giving the cadets the opportunity to see how the Royal Australian Air Force trains jet aircraft pilots. It is planned to hold similar camps for future courses.

## GROWING PAINS IN ASIA

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign has been forcing itself on the student consciousness in the last few months and has made many students aware, perhaps for the first time that there *does* exist an immense problem of ensuring that the whole population of the world gets enough food simply to survive. In the Lady Symon Hall last Thursday, Sir John Crawford (the economist) outlined the food problem in Asia and gave some suggestions for its solution. He stressed the urgency of the problem in view of the expected increase of Asia's population from 1,600 million to nearly 2,500 million by 1980 alone. The significance of the annual increase in population can be shown by comparison with Australia's total population of 11 million—in Asia, the increase in population *each year* is 32 million or three times the whole population of Australia. Even if present nutritional standards were adequate, we would have to count on the necessity of increasing food supplies 50 per cent by 1980. But nutritional standards are *not* adequate.

According to a recent FAO report, in the world today "about 300 to 500 million people suffer from hunger in the sense that their daily intake of calories is too low, while a further 1 billion are malnourished in the sense that their diet is unbalanced, especially owing to a shortage of animal protein". In short, some 50 per cent of the world's population is inadequately fed and the greater part of this 50 per cent is in Asia.

Because of the necessity for raising the average supply of food per head and making the diet more balanced, it will *not* be an adequate food policy to simply match population growth. Another factor which must be taken into account is the effect on food intake of rise in income. In countries like India, the present low average incomes and the wide-spread deficiencies in diet mean that a large part of any given increase of income will be spent on *food*. As incomes rise we can expect a greater increase in demand for grain, and so more grain will need to be supplied. From the expected increase both in population and income we can guess that the increase in demand for food in the next twenty years will be at least 64 per cent or two thirds.

How are we to increase the food supply by two thirds by 1980? Sir John maintains strongly that it is not enough to simply transport surplus supplies from countries like Canada and the United States. "The bulk of increased food supplies must come from *domestic* production." The problem cannot be solved by commercial trade because firstly Asia is not yet supplying products the rest of the world is able or *willing* to take. Many countries in protecting their own products prevent trade with Asia on a competitive basis. Secondly, the present balance of payments is chronically bad as most countries in Asia are forced to import far more than they export. It would not be possible for Asia to increase export earning *enough* to buy the additional food required.

Aid through surplus disposals from U.S.A., Canada and Australia can, and must, be important in solving the food problem. However, it cannot replace the necessity for a very substantial increase in domestic production. Aid will only be sufficient to provide for *marginal* needs. Present stocks of wheat in U.S.A. and Canada are about 40-45m. tons. This would only supply the nutritional *deficit* of S.E. Asia and is a little under one third of the present annual consumption. Thus, North America stocks would not feed people more than two or three years and would certainly not allow any *rise* in food consumption.

Nevertheless, a surplus disposals programme could be important if designed—

- to provide initial famine buffer stocks.
- to ease the burden on balance of payments where food must be imported — and so assist development by allowing purchase of capital goods.
- to offset mild seasonal shortages or famines — surplus supplies could be shipped from North America and Australia to replenish the established reserves used for this purpose.

Asia can therefore be given substantial assistance in solving her massive food problem. Sir John felt however, that the most vital and urgent need was a large-scale programme to build up farm productivity in Asia itself.

## THE FUTURE OF A.O.S.T.

A.O.S.T. is probably the most rapidly developing student organization in Australia. While officially a department of N.U.A.U.S. it is completely independent and has its own organization—built up on the previous participants.

A delegation is visiting Indonesia this vacation and it will lay the foundations for regular A.O.S.T. visits to Indonesia. The National A.O.S.T. Director has discussed the possibility of A.O.S.T. going to New Guinea with Mr. Pasel Haslam, and the minister has shown considerable interest.

The contacts made in Kuala Lumpur, Manila and Hong Kong will also lay the foundations for further A.O.S.T. expansion into these areas.

Seventy passages have been booked to Japan for the 1964-5 vacation at a cost of £140 per student. The accommodation on third class (or steerage) and the ship travel alone promises to be the best ever. Applications for the various A.O.S.T. trips will open late in first term next year.

This year the S.R.C. provided a sum total of £430 assistance to the participants; seven of them receiving £50 and three £27. Without a doubt this is a scheme worth backing, and thanks must go to the S.R.C. for its support.

## DELEGATIONS TO INDIA AND JAPAN

Thirty applications were received for positions in the two Australian Overseas Student Travel (A.O.S.T.) delegations to India and Japan. Subsequently fourteen students were selected to go to India and one to Japan. These students will form part of a total delegation of 100 to India and 15 to Japan.

Two students have since withdrawn from the Indian delegation for personal reasons. The Indian delegation now is Elizabeth Stearne (Social Science II), Sonja Boehmer (Arts III), Marion Quartley (Arts Honours), Lesley Rogers (Science III), Elaine Treagus (Arts-Social Science III), Margaret Ackland (Arts III); Chris Sumner (Arts-Law III), Tony McMichael (Med. III), Bob Morrison (Science III), Theodor Streliton (Arts II), John Slee (Law III and 4), and John Holds (Pharmacy IV). John Waters (Law II) is the Adelaide member of the Japanese delegation.

The delegations will be away for from three to three and one-half months. Some of the students' time in their respective countries will be organised. This will consist of home-stays with Indian and Japanese families, and meetings with university students and other organisations.

### INDIA

Some of the Indian delegation will spend three weeks in a work camp organised by Communists Abroad. For the remainder of the time they will be free to pursue their own interests which range from communists' development and social welfare to the activities in the villages to the Indian Newspaper industry.

### JAPAN

The delegation to Japan is a pilot group and will be spending approximately a week in each of Kuala Lumpur, Hong Kong and Manila, where they will make contact with various student organisations. Their stay in Japan will be along similar lines to the other delegations' stay in India.



## N.U.A.U.S. August Council

The White Australia Policy, New Guinea, South African apartheid and a decision to have a full-time, paid President in 1964, were the major issues discussed by the Council of the National Union of Australian University Students.

Representatives from all Australian universities, including for the first time Wollongong University College, attended the Council which was held in Melbourne from August 23 to 25.

The Council met day and night to review the progress made by N.U.A.U.S. in the last six months.

Probably the most important matter discussed was the survey recently conducted on student opinion concerning the White Australia Policy.

The Council had before it the preliminary results of the survey, which was planned and controlled by a member of the Melbourne University Psychology Department.

The Council passed a number of resolutions but, unfortunately, it was decided that these could not be released until a majority of the members of N.U.A.U.S. had ratified them in their own S.R.C.s.

With regard to South Africa, the Council decided to appoint an Anti-Apartheid Campaign Director.

The job of this Director will be to inform the community more fully of the repressive measures introduced by the South African Government and the denial of human rights in South Africa.

The Council declared its solidarity with the struggle of the National Union of South African Students for the restoration of human rights. It declared itself in favour of a U.N. resolution which called for a trade boycott on South Africa.

