

05  
S.R.  
C2

REGISTERED G.P.O. ADELAIDE FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A PERIODICAL

# On Dit

## Party Rebuff, But ... SENATOR FIGHTS ON

by Marian Quartly

In the recent pre-selection ballot to decide the three L.C.L. candidates for the next Senate elections, the only woman representing South Australia in that august body, Senator Nancy Buttfeld, received a very sharp setback.

She was moved from her previous number two position on the L.C.L. ticket to the number three spot, to make way for Mr. Gordon Davidson, a comparative newcomer to politics.

This sudden descent, in Senator Buttfeld's own words, "Means that, barring political miracles, Senator Laught and Mr. Davidson can look forward to six years in the Senate. Senator Buttfeld, on the other hand, can get there only by beating the number three on the A.L.P. totem pole."

Scenting a tale of injustice to the weaker sex, "On Dit" interviewed the Senator.

"Senator Buttfeld, how did you feel when you were placed third on the ballot?"

"Disappointed and hurt, of course, because I felt I had put in nine years of hard work on South Australia's behalf. Yes, I was very disappointed."

"Why do you think you were placed number three?"

"One can never be sure, as the ballot is secret, but some of my friends have told me that I should feel proud, not disappointed at having been given this position. They pointed out that it indicates that I had proved myself a resolute fighter and a successful vote-getter on three previous occasions."

"Are you the best vote-getter of the three?"

"You had better address that question to the average voter. One thing certain is that I'm going flat out to win."

Impressed by this brave front, but still convinced that injustice had been done, "On Dit" tried to discover exactly who was responsible.

"Could you explain how the L.C.L. ticket is drawn up?"

"The candidates are elected by the Executive, a body consisting of six delegates from every South Australian electoral district, plus all the members of the Liberal Party in both the Federal and the State Parliaments."

"Do the parliamentary members tend to influence the rank and file from the

District Committees?"

"The Commonwealth Government is too far away and out of touch to have much local influence."

"How about the State Government?"

"Well, I can't really say, it's very hard to decide these things."

"On Dit", baffled in its attempt to discover the villain of the piece, turned to topics more pleasant to the Senator.

"What led you to enter politics in the first place?"

"Father (Ed. Sir Edward Holden) was in politics, and I was always keen on debating. But the main thing was my desire to stop the spread of Communism in Australia."

"Where do you feel you have made your most valuable contributions in the Senate?"

"I have tried to contribute as widely as possible, in all matters affecting the national interest—especially Immigration and Foreign Affairs. I have travelled all by myself in countries particularly important to Australia, such as China, Malaysia and Russia. Most men would think twice before going alone to some of the places I have visited."

Any idea of the Senator as a member of the weaker sex was fading fast.

"I hear you also have an interest in New Guinea. What did you think of Mr. Mboya's comments?"

"It is absurd of him to pass opinions on such a difficult subject after a four-day visit."

"Did your tours of Communist countries such as China and Russia lead you to change your ideas about Communism in any way?"

"No, I found nothing that was different from what I had been led to expect. ("On Dit" pondered briefly on the value of four-day tours.) I came away with a very clear idea that while Communism may be all right for countries which have chosen it, it is to be strongly resisted in Australia, and in countries where it is being forced on the population, like Vietnam."



The Premier and the Senator . . . in happier days

"Your own interests have obviously not been particularly feminine ones—are there any political issues especially interesting to women politicians and voters?"

"Yes, because there are issues on which women need protection. But if women voters want women members in the House who will be prepared to fight for their rights, they should organise themselves to make sure that women get elected, in the same way that any other group organises itself to protect its interests. Like the manufacturers forming themselves into the Chamber of Commerce."

The notion of a gigantic feminine pressure group sweeping the polls was

intriguing.

"Do you think that a certain number of seats in Parliament should be reserved for women?"

"Certainly not. Women political candidates should stand on their own two feet. I've always tried to stand on mine. But to be a woman in Parliament today you have to be a fighter."

"On Dit" left convinced that those members of the L.C.L. who have done wrong to Senator Buttfeld may be thankful that the lady is expending her fighting energies against the A.L.P. rather than upon her persecutors, whoever they may be.

## D.L.P. Holds The Ball

by W. K. Parish

Despite some vicious and often personal heckling, Mr. Mark Posa, league umpire-cum-D.L.P. politician managed a creditable presentation of the basic beliefs and policies of his party at the Union Hall, Friday 10th.

Of course, the radical A.L.P. clique was there in force, but the political apathy of this University was once again reflected by a disappointingly small audience.

Throughout his speech, Mr. Posa dwelt on several points at length:

(i) that the D.L.P., backed by nearly 500,000 hard-core voters was not "a right wing pressure group" but a serious contender for the government of Australia.

(ii) the importance of developing a large, completely independent military force, at the same time retaining the trust and friendship of the United States.

(iii) that the effect of the Industrial Groups in 1953-55 in weeding out the Communists from the Trade Unions has now waned, and that the Communists are now back with "an influence far exceeding their numbers" in the Unions.

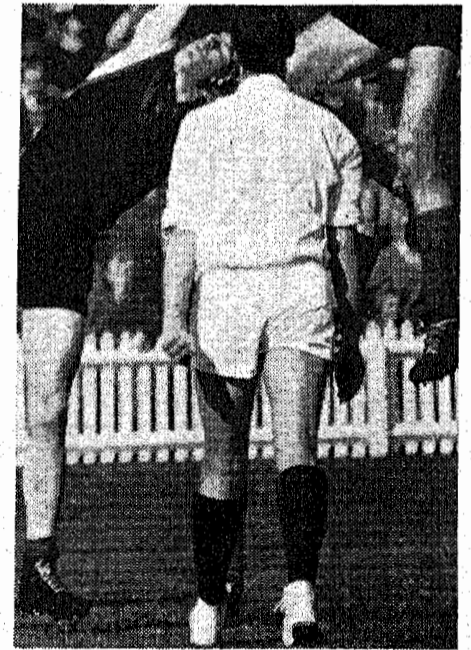
In support of this final point, Mr. Posa criticised the basic structure of the A.L.P. with clear, undeniable logic. "The Federal Conference of the A.L.P. decides policy," he said, "and is made up by six elected delegates from each State A.L.P. conference."

"Because of the vast numbers of trade unionists in the Labor Party, it follows that a great majority (75 per cent.) of the delegates are Trade Unionists. (Mr. Posa then quoted figures from last year's A.C.T.U. conference showing that of the 509 delegates present, at least 190 were either Communists or Communist-influenced.) The conclusion which can be drawn from this is that the Communists, through their Trade Union delegates, have a great deal to say in the policy making of the A.L.P."

In the question time Mr. Posa did not fare so well, no doubt put out by personal heckling and obviously distorted interpretations of his speech. Replying that the D.L.P. could no longer be called a Roman Catholic party, Mr. Posa was called a "damned liar" by an angry young man claiming to be a Roman Catholic himself. At other times in the meeting he was condemned as "a hypocrite" and "a Fascist".

Most of the questions were centred around the present war in South Vietnam and Mr. Posa was obliged to repeat much of his original speech regarding the D.L.P.'s blind trust in America and the necessity of maintaining the war against Communism.

Staunch Labor Club members present flayed him for "not letting the Vietnamese fight their own wars" but all seemed to forget that this war is not just a struggle for power between two



Posa into the fray.

parties, but the world testing ground between Communism and our ideals of democracy. As Mr. Posa so aptly put it, "is it better to fight the enemy coming over the fence or a hundred yards away?"

The closing stages of the meeting were highlighted by an eloquent but misdirected attack on the D.L.P.'s beliefs by well-known radical socialist, Mr. John Bannon. No doubt Mr. Posa missed the subtlety of much of the sarcasm of Mr. Bannon's retort which is a pity, because, knowingly or not, it contained a message which could be well-headed by certain elements of the D.L.P.

True, the fight against Communism in the Trade Unions should be maintained, but outside this, the D.L.P. should not attempt to suppress or even to ban Communism in Australia. Besides being incompatible with democracy, it was perfectly illustrated by the speech of local Communist Mr. Jim Moss last term, that the best way to treat Communism is to let it present its case.

Once a Communist has exhausted all the standard cliches and slogans of his party, he invariably gets into deep water and shows listeners the impracticability and hypocrisy of his manifesto.

## N.G. NEEDS AID

by Jono Haslam

The writer was a member of a four-man delegation which visited the Territory of Papua and New Guinea during the August vacation, representing N.U.A.U.S.

During the three weeks which were spent there, the delegation visited some post-secondary education institutions, all the high schools, as well as most of the teachers colleges and technical schools.

More important than this, however, was the establishment of contact with the higher educational centres, reinforcing friendships made by a similar delegation in 1963, and giving every possible



One of the tasks of the delegation was to meet secondary school students in the territory with a view to assessing the potential numbers of university students over the next few years, and to establish contacts with them which N.U.A.U.S. will use in the next few years to exchange information and advice about matters of mutual interest.

help in the formation of a Tertiary Students Federation which was proposed at a mass meeting of students in Port Moresby in July this year, and which should hold its inaugural conference during the coming long vacation.

For many years to come there

Continued on page 2

on dit

"On Dit" is edited by John Bannon, Jacqui Dibden and Ken Scott.

"On Dit" is published by the Students' Representative Council of the University of Adelaide and printed by The Griffin Press.

The next edition of "On Dit" will appear on Thursday, 24th September. Deadline for copy is Thursday, 17th September.

Contributions should be left in the box provided in the S.R.C. Office, or given directly to the Editors.

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

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

Sporting material and queries should be addressed to the sports editor, Carl Meyer. The photographic editor is Leigh Taylor. The business manager is Rick McFeat.

