

On Dit

MR. LEE KUAN YEW ..

A PROGRESSIVE FORCE IN ASIA

By JACKIE DIBDEN

The Australian student's interest in South-East Asia in general and Malaysia in particular was demonstrated convincingly on Tuesday, 30th March, when a record crowd gathered to hear the Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, speak: nearly 2,000 students packed the Union Hall and overflowed on to the lawns outside.

Mr. Lee has stated that the main purpose of his visit is to learn more about Australia and to educate himself. His actions and words while in Australia indicate that he is even more interested in gaining Australian support for Malaysia and in discussing his relations—never particularly amicable—with the Tunku.

In his talk Mr. Lee developed the thesis that small nations such as Australia and Malaysia must stand together against stronger and more aggressive neighbours. He pointed out that our ancestors were not here 200 years ago, nor were his in Singapore. The question which arises, he said, is will your descendants and mine be here 200 years from now?

He traced the development of Australia's image within Malaysia—before the war Australia had been identified with a desire to maintain British rule over her territories in SE Asia. Now the position is very different because Malaysia has overcome the immediate problem—how to be rid of political domination and is confronted with the ultimate problem, how to keep the independence she has won.

NEW IMAGE

In this situation, he said, Australia acquires a new image since she is also small and concerned with survival.

More interesting than this fairly standard dissertation were the fascinating glimpses Mr. Lee revealed of the Singapore Government's relations with the Malaysian ruling party, UMNO. Asked what advantages Singapore had gained from Federation—a question often put by my Communist United Front Opposition—Mr. Lee revealed that the motives that had led Singapore to seek closer links with Malaya had been largely economic.

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The island's economy is almost wholly dependent upon the mainland. The political and economic infrastructure of the two countries had been one until 1945 when the British, for reasons of political and military strategy, had decided to cut Singapore off from the mainland.

Isolated in this way, Singapore would have been open to economic blackmail. It would have been impossible to resolve the unemployment problem and government could only have been by repres-

sion. Eventually, Mr. Lee feels, Singapore must have been undermined.

BORNEO BALANCE

Malaya, which had always been opposed to union with predominantly Chinese Singapore, had finally proposed the formation of a Malaysian state in which whatever influence Singapore had was to be counterbalanced by the Borneo states. However, as Mr. Lee pointed out, whether the Malayan government had achieved what it had thought it would achieve was another matter.

If the indigenous people of Borneo were Malays, then perhaps the communal arithmetic of the Kuala Lumpur Government might have worked out. But Mr. Lee believes that while the people of Borneo are not Chinese, they are also not Malays.

BALANCED POPULATION

The population of Malaysia is nicely balanced between Malays, Chinese and other non-Malays (Indians, Dyaks, Eurasians and so on). In Mr. Lee's opinion, this neatly balanced community is both the

strength and the weakness of Malaysia.

As Mr. Lee told a meeting of Malaysian students the previous evening, "If I were to call upon all the Chinese to unite, this would consolidate the other sixty-nine per cent of the population against me. If you run it one man one vote, the same will happen with those who say, Malays unite! So the thesis I have propounded is—All Malaysians unite."

P.A.P. APPEAL

The People's Action Party, of which Lee Kuan Yew is leader, has sought to appeal to all Malaysians, not merely to the Chinese sector of the population. Its aim is to break away from the communal tradition of Malayan politics and become an entirely non-racial or multi-racial party.

Mr. Lee, through his party, is attempting to convince the Malaysian people of a fact which appears self-evident to us, that "the first compelling interest of all Malaysians is survival—not bloody warfare between races in an attempt by one race to attain domination". We must hope most sincerely that he will succeed.

Features of this weeks twelve page edition of 'On Dit' include:

Page 1. Report of the visit of the Singapore P.M. to the University.
Page 3. Two articles on the problems of Aboriginal assimilation.

Pages 4 and 5. The Conscription issue.
Pages 6 and 7. Report from Tony McMichael on U.S. Campus disquiet.
Pages 8 and 9. Reports on New Guinea and Japan.

ART FARCE

The Archibald, Wynne and Sulman Competitions have for many years been covered art prizes in the world of Australian painting.



This year, however, the standard of entries to these competitions has degenerated sadly and, in fact, the much treasured Archibald award for portraits of outstanding Australian personalities was not awarded at all, it being felt that there was no work of sufficient merit to retain the standard set over the years.