Since apartheid had been introduced into sport, the Council decided that it opposed the South African Cricket Tour but because of the possibility that this would be misconstrued as an attack on the cricketers themselves, decided not to organise any boycott of the tour.

The Council also sent a message of support to the Greek National Union of Students, many of whose leaders have recently been jailed.

For the first time, a positive policy towards students in New Guinea was adopted. This was based on a report by the N.U.A.U.S. delegation which had recently visited New Guinea.

As a result of this, more Australian students will be sent to New Guinea and New Guinea students brought to Australia. N.U.A.U.S. will foster the formation of a National Union of Students in New Guinea, and will assist the various S.R.C.s which already exist there in the Territory institutions.

An Australian-New Guinea Work Camp will be held early next year, where students from Australian universities and New Guinean students will work together on the building of some project, probably a community centre near Port Moresby.

Bob Wallace, a past President of N.U.A.U.S., presented to Council a report of his attempts to raise money to pay a salary to a full-time President next year.

He announced that the Forelanders' Trust had agreed to provide £1,250 per year for salary and travelling expenses for a full-time President. This would enable N.U.A.U.S. to put its representations on behalf of students to the Federal Government, the Australian Universities' Commission and other bodies, on a professional basis, and would render it a far more effective organisation. It would also be able to expand its international activities.

This move brings N.U.A.U.S. into line with the practice of National Unions of Students in many other countries.

Bob McDonald, President of Sydney S.R.C., was elected President for 1964. He will take office next February.

Mr. McDonald is a Fourth Year Arts student, majoring in Anthropology, and will graduate this year. He will move to Melbourne to take up his office for a year.

There was also a review of some of N.U.A.U.S.'s education policies.

The Council sharply criticised the recent Budget with its lack of emphasis on education.

It called for an increase in Commonwealth Scholarships in proportion to the rise in student numbers, and for the allowance of personal education expenses as taxable deductions.

In so far as Commonwealth Scholarships are concerned, the President of N.U.A.U.S., Dr. P. Wilenski, has now received a reply from the Prime Minister which states that there will be a review of the situation later this year.

The Council elected a new Education Officer, Mr. Peter Sellars, of Melbourne. The Director of the Australian and Overseas Student Travel Scheme reported a large increase in the number of students who would be sponsored by N.U.A.U.S. to go overseas next year.

There was much evidence that this would shortly become the major international activity of N.U.A.U.S., and that the number of students travelling to Asian countries, already well over 100 in 1963, would increase greatly.

A committee was appointed to consider a re-organisation of N.U.A.U.S. international activities so that they would place increased emphasis on travel by students with no previous connection with N.U.A.U.S., who could spend a much longer time in the countries concerned, and travel in far greater numbers than the present delegations.

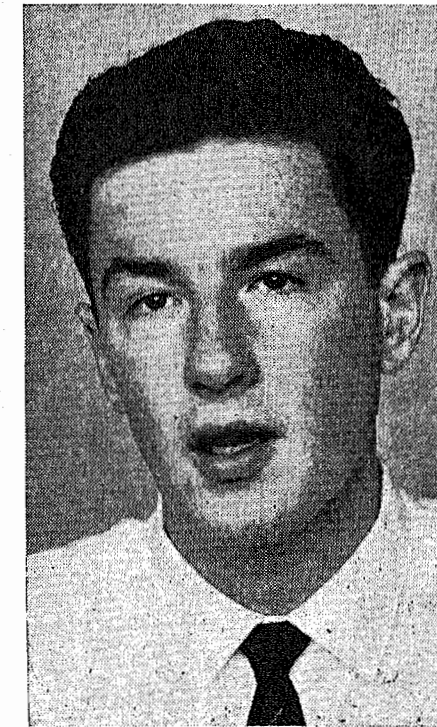
"Education is central in the quest for a fuller way of life: in the yearning for a share of the scientific and technological benefits of the twentieth century."

But educational supply has been outstripped by the demand. Given the financial resources, new buildings and plant can be created in a short space of time. Teachers, on the other hand, take longer to educate and qualify. If the development plans of the different Governments are to be implemented, teachers must be recruited now, and in the future. For this reason, graduates are invited to the University College in Salisbury to obtain professional training and to give service to the schools of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland."

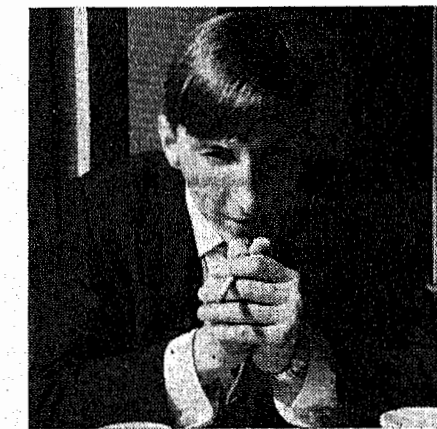
PETER WILENSKI, President.



President Haslam: "Now where will I go next?"



V. P. Hutchinson: "Oh well, Engineers should be seen and not heard."



Secretary Birchall: "There's an interesting legal point here..."



Treasurer Porter—balancing the "On Dit" budget.



Mr. Grieve—among other things, N.U.A.U.S. Secretary.

## THE POWERS THAT WERE

The eighteenth S.R.C. looks at itself, wonders who its next-door neighbour could be, examines the reports in front of it and wonders what they are for, feels the glare of St. Mark's over its shoulder and down its spine, and forgets in the moment of decision, whom to vote for. It peers through the stiff grey atmosphere at its fellows, its fellows peer back.

Anticlimax. There simply isn't an executive at the table. The take-over has been so successful—the rebels are left with burnt-out hand grenades, no ammunition, no leaders. Motion: that this S.R.C. be given time to find out who it is and who wants to be what (but in more technical terms). Motion passed. The smoke parts and the senators scuffle out.

The eighteenth S.R.C. held a special meeting on Tuesday, 6th August, 1963, in the Lady Symon Hall. Mr. Slee in the chair, Marks in the background, it elected an executive. Your "On Dit" correspondent decided the situation called for No Comment. A lot of very silly things were said. Miss Quartly wrote three poems. Mr. Bannan was bodily ejected. St. Marks, lacking only pom-pom girls and a marching band, rooted from the grandstand, drowned the speeches of its enemies, lifted those of its few surviving candidates on waves of enthusiasm. Mr. Slee faced the ugliest and most ridiculous meeting of his presidential life, and managed it, as well as could be done, by saying little. There remains, under the dust of St. Mark's departure, an executive, the ashes of animosity, and an S.R.C. about which nobody knows.

## THE POWERS THAT ARE

A Transcript of the Minutes of the Combined Meeting of the 17th and 18th S.R.C. held in the Lady Symon Hall at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, 1st August, 1963.

Present around the table: the seventeenth S.R.C.

Present behind them: some twenty-six nervous candidates for Men's General, and the majority of St. Mark's College.