It is hoped that the staff of "On Dit" will include every member of the Student Union.

applications are now called for editor(s) of

on dit 1965

The election will be held at the November S.R.C. meeting, and applications close on Friday, 30th October, and must be handed in writing to the Secretary of the S.R.C., not after 5.00 on that day.

FOR SALE

Morris 8/40 Tourer, reg., ins., new battery, well shod. Going abroad; must sell. A bargain at £20. Contact S.R.C. Office.

Continued from page 1

will be a great need for grants of money, and a regular flow of trained people—teachers, economists and engineers—to help the 2 million native people grow into a nation which is able to hold its own in world affairs and commerce.

On the latest figures available (1963) a mere 21 indigenous students have passed an Australian matriculation exam, and only 8 New Guineans are studying at Australian Universities. No New Guinean has ever graduated from a university.

Of the 540,000 children of school age, there are 48,000 in Administration schools and 118,000 in approved mission schools which receive government financial assistance. With 5,500 secondary students, there remain almost 370,000, or 70 per cent. of school age children not receiving a proper chance of education.

Colonial Fantasy

This distressing situation can be largely explained in terms of the uninterested policies of the Australian people and Administration in what was, until 1940, a delightful, colonial fantasy. Australia assumed control of the South-Eastern part of the New Guinea Island—Papua—as long ago as 1902, and of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea to the north in 1920.

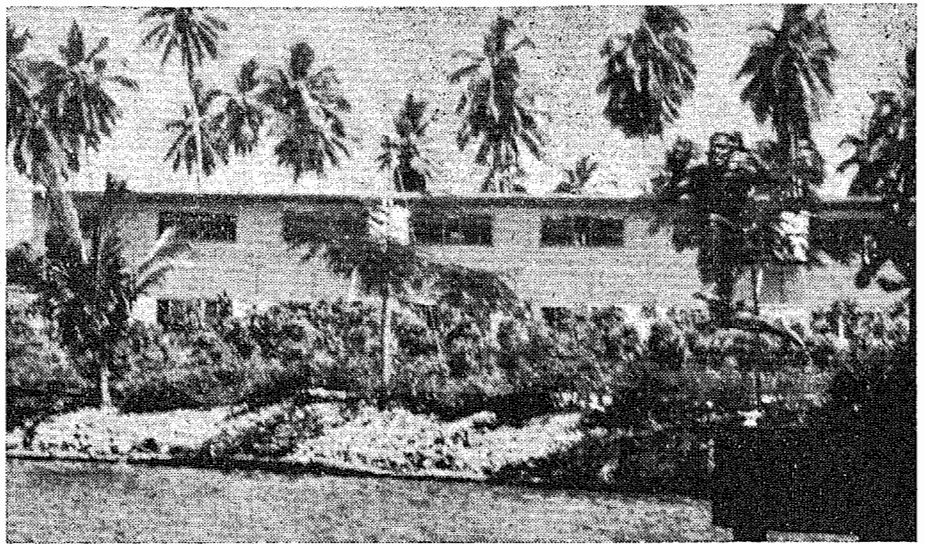
A sound summing up of the activity, or lack of activity, before the Second World War is given by Lord Hailey, a member of the former Mandates Commission of the League of Nations: "Nor is it a disparagement to say that the system of administration amounted to no more than a well-regulated and benevolent type of police state. Little more was perhaps possible within the slender financial resources available."

Following the Second World War, a greater interest was taken in the colony. An educational policy was adopted which aimed to teach all children in controlled areas to read and write in English. This broad-based scheme had as its general terms of reference universal primary education, with almost no thought being given to secondary or higher education.

In 1947 there were only 1,129 children attending Administration primary schools. This figure is so low as to be almost unbelievable, considering that Australia had been administering the Territory of Papua for 40 years.

This figure rose to 4,058 in 1952 and 48,000 in this year. Mission schools had something over 100,000 students enrolled in 1952, but this is a misleading figure as some of these schools were able to give only a poor education. Enrolments in schools registered by the administration were 27,390 in 1958, and 118,000 this year.

Secondary schooling can only follow a successful primary course, so it was only in 1954 that small numbers of native children began to enter secondary schools. This was a mere trickle and even now the number of students in secondary schools is fairly appalling. There were



Part of the Seminary at Madang.

3,076 children in secondary schools in 1962, and 5,528 this year.

This, then is the situation at present, and as I said earlier, I found it disappointing. But my other impression of education in the territory is one of expectation, and confidence.

Throughout our visit we were favourably impressed by the numbers of intelligent, eager students in first and second year level in high schools. Everywhere schools are being forced to open third year classes to meet this surging wave of children clamouring for higher education. The government has realised this need—one is tempted to say ten years too late—and is now erecting new buildings of solid design and making science apparatus and library books available, as well as the elementary essentials such as desks, exercise books and the like.

The young people who are just entering high schools now are aware of the problems facing the country, and are keen to learn how they may be overcome. I confidently predict that in four years' time there will be scores of matriculates leaving these schools ready to undertake teachers training and university courses similar to those presently conducted in Australia.

Ministerial Procrastination

This of course points to the need for immediate steps to be taken to establish a University in the Territory. In 1963, the Australian Government appointed a commission of three, with Sir George Currie as chairman, to investigate the establishment of a University in Papua/New Guinea. The Commission submitted its report in April, and it was released by the Minister for Territories, Mr. Barnes.

The report gave detailed plans for the capital and other needs for the first three triennia, and strongly urged that administrative staff be appointed immediately to supervise the development of a University which would accept its first

intake of students in 1966. After sitting on the report for four critical months, the Minister has extended his procrastinations by appointing a select committee to consider "the far reaching implications of the report".

Senior administrative officers in the Territory are deeply concerned that "The Hillbilly" will let the report die a natural death in a file somewhere, and the Territory will be left without a University—perhaps until the Indonesians come across and build one. This delay is disastrous, and N.U.A.U.S. is doing all it can to bring the public's notice to this refusal of the Government to accept the report of those whom it considered best equipped to study the problem, and its decision to pass it into the hands of some two-bit clerks in the Treasury to cut all the estimates by half.

Although the Indonesians only gained administrative control of West Irian in 1962, they have already established a University at Sukarnapura (formerly Kota Bharu) where 200 students are enrolled. Two members of the delegation visited the Bird of Paradise University there, and were impressed by the buildings, the staff and the students.

An excellent job has been done, and extensive plans for further developments are in hand for 1970. On returning to Port Moresby, the delegation was distressed to learn in discussions that the top officials of the Education Department and the Administration know absolutely nothing about the University in West Irian. Twice we heard this remark, "Oh yes, we heard there is a university there—is it really working?" We left the name of the Vice-Chancellor of Bird of Paradise University in the hands of the Director of Education with the fervent hope that those who plan Education in "our" part of New Guinea might write a letter and find out what has been done in two years, when we have done nothing in fifty.

UNDERGRADUATES

FROM THE FACULTIES OF

- \* MEDICINE
- \* DENTISTRY
- \* ENGINEERING
- \* SCIENCE
- \* ARCHITECTURE

HERE IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO COMPLETE YOUR STUDIES AS A . . .



COMMISSIONED OFFICER

OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE

The Royal Australian Air Force will appoint suitably qualified undergraduates to commissions in a branch of the Permanent Air Force appropriate to their qualifications. Lecture, demonstration and examination fees are paid by the RAAF, and officer students receive pay and allowances during their training. Full details of this scheme, together with rates of pay and application forms, are available without obligation from . . .

STAFF OFFICER RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT COMMAND RAAF VICTORIA BARRACKS MELBOURNE, S.C.1 VICTORIA



# Libs. Reject Unionism by Gavin Fielding

In two and a half hours on Tuesday (15th) evening the Liberals in the University changed the name of their organisation, heard a plea for the revitalisation of liberalism in the University, and nominated sixteen candidates for six positions on the Executive and Committee for the ensuing year.

This was the outcome of the A.G.M. of the Liberal Union for 1964.

A motion was passed amending the Constitution so that the "Liberal Union" became the "Liberal Club". The retiring president, Mr. Fielding, pointed out that more often than not people spoke of the body as the University Liberal Club, the historical basis for the term Liberal Union no longer existed and all other Constituents of the A.U.L.F. were referred to as "Clubs".

Both the report of the Secretary and President contained recommendations for action in the future to strengthen the Club. The Secretary called for an increase in the number of public speakers pointing out at the same time that this year efforts to get politicians had by and large been unsuccessful. He urged the maintenance of regular committee meetings and suggested that in the past year the committee had met more often than in any other year for the last term.

The President reported that the Club had at times reached great heights, for example in its successful participation in the A.U.L.F. Council Meeting in Melbourne, but that overall it had had a rather dismal year. In justifying this latter position he stated that it was difficult to get Liberal M.P.s to come and speak at the University.

## No Indoctrination

He suggested that the reason for this was primarily that most Liberal leaders are fully involved in Ministerial duties—there being so many Liberal Governments in the Country. Another reason was that they did not have the same desperate need to run indoctrination campaigns throughout the Australian University campus as did their A.L.P. counterparts.

Too many Liberals within the University were passive supporters of the Liberal Cause, he said. It was untrue to suggest that it was the fashion to be a socialist once you became a University student; there were far more anti-socialists and Liberals than most realised.

# LEADERS CONFER

by Derrick Deane

Staged at Melbourne again this year the Council of the National Union of Australian University Students often seemed to resemble the dull and damp Melbourne weather. Yet though dragging through report after report the Council had certain bright points which quite enlivened the question and answer routine.

Thus Adelaide scored a crushing blow when John Slee, "the grandfather of his people", was elected as next year's N.U.A.U.S. Vice-President. This astounding victory was accomplished by much sweat and toil at all-night boozes and by certain crafty promises which separated rival cliques and brought added glory and esteem to Adelaide University through grandpops triumph.