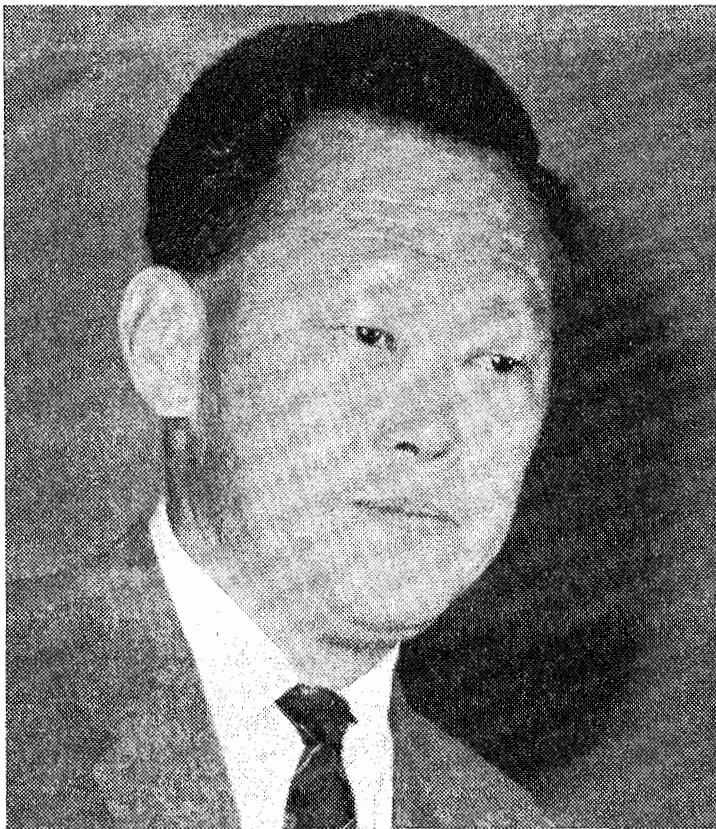
This state of affairs was epitomized by the awarding of the Sulman Prize to a pop-art painting by Ken Reinhard, which blatantly sets out to satirize the social popularity of art and the consequent bastardization of its quality due to the new "commercial" value instituted by such art "promoters" as Kym Bonython.

This painting depicts, beneath two examples of optical and pop-art, the stereotyped patrons of exhibition openings, along with appropriate comments inserted in and around the faces.

NEW FEATURE!

BIRD OF THE WEEK!

See Page 11



MR. LEE

THE NEGATIVE FORCES

By HUGH SADDLER

The hoary old one about "On Dit" being a vehicle of left wing political veins has stirred into life again.

Well I don't propose to develop my opinions on this beyond saying that I agree with the editors; any leftish emphasis reflects only the fact that the mass of conservatives in the University are relatively inarticulate—as rapidly becomes clear when you try to talk to any number of them. But it might be interesting to consider why this might be.

The conservative is by definition content with society more or less as it stands; he has no desire to change it but neither, unless he is a reactionary, will he oppose a gradual spontaneous evolution. He just drifts along with it haphazardly.

In Australia, this attitude is well represented by the Menzies Government, and the party to which in 1941 he gave the name Liberal, by which one stroke, almost Orwellian in its perversion of language, he has effectively eliminated the word liberal from Australian politics ever since.

A liberal or radical, on the other hand, is committed to change society in some way. Of course there are almost as many ways of changing it as there are individuals advocating change, so left wing parties tend to be far more prone to dissension and internal conflict than conservative parties.

At the same time, because it is concerned with ideas, change, action, liberalism must have a greater appeal than conservatism to people who like to think deeply and vigorously about politics. And it happens that the A.L.P. stands closer to the liberal point of view than the L.C.L., so they will always tend to work through it, whether it be Government or Opposition.

But there is something much more fundamental than this. Consider those articles of faith which stand firmly entrenched in the centre of conservative political philosophy in Australia—economic free enterprise, established Christian religion (fused if you like, in the Protestant ethic), belief in the universal benefits of Parliamentary democracy. All were once the property of a radical minority.

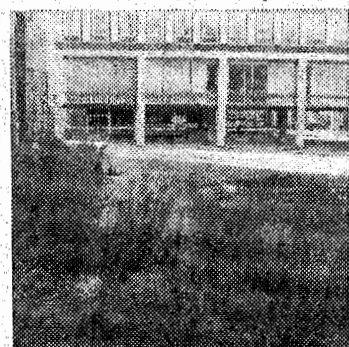
Nearly all the policies that conservatives champion today were introduced over the opposition of their predecessors a few, or even just one generation ago. Compare the case for universal adult suffrage sixty years ago with that for equal pay for women today. The conservative cause is one long rear-guard action.

This pattern appears not only in politics, but in every type of human activity. The idea of genius neglected in life, revered after death is a cliché because it occurs so frequently. Man is by nature timid, conformist and ever ready to take refuge in tradition and antique authority. This has been more conspicuous in some periods, such as the Middle Ages, but it applies to civilized 20th Century man as much as to stone-age societies, the oppressive conservatism of which is only partly explained by the need to survive in a hostile environment.