Present in the Union Office: officials counting ballot papers.

A feeling of tension pervades the assembly. Business goes on nervously and shuffles through the papers on the table. The gathering starts when a footstep is heard. 8.00 passes, rustling papers. £82 are voted to Mr. Binley, for a trip unconnected with S.R.C. business, to save his face. An ugly murmur. E.R.'s are ratified, the Philosophy Club slighted. Mr. Lott gives a passionate speech proving brilliantly that his affluent club needs its name and more money. Nobody concentrates; what normally would be important business is smothered by the tension; the Jazz Club gets both. Mr. Lott at least is satisfied.

9.00: Mr. Grieve mentions election regulations. The meeting shuffles guiltily over such tactlessness. Long reports, long recommendations. The meeting is caught unawares preparing for supper. The results! Three Lincoln men, five engineers. Supper is not digested very well. Your "On Dit" correspondent decides over brown-chalk coffee that the situation calls for No Comment. Marion Quartly writes a poem.

The seventeenth S.R.C. is not amused. One can't blame it. St. Marks is out to disrupt the meeting. (Lincoln and the engineers, luckily, are pacified—the power of representative government.) Visitors are increasingly being heard. A few people leave. A lot of people arrive. The seventeenth S.R.C. nears its end. Mr. Binley is saying all the things he was planning to say in 1964. Lobbies zigzag through the back benches, paper passes from sweaty palm to sweaty palm, the President is concentrating very hard on chairing the meeting. St. Marks is getting louder. Reports, recommendations; the Arts Association is disaffiliated amid excitement and dissent motions; Mr. Willoughby is worried that there are too many technology reps. presently voting. Reports, applause, cum acc. mag. acc. cum. mag. acc. Mr. Binley speaks at length, congratulates fulsomely and for some time, and with two notable exceptions, the 17th S.R.C. executive. Mr. Binley is satisfied: Mr. Slee is somewhat ambivalent, but congratulates some people.

12.40: — climax, a shuffle of papers, a burst of lobbying, a fussy fumble for chairs, and the eighteenth S.R.C. is in office.

Like an astonished assemblage of hens mustered into a pig sty and told to hatch lion cubs.

## personality in fashion



The man of the moment around Adelaide University is Mr. Jono Haslam. To the student, Haslam has been a notable figure for their ultimate representative in Student Affairs—the President for the S.R.C.

Haslam received his secondary education from Prince Alfred College, and was even then, a man of action and words. In 1960 he was a school prefect, and also received the General Rowell Prize for being the

foremost cadet in South Australia. This alone is an achievement of leadership and efficiency.

In 1961 Haslam entered the University as an Arts student; subsequently he was to major in Geography and Classics. During his first year at University he achieved the outstanding feat of gaining a position to the S.R.C. as a men's general representative, a fact which confirms the general respect in which he is held.

Towards the end of his first term of office on the S.R.C. and in his second year of University, Haslam directed the annual Procession. It has been recognised since as being the "most successful Procession in living memory", to quote the S.R.C. Minutes. His capabilities as an administrator and as a leader are therefore unquestionable.

Following his success as Prosh Director, Haslam—now an Arts Representative on the new 17th S.R.C.—was elected to the position of Vice-President. During this year, his student activities were not confined solely to those of S.R.C. He organised a publicly acclaimed Choral Festival, became Secretary of the Geographical Students' Society, and what is more, successfully completed second year Arts. Besides these activities, Haslam has spent a considerable amount of time with the Adelaide University Regiment, and has reached the rank of Lieutenant.

The achievements of this jovial man are epitomised in his election to President of the S.R.C. In him the students have a popular and well respected leader, and they may expect a solid year from their representative body, the S.R.C.

## LE MALENTENDU

Seldom is this peaceful town that nestles in the gentle curve of the river Torrens attacked by the thought problems that face humanity or its contented inhabitants forced to ask questions about the nature of their happiness. Yet, on Tuesday, the 10th of September 1963 the soul-searching doubts of Albert Camus were presented to a University of Adelaide audience.

The plot of his play is simple: A son, Jan, unrecognised on his return, is murdered by his mother and his sister Martha when he comes to stay at their inn where they have made a practice of killing lonely travellers for their money. Yet in this framework are asked the basic questions of the man who thinks of his destiny: is there meaning in this ironically tragic life of the individual—in his search for happiness of which only fleeting glimpses are ever caught. The Nobel prize for literature was conferred on Camus in 1957 with these words: "This work brings forward the problems that face humanity in our own time." Fortunately the humanity that fills the halls of the University from 9 to 5, Monday to Friday, is not faced with problems of destiny.

The play was written in the midst of war—in the 1940s. Camus, at first an intellectual objector to war, came to accept its reality and he tried to enlist but was refused because of bad health. On account of his writings he found himself exiled from Algeria and went to Paris as a journalist for Paris Soir. With the German invasion he fled to Lyon with his paper. Alone in cold, dank Lyon, he felt himself the "Etranger"—the outsider. "I'm twenty-six," he writes, "and I know what I want! Accept! and, for example, see what is good and what is bad! If I am not wanted as a combatant, it shows that my lot is always to remain apart. It is from my struggle to remain a normal man in exceptional circumstances that I have always drawn my greatest strength and usefulness." (Camus: Notebooks.) One can feel his personal anguish

and his willpower. He returned to Algeria and in the three war-torn years which followed, he produced in quick succession L'Etranger, Le Malentendu, and Caligula.

Predictably all three have a central theme—the absurdity of life. The wayward inn where lonely travellers are murdered is part of the folklore of Europe. The stage is set for a tragedy which is the issue of an illogical, blind mistake. The son Jan is marked out for death as soon as he appears.

But in his own eyes he is the returning son, awaiting the meal of the prodigal. He will bring happiness and wealth the moment that he is recognized. "With cold disbelief and a kind of terror the spectator watches a slow masquerade, a reluctant dance of death: Deaf, blind and dumb under the inscrutable gaze of the old servant, all three characters move toward the cold black waters of annihilation." In the end they are all robbed of their purpose in life. Martha kills her brother and loses all her dreams of happiness as well as her mother's love. Jan, in his own destruction, destroys the happiness of Maria, his wife. The mother loses what she has found to be her only love—her son. Fate has robbed them of all meaning. To try and put a meaning into life remains absurd.

"Le Malentendu" is a relentlessly brutal play that leaves one gasping to find some meaning in one's own life. Martha proposes cold, hard, solution: Be as insensitive to everything as a rock, or else, die. The play ends on a definite No!—the denial of all hope, all meaning in life.

When Camus came to write "La Peste" (1947) he seems to have come to the conclusion that redemption from the absurd lies in the possibilities of human nature. We may suspect even here, in the character of Jan's wife, Maria, a foreshadowing of this later conviction.

"Le Malentendu" is a hallucinating, dramatic, frightening play. "From one point of view it is unbelievable," says Merseault. "From another, it was natural."