Three other major elections were recorded: John Ridley of Sydney as President, and Peter Sellers and Peter Johnson as Education Officer and Secretary respectively (both repeating). One major policy decision was the creation of an N.U.A.U.S. Travel Officer post after its initial rejection.

This officer will receive a salary of £1,000, equal to that of the President and the Education Officer, and will be responsible for the co-ordination of the A.O.S.T.S., and the New Zealand exchange system, etc. Thus if anyone wants a full time job and has experience in a travel bureau, N.U.A.U.S. NEEDS YOU!

Undoubtedly the most dramatic moment came when the Council, around 2.00 a.m. on Wednesday 26, was considering a motion by Melbourne which called on N.U.A.U.S. to support the students of Vietnam in their glorious battle against a totalitarian dictatorship and to severely criticise General Kanh's government.

After dissecting this ridiculous motion for about an hour, some messenger made a dramatic entrance declaring that Kanh had fallen. Pandemonium and laughter ensued but when Melbourne insisted on passing a general motion anyway our Gordon Bilney, who was chairing the meeting, chastised its delegation so patronisingly that it demanded an apology which was willingly given—his point being made.

Passing from emotion to emotion, the Council witnessed a few tears when an extremely moving letter from the South African Students' Union arrived thanking us for our aid in its battle against apartheid and exhorting us to continue the fight, as their President, Vice-President, Secretary and, in fact all their important members were in gaol. A stirring missive was immediately returned which ensured our continued devotion to their cause.

Plain dogged work, however, marked most accomplishments so that certain major features of the Conference were:

One reason for the small membership was the lack of political interest in the University at present, but this, he said, was primarily the fault of the political clubs within it and thus their duty to rectify the situation.

## Able and Capable

He criticised the appointment of officers of the Club who did not have the necessary time to devote to its activities. This over the past few years had tended to retard its growth. There were many members of the Club able and capable of standing for office and he hoped that in the future they would offer their services more readily.

In closing, he suggested that more people who were ready to admit that they were Liberal Club members should take an active interest in the S.R.C., and that members should contribute more readily and to a greater extent to "On Dit". While within the Club there was a lot to be done, such as rewriting its outmoded Constitution and producing its own magazine "Ad Lib".

# Letters to the editor

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

## Union Council O.K.

Dear Sir,

I think your article about proposals for a Student Coffee Lounge created a wrong impression of the Union Council's actions and attitudes. You said that "the Union Council refused to consider it, claiming that they had no detailed report". In fact the Council considered the proposals very carefully in a discussion which lasted over half an hour, even though there was only a very brief report on which to work.

While agreeing absolutely with the aims of the project, I personally would like to have seen a fuller analysis from

He concluded by saying "for the past 15 years the Australian population has denied socialism the opportunity to govern this country. Let us deny them the opportunity to determine political opinion within the University".

The election of office bearers for the forthcoming year showed a revival of spirit or that things were not as bad as the retiring President perhaps thought. There were ten candidates for the four committee vacancies as well as contests for the two of the four executive positions, a welcome change from previous years.

Yet despite this five members of the last committee or executive failed to be re-elected. As a result the Liberal Club has an almost entirely new Executive and committee and with this looks forward to a year of greatly increased activity and membership.

One of the first tasks of the new committee will be to make plans for the 18th Annual Conference of the Australian Universities Liberal Federation at which the Liberal Club has been invited to be host in May next year.

the proposers of how effective the Coffee Lounge could actually be, because it is difficult to imagine a place small enough to have the intimate atmosphere required and yet large enough to make a significant inroad into the problem of uninspiring Union surroundings.

I also wondered whether we should not be putting all our energies into the not impossible job of encouraging a stimulating atmosphere in the University itself, rather than taking a step which amounts to turning our backs on the University and treating it as a school.

However, I think I was alone in these doubts. The Council as a whole seemed to me very sympathetic and ready to accept the principle of the thing at face value. Their reasons for referring the proposal back to the S.R.C. for closer examination were the serious practical difficulties associated with finance and administration outside the grounds.

The motion eventually passed was "that the proposal for the establishment of a Union Club be referred to the S.R.C. and that the S.R.C. be informed of the possibility of the Union acquiring space in the Fisher Building undercroft and of the Union's willingness to see the formation of a club in this area".

As your article said, the venture could not hope to be self-supporting and would require heavy financial backing from the Union, especially when you remember that in Security House the rental alone would have been £1,300 per year. I believe the Union is very aware of the need to provide more than just an eating house, and anxious to do everything it can, but its finances are limited.

For one thing, most of the finance for big projects must come from the Universities Commission, and it seems that A.U.C. is willing to support refectory and lavatory facilities but not the other activities which we all think a Union should provide for. This means there is a big strain on that part of Union funds which can be used for these broader aims, and money has got to be spent in the way that will bring the most significant return. This is one big advantage of the Fisher Building, as it is obvious that a Union contribution could be much more effective there. This matter of financial backing shows that there was no point in the Union agreeing in principle without carefully considering the practicability of the proposals.

Finance, however, is only one difficulty. You said that the Union Council would not consider leasing rooms outside the University. In fact the Union is not an incorporated body and would face big legal difficulties in trying to rent space in the city. This would have to be done through the University administration and it is certain that in this way the ultimate responsibility for all aspects of the Coffee Lounge would lie with the University Council.

This is just as true whether the place is inside the University. In fact there is a distinct possibility that the University Council would be more willing to consider late hours inside the grounds than outside. I am sure that in every aspect, your opinion that there is little hope for the scheme unless it can go outside, is the exact reverse of the truth.

There is reasonable hope for inside, but almost none for outside.

Finally, your article gave special emphasis to a statement that "Union authorities have tended to ignore student opinion and submissions on Union facilities in the past". I'm not in a position to say whether this has been true in the past, but I'm absolutely certain it's not true now.

I am sure that whenever the S.R.C. representatives on the Council make proposals and submissions which are carefully thought out, practical, and backed

by evidence of student support, they will find the Union Council very receptive.

I am, etc.,  
SHAUN DISNEY.

## Apology

Dear Sir,

I would like to make known my apologies to Mr. Martin Wesley-Smith, for a letter published in "On Dit" two issues back. After a discussion with him, I realise that I had read the wrong intentions into the letter.

I would like to thank him, also, for his offer of assistance with New Guinea work (as he has had some experience in the territory).

I am, etc.,  
BOB GAMLEN.

## Nauty Needed

Dear Sir,

I would like to reply to the points made by Mr. Dawson in his answer to my letter.

Firstly, it is clear from a reading of the Four Gospels that sufficient facts emerge to establish Christ's life as unique and perfect. Whether or not an adequate "biography" can be written is irrelevant. And if the records of Christ's life do not suffice for a biography, this does not make them "imperfect".

It merely means that the writers of Sacred Scripture have been selective and left out the psychological tit-bits beloved of biographers. Or rather it means that they were concentrating on other matters.

Secondly, it is for the ALL-JUST deity to punish sinners and send them to Hell, not Christians. In so far as people transgress the law of the land and disrupt society generally, they should be punished, as much, I suppose, by Catholics as anyone else.

This is part of the reason for religious persecution: in medieval Europe there was no clear-cut distinction between the temporal and divine order, and a good deal of religious persecution had sociological and political motivation. To say that the religious persecutions were due to the "obscurity" of Christian teachings is to oversimplify and distort the historical situation. Admittedly, religious persecutors did appeal to scriptural authority, but whether the texts justified their actions is a different question.

Thirdly, Mr. Dawson seems to want to infer that Franco's regime is based on Catholicism which is based on Christ's teachings. To make this point, Mr. Dawson would have to show that Franco's regime was essentially part of Catholicism. Obviously this is not the case. What Mr. Dawson says is that "it professes to be at least partly inspired by Catholicism" and that it "receives strong support from Catholicism".

Of course what really inspired Franco's regime was the political situation in Spain in 1936 and what supports his regime is his own army and the will of most Spaniards. The idea that the Fascist nature of Franco's regime is due to Catholicism is a bizarre thesis that deserves to meet its resting place in some kind of historical lunatic asylum.

In fact Franco has lately been opposed by a good many Catholic organizations such as the Y.C.W. and these constitute some of the greatest forces making for the liberalization of his regime.

I am, etc.,  
R. A. NAULTY.

## Tower of Bable

Dear Sir,

How absolutely mundane and materialistic your explanation of that exquisite structure outside the Engineering Building was! And then to make the feeble excuse that it was essentially for an aesthetic purpose!

My dear Sir, let me enlighten your readers. It is a work of art representing all the combined suffering of the world—all the silent misery entombed in the souls of men, begging to be expressed. The sheer continuity of the water represents the mass of introverted tears at the heart of mankind's agony. It is, without a doubt, the work of a perceptive surrealist sculptor-cum-architect, conceived in a fit of aquatic inspiration.

When I first saw it, I was staggered by its cultural sophistication. In a soul-drenching ecstasy of hydrodynamic passion, I at once identified myself with its silent grief. I have (personally) entitled it "The Weeping Wall of the World".

Please do not call it an experiment. It is the expression of a fundamental truth concerning the Nature of Man.

I am, etc.,  
JOHN D. HEALEY.

## Concessions Sought

Dear Sir,

The S.R.C. has recently undertaken a campaign to press for student concessions on public transport in the metropolitan area, and is collecting information on the merits of schemes that operate here (such as for pensioners and primary students) as well as for University students in the Eastern States. To this end it has set up a sub-committee to examine various proposals for a concession scheme which it is hoped will be put to the relevant authorities in this term or in long vacation. If any students wish to express their opinions on such proposals I would be grateful if they would communicate with me at the S.R.C. Office.