A long hard struggle is ahead of the radical who would change the attitude of mankind in any way, but it is challenging and exciting, and he has the assurance of knowing that history is on his side.

PROPOSALS FOR UNI. CAR PASTURE

The Paddock in front of the Napier Building has not been ploughed despite autumn rains and nobody seems keen to pasture it either. In the past the



staff Architects Office ideas for beautification have usually been limited by the allocations of money.

It will be interesting to see whether their proposals for that

area will be accepted by the University Council and the A.U.C. On Dit was told that an announcement would be made in a month.

The hoped for proposal consisted of an under cover car park over the whole area between the Tech. and Bonython Hall, except where the new Law School is proposed. The park would be covered by a roof into which would be set large ornamental ponds. The rest would probably be covered by gravel and paths.

This a fairly imaginative idea and it is to be hoped that the finance can be found. It would be a tragedy if the area just became another asphalt car park. Beautification projects are usually at the bottom of the list of priorities, so once the project is accepted, if accepted, the question will be, how long before a start is made?

In the meantime, it is understood student parking will NOT be allowed despite the absence of crops.

on dit

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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 some good reason to the contrary.

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SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

The National Library wants 2 copies of the 1964 Orientation Handbook. If you can spare yours, please leave it at the S.R.C. Office, addressed to R. Gibson.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT

In a similar vein to the part time employment agencies of Melbourne and Sydney is that now available to the students of this Uni., through the efforts of Mr. Webster of the Appointments Board.

The success of this type of venture may be seen from the fact that 3,000 jobs were filled by Melbourne's agency last year.

What sort of job is available? Practically anything—Switchboard operators, waiters and waitresses, labourers, service station attendants, domestic help, gardeners.

The appointments Board, next to the Front Office, has a detailed list of employers and application forms. It could be well worth making a visit.

CHESTER DETESTER

Dear Sirs and Madam,

Good old Chester Schultz! The Church is indeed fortunate to possess spokesmen of his rare and razor keen intellect (On Dit 25th March) and I trust that his services are being rewarded in a manner commensurate with his clarity of argument and forthrightness of presentation. The price might be high, but thinkers like Chester are worth paying for.

The great majority of chemists, mathematicians, geologists, physicists, philosophers, psychologists, physicians, surgeons, biologists and the like are firmly, and in most cases unregretfully, convinced that belief in God is about as justified as belief in Santa Claus. They have concluded that the persistence in sane minds, that is minds that ought to know better, of a belief in God, is probably due to a wish-fulfilling psychological projection.

Lesser theologians than Chester might tremble before such a host of non-believers—especially when they can marshal to their aid incontrovertible facts, impeccable logic, flawless theories and triumphant achievements.

Chester Schultz isn't awed however. None of these spurious arguments and 'cloaks of Knowledge' for him. For those people who believe that God is a somewhat ludicrous figment of the fallible human imagination, Chester has a ready answer—trust in God and obey him and all such notions will be swept from the mind.

I can't help wishing that Einstein, or Pavlov, or Freud, or Pauling, or Russel, or Oppenheimer, or Darwin, or Jung, (or Lee Kuan Yew for that matter) had been able to read and absorb Chester's article.

What a much better world it would have been if only those people had devoted themselves to God and obeyed Him, instead of pushing out all that poisonous, pseudo-scientific, phony logical and atheistic tripe that they have the temerity to call enlightenment.

Yours etc.,

I. F. McKOGGAN

NO FLIES

Dear Sirs and Madam,

Since the evils of modern novels like "Lord of the Flies", "The Day of the Triffids", etc. have been pointed out to me, I have been racking my brains trying to think of books which would be suitable for Intermediate students to read. When you consider it seriously, nearly every story ever written may mar the starry-eyed idealism and belief in the beauty and truth of life which we try to inculcate in our young people.

Of course we must for as long as possible shield them from the fact that ugliness, cruelty and injustice do exist in this world, and that life is not always as rosy as it appears in Milly-Molly-Mandy stories. Take for example classics by Dickens and the Bronte sisters—the sadistic cruelty portrayed in some of these characters is of course completely unsuitable for the tender hearts of our Intermediate students. Even our great fairy tales must be discounted—Why, the cruel Queen actually tries to MURDER Snow White, and Cinderella's wicked step-mother is a terrifying person! Even Bible stories portray the sins and injustices we suffer.

In fact, I am of the opinion that we should keep our children inside the house (without television, of course, because that glorifies sex and immorality) until their twenty-first year—the age of adulthood and discretion.