LE MALENTENDU—Cast and Producer on Stage

## TEACHERS FOR RHODESIA

The Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia have formulated development plans for the expansion of secondary education. These plans, to be implemented effectively, require many graduate teachers, and it is hoped to recruit these on an international basis, particularly from the English-speaking world. A number of bursaries are offered for the Post-graduate certificate in Education at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. On completion of this course, graduates are bonded to give two years of service in Government schools. This year, 42 graduates are taking the Certificates of Education Course, but to assist the expansion of secondary education in Rhodesia, it is estimated that the University College must aim at an annual output of 120 qualified graduate teachers.

At this stage it may be wise to spell out the conditions of appointment, salaries, etc.

1. **Bursaries.** Graduates selected are offered bursaries of £350 to enable them to take up the one-year course in Education. The syllabus includes: the philosophy of education, the sociology of education, the psychology of education, methods of teaching and health education. Tuition fees (£50) and residence fees (£15/10/- for each of three terms) are payable.

2. **Fares.** Sea and rail (or air) fares to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, will be paid, and a reasonable allowance can be claimed for excess baggage.

3. **Agreement.** Graduates will be required to teach for two years on completion of the Education Course.

4. **Salaries.** Commencing salaries are £1,070 p.a. (sterling) for men and women.

5. **Return to Home Country.** After two years of service in Northern Rhodesia, teachers are granted fares to return to their home country. This is in addition to 96 days' leave on full salary.

6. In addition, there is a generous system of resettlement grants.

This scheme is a most reasonable one, and is commended to all people who will graduate soon, or who have graduated recently. It is hoped that about five Adelaide students may be interested in applying for a bursary, to assist in a practical way the economic advancement of these African countries. Details may be obtained from Mr. Webster in the Registrar's department, or the Commonwealth Office of Education in the Prince of Wales Building.

I should like to close by quoting part of a foreword to a pamphlet prepared by Professor Rogers.

"Education is central in the quest for a fuller way of life: in the yearning for a share of the scientific and technological benefits of the twentieth century."

But educational supply has been outstripped by the demand. Given the financial resources, new buildings and plant can be created in a short space of time. Teachers, on the other hand, take longer to educate and qualify. If the development plans of the different Governments are to be implemented, teachers must be recruited now, and in the future. For this reason, graduates are invited to the University College in Salisbury to obtain professional training and to give service to the schools of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland."

JON HASLAM.

## OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE FOR TALENTED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN FOR POSITIONS OF FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ON THE 18th S.R.C.

### QUALIFICATIONS—

- Must be a member of one of the following faculties or departments:
  - Arts (Junior Rep.).
  - Economics (Senior Rep.).
  - Music.
  - Physiotherapy.
  - Physical Education.

- Possess some intelligence (applicants without this qualification may apply, although preference will be given to applicants with this qualification).

### TYPE OF WORK CARRIED OUT

Sit on two, maybe three, committees. Attend meetings with autonomous regularity; occasionally make University-shaking decisions; perhaps say a wise word or two in public; do this, that and the other.

APPLICATIONS—Nomination forms are available from the S.R.C. Office. Forms need be signed by proposer and seconder. Also by applicant. Nominations close Friday, 13th September (a most propitious day, may we add).

## "on dit" slated

Sir and Madam,—To listen to Mr. W. Mandie of the History Department from the quiet of the other end of his floor—which is very easy to do—is to get the impression that he is given to loud and impetuous remarks that are often not to be taken seriously. Surely the comments you printed from him on Professor Winks' fifty thousand negroes were of this kind; and if so, surely it was rather a bad-mannered gesture on your part to print them? Black and white print will not convey what I am sure was the flippancy with which Mr. Mandie made his remarks about black and white people. Unless Mr. Mandie intended the most unlikely insult to many students at this university, these remarks must have been made ironically. To print them without an explanation of their tone seems to me to have been in the worst traditions of sensationalist journalism: even its success, if this letter indicates that—i.e., if you intended to start a correspondence—does not come near to justify it. For of course race prejudice is easily inflamed, as some of your other commentators pointed out; somebody may take Mr. Mandie's suggestions that members of the non-white races are not human seriously, and his indignant denials may inflame a third person to indignant counter-assertions. Race prejudice in fact consists in regarding people of other races as somehow sub-human: that to regard them in this way is the shortest road to becoming sub-human yourself, your photos of the Sharpeville massacre clearly illustrate. There is enough of this kind of inhumanity potential in Australia: need you labour to actuate it? The key to racial understanding is the simple but extraordinarily difficult truth that race groups are both alike in being human and different in their traditions, in the respective contribution they have to make to human culture and life. The European tradition is voluntarist: the African vitalist. Each has much to offer the other. But to grasp the truth, to accept the offers can be done only by sympathy and calm consideration, in light, not heat. Could we not ask you, Sir and Madam, to restrain your reporting fervours and realise that, in what you choose to print on a delicate subject, you have a responsibility of humanity and tact, to quite a number of people (including yourselves)?

Not indeed that one would judge, by the rest of your issue, that you were by any means among the racialists—quite the contrary. One sympathises very heartily with your desire to stimulate an interest in the problem—with your urging of your readers, for example, to buy the booklet "Control or Colour Bar". But again one might feel that you had a little confused the picture in your summing up of the results of your interviews about Professor Winks by saying that "few of these opinions concurred". Surely there was in fact just such a reasonable basic consensus as one might expect on such a question from a university group. Out of fifteen persons interviewed, eleven seemed to indicate that they were in favour of *somehow* liberalising the colour bar in Australia's immigration policy; two others (Professor Stretton and Mr. Phillips) gave no indication of their views on this matter; and Professor Duncan and Elaine Treagus were not in favour of it only because it would be to the disadvantage of some *other* racial group than our own—of the immigrant group, or of our own Aborigines.

Yours sincerely,  
KEVIN MAGAREY,  
Department of English.

## colleges overrated

Dear Editor,

I ask for space in your paper "On Dit" in order to enlighten a very confused College student. In your last issue, this Collegian expertly informed the ignorant University public of the only two classes of students—the College, and the non-College class, the former category, of course, being infinitely superior because of the unparalleled qualities it possesses, viz., not only does the inmate of this happy institution exert "a dynamic influence in his own existence" but he even "regulates his own education and matures himself!"

Who are we mortals (who, by the will of the Fates, endure a lowly existence in private-board) to even suggest that we also are University students, compared with College demigods? Here is an example of the above-mentioned author's very informative observations:

"Ordinary students" (pardon me, but I still am in doubt as to the meaning of this title) "simply get up for a prepared breakfast when their mother calls them, they trot off to lectures, absorb a few points, talk in an unproductive way, go home to their mundane existence divorced from the University."

Assuming this excerpt to be correct (as indeed it must be, for no self-respecting student dare print bare-faced lies in the much-read "On Dit"), one comes to the logical conclusion that all non-Collegians have breakfast prepared for them by their mothers, and furthermore, it suggests that Collegians prepare their own breakfast, travel to their lectures in a manner superior to "trotting" and talk in a productive way.