I am, etc.,  
GORDON BILNEY  
(for the N.U.A.U.S.  
Standing Committee).

# FOR THOSE WHO TRUST . . .

## COMFORTING ANSWERS

by Gordon Bilney

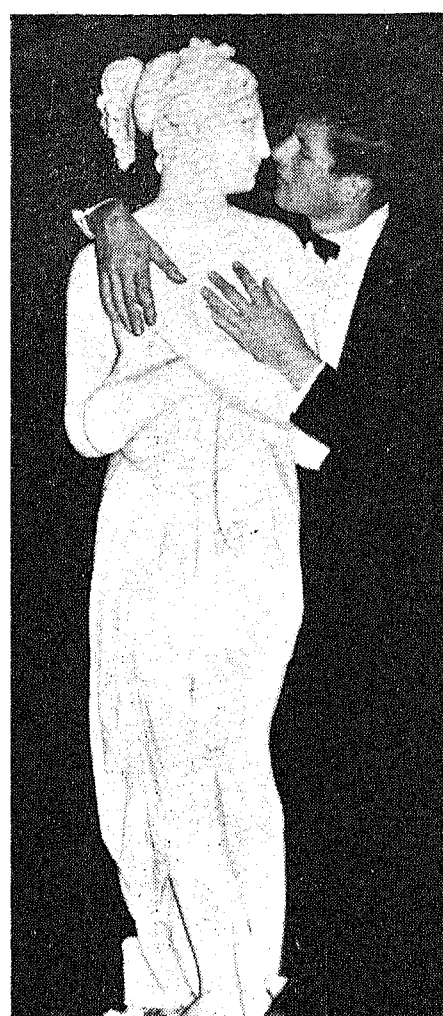
Miss Sonja Boehmer, in her letter of last issue entitled "Discomforting Questions", asked of me a number of pertinent and (to my mind) interesting questions about the 11th International Student Conference recently concluded in Christchurch.

Since I too feel that the issues raised by the last I.S.C. are of some importance to Australian students, I hope I may be excused by the 90 per cent. of "On Dit" readers who disagree, or who have not heard of the I.S.C., if I comment on her letter in some detail.

Miss Boehmer's first question, as I understand it, is whether or not N.U.A.U.S. delegates to conferences of a political nature (like the I.S.C.) are handicapped by the "political apathy of Australian Students". Does N.U.A.U.S., in its international as opposed to its domestic activities, really represent student opinion? The answer is hardly a yes-no one, but it is important to realise

that the representativity of N.U.A.U.S. are more relevant. The N.U.A.U.S. delegation had no hesitation, for example, in supporting resolutions condemning the Duvalier dictatorship in Haiti, yet such is the political apathy (or plain ignorance) of Australian students that I seriously doubt whether half the students of Australia could do more than point out Haiti on a map and name its ruler.

In such instances it is meaningless to speak of Australian students having an opinion at all. Is N.U.A.U.S. then to abstain, or vote against, thereby incurring the thoroughly deserved approbrium



and ignorance of political events outside Australia remain the rule rather than the exception amongst Australian students, it is difficult to see that anything else can be done than to entrust N.U.A.U.S. international policy to duly elected officers who make it their business to keep informed.

Miss Boehmer's other questions are rather more specific, but nonetheless far-reaching in their implications. She asks, a propos of my accounts on the split in the world student movement, whether N.U.A.U.S. and the I.S.C. stand for "the pitiful Western habit of condemning everything that is not in the West's own image". I am tempted to answer "no" immediately, except for the fact that such an answer would confuse the issues rather than clarify them.

Is South Africa in the West's own image? or Portugal and its colonies? Portugal, let us remember, is a member of the alliance which holds the West together in Europe, that is, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation; many of its N.A.T.O. arms find their way to Angola and Mozambique where they are used to slaughter Africans in the interests of the world's most repressive colonial policies.

Is France a Western country? All of these came in for strong condemnation from the I.S.C. and N.U.A.U.S. over certain of their recent actions: as did the Australian Government over its treatment of Aborigines (in a resolution seconded by N.U.A.U.S.), and the United States Government over its actions in supporting various corrupt regimes (such as Iran) in resolutions supported by the United States National Student Association. The "West's own image" was a trifle tarnished by the I.S.C., but this hardly answers Miss Boehmer's question: it merely makes clear something more important about the I.S.C.

This important fact is that the I.S.C. acted, in spite of Miss Boehmer's distaste for such things, in accordance with a certain set of principles, or in her phrase "ethical universals". For example, it felt that racial discrimination was a bad thing: it therefore condemned racial discrimination wherever it occurred, not merely in Bulgaria but in South Africa and the United States as well. In the same way it expressed its opposition to imperialism, colonialism, militarism and so on, not merely when practised by one country or group of countries but wherever practised.

It deplored the failure of the People's Republic of China to sign the Moscow test ban treaty, in the same resolution in which it deplored the similar failure of France. In short, it is in no sense a Western sounding board or an Anglo-Saxon sycophant, which is principally why N.U.A.U.S. belongs to the I.S.C. and not to the Eastern bloc organisation on the other side of the split, The International Union of Students.

This body also believes in "ethical universals" on paper, but not in its practice. When at its last Congress in Lenin-grad the I.U.S. denounced nuclear testing it denounced only the tests of the United States, and the Japanese delegation, who wished to add the U.S.S.R.'s tests to the list, was shouted down and ejected when its representatives attempted to speak. I hope Miss Boehmer feels that N.U.A.U.S. is doing the right thing in continuing to be a member of the I.S.C.

Miss Boehmer's last questions have to do with whether the I.S.C. takes into account the different socio-economic conditions and cultural patterns existing in various countries in formulating its principles of actions and its policies. She

Noting the feverish Spring-time activity from their look-out tower, the On Dit editors have been forcibly reminded (if that was really necessary) that women attend the University. The question was, in what capacity? The following two articles (by a man from women's comments and vice versa) attempt to find out.

# WOMEN: BUT WHY HERE?

Should women come to University? It has been argued by many people—and not only men—that it is a waste of time and money to provide tertiary education for women; after all, the argument goes, they will only get married when they have finished at Uni.

True, the majority of University educated women will marry; many will have children and this will necessarily preclude them from working for a minimum of three years and probably much longer. But does this really mean that their education has been completely wasted?

"It is most important that anyone, regardless of sex, should be able to take advantage of opportunities to become better educated," a third year Med. student told an "On Dit" reporter. However, many other male students interviewed did not agree that women should be given the opportunity to become better educated.

"Women shouldn't be at Uni, it is causing overcrowding. Men should have first preference because they have to support a family later".

"I don't like women taking up the educational facilities to get a degree then getting married".

"University is training the leaders of the nation—women aren't emotionally suited to being leaders."

"A woman's place is in the home." These were some typical masculine comments in reply to the question "should women come to the University?" One would have thought that, in our supposedly egalitarian society, the freedom to pursue one's own interests would be circumscribed only by legal restrictions and financial limitations. University students have traditionally opposed discrimination based upon religion, race and colour, but discrimination based upon sex is apparently considered quite legitimate by many of the men of this University.

**Women Too Distracting**

The basic reason for this authoritarian attitude seems to be a strong suspicion of women's motives for wanting to come to University. Perhaps one can even detect a slight element of fear in the get-behind-me-Satan attitude adopted by some men: "women are too distracting to have about the place."

Many feel that women come to the University mainly to find a husband, and in a large number of cases they are undoubtedly right; some girls will quite freely admit that the University's reputation as a marriage market was the chief reason for them continuing their education.

It is dubious whether girls such as these gain any long-term benefits from a University education; for them, the University merely forms an interesting background to husband hunting, as well as providing a bit of social prestige. I would entirely agree with the Law student who stated that those women who want some measure of intellectual improvement should come to Uni; those who are merely out for a husband have no right to be here."

The fact that some women regard University as a happy hunting ground for husbands should not be allowed to discredit the whole concept of University education for women. Many who come here are genuinely interested in the courses they choose and, rather than giving up a career for marriage, would like to be able to combine the two. A minority with single-minded devotion, are prepared to suffer the ignominy of remaining "old maids" in order to continue their careers without interruption or distraction.

Woman's traditional role has been that of the wife, mother and domestic (otherwise known as "housewife"). It is probably because of the idea that the he all and end all of a woman's life is marriage that lingering doubts still remain in some peoples minds about the desirability of tertiary education for women: since a woman is almost bound to get married anyway, there is little point in her becoming highly educated. This argument is based upon the assumption that once a woman marries she will automatically forget all about her career, throw away her text books and settle down to happy or unhappy vegetation.

**Better Mothers?**

This line of reasoning is generally countered by the somewhat superficial argument that educated women make better wives and mothers—perhaps they may make more intellectually stimulating wives, but there seems little evidence that a University degree is a desirable, let alone a necessary, qualification for successful motherhood.