—"ANXIOUS AUNTIE"

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letters to the editor

GAVIN SPEAKS

Dear Sirs and Madam,

May I take this opportunity of answering the article in the last issue of your newspaper under the heading of "Abreast of the Times".

The article contains many factual inaccuracies concerning both the Liberal and A.L.P. Clubs. It is with the former that I am more particularly concerned.

At the 1963 A.G.M. of the Liberal Unions there were some 18 members of the Union present, despite the fact that it was held in the evening. Further, the others present were largely members of St. Mark's College, and with the exception of four none were members of the A.L.P. Club.

While I agree that the Liberal Union, and lately the Liberal Club, has had remarkable success at recent A.U.L.F. Conferences, the report on the resolution censuring Mr. Ansett is totally false. When that resolution was put to the 1963 Conference, Mr. H. Burley and myself—two of the three delegates from the Liberal Union—were the only two to record our dissent to it.

Your remark that the Liberal Club has faded into oblivion can hardly be sustained in view of the fact that as well as distributing literature in the recent State elections, it completely took charge of a polling booth in the Enfield electorate without seeking publicity for its efforts. It is to be the host club to this year's A.U.L.F. Conference to be held during the May vacation, and last Monday sponsored a student meeting addressed by the Minister for the Army. On top of this it has already this year produced its own magazine. Certain members of the A.L.P. Club would have difficulty in drawing the same conclusion as you write following their complaints of "noisy members of the Liberal Club" at their last A.G.M.

On only one occasion did the Liberal Club hold a committee meeting at Ernests and this only after all had agreed to holding it at such place. It was held in mid-December last year and timed so that members would have dinner before it—not as inferred by your writer, so that it was had during the course of the meeting. On no occasion since has a meeting been held thus. All subsequent committee meetings have been held at the University. I suggest the cost of having coffee at Ernests is substantially less than that incurred by some members of the A.L.P. Club in producing election pamphlets for the A.L.P.

It would have been fairer had your writer reviewed the activities of the A.L.P. Club back as far as 1963. Had this been done the overtones created by the article might well have produced the conclusion that it is only in very recent times that the A.L.P. Club has had anything to write about.

In closing, I could not do better than remind your writer of the words of the President of the Club which he finds so outstanding, also appearing in the last issue of your newspaper: "Don't believe what you read in newspapers without first making your own enquiries as to the correctness of facts."

Yours, etc.,

G. L. FIELDING.

PRO CO-OP.

Dear Sirs and Madam,

I read with keen interest Dr. Medlin's article regarding the case for a co-operative bookshop (Behind the Times—"On Dit", 25th March, 1965).

It seems to me that, in the existing situation, the S.R.C. and the Union must make every effort to establish a co-operative bookshop as soon as possible.

A survey of students of this University, conducted in October, 1963, indicates that, on the average, students spend well over £30 per year on textbooks.

I am told that for many years the Sydney University co-operative bookshop gave a rebate of 20%; even with a 15% rebate a co-operative member would get back £4.10.0 on purchases totalling £30—and (because of the restrictive trade practices in operation) these books could not be purchased for less than £30 anywhere.

If it is the case that large profits are being made from students' need for books, when such profits could be returned to the purchaser (by means of a co-operative bookshop), we must do all in our power to alter the situation.

—J. D. WELLS

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

PIERROT PANNED

Dear Sirs and Madam,

"Pierrots" columns are a dead . . . loss! They are factually questionable, viz.

"One reason the Romans fell was the . . . consequence of their indulgence of instincts" packed with generalizations such as "A lot of Uni. Students", and are in substance dogmatic novalistic assertions which attempt to include everyone in the writers pathway to reform.

I object strongly to being included in "Pierrots" inferiority complex of "little selves", "over worked slaves" and "tiny minds", and isn't it also arguable that "instinct" by its very nature can be more reliable than "our tiny minds".

In his second article, after stating that his first reaction to male dancers was that they were poofs, he colourfully defends them, depicting their masculine attributes, and saying "you don't have to be a poof to dance—you have to be a top class athlete" then concludes with "whether in fact these dancers are homos or not . . . ballet can be a beautiful form of expression".

What then is the point of this article, why defend them if it doesn't really matter? Pierrot is certainly making every effort to ensure that there will be "a lot of waffle talked about again this year".

—PIER-ROT

CARTOON PROTEST

Dear Sirs and Madam,

I wish to lodge a formal objection to the cartoon concerning nun and priest which appeared on Page 3 of the last edition of "On Dit". Whilst doing so I would like to make the grounds of my objection quite clear.