Lack of pages in this newspaper prevents me from examining all of the palpable platitude defacing the last issue, but I am sure more penetrating readers than the above Collegian will view any individual student in an unbiased light.

Yours faithfully,  
A. TEBECIS.

## med school under-populated

Dear Madam and Sir,

The consequences of Sir Garfield Barwick's proposed Restrictions Practises legislation are going to prove of great benefit in that they will help to break down the bodies in our society devoted to selfish ends.

The large constructions, firms, the Rubber syndicate, the drug manufacturers—all of these should be prevented from continuing their exploitation of the Australian worker. The vast monopoly profits could well be reduced—provided of course that these capitalist dogs do not use their ill-gotten gains to bribe this stable government of ours into watering down the legislation. As we all realise, it is inevitable that such a watering down is inevitable and so the large surplus profits will continue.

There is one group in society which has been engaging in more subtle restriction practices and which should come under the attack of Barwick's legislations. I refer of course to the Medical profession.

For what could be a more restrictive practise, Sir Garfield, than the refusal to admit all the applicants for the Medical course? What could be more designed to maximilise the income of the medical practitioner?

The profession of course replies that the Medical School is strained to capacity. But, I ask you, are their plans for the extension of facilities to enable a doubling of entrants over the next ten years? For this constitutes more than a reasonable planning period. I challenge the authorities to produce evidence of such plans. If they cannot then the evidence points to but one conclusion—that one of the most restrictive and selfish practices currently being engaged in, in the business world is that of refusal to admit all applicants to the Medical course. Surely the Attorney-General intends to change down on this group when his proposals are implemented in the near future.

## fresher frustrated

Dear Editor,

My first term illusions of University life have slowly but surely been swept away. As a fresher I was stunned by the impact of Uni. life—the "superior" knowledge of senior students overwhelmed me, and their worldly know-how had me fascinated. During first term I went around with my eyes popping, ears flapping, and the little wheels of my brain turning madly, in order to see, hear and absorb well.

What great heroes were the boys who wore those wonderful, big duffle coats—how masculine and appealing! How fabulous the beards, and how they made their owners appear intellectual and holy-looking. I actually had most of the bearded ones named after characters from the Bible! How clever, always on the go, able to talk to the press, able to organise, uninterested in women, was the president of the S.R.C. What celestial conversations could be had with "older" students, who spoke so "knowledgeably" about everything and anything—and the "old" female students, the ones who could smoke like chimneys wore clothes that were weird, and could drink any man under the table—how fascinating! How fantastic were the hairstyles worn by the editress of "On Dit"! What a wonderful idea to have a mission at the Uni. and fancy having an Education campaign and distributing broadsheets! What a paradise was Uni, after school life.

Second term disillusionment has set in, when the duffle coats come off, the hunks of manhood are seen to be on the majority, puny, ectomorphic, some effeminate. Big Rob M. of the Jazz Club is the only noticeable exception. The coats apparently are status symbols as are pipes, fags, a pack of cards—one could also add "pimples" to the list. The bearded beauties?—well, one day I heard one of them, a prominent number of the Agnostics mumbling (Whew!

glad he was) under his breath while trying to solve a problem. Bang went my theories!

The President of the S.R.C. really had me in for a while, but the disillusionment came (to a certain extent, anyway) when I heard his rendering of a song at Lincoln Ball. What a song! What a man! He is very *versatile* from what I have heard on the grapevine.

The Editress of "On Dit" has many freshers fascinated—will that be us in a few years? The elaborate hairstyles seen drifting around the Uni. are undoubtedly worn by emulators of the Editress, but as yet none have been able to match her other attributes. She has made quite an impression—that's for sure!

I have never been piously religious, but I was nevertheless interested in attending the Anglican Society S.C.M. mission, in the hope of strengthening my simple, somewhat shaky faith. Strengthening!—I haven't got any at all now! After listening to Professor Birch expound that traditional Christianity is false, I have now been left flat. I can't wait till the Agnostic Counter Mission starts, so that I may hear what it has to say on the matter.

What a gasser that Education campaign was. I was very keen to be in on it, and thus helped to distribute broadsheets. I suppose someone had to do the toughest and roughest area in town and I don't suppose it really mattered that I got landed with it, but during the course of the morning I got abused, picked up and ridiculed several times each. I didn't really mind of course, but who *did* read the damn broadsheets? Admittedly the 2 cartoons were pretty good, but most of the other stuff just rambled on, and made very few definite statements and gave little constructive advice. However, I guess it's the thought that counts.

You know, some of the girls who work in the library have me worried. I can't help it if I'm a bit dopey and sometimes don't know where to find pamphlets, but I object strongly to having my head bitten off and my library card snatched out of my hand simply because I'm an insignificant, feeble-minded fresher. And it's more annoying still when the same snarling library girl suddenly turns on the charm and acts sweetly towards a handsome third year Med. or Science Student.

Haven't been disillusioned by the Uni. Balls yet, though I guess that'll come. Commencement Ball was overwhelming and the others since have been really enjoyable. Science Ball floor-show was very witty, and of course I knew before it even started that it would feature Miss Keeler jokes—and sure enough, it did. Some of these were a bit rough, but I was told that that was what was expected. I guess I've still got a bit to learn.

Why do senior students go all out to impress freshers, particularly female freshers? They are extremely condescending in their attitude, and try to impress with philosophical conversations, couldn't care less attitude about exams, and very affected manner of talking. So many of them are false and affected, and so obviously trying (though not always succeeding) to act "big men". Ha!

Such is life—such is Uni. life through the eyes of a frustrated fresher. By the time I get through my course I guess I'll have had a duffle coat, a beard, a fantastic hairstyle and an affected voice, and will have sung colourful ditties at balls, changed from being a devout christian to a fervent Agnostic, and vice versa, several times organised several missions and campaigns, abused a poor fresher in the Library, and got gaoled on Prosh Day. I guess that when I accomplish all this I will lose my frustration, and feeling of not belonging complex, and just be one of the weird mob.

Signed —  
"Frustrated Fresher".

## christianity debated

Dear Editor,

Reading the letter by "Angry Atheist" in your last issue of "On Dit", I cannot help thinking that the Agnostics (if Mr. A. Atheist is any indication of a typical Agnostic) are like a cork floating in a bathtub, the direction of motion being determined by the flow of water at a given moment. This sceptic obviously does not search for the truth but merely is swayed by impressive speaking. I sincerely hope the Counter-Counter Mission has enlightened him.

Yours faithfully,  
CONVINCED CHRISTIAN.