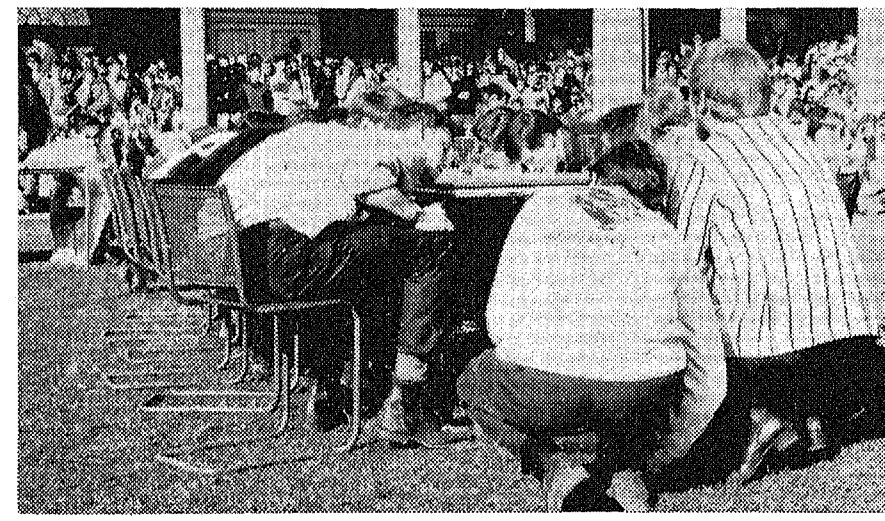
Other, more practical reasons are often given by advocates of University

education for women. Many male students expressed the view that, since many women continue with their careers after marriage or return to them in later life, a University education is just as useful to a woman as to a man; a degree is always an asset in a competitive job market. In addition, more opportunities exist for a University educated woman to continue with her career after marriage.

It is frequently stated that one does not come to University merely to gain a degree. Where these less tangible benefits of University life—the widening of

one's intellectual horizons—are concerned, it is obviously unimportant whether a woman uses her degree to continue with a career or "merely gets married".

The woman graduate who becomes a wife and mother is no more wasting her University education than the man graduate who enters a career in administration or business. Although in both cases, the actual information gained from the University studies may never be utilised, the intellectual training and mental stimulation which accompany these studies is never lost.



University — A Man's World.

# IS SOCIALISM OUT?

by David Lundberg

Is Socialism obsolete in a society which has adopted many of the palliative measures of Socialism to form a society which is nearly a "Welfare State" without changing the essentially Capitalist framework of that society?

Free Enterprise or Capitalism is based on the socio-economic premise that the Community is best served by high production which results from the "Profit Motive" and low costs resulting from competition. Successful Capitalism presupposes two things:

1. The Profit Motive: Personal reward for those involved in production, especially in management, above a mere wage or salary.
2. Absence of ownership monopolies or "price-fixing" agreements between industries, giving competition between independently owned companies. These two essential conditions for truly efficient Capitalism appear to be absent in Australia.

### No Class Struggle

In Australia, where Socialists by their own efforts, or the reaction of their opponents, have achieved many important qualifications to the laissez-faire principle (e.g., A National Health Scheme (?), Unemployment, Widows' and Old Age pensions; better working hours and conditions; greater, if hopelessly inadequate, education facilities; etc.) to move nearer to the Welfare State ideal.

Thus the "class struggle" argument for Socialism has been abolished by Socialist success and Liberal compromise. Why, then, do many modern intellectuals today espouse and advocate the cause of Socialism?

Being of remote Swedish ancestry, I tend to look to Sweden, one of the few Socialist countries in the world, amongst its other avante garde social theories, for a comparison. Australia, of course, has more developed resources, and infinitely more potential resources, than Sweden.

The populations are similar (Sweden 8 million; Australia 11 million) and similarly distributed in Rural and Industrial occupations. Yet Socialist Sweden seems to achieve far more with less, than Private Enterprise Australia.

Sweden's higher standard of living and greater social services are internationally famous. Yet another consideration is perhaps more important; the threat for Australia, now shuddering with the increasingly threatening policies of Asian Communism. Sweden was able to DE-SIGN and produce 800 fighters of Mirage III quality for the Royal Swedish Air Force. Australia has to find exports to pay for 130 foreign-made (Australian assembled, maybe) fighters for the R.A.A.F.

**Centralisation Needed**

Imagine the design and production potential of an Australian automobile-aircraft corporation (uniting Ford, G.M.H., B.M.C. (Aust.), etc.), the spur of competition coming from overseas manufacturers. The range of possibilities

# FOR DISPLAY ONLY

Why do women come to the University? Or perhaps it would be better to begin by saying—why single out women as a group to ask this question?

The chief difficulty encountered was that although most women approached smiling sweetly and looked accommodating, very few could answer any question with more than a vacant stare, an embarrassed giggle, or "I don't know." The following is gleaned from the few who could answer.

Not even the most militant feminist we approached questioned the implicit assumption that there is, or could be, a difference between the reasons men as a group and women as a group come to the University. Most women not only admit that it is "a man's world", and that the University is an example of this, but also do not feel particularly disturbed about it.

"It is a case of the leader and the led," one girl explained, while others said that men should be dominant. At Uni, "We are still treated as women, and expect and like it." On the other hand we were told by one girl that "no longer are women submissive Victorian creatures bowing to the needs and ego of the lordly male."

Why do girls come to the University then? First, even those who espouse the "dominant male" view feel they are not trespassing, as they draw a distinction between social and intellectual categories. "If we are clever enough to get in, then why not," is the attitude. In fact there seemed to be no question in the minds of any that the fact of preparing for a career is of apparently minor importance in their motives.

Even the girl who confessed that she was at University "to grab a fella" did not feel at all guilty about taking up a place in the competitive and exclusive degree factory.

Secondly, as was mentioned above, preparation for a career does not seem to be a very strong motive in coming to the University, as can be seen from the following comments:

- "The advantages are in an educated mother."
- "We want to give our children a better education, not vegetate after marriage. We want to develop as individuals."
- "We should be adequately educated in this modern age, which demands a certain degree of awareness of what is going on."

These comments suggest that women

are looking for a more general education. Nearly everyone seemed to feel that it was only a minority of girls who used the University as an advanced marriage market.

Opinion was divided on whether women became non-productive academically—and wasted their training. "Many women do resolve to dedicate themselves to their profession, but later choose marriage instead." They feel that this does not negate all the years of work. A number of women graduates marry graduates and thus many find it easier to continue their profession, possibly on a part-time basis.

The immediate reaction in most cases to the question "Is marriage more important than a career?" was always to choose "marriage", although it was stated that it is very much easier to combine the two today.

Two other aspects were touched on—the question of whether discrimination against women is still evident; and the question of female participation in student affairs.

On the first question it seems that active discrimination is not rife. Although "some fellas think it's a complete waste for women to come", others treat them with "condescension" and "in tutorials, men look down on women", most women do not feel discriminated against, one reason being that the majority of women are in a few faculties and tend to form large groups. In the faculties such as Med. and Law, they form so small a group as to be assimilated fairly easily.

On the question of participation in University affairs (the word is used advisedly) all agree that it is fairly negligible. Women claim they are not interested in student politics. Those who are seen to the others to be "a bit odd", and are usually the product of an environment which encourages such interest.

The statement that women "like to be dominated" appeared here again, some saying "the men do not approve" and appearing happy with this reason. Another reason was that "Not many women are positive-minded or want to get things really done."

But men should note that some women feel that "they have done little to the women of the University to stimulate activity by women as a whole!"

# Royal Australian Navy GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES

ARE INVITED TO CONSIDER  
A Rewarding Career as Commissioned Officers in the Royal Australian Navy.

Permanent and Short Service Commissions are offered each year to Graduates and Undergraduates in the following faculties:—

- MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
- AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
- NAVAL ARCHITECTURE (Permanent Commissions only)
- MEDICINE
- DENTISTRY
- SCIENCE (Graduates only)

**SALARY RANGE**

Midshipmen (Undergraduate)	£482 to £783
Acting Sub-Lieutenant (Undergraduate)	£567 to £808
Sub-Lieutenant (Undergraduate)	£603 to £1,104
Sub-Lieutenant (E) or (L)	£1,389 to £1,690
Surgeon Lieutenant	£2,499 to £2,938
Lieutenant (E) or (L)	£1,691 to £2,693
Lieutenant Commander (E) or (L)	£2,634 to £3,384
Surgeon Lieutenant Commander	£2,940 to £3,496
Commander (E) or (L)	£3,233 to £3,804
Surgeon Commander	£3,588 to £4,149
Captain (E) or (L)	£3,653 to £4,223
Surgeon Captain	£4,188 to £4,809

Applicants must be Australian Citizens or British Subjects permanently resident in Australia.

Age limits and full details of conditions of service and special gratuities in addition to the above salaries may be obtained by contacting your University Appointments Board or writing to Commander J. Hume, R.A.N. Navy Office, Canberra, A.C.T., stating your age, faculty and whether interested in a permanent or short service commission.



## VACANCIES FOR RESEARCH OFFICERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY CANBERRA

Capable young university graduates are offered the opportunity of engaging in work involving the encouragement and development of Australia's international trade and manufacturing industry. As Research Officers, graduates assist in the preparation of trade and commodity agreements and briefs for trade delegations and conferences both in Australia and overseas. They sometimes accompany these delegations.

**QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY**

An appropriate university degree is required but undergraduates in their final year may apply. The salary range is £1,482-£1,848 per annum. Honours graduates commence on £1,543. Women graduates receive £201 less per annum.

**APPLICATION**

Application forms and information brochures are obtainable from the Department's regional offices and Commonwealth Public Service Inspectors' offices in each capital city and from all University Appointments Boards. Applications close with the Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry, Canberra, on 1st October, 1964. Successful applicants will commence in Canberra in January, 1965. Some positions may be available in capital cities other than Canberra.

**KARMA SUTRA ACADEMY**  
Demonstrators required for good positions.

Enquiries from nearest Customs Agents.

*Continued on page 7.*

# A Hotch-Potch of Perverts

Tennessee Williams is back again with horror, perversion, poetry, trend and symbolism—something for every member of the family. It's the same old Tennessee Waltz with the same old theatrical tricks and gimmicks.

But it's all still terribly good fun and what we've come to expect.

Director John Huston's approach is quick, gentle and penetrating. Whereas other directors of films from Williams plays, in other words J. J. Mankiewicz and Elia Kazan, use the sledge-hammer-in-the-face approach, Huston likes the kick in the behind and the tickle under the arm when you're not looking—that is, he holds back the melodrama and surrounds the dialogue with something closer to realism.