I assume that the cartoon was intended to do more than merely amuse. I assume also that the intention was to satirize the current conflict within the Catholic Church on the subject of contraception and The Pill. I have no quarrel with the cartoonist on this score. If those are his opinions he has every right to give expression to them. It is not the right which I challenge but the particular method used in this case.

The fact is that nuns and priests throughout the world—including those who are students at this University—are bound by vows of celibacy. They are sincere and honest people who regard these vows as something sacred and of considerable religious significance. To some extent, I believe that your cartoonist was parodying not just the controversy, but such nuns and priests as well. This, in my opinion, displayed a lamentable lack of respect for the integrity and conscientious beliefs of others; and is in extremely bad taste.

I repeat what I said earlier: objective criticism is unobjectionable. But I must protest if and when the criticism goes much beyond this.

Yours, etc.

—GARRY HISKEY

GOWNS AGAIN

Dear Sirs and Madam,

This university has now many distinguished years behind it and a tradition in its own right. How-

ever, one factor, it seems to me, is missing—the presence of academic gowns.

They help to create the atmosphere of the university and exemplify the great privilege (and it is just that, although many may not yet realize it) we enjoy in being able to gain tertiary education. At the University of New England, students not wearing gowns are not admitted to lectures. Added warmth in winter and protection against rain for books being carried to and from lectures are other obvious advantages.

A great number, if not all, of the students at our residential colleges possess gowns and so why not wear them? Ceremonies in places such as Bonython Hall would be much more impressive and colourful with the presence of gowned students. Even lectures, I believe, would take a slightly different aspect.

For this to be effective, the student body as a whole must take to the idea of wearing gowns and have someone such as the S.R.C., residential colleges or even faculty to follow. Once a tradition like this is started, the freshers of future years will carry it on as standard practice.

Indeed the University Statutes Chapter XVIII states

"At all lectures, examinations and public ceremonials of the university, graduates and undergraduates shall appear in academic dress."

Some pressure may revise this neglected rule.

Yours etc.,

P. J. BURFORD

In order to succeed as a Healey One's grip must be really quite steely,

On all types of fun, And what's being done, By Camps as well as Cybele. Supporters of poor entertainers Must not fail to voice their

disclaimers,

For a lion like Coleman Says more to a freshman, Than Healy the Steely lion-tamer.

—MOUSIE

WORKERS' NEEDS

Dear Sirs and Madam,

In my time at the university it has on many occasions been brought home to me that students, coming as they do from the upper-middle class, are perhaps the most selfish section of society. They think that the rest of the world should be cut and tailored to suit their needs. They believe that any attempt to cut down on their luxuries in order to provide for someone else's necessities is a heinous crime.

Nowhere is this attitude more apparent than in the stand taken by certain people on the W.E.A. Bookshop. Students seem to think that they are foully wronged because purely marginal sums are leaving their pockets and going into the pockets of—God help us—Workers Education Association.

Let's face it. Almost every student can afford the extra money, but the percentage of this sum saved by a co-operative bookshop would not make any appreciable cut into it. It is only a matter of pride with the students that makes them take their stand. They can afford the small sum concerned, but they cannot stomach the insult to their pride when someone tries to organise the world along lines not purely aimed at their petty convenience.

Furthermore, I see no reason why an efficient body of students should not subsidise a body like the W.E.A.—unless it is that the working class might get above itself.

Yours, etc.

ANDREW McCLOUD

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ABORIGINES . . .

THE PROBLEM

JULIANNE CONNELL

The road turns right before the bridge at Port Augusta, and you drive along the dusty road for a couple of miles. On the left of the road is a dried salt lake, on the right, salt bush and dust. You pass an aboriginal girl walking into town and a taxi carrying eight aboriginal people.

At the end of the road is a building surrounded by a high cyclone fence. This is Umcewana children's mission, run by the Plymouth Brethren, responsible for the spiritual, mental and physical care not only of its inhabitants, but of many of the school-age children living on the government reserve. The missionaries teach in the small Reserve School.

From the school, which looks like any other permanent-temporary prefabricated school, you can look down the hill to the Davenport Reserve. This is the area referred to by the local paper as "Port Augusta's outer suburb", and of which the Sunday Mail says "its days as a junk-hole for the man-shy and work-shy Aborigines has ended. A quiet revolution is taking place."—August 15th, 1964.

If this place is an "outer suburb" of Port Augusta, then it is a slum suburb, and one which Port Augusta can conveniently forget, being outside the Council area. Any revolution taking place must be quiet indeed.

Sprawling out in the dust bowl are asbestos houses in various states of disrepair, without gardens, fences, or any district sort of road a path between them. These are inhabited by the more fortunate who qualify, in terms of "assimilability", to the final step, a house. Over to the right are the pensioners' huts, small corrugated iron sheds, where the old people live. But the transients—the people down for medical treatment or holiday, and the recent arrivals, these live in the sandhills with their dogs to keep them warm at night.