## colossal ignorance

The following is the letter I am circulating:—

"Professor R. Winks of Yale University (Assistant History), now in Adelaide, is quoted as saying he would like to see 50,000 negroes living in Melbourne. Criticizing our White Australia (which is indeed a misnomer and an insult to our own native aborigines), he continues in an ignorant, loud-mouthed manner to berate our Government, and its 'so-called' White Australia. Does he and others like him—know we have thousands of our own coloured native people, also many Chinese and other Asian people who have been granted permanent residence in this country? Apparently, he is completely uninformed, and shows colossal ignorance in saying, 'Even the *smallest* quota and admissions of other races could do Australia untold good in the eyes of the rest of the world.' Also we are admitting a large percentage of students from Asian countries who are given places in our hospitals, high schools, colleges and universities—to our own hurt, for it means the exemption of many of our own students because of overcrowding, who have to be admitted on a quota system. Our Australian Govt. sets aside annually a large sum of money to sponsor this project.

"The 'intense resentment overseas' he speaks of, I certainly did not experience. How many countries has he visited to be such an authority? In Ceylon, for instance, my daughter and I were feted, Australians are welcomed and only good-will existed toward Australia, mainly because of the Colombo Plan Exchange. We have had these students in our homes, and they, in return, literally, welcomed us with open arms.

"Further, since returning from the Continent, and England, I have wondered if Australia, with its small population, has more coloured people percentage than, say, England, with its intake of negroes. A census could be revealing! Would the United States and Asian countries accept our full-blood aborigines to study in their country on free grants to enter their colleges, high schools and universities? Even to the exclusion of their own students?—I doubt it. Women's College, Melbourne, had, I think, one in eight coloured students (overseas)—perhaps even more now than when my daughter was in residence there.

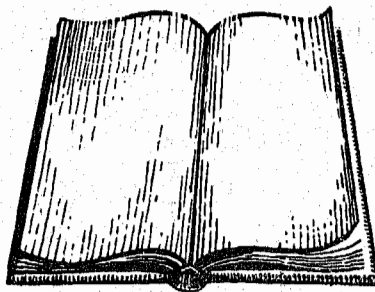
"I suggest Prof. Winks return to the States to set-up a Fulbright for Australian Aborigines to help clear up ignorance about a white Australia. Please keep your negroes, and solve your own racial problems, before attempting to do so here."

GRAD'S MOTHER  
(Melb. University).

IT'S FINE

to start the morning with a mind like an open book; far, far better, though, to put something in it while the day's still young.

GET—



The Advertiser

habit with your morning tea and toast. The rest of the day won't look nearly as grim if you do.

You can get it 'most anywhere for 4d.

## The body beautiful

Strengthening of the Body to follow the Dictates of an Agile mind could be said to be the motto of the Adelaide University Weightlifting Club. To the minds of the A.U.W.L.C. members there is no doubt as to the answer to the question of what is Nature's most Sublime Work of Art. For are they not trying to answer that question when they enter the Club in their training days and improve on what Nature in one of its meaner days has bestowed on the less fortunate ones? Functionally it is a club of diverse activities, the main being improving the physical beauty of the male body and keeping it fit.

Unfortunately at present, due to an unfavourably situated location, the Club has been unable to extend its services to the female population of the University. Undoubtedly these daughters of Venus would be quick to grasp the opportunity of adding to their already numerous physical allurements an extra amount of poise, confidence and curves.

This as it may be, in the future we hope to rectify this situation and form a mixed club, such as already exists among the other sporting bodies of the University.

Once again the Club was unable to send a full team to the Intervarsity at Sydney, and this was reflected in the results. Now that we are home, and have had time to reflect on the severe defeat that we suffered at the hands of formidable opposition (led once again by the Melbourne team), we are led to suspect that grog, girls and grinding trains had some minor implications.

However, we must congratulate Peter Courtney, who starved for two days and sweated vigorously for 60 minutes to lose four pounds (he is already a skinny bloke) to become the first bantamweight (body weight less than 123½ lb.) Adelaide has ever entered into an Intervarsity Competition. In keeping with this commendable effort, he went on to win this division in fine form, with a 435 lb. total. Congratulations, Peter—your medal presented by the S.U.W.L.C. was well deserved.

Bob Don, unaffected by our preceding night on the town, lifted in fine form, with a press of 187; snatch, 187; and clean and jerk of 253 lb., to make a grand total of 627, which secured him a third place against almost overwhelming opposition from Peter Papapetsos and Allan Oaten of Melbourne, who took out second and first places respectively.

From what I saw on TV, looked like you were overwhelmed—or was that just your bad wrist, Bob?

## 'C' grade rugby

Starting off in their new grade, Aquinas were unable to field a full team against Uni "C's" as they had to give several players to Lincoln for their match at West Parklands.

On this occasion, July 13 at South Parklands, Aquinas put up strong resistance to the stronger and faster Uni "C's". Play seesawed vigorously from touchline to touchline for the first 15 minutes with neither side scoring.

The ground was a mud patch and players soon acquired a smelly coating of good old "Mother Earth". With deft passing and speedier play Uni "C's" broke through the outnumbered Aquinas defences to score several tries, although the courageous Aquinas defenders did prevent some intelligent Uni "C" attacks.

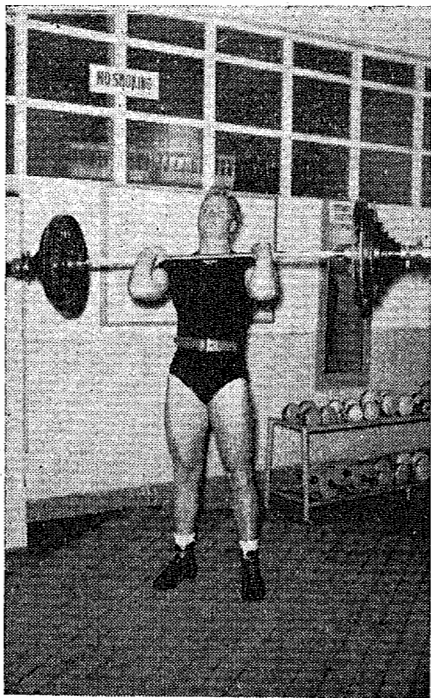
By the middle of the final half Uni "C's" had the game sewn up—the weight of numbers proving too much for the outnumbered and inexperienced Aquinas players. But the match was fought to a bitter finish—both teams playing as though the scores were level and as if the game was an "A" grade final. Unluckily Van der Sommen severely injured his knee in this game.

Then, on July 20, Aquinas profiting by their experience of the previous week met Lincoln at Uni Oval. As in any inter-College match no quarter was given, but, due to the fine refereeing, no excessive roughness or injury resulted. Blaskett for Lincoln played a fine game but received several severe knocks for his trouble. Aquinas really showed their fighting spirit, living up to their inspiring monogram.

In this match it was surprising how the inexperienced Australian Rules players such as Hayes, Stroud, Ryan, Orde, etc., quickly adapted themselves to the confusing Union Rules. Courageous play by the Aquinas English recruit, Davis, resulted in rapid penetration of the Lincoln back lines. It was in this match that Turner scored Aquinas' first conversion for the season.

Richard Edwards, though having lost his wallet which contained his return train ticket and some £33, lifted exceptionally well, considering that this was his first serious competition.