The music is always appropriate and obvious, the camera work is effective,

stark and unpretentious. There are no Hitchcockian camera angles, or very few—nor is there that bleached look that some arty films have (known as "subtlety of love").

As in other plays old Williams' ideas are repeated with morbid fascination (could it be devotion?)—the straying minister, the crucifixion allegory, the frustrated parrot (a vindictive lesbian this time), the healthy fun-loving care-to-roll-me-rose, and the well-bred "New England spinster pushing forty" (this time likeable); the bird symbolism cannibalistic imagery, and the Freud-mysti-

cism-poetry all go together to make one happy fun show. Come and see a defrocked minister walk barefoot on glass and in the ladies' luggage.

The attraction of Williams is the same as that of Martin Sharp's Kings Cross to Sydney Suburbanites on Saturday nights.

Miss Lyon's inexperience and mediocrity are difficult to judge due to two things: the direction was so good and she seemed to be type-cast. She plays a shrewd and hard little temptress, with the artificiality of chrome and plastic, and the sex appeal of a polythene doll.

Now Miss Gardner is very much a different kettle of fish—an over-sexed hotelkeeper gushing with healthy lust; shrieking warmth and spitting pleasure, she is a tribute to Huston's direction. Deborah Kerr's sheer craftsmanship is eye-riveting—a sweet and gentle virgin pushing forty who has learnt to accept virginity and life with world-weary tolerance. Her interpretation, a classic example of the Kerr subtlety and underplay, is sympathetic, meticulous and complete.

Her grandfather, played by Cyril DeLavanti, a "ninety-seven-years-young" poet, accompanies her around the world while they both fleece tourists by selling water colours and poetry recitations. Burton plays a defrocked Minister, the Reverend T. Lawrence Shannon, now an alcoholic tour guide, and does so with feverish volubility and sardonic wit.

Shannon's guilt for his weakness in the face of temptation and man's weakness in general impose an obligation for atonement. He punishes himself and plays at being Christ on the cross, trussed in a hammock. He is sometimes cruel to those he loves and kind to those he hates; for instance there is a scene



Sue Lyon . . . Polythene sex appeal.

when Ava Gardner starts to accuse the lesbian tourist of getting her talons into Sue Lyon—but Burton intervenes; and when Miss Fellowes, the lesbian (played mercilessly by Grayson Hall) has gone, he reprimands Ava: "Miss Fellowes is a very moral woman. If she recognised the truth about herself it would destroy her."

He is symbolised as an iguana tied to a rope, and struggling now to break away because he is at the end of it. All three, Kerr, Burton and Gardner, are running from the "blue devil" of loneliness, despair and self-hatred. The New England spinster shakes it off by taking deep breaths, the Minister by taking alcohol and the female hotelkeeper by taking native beach boys.

The world-weary virgin manages to pollyanna-ise everyone's broken life and scalded libidos. How she does this, with the help of her dying grandfather's poem, is the big climax and I won't take it away from Mr. Williams.

The show is not only entertaining because of the gimmicks, which work very well, but because there is a certain amount of truth and beauty, and because of the acting and John Huston's sense of humour.

—STEPHEN RAMSEY.

## SUBTLE CHUCKLE

Russell Edson: A New Directions Paperbook, 9/6. Published 1960.

For those who enjoyed the absurdity of the John Lennon book a new book has appeared from the obscurity of American literature. This book is "The Very Thing That Happens".

"The Very Thing . . ." differs vastly from Lennon's effort which was chiefly a play on words and sick humour. Edson is also humourously sick, but his "fables" are far more subtle and profound than those of Lennon.

He plays not on words, but on people, objects, situations and life itself. "Seen as through the end of a spy glass" it is a world within a world in which stones, houses, chairs, cups, windows, may be immobile, but are not inanimate and therefore experience solitude and suffering.

For example, "A Chair".

"A chair has waited such a long time to be with its person. Through shadow and fly buzz and the floating dust it has waited such a long time to be with its person. What it remembers of the forest it forgets, and dreams of a room where it waits—Of the cup and the ceiling—Of the Animate One."

The inanimate and animate present themselves before each quite losing all perspective.

Edson's view is an existentialist view of the absurd; the world loses proportion and takes on the air of the dream.

This is shown with the nightmarish quality of "An Old Couch".

"A couch is old and gets angry too easily—Has allowed the man to lounge in its shape; but grown old tires of the indulgence of men—Men are like children and need always comforting shapes softly to them.

One evening the couch reared up and stomped the man to death; again and again it brought down its carved dragon's feet.

A couch is old and gets angry too easily."

In the very humour of Edson's pieces one finds a reality which appalls one's complacency about life. There is a pathos in this wit and a surrealistic



The Suicide

absurdity about his imagination.

"He that is nothing is still an object; and he saw a shadow."

It can only be read to be realised and even then not fully understood. It provides a philosophy of a unique nature, where man's futility is emphasised in his inability to communicate, and objects loom and rebel against their passive uses.

It also provides amusement of a brisk startling form, and depicts reality in a way which shocks.

"An old man decided to fall in love with himself. He gave himself a flower.

No, no, I do not want to marry you, he said, you're old enough to be my father."

—SAMELA HARRIS.

## A FEAST OF FILMS

In the manner of a calendar that which follows is the projected film programme at the Curzon and in the University Societies.

It is hoped, I suppose, that the interested reader will be better able to plan for entertainment, etc., in the next few months.

Sept. 28th: "Family of Man", a thirty-minute film compiled from the sources of the original exhibition which came to Adelaide some years ago. This is the support to "Rekava", a Sinhalese film that, in its own fairy tale way received plaudits in all places where it has been shown. To this date Adelaide is not one of them. (16 mm. Group).

Oct. 8, 9 and 10 only, at the Curzon. "Shoe Shine" being the earliest of De Sica's post-war films which began the continuing Neo-realist bent in Italian and then European film. The film is billed as support to Rigoletto in the 2 week opera film "season".

October 12 (16 mm. Group), "The World of Apu", part three of a trilogy presently unavailable in full. The film is very much a classic, it has been shown before but is well worth the second look. There the programme includes PANTA RHEI, "Movement is Life", "Autumn at the Crossroads", a Czechoslovakian cartoon and "Princess with the Golden Hair" which is a puppet film.

Oct. 14-22, "Divorce, Italian Style" probably more humorous than the awards would suggest (Curzon).

Oct. 19, "Father Panchal", which is of the Apu, trilogy and though separate from each other concerns Apu's grandfather. The film will be shown only on the Monday night in the 16 mm. Group's theatre.

Oct. 23-29, "Therese", the brilliant film by Franju of the Mauriac Novel. This film was reviewed earlier as a surprise at the festival this year. (Curzon).

Nov. 13-19, at the Curzon. "8½" is Fellini's exploration of themes and figures that have held a lifelong fascination for him—from giant-sized whores to cardinals. This half dream world may be likened to Cocteau's "Testament d'Orphee" in some ways, and certainly it bears the stamp of Fellini's personality as strongly as this latter did that of Cocteau. Like "La Dolce Vita", "8½" may perhaps suffer from being too drawn out, but it is nonetheless a powerful and

exciting film.

Nov. 20-26, Curzon. "Knife in the Water". As Lawrence said, the trick is not to mind it hurts. A stray hitch-hiker finds himself on board a yacht for the week-end with a couple who are fit to tie before they even set sail. The man can only find an outlet for his jaded nastiness, which is reinforced by a desire to show off in front of his wife, by attempting to gain a tacit recognition of inferiority from the boy. The boy's successive dare-devil accomplishments increase the tension to the point where the only logical step seems to be to violence. The situation does explode, but into the fittingly bizarre. Roman Polanski, whose brilliant shorts, "Two Men and a Wardrobe" and "Mammals", have also been shown in Adelaide this year, has evolved a splendidly terse style.

"Black Orpheus" (same programme). Director Marcel Camus gives the Orpheus myth modern treatment in Rio during Carnival time. Criticism of the relevance or effectiveness of the parallels to classical myth (Alsatian guard dogs called Cerberus) pale into insignificance alongside the vitality and beauty of the people, the brilliance of the colour, and the lyricism and hypnotic qualities of the Latin rhythms. Antonio Jobim and Luis Bonfá, who helped bring the Bossa nova to world fame with Stan Getz, provide the perfect musical basis for the mounting feverishness as the Carnival gets under way. Warmth, gaiety, and above all vitality make this colourful and pleasing film memorable.

Nov. 27-December 3, "The Eclipse" (Curzon). This is the third in Antonioni's sequence of films whose predecessors are "L'Avventura" and "La Notte". In it he continues to examine the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of communication, and the anguished isolation of the individual in modern society. A beautiful and wistful girl (Monica Vitti) tries, unsuccessfully, to find herself in a new affair with a young broker (Alain Delon), and her failure is poignantly underlined by her awareness of her physical surroundings, and her yearning to establish contact. The film ends with a nostalgic, and brilliantly realised, kaleidoscope of her urban surroundings, ironically made meaningful by the lovers having broken up, and by a response that can only be one-way.

"The Island". For an hour and a half Kaneto Shindo rivets attention, while dispensing with dialogue, on the year-round drudgery of a Japanese peasant and his wife and two boys, who keep themselves on subsistence level by cultivating the tiny island in the Sea of Seto on which they live. A lucky find brings them one day of joy and adventure, but the film ends with the death of one of the boys, and this underlines the tragic emptiness of a life that can only be punctuated by pain. A powerful and moving experience. —D. N. WALSH and CHRIS. EADE.