It is impossible to estimate the population of Davenport Reserve, but when the group of the students on the Abschol work-camp visited it in January, there were approximately three hundred and fifty. Some were employed in town, on the railways or brick-yards, but a great many seemed to do nothing but sit and stare and sometimes talk.

The work campers, fourteen of us, some from places as far afield as Canada, New Zealand and Tasmania, came to the Reserve to rebuild three of the asbestos houses, and encouraged by the results of a previous work-camp held at Musgrave Park, hoped to become friendly with the people living there, to discuss with them their present situation and their possible future, and learn from them their own feelings about their problems.

We found this particularly difficult. We were on speaking terms with most of the younger people. They lent the party some swing with their radiograms, and their twist records, and the noise was deafening, but few of them would dance and talk very much with us.

The very small children seemed to have enough energy to compensate for the lethargy of everyone else. They slid down our pile of gravel and bounced on pieces of tin all day, and "twisted" and played until late each night. Everyone else seemed slow and impenetrable.

We found that their isolation from the rest of the community has given these people a resentment to any authority coming from outside. We may not have been welcomed, but at least we were accepted, as the people knew we were only students, and could not interfere with their drinking or any of their behaviour. In fact, although it was then illegal, they would drink quite openly and trustingly in front of us, or confide that someone in the village was drunk. But Government officials and police are hated, and so are the missionaries, although some are afraid to say so.

These people resent interference with their group behaviour, which is not in anyway tribal, but to them is isolated from the behaviour of white people. Some of this resentment is well founded. They have suffered many injustices from police and officers, but the breaking up of a fight, or the removal of a drunken person who has beaten his wife severely and threatened others, is resented by most of the camp.

However much they may hate the fact, these people are now part of the white society, in that they have lost all connections with tribal life and culture.

In fact one middle-aged man was ridiculed by his children and their friends, when he volunteered to show us one of his tribal dances. — their embarrassment was genuine.

They have adopted many of the attitudes of a white society — especially the teenagers. They wear leather jackets and jeans, carry transistors, own radiograms and records, broken down cars, and have little time for their parents who are "old-fashioned".

They learn these things quickly and easily, then stop before they come to hygiene, higher education and many of the laws governing a society. They have a mixture of dependance on our society and a desire for independence from many of its responsibilities. While one must realise that these people have suffered many disadvantages, including the old handout system that made their fathers lazy, and the lack of adequate and suitable educational facilities, one cannot excuse them of responsibility on these grounds. The people on Davenport are perhaps unique in this kind of situation.

They accuse the superintendent of dictatorship, but without him, the place would fall apart, they would lack the facilities that are now being provided. It seems that the most important thing to do is give them a share in their own responsibility—but how to make them want it, I have no idea.

Education is necessary—at all levels and not just concentrated on the children of school age. Kindergartens—to prepare the child for school and adult education for new world, wage concepts, technical and practical lessons in everyday living. Admit by all means to these people that they are lacking, socially and physically many of the benefits our society provides, but somehow, we must teach them to fight their own battles for acceptance.

ABORIGINES . . .

WHAT CAN BE DONE

The announcement last week that all restrictions on Aboriginal drinking had been lifted and a subsequent article in a newspaper about the reaction to this in Port Augusta may prompt a few speculations about the status of Aborigines in South Australia.

This article does not propose to deal with that question at large, but will attempt to deal with some aspects of their assimilation.

The policy adopted by both Federal and State Governments is that, "all aborigines and part-aborigines are expected eventually to attain the same manner of living as other Australians and to live as members of a single Australian community, enjoying the same rights and privileges, accepting the same responsibilities, deserving the same customs and influenced by the same, beliefs, hopes and loyalties as other Australians".

This would seem to imply a complete cultural integration—it is questionable whether this is in fact desirable. The success of this policy is hard to assess. There is a complete lack of statistic data on the aboriginal population and their conditions due largely to Section 127 of the Constitution, which excluded aborigines from the census. Dr. Fay Gale has been engaged in a detailed survey of the aboriginal population of Adelaide aimed at bridging this gap in knowledge. Her inquiries are far from complete, however, findings so far have been revealing. Nearly 1,000 aborigines are living in Adelaide at present, of these a considerable number are those down for hospitalisation and specialist treatment, particularly ear infections from the Northern Territory. A large group, however, have come in owing to the prospect of labouring opportunities. They are housed by a mixture of assistance from the Aboriginal Af-



DR. FAY GALE

fairs Dept., the Housing Trust and by their own initiative.