Tim Bunstan, severely affected by our previous capers, did not do himself justice with a 551 lb. total.



B. Illest and D. Bowman, our two heavyweights, who failed to total, bang their heads in disgrace and continue to blame the judging as they train with dogged ferocity.

Nevertheless, the competition which gave experience to our novice lifters was extremely informative regarding lifting styles and technique, which if correctly applied next year on the home ground may give Adelaide the esteemed distinction of being the first team to down Melbourne.

The results were as follows:

	Syd.	Melb.	Adel.	Brisb.	Eng.	N.S.W.
Bantam	—	1	5	3	—	—
Feather	—	5	—	1	—	3
Lightweight	—	1	—	3	5	—
Middle	3	5	1	—	—	—
Light Heavy	½	½	—	3	5	—
Mid Heavy	1	5	—	3	—	—
Heavy	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9½	17½	6	13	10	3

Members are reminded that the A.G.M. of A.U.W.L.C. is to be held at 7.30 p.m. on September 16, 1963, in the Lady Symon Library, and all are expected to attend. Persons who are interested in lifting in the State finals are again reminded that they have to attend at least three competitions to be eligible. This will mean that those who have not competed as yet will have to make a trip to Broken Hill, where one of the Olantly Competitions will be held.

The final half saw a really rugged finish to the spectators' delight with Aquinas nosing out narrow winners, 11 to 9. This was Aquinas' first win for the season after two draws against the stronger Reserve Grade teams.

Following on this win, on July 27, Aquinas met the strong Port Adelaide team at Port Adelaide, and again managed to nose out winners, this time with less than 15 players.

This game was highlighted by the numerous individual clashes and the tendency for the Port players to attack Aquinas players after ball disposal. This marred the game as it could have caused heated argument had not the referee had such firm control. It is hoped Port will benefit from this defeat and concentrate more on the game, not the player.

One notable feature of this match, apart from the dryness of the field compared to previous weeks, was the fact that every Aquinas player really shone. Redden, Gartemann, Van Roekel, Mahon, English and O'Shea turned in extremely speedy performances. Hayes, Harfield, Ong and Van Roekel held firm in the defences, whilst the Aquinas forwards Stroud, Turner, Mahar and Trainor showed their determination and team spirit with a vengeance in a succession of rugged and bloody clashes with the taller Port Adelaide side.

Port fought on the defensive throughout the match, having almost as much play as Aquinas, who were unlucky not to finish with a higher score. Amongst the Aquinas scorers were Redden and Hayes, who did a superb job in the face of fierce opposition. The final scores were 11-9, and it is hoped Aquinas will continue their winning run throughout the season.

Yours reportingly,  
DES STROUD.

## Support wanted

Apply Any Member A.U.R.U.F.C. The University A's are at the top of the premiership table. Wonderful, you say. But it isn't. For the first time in many years, the A's have been demoted to Division II. And here, because of continued lack of support, the showing is far from impressive.

On August 3, for instance, Collegian B's were defeated by only six points by our A's. Team spirit seems to be improving, but unfortunately there has been too much shuffling of players, which has not helped. Apart from the usual lack of Med. students at this time of the year, injury has hit all

## ADELAIDE NEARLY MADE IT

By J. C. Bannon

Careful preparation enabled us to survive the rigours of the journey to Perth, and we arrived in high spirits, thirst having been successfully staved off. Australia's sunniest capital turned on rain for the whole week of the debates—but as the external breaking of the drought was accompanied by internal cloudbursts of a locally-brewed amber liquid we were kept reasonably happy.

Our first debate on the subject, "That the nudity of domestic animals is desirable"—Adelaide affirmative, Melbourne negative—was marked by the chairman falling asleep for most of it, and at the end, having announced Melbourne as the winners, discovering that the adjudicators had ruled the other way.

The next day we were entertained at a lunchtime Civic Reception with the Deputy Lord Mayor, who welcomed us from overseas to Perth. The debates after this reception were marked by the vigorous participation of the audiences, and the incapacity of both chairmen, one of whom was forced to abruptly depart during the debate. The other debate, "that virginity is a state of mind", was remarkable for its frankness, as one side, equipped with anatomical diagrams, paved this state to be a practical fact.

Adelaide's next debate was against Tasmania, where we successfully negated, "That there is no sin except stupidity". The subject for the semi-final against Western Australia was, "That the argument

of the affirmative team is ridiculous". Being the affirmative team we had to prove our argument to be ridiculous—and by defining "the argument of the affirmative team" as being the case presented by the negative side, we hope to force the negative side to be serious. The resulting logical chaos made the debate one of the most unorthodox and amusing of the series, which we managed to win by a very close margin.

Friday night holds few memories, being the Debating Dinner. For many the Debates Convention on the following morning was a painful experience—not only because the minutes of the last Convention were lost, or because there was no agenda or formal apologies from absent friends.

"That war promotes civilisation" was the topic of the Final between Adelaide (affirmative) and Sydney (negative). From the haze of rhetoric, invective, erudite argument and earthy metaphor the adjudicators (who included two Supreme Court judges) gave the debate to Sydney by a narrow two to one majority. This was an exact parallel of the 1959 Final when Queensland defeated the Adelaide team in the last final we were in. As the Philippines Cup had been lost, Sydney were presented with the Women's Basketball Cup by one of the justices.

On the last day it was announced that Peter Fleming had been selected in the Australian Universities Team to tour the Philippines next year.



Three of the team. . . . Sober and serious Debating team: John Bannon, Dianne Howard (reserve and Chief Logician), Peter Fleming. Notably absent: Frances Nelson.

teams. This is a reflection of the lack of fitness. There are a few brighter notes: it is pleasing to see that State player LeMessurier is fit again, and that State player Mohnen has been seen in the A's again, one hopes not for the last time.

There have been few highlights this season. No-one will ever know what happened to your last correspondent's dispatch about the local Intervarsity, which was socially a resounding success, but I shall not refer to that now. St. Mark's won the Division III mid-season challenge cup, a feat never before achieved, and soon after were surprisingly thrashed by Lincoln in the inter-college finals. This was Lincoln's first win in this competition, and a very satisfactory one. However, Lincoln's Saturday team is not up to this standard, and it looks as if St. Mark's, with a little luck, could win the Division III premiership.

The A's at least should win this year, but must have some support. The average attendance at practice is about 10 per night, which is worse than useless. There are now three training nights per week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. How about it, gentlemen?

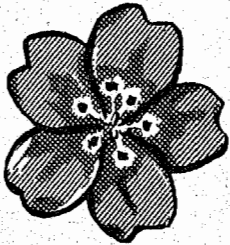
Your New Rugby Roundsmen,  
CLIVE HARBURG.

## Bridging the gap

Adelaide University's newest club, its contract bridge club, has recently been formed. Membership at present totals 50, with promise of more to come.

The aims of the club are to promote the playing of Contract Bridge, and to this end the club has the use of the George Murray Lounge where tournaments and matches will take place. It is proposed to purchase books and build up a library to assist beginners as well as experienced players in bridge.