### Adelaide University Choral Society

presents

#### A SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT

on

Sunday, 27th September at 3 p.m., ELDER HALL

Music by

CHERUBINI

and

VAUGHAN WILLIAMS

and

A SHORT ORGAN RECITAL

by

ASHLEIGH TOBIN

### A.U.C.S. again

Might Greensleeves have come from Liverpool?

Greensleeves is not very commercial (even if Mr. Whippy differs on this point), neither for most University students is a choral concert. Nevertheless choral concerts do have a strong hold over a small minority, e.g., the little urchins of Vienna and A.U.C.S.

It has been suggested that many bathroom singers have a repressed desire to enter the glorious universe of song. If these reluctant virtuosos fear that they are incapable of performing in any place more public than their bathroom they may still have an opportunity to ease their repressions by simply listening.

Because A.U.C.S. realises this and also because its only valid reason for existence is to demonstrate the talents of its members in public performances it will hold a concert in the Elder Hall on Sunday, September 27th, at 3 p.m. Offspring of the musical genius of Vaughan Williams and Cherubini will be attempted.

In the event of these renditions not entirely satiating the musical hunger of all who attend, Ashleigh Tobin will demonstrate the scope, power and quality of the Elder Hall organ. To ensure that these efforts, perhaps the result of dedication to the cause of choral music, might be fully appreciated an audience is rather essential.

If you are tired of attempting the Liverpool Beat from your tub you may overcome your disability and earn the gratitude of choirphiles and organaphiles by your attendance and occasional applause.

### The University Madrigal Society

presents a

LUNCH HOUR CONCERT

of

MOTETS AND CHRISTMAS CAROLS

(Mediaeval and Traditional)

Wednesday, 30th Sept.

1.10 p.m. L.S. HALL  
ADMISSION FREE

### NEW ZEALAND LONG VACATION EMPLOYMENT &/OR TRAVEL

Jointly arranged by N.U.A.U.S. and N.Z. University Students' Associations

features:

- + being met on arrival in New Zealand
- + initial cheap accommodation arranged pre-arrival
- + assistance with employment if required
- + advice and assistance with travel and accommodation
- + group travel concession
- + N.Z.U.S.A. Congress

Full details and application forms at S.R.C. Office. Applications close September 30th, 1964.

# BALL PLAYERS STRIKE HOME

SPORT

During the second term vacation, Adelaide played 5 interstate Varsity sides (Melbourne, Monash, Sydney, University of N.S.W. and Queensland) winning every game comfortably. Adelaide scored 38 runs with only 2 being scored against.

The batting (for the Blacks) was below par with only one batter, Bill May, finishing with an average above .350. However, our overall field play and tactics were far superior to any side and coach Ceruto showed his tactical brilliance in out-thinking opposing coaches, particularly in the 16.0 victory against Melbourne (winners of the Hugh J. Ward Cup in 1963).

Adelaide dominated the pitching mound with Jim Tamlin and Murray Young, whilst Mal Klopp showed good form behind the plate. Bill May had a good series on first and batted .400. However, his series was marred by his failure to gain selection in the All-Australian Inter-Varsity side. It seems that the best are not necessarily selected.

The Adelaide team was stronger in nearly every position than the visitors and yet only four of our players (Jim Tamlin and Murray Young (pitchers), Chris Harman and Barry Sims (outfield)) were selected. This was largely due to the Eastern states "sticking together" and outvoting S.A.

On the Monday, S.A. beat N.S.W. 6-1 with Jim Tamlin pitching a six hitter. We had difficulty in hitting safely against the slow pitching and it was mainly our base-running and bunting which scored the runs.

On Tuesday, Adelaide beat Monash 5-1 in an uninspiring game. We could only manage to get 3 hits against some very weak pitching. However, Adelaide kept the pressure on the opposition's field until it collapsed and gave up 6 errors.

The next day Adelaide defeated Sydney 5-0 in a game which pitcher Young prevented any runner advancing past second base. Best players for this game were Young with 3 hits and Harman with 2.

On the Thursday the long-awaited match against Melbourne was played. The whole team had been anticipating this game for weeks and it was an anticlimax when we easily won 16-0. Jim Tamlin pitched a 1 hit game and struck out 15 batters, whilst Barry Sims hit safely three times.

On the final day (with the series as good as won) S.A. beat Queensland 6-0. Young pitched a 1 hit game, struck out 16 batters and prevented any runner advancing past second base.

Thus the series came to an end with Adelaide winning comfortably. The top batters for the carnival were May, Harman, Sims and Young. Murray Young (Adelaide's club captain) won the Most Valuable Player Award with 14 votes out of a maximum of 15.



A Slide to Safety

## ANATOMY OF SUCCESS

by Bob Wharton

The 1964 Men's Basketball Interschool Competition in Melbourne was a tremendous success. Firstly it was the largest competition ever, as 10 teams and over 100 players were taking part.

Secondly and perhaps of more interest to us, the Adelaide team shared top place with Melbourne and Sydney Universities in a three-way tie.

This was a reversal of last year's form when Adelaide finished in second last position. This year the players had confidence in their ability to win, due mainly to the appointment of a permanent coach, something of a rarity in previous Uni. Basketball teams. Adelaide lost only one game—against Sydney—and the

team distinguished itself by being the only one in the competition to score 100 plus points in a game. This was against the University of N.S.W.—final scores: 103-22.

Four Adelaide players gained a place in the combined Uni. team; they were C. McIntosh (2nd combined team), Bill Stuart, Alf. Swetajewski, Bob Wharton (1st combined team).

In local competition three teams were entered for the winter season. Of these teams only the A's, captained by Cam. McIntosh, reached the semi-finals, being equal top at the end of the minor round.

The first semi-final was an exciting game, with Uni. leading till the last five minutes when heavy fouling allowed West Torrens to win by one point. Scores were: Torrens 44—University 43; Wharton 13, Nimanis 10.

For the preliminary final, all players found top form and defeated South Adelaide comfortably by 27 points. McIntosh, Nimanis and Stabanoff all played excellent basketball and hopes were high for the grand final. Scores were: University 57—South Adelaide 30; McIntosh 17, Wharton 13.

The grand final was a close hard game and Uni's fine attacking teamwork and solid defence were leading at half time. In the second half, however, Torrens caught up the deposit and the lead fluctuated during the last 10 minutes. Unfortunately three Uni. players fouled out in the last five minutes, leaving only 4 players on the court.

A poor umpiring decision in the last minutes enabled Torrens to take a slender 3-point lead. This was reduced to 1 point with seconds remaining, but time ran out and Uni. were defeated once more by 1 point.

All players, however, played basketball of a high standard and this was an almost satisfactory ending to what has been our best season for some years. Final scores were: Torrens 41—University 40; Wharton 16, Nimanis 8.

## UNI'S 'KING RUGBY

by John Waters

The standard stereotype of a rugby player is big, thick and ugly and to be sure there are a few in the University Team who qualify, however, as one player said on the sidelines last week as he gazed reflectively on his broken leg, the one thing to say about Rugby is that it's the last blood sport left to the Australian male. Despite this, the main thing to remember is that this year University has again taken out the Grand Final, and in the person of Doug Thompson, won the cup for the best and fairest player in the competition.

It could scarcely have been called an uphill battle, about the only real opposition that the team received all year was from the "Advertiser" sports writer who could never quite see our virtues.

The Grand Final was not the best exhibition of Rugby but the issue was never in doubt. Through the good offices of S. Hohnen in the line outs and Kev. Majoribanks in the scrums University had constant possession and the backs just had to keep hammering away until Staska and then Rosewell made a hole in the defence to score.

In the second half some intelligent kicking left the Woodville full back alone to argue it out with two University players who quickly prevailed upon him to give them the ball to put Stu. Hohnen between the sticks for a try which was converted. And there it ended, score 11-6.

The B's playing the Div. II Grand Final despite brilliant efforts by Lemesurier, D. Truscott found it too tough a job for the backline to do all the defence, and went down to a better Port Adelaide 22-14.

Probably the most gratifying moment of this season, however, was the match between University and the State side less of course those members of the squad from University.

Without much pressure on at all, it was a complete annihilation. The little state full-back for the day was almost



run off his feet as he tried to keep up with all the players that kept running past him with the ball. No record of the score was kept but cricket fans have been happy. As a result the number of University players in the state squad has risen to nine.

All that remains is to encourage all those who want to get fit and have fun to join the club thumping up and down the sandhills in February.

## SEASON SUMMED UP

by M. R. Jackson

With only one Saturday of football remaining this season, the A.U.F.C. has three of its five teams taking part in grand finals. A big disappointment last week was the fact that our "B's" playing in the preliminary final, were sadly off-target in their goal-scoring and lost 6.4 to 3.16, which means that we missed out on promotion to grade A2 next season.

The E's, under Graham Keam's leadership, were defeated in the first semi-final, but have proved throughout the year, a valuable source of talent for the higher teams.

The A's have hit their straps at the right end of the season and have scored impressively in their last two starts. In the first semi-final against Exeter—a team which beat us by 5 goals only 4

weeks earlier—the best combined effort for the year allowed us to run out very comfortable winners by 6 goals. Haslam, Pryor, Chapman, Jones and Raptis were instrumental in a good win in which our forward lines functioned with the precision which has been lacking for the greater part of the year.

Last Saturday, against Hyde Park, Uni played a good first quarter, a strong second, and a steady final half to score 9.14 to 5.6. Jones and Clark, both having spent the greater part of the season out with injuries, turned in first class performances, while Bill Chapman gave further proof of being the best 'big man' in Amateur League.

Although the physically strong and determined Payneham side will undoubtedly start favourites in the big one on Saturday, Uni have the strength and speed in most positions aided by a fierce determination and will to win so sadly lacking in most University teams, to take the game right up to them.