Dr. Gale sees these people's main problems as being inadequate education. Some seem interested in it for their children's sake, but not for themselves. No programme of adult education has been instituted for their benefit, such a programme could be of tremendous advantage. Surely it is obvious to concentrate on the children if the whole spirit of their home environment is antipathetic to study.

Dr. Gale found that crime rates were high in the aboriginal population only if you fail to subtract those charges of illegal

drinking contrary to the legislation recently abolished. It is anticipated at this stage of the survey however that juvenile delinquency among aborigines is on the rise.

Perhaps the most interesting thing that has been revealed was a survey of a group of aboriginal families which determined such things as family relationships, marital fidelity, hire purchase commitments and standards of living generally and it was discovered they were quite on a par with the standards held by their white neighbours.

Often the presumption that the aborigines are in a depressed state is made without reference to the standards of the social class they have fitted into.

Dr. Gale remarked that the working class people readily accept the Aborigines and have little prejudice toward them. This is also true of the intellectual group, but it seems that the vast middle class group are those who maintain the society's reservoir of prejudice and suspicion. The working class acceptance may not apply to a country town where the aboriginal could constitute an economic threat on the labor market, the integration of the aborigine at this level is very gratifying for surely we can expect no more from them than from their white counterparts. This should be

appreciated especially when even social workers who have middle class backgrounds equate assimilation with higher standards of living or more wealth.

Dr. Gale's work on the aboriginal population of Adelaide is still far from complete but if there is little information and statistics on those people, inside the metropolitan area it is appallingly more so outside the metropolitan area. To what extent the aborigines have gained some of the "white" sophistication desired must vary considerably.

One is aware of the poor wages and treatment of those aborigines on stations. The remedy for this is now likely following a wage hearing at the Conciliation Court to be undertaken shortly at the instigation of the North Aust. Workers Union.

However, most natives live on reserves, some with a semblance of tribal cohesion and others, notably in Port Augusta, in a disorganised group. The characteristics of these people Dr. Gale pointed out was then completely apathetic indifference to the present position. What has caused this? Until recent years the attitude of the government was one of extreme paternalism. The individual was given credit for little and given the responsibility for nothing.

TAUGHT REJECTION

The attitudes of the teachers in many cases was to teach rejection of any tribal traditions as being backward. This left them without a cultural heritage since the European civilisation was not understood and we in any case denied it to them. They are a dispossessed people.

Where a tribal heritage and cohesion remains it may be advisable to maintain it since surely the emotional security which such a group can give is more important than European values. Nor is it

Continued Page 4

Stamp out Mavis. Come on prudes and wowers, unite! All you have to do to protect yourselves (and your children if they are still up at that hour) from the depraving and corrupting influence of Mavis is to get up from your lounge chair, walk across the Burgundy Axminster and turn the bloody idiot box off!

There you are, savell! What a relief it must be, you don't have to write letters to the papers, sign petitions and sell your oil shares. And what is more, you don't have to interfere with the rights of anyone else, who, I am sure you agree, should be permitted to watch what they please if they are adults. No?

There is a dangerous illiberal streak in our community which pretends to arbitrate not only the tastes of their sons and daughters, or their adherents, but of the whole community.

This is not necessarily represented by Auxiliary Bishop Muldoon who sold his Ampol shares. No Catholic, surely, would deny his right to make a pronouncement on whether any Catholic should or should not watch Mavis and he did little more than express his personal disapproval and say that.

"How any Christian worthy of the name could defend a performance that publicly ridicules his faith and the code of Christian morality, is beyond human understanding."

It is only to be regretted that a man of his position is not a little more broadminded.

The illiberal streak is represented, however, by those that flood the letters columns in the dailies and by people like Mr. Ian Russell, a Brisbane dentist, renowned for his great expose of Virginia Woolf who sends 240-word telegrams to magazines and newspapers to protest.

Under this kind of hysterical protest, Ampol has folded, to the extent that it will never cover the scripts. It is to be hoped that this was only done to pacify the wowers and that they will not take their job too seriously. It is creditable that they have resisted as long as they have because one would think they are in a more vulnerable position than "Four Corners" which blanches when someone claims John Penlington's glasses are too low cut.

One thing is certain. Ampol is unlikely to throw the show out, as it has an enormous viewing public and half a dozen sponsors would be eager to pick up the bill. It might be interesting to reflect whether Bishop Muldoon's Ampol shares had increased in value owing to the show's popularity.

The wages of sin?



LIBERAL REACTS

Dear Sir,
An interesting start to student politics for the year 1965, was heralded with the two advertisements in the 1965 Students' Orientation Handbook, one referring to Labor activities and the other to the Liberal Party.