It is hoped that some of the Academic Staff will join, and take part in tournaments, etc., the first of which will take place after the exams. At present, though, in its formative stages, the Bridge Club is flourishing strongly, meeting regularly every day (except Mondays and Wednesdays lunchtime), in the George Murray Lounge. Membership is open to those in the University interested in learning to play or playing bridge, and subscriptions may be given to either Tony Hanson (Law), Mick Abbott (Law) or Ian Sando (S.R.C. Office).



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**VIVALDI'S "GLORIA"**  
Adelaide University Choral Society and the Elder Conservatorium  
UNION HALL, 1.30 p.m. FRIDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER

# skopje a city in distress

"Skopje, the capital of the Socialistic Republic of Macedonia with its 200,000 inhabitants, has experienced a heavy catastrophe, unprecedented in the history of our people. The fearful destructive power of natural forces has caused the death of 1,500 of Skopje's inhabitants, while over 2,000 have been injured, 1,000 of them at least, fatally. The number of victims may even be greater, but no definite estimate can be made because excavation work is still under way.

About 08 per cent. of Skopje's dwellings and pubs have been damaged and destroyed. Entire property of thousands and thousands of families have perished. Waterworks, drainage and public communication systems have been badly damaged and are of no use anymore. University and school buildings as well as the other cultural institutions have also been very seriously damaged and almost destroyed, so that they cannot be used for a longer period.

Skopje is one of the newest University Centres in Yugoslavia, which was built in the post-war period. Before the catastrophe 10,000 students were attending seven faculties and four high schools. The capacity of student homes was up to 2,500 places while 4,000 students were having their meals in the student restaurants. Now, one of the most modern student establishments in Yugoslavia—the Student Centre "Kuzman Josifovski—Pitu" where about 500 students were accommodated, where the premises of the big student restaurant are located, and the student sanitary station as well as the other cultural institutions of the University of Skopje are situated, is completely out of use. The other student homes and restaurants, and the faculty buildings are also in ruins and cannot be used any longer. Also most of the laboratory equipment of the Technology and Technical Faculties is completely destroyed.

Today one can say that the city, which we were building up with such love, self-sacrifice and enthusiasm, practically does not exist.

Cosec is urging National Unions of Students to respond immediately to this urgent appeal from the YUS Yugoslavia for the relief of the population of Yugoslavia which has been affected by this tragedy.

## a humble opinion

Perhaps the most noticeable single improvement that could take place within this university would be to make the "clock tower" worthy of its name.

A recent survey of timepieces and chronometers around the university gave: 12.07 p.m., 11.57 a.m., 12.01 p.m., 12 noon, 12.02

hi boss  
guess what i saw last night i saw  
a poor drunk law student  
trying to pull a door marked push  
he would grab it and struggle  
and then exhausted he would retire  
down the corridor and then  
return pretending he had just  
come upon this recalcitrant portal  
he would smile at it like an old friend  
and pull it gently but firmly  
but it would not yield then he  
would drop the mask of cordiality  
he would discourse on its ancestry  
boss it made me blush he would mutter  
at it and call it names that made me tremble  
he did this five or six times and  
i thought he would be at it all night  
but no he realised something was  
wrong he leant against the door  
to think it over and found himself  
outside boss he was confused  
first but then he looked resolved  
he looked firm and heroic boss  
he looked like prometheus about to defy the gods  
he took a deep breath  
marched up  
pulled and lo  
the door opened  
he went down the corridor accompanied  
by triumph playing her silent trumpets  
boss do all you big people  
think your making progress  
when you go back the way you came  
query

p.m., 12 noon, 12.03 p.m. The correct time was 12 noon, and the discrepancies due to time taken walking from clock to clock accounted for.

It seems the only way to be sure of the correct time is (a) to take a course in mathematics and calculate a mean, viz. 12.02 p.m., or (b) be on the same wavelength as the A.B.C. These two are impractical, the first too time-consuming, the second cumbersome.

If a four-faced, clear-faced clock were installed in the tower, all other clocks could be synchronized from it. Effects of this would be numerous: firstly and obviously the most vital point, more students would be punctual for lectures and appointments; secondly the appearance of the refectories and clubrooms would be improved; the addition lending dignity to the building; thirdly, the S.R.C. would have less money to spend on campaigning for campaigns.

## towards a fuller life

(The Case for Twelve O'clock Closing)

In advocating the extension of hotel trading hours to midnight, a person should not expect to meet up with any opposition except on points of a practical nature. The reason for this is that in a democracy a person should be free to fulfil himself (or destroy himself) in any way he pleases so long as his actions do not interfere with the liberty of others. On this assumption the determination of trading hours does not depend upon what the majority of the people want them to be, or even on what the majority of drinkers may desire. If only one person wishes to drink around

the clock from dusk to dawn and a publican is willing to serve him, then the law should not prevent him from doing so.

Apart from going towards the fulfilment of the democratic ideal, extended trading hours have much to offer by allowing people greater scope of activity, and by increasing their satisfaction in life. For most people the business of drinking is not concerned with pouring liquid down their throats until they recede into a state of oblivion. Rather drinking is incidental to their main interest of having contact with other human beings. Why else do we see people in hotels with no intention of becoming intoxicated when the weather is too hot for spirits and wines and yet too cold for ales? This fellowship is fostered and allowed to develop in the unhurried hours of evening drinking. As well as the pleasure of other people's company, hotels can also provide entertainment in the form of bands, floor shows and singers. Any who have spent their evenings in the better class hotels in Sydney can vouch for the pleasure that can be derived from the combination of drinking, fellowship, and these sundry entertainments.

In all fairness, however, we also have to consider if extended drinking hours would interfere with the liberty of others. One objection to extended hours is that it would cause added misery in marriages, when one partner neglects the other and their children (if they have any) for the sake of drink. Here I would point out that marriage is entered into voluntarily, so that it is the responsibility of the individual to restrain himself and not for the whole of the drinking class to restrain themselves, just for the sake of the individual and his marriage.

A more serious objection is that extended hours may lead to an increase in road accidents in which drinking drivers are involved, some causing even death to relatively innocent people. But when comparing the amount of traffic on the road just after six o'clock and midnight, I think that a midnight still would result in less accidents than the conventional six o'clock still.

In conclusion, although my views on the adverse effects of extended hours may be optimistic, any increase in such effects would be compensated for many times over by the increased happiness, and wider scope of activity, for the vast majority of the community.

"CLAUDE FURY."

## the tide is out

The Tide, where milk in the upstairs refec. coffee and chocolate is concerned, began to wane some time ago. In keeping, perhaps, with Austerity day, it is now right out. However, as the management is in no position to donate the milk saved over this period to that worthy cause, I regard this as evidence of profiteering. There are two solutions:

- (1) Provide for an extra line where, after choking on the froth, customers can "fill up".
- (2) More simply, add milk instead of froth in the first place.