The experience and strength of Ferguson, Sangster, Pryor, David and Chapman, aided by the youthful exuberance and ability of Haslam, Edgely and Gask, together with the natural ability of Jones, Milne, Harries, Lehman and Co, form a team which is quietly confident of taking the 1964 pennant.

Both the C's under Geoff Olliver's guidance and the D's (Dennis Harrison) have had most successful seasons, and they too, having won their way through to the grand final, have the necessary ability and determination to take the big one out.

Three wins next Saturday, Blacks, and the Dinner at the Gresham Hotel on Saturday, 10th of October, is sure to be a great show!

continued from page 4

asks specifically, for example, what my opinion is of the "idea that some peoples may prefer totalitarianism because the system is more appropriate under certain socio-economic conditions".

With all due modesty I must confess that I think my own opinion is irrelevant: but I can assure Miss Boehmer that the 50 odd National Unions of Students represented at the 11th I.S.C. were unanimously against totalitarianism, which they defined thus.

"The systematic and forcible imposition of a particular doctrine or belief upon all aspects of the life of a people, who are not permitted to express themselves freely, whether that doctrine be racist, religious or ideological in character."

However, they felt that the common Western blind-spot of equating one-party states—which many people feel ARE appropriate under certain socio-economic conditions—with totalitarianism:

"Totalitarianism need not necessarily exist in a one-party state provided that fundamental human rights are fully respected."

In short, the I.S.C. is a body which made in Christchurch at least some sort of effort to be realist and objective about the world, and while it committed itself to certain principles it recognised too that the world is not yet ruled by Miss Boehmer's "ethical universals". But it hopes that one day it might, and in the meantime it will do its best to uphold its principles.

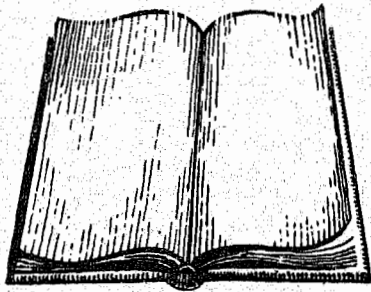
It tries to be like what the Venezuelan President of the 18th session of the United Nations General Assembly thought that body should be like, as expressed in his presidential address to the session:

"A sound interpretation of the principles of the United Nations Charter presupposes that they are to be applied impartially. The principles which are precepts of the Charter are the same for all; we should not exempt some from what we demand of others, nor excuse in some what in others we condemn."

And, what is more, there is no veto in the I.S.C. I hope Miss Boehmer is comforted.

### I-V MARBLES

Anyone wanting to go on this year's I-V (Perth), meet in G.M. Lounge, Monday, 1.10 p.m. Come equipped!



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 5d.

(After some public discussion on the subject of homosexuality and the legal position of the homosexual in society, some weeks ago, the following article appeared in the August 27th edition of the Monash University student newspaper, "Lot's Wife". We are reprinting it in full as we feel that it is of particular interest.)

# THE HOMOSEXUAL VILLAIN

It is the purpose of this article to try and give the "normal" person some idea of the ways and habits of those individuals who do not conform to the regular moral code of this society.

My qualifications for discussing such a subject are few. I am only in my first year here at Monash. But I claim authority in the field, if only because of one factor—I am a homosexual.

At this admission, I can see many students and any others who may be reading "Lot's Wife" grin, or turn away in disgust, perhaps with the words "bloody poofster". But to my mind, there is a need, a desperate need, to bring the subject out into the open and discuss it frankly and objectively. And if a University is not the right place for it to be thrashed out, then the door is virtually closed, for the daily newspapers, radio, and television would consider homosexuality as far too contentious a subject even to be mentioned in passing.

It is generally not well known, how large the extent of male homosexuality is in the community. There has been no extensive survey carried out in Victoria, to my knowledge, so I am relying on the report of Kinsey, Pomeroy and Martin, which is by far the largest survey of its type ever to be attempted.

Kinsey states that 37 per cent. of the TOTAL male population has had homosexual experience at one time or another in their mature lives. He excludes childhood play, for he specifies that the experience must be physical contact, leading up to orgasm.

This increases to 41 per cent. in the college-university groups, and of those males who remained unmarried at the age of 36, some 50 per cent. engaged in homosexual orgasm. If the figures include those who did not receive orgasm, or those who had homosexual desires, but did not submit, then the percentage would have risen much higher.

The fact is of course, that in itself, homosexuality is no more unnatural than is masturbation. Kinsey comments, "The very general occurrence of homosexuality suggests that the capacity of an individual to respond erotically to any sort of stimulus, whether it is provided by another person of the same or opposite sex, is basic in the species."

Sexual morality is determined by custom, and in Western Europe, sexual custom has swung from one extreme to the other. In Ancient Greece—the most cultured community in the Western world—homosexuality was not only tolerated, but looked on as being of great spiritual value.

With the arrival of Christianity, it came to be regarded as an unspeakable

vice, and was made punishable by death. In the Napoleonic era, a revulsion against what was regarded as Christian brutality, led France and Italy to adopt a new and more merciful code.

However, in all countries where British justice (?) occurs, homosexuality is looked on as a felony, no longer punishable by death, but by a long term of imprisonment. Whereas an unmarried man and woman may live together without comment or interference from the police, sexual practices between two males sharing a house or flat are punishable by imprisonment. What right has the State to interfere with private arrangements made by two adult individuals?

This violation of privacy could be justified only if it could be shown that homosexual practices between males affect society adversely, and it is difficult to see how this is the case.

Again, whereas a woman prostitute is liable to a fine of £5, a male prostitute faces imprisonment for two years. The fierce penalties provided by the law aggravate rather than diminish the problem.

To take a case in point, according to

Freudian theories, homosexuality is often a temporary phase in a youth's development. But if a teenager is caught indulging in perverted practices, and prosecuted, he is placed in the worst possible surroundings, cut off from all heterosexual influences, and constantly in contact with his own sex, with which he may have to share a cell or dormitory.

The present law is barbarous and cruel. Many men who are caught have committed suicide, because they have felt themselves unable to face the scandal of a public prosecution, and the law also makes it easy for professional blackmailers to operate, secure in the knowledge that their victims would not dare complain to the authorities.

What is the cause of homosexuality? There is still no conclusive single factor. The most plausible theory is an over-prolongation of female influence on a boy's life. If a boy is an only child, pampered by his mother and then sent to a segregated boarding school, chances are fairly high that he will turn out a true invert. In several cases I personally know of (including my own), this is common.

Medical practitioners also attribute the disturbance of hormones in the body

as a cause—when a male has an over-proportionate number of female sex glands, he turns out a homosexual.

With regard to treatment, most psychiatric conditioning has been a failure. This is because the true invert simply does not want to change. But society should not condemn a man because, through no fault of his own, he does not conform to its false set of values. I didn't ask to be a homosexual. This is not to say I am unhappy with this so-called "unnatural vice". I am. But I would, if I could, choose to be a heterosexual male if I could live my life over again. So would, I think, the majority of my companions.

Even after being at Monash for only five months I know some 40 homosexuals, among staff as well as students, and undoubtedly there are many more. But what would happen if we were caught indulging in homosexual activities? Such is the puritanical outlook of the public that a student's career would probably be ruined, and the effect on his family—if his parents did not know (and most of them don't)—would be disastrous.

In intermediate form, a teacher caught myself and another boy in the back seat in class and the headmaster threatened to personally visit my parents. Although the threat was not carried out, the psychological strain was such that I failed the certificate. A friend of mine who was caught by the police failed his final year exams at Melbourne because of the worry of the prosecution and the attitude of his parents.

Let us pray that this "Christian" country will change its views and begin to live up to the Gospel it professes to teach. Otherwise, I cannot see my career lasting too long, with the present threat of exposure hovering over me.

## U.S. Labor Man Talks

On Tuesday, 15th September in the Union Hall Mr. Robert L. Walkinshaw, Labour Attache and First Secretary to the U.S. Embassy in Canberra, delivered a talk to a sprinkling of hardy students—who will doubtless fail miserably for their temerity in not working during the lunch hour in third term. It is a pity that their rashness was not rewarded with something a little more inspiring.

Mr. Walkinshaw was billed to speak on U.S. Labour and its role in politics. He gave a brief sketch of the history of the U.S. Labour movement, and then stopped abruptly and started again on an entirely different talk.

This was the first of three lectures intended to publicise the J. F. Kennedy Memorial Scholarship Appeal, which seems lately to have been forgotten. Mr. Walkinshaw was a personal friend of the Kennedys, and took part in many of the late president's campaigns.

It was his personal memories of these campaigns, and his personal tribute to Kennedy, which filled the second half of his speech. It was not hard to see that to

talk of these things cost Mr. Walkinshaw a considerable effort, and that the memory of President Kennedy meant a great deal to him.

But on the other hand, it was equally easy to see that it meant nothing at all to his audience. True, they remained quiet, but more out of embarrassment than out of respect for the Kennedy name.

For those who are still moved by the story of the Kennedys, Mr. Walkinshaw, on behalf of the U.S. Embassy, presented to the student body, a book called "Four Days", a magnificently produced pictorial record of the events of November 22nd and the days following.

### OPEN DAY AT TEACHERS' COLLEGE

The New Adelaide Teachers' College will be officially opened by the Governor on Friday, September 25th.

All students are urged (begged) to be there and as there will be an Open Day, you may bring your parents, aunts, grandparents and young brothers and sisters—in fact, anyone, as many as possible, to prevent the Principal from being embarrassed by lack of on-lookers. Parents will be permitted to see all parts of the new building except those areas declared Out of Bounds to Teachers' College kiddies and to Mum and Dad too.

Remember, everyone, come along to the opening of your new home. And please remember to bring your parents so they can have a look at the work you are doing at College.