The Liberal Party advertisement said little about the party and concentrated mainly on what it had done—the emphasis on education—and the speed with which these proposals or "election promises" were carried out.

The University A.L.P. Club and "Young Labour Contingent" advertisement, which appeared in the front of the magazine, was quite different. Instead of stating policy or progress, it quoted an extract of a small national daily (circulation 60,000), noted for its sensationalism in reporting:—"University Club to Hit Playford."

This University Club did not hit Playford nor, unfortunately, did it hit itself. What did result, however, was an unfortunate smear in the eyes of the public that affects all university students.

Firstly, they contained a gross misrepresentation of facts directly aimed at deceiving the average citizen.

Secondly, they allude to an article allegedly written by Young Liberals which never existed.

Thirdly, they obtained A.L.P. endorsement before printing the pamphlet, making it official A.L.P. propaganda and not "all their own work."

Fourthly, they received money from within the A.L.P. as a subsidy for the pamphlet.

Fifthly, it was falsely stated in the Press and intentionally by a member of the Club, that the Students' Representative Council had donated towards the pamphlet (with full knowledge of the contents and endorsement of the pamphlet). This matter has been taken up with the Council and apologies have been received for any misconceptions that may have resulted from these unauthorised statements from Mr. Combe.

We now find that this unfortunate trend in printing bigoted half-truths and biased mis-statements is evident in the students' newspaper—On Dit (especially Vol. 2).

Unknown to "Arthur", the anonymous author of "Abreast of the Times", the Liberal Club distributed pamphlets and handed out how-to-vote cards. Such actions did not warrant headlines as most members thought it their duty in defending and promoting their beliefs. "Abreast of the Times" in



TONY McMICHAEL REPORTS ON . . .

STUDENT ACTION—

THE NEW UNREST IN U.S.A.

While the critical eyes of the world are trained on U.S. Foreign Policy in Vietnam and the brutalities and injustices characterising the Civil Rights struggle, there is a growing awareness within the American Community that something equally portentous is happening on the U.S. Campus.

Throughout the land, leading newspapers and periodicals repeatedly mirror this awareness. "Campus '65: the College Generation looks at itself" proclaims "Newsweek" ("college" is a generic term pertaining to tertiary education) . . . "What happened at Berkeley" poses "Saturday Review" (Berkeley is the largest campus in California with 27,000 students, is currently the centre of a nationwide controversy) . . . "College students, the New Breed" suggests a subsequent issue . . . "Behind California's Campus Revolt" offers "Look" . . . "What are our students doing?" ponders "The Denver Post".

Endless variations on this theme adorn the walls and racks of every news store in the land. For, while Californian university students have rebelled violently and are relentlessly pushing for an end to their grievances, other students elsewhere are striving simultaneously. The American nation is wondering what it is all about.

To attempt an understanding, beyond the sensationalism of the goings and resignations involved, of the present rumblings of the U.S. Campus, the educational system must be viewed in proper context.

NEW FRONTIER

As President Kennedy's vision was of a "New Frontier" for America, so President Johnson's vision is of a "Great Society"—a Society which, more than merely embracing wealth, knowledge, the democratic principle, and international might, influence and prestige, can actually gear these vast attributes to the well-being of every American citizen. The result, a society founded on equal opportunity for all in matters of education, housing and employment, on social security, on individual liberty and on mutual respect and love between all citizens.

A grand vision, true. In fact, the ideals of the "Great Society" are those same ideals which motivated the very founding of the American nation—the belief that the New World provided an unprecedented opportunity for individual liberty and advancement, together with true representative government devoid of the offending anomalies and abuses of European politics of that age.

But visions such as these are oft akin to rainbows. No matter how courageously pursued, they linger just beyond reach, and should the pursuit become at all ill-directed, they fade into either obscurity or oblivion.

NEW IMPETUS

Today the old ideals of America are being reinvoked with new energy and a measure of emotional opportunism by President Johnson. In January of this year he stated that "the first business of the American people is the education of our youth."

Education in the U.S. today is being conducted on a scale which has no precedent. This year there are 52 million university students in institutions ranging from the multi-campus University of California (with 71,000 full-time students, and 120,000 students in extension courses) to Colleges of several hundred undergraduates only.

This is mass education directed towards mass excellence. An education explosion is at hand, and with it, come many new problems for administrator and student, for parent, professor and politician.

And this mass education has been both associated with, and coincident to, a change in the nature of the student community.

THE "NEW DEAL"

The students of the Thirties were vocal, militant and active in an environment of nation-rebuilding; Roosevelt's "New Deal". The students of the late Forties made their voice heard in an age of international rethinking—America was committed—irrevocably, for the first time in her history, to an international role; the launching of the U.N., the Marshall Plan in Europe, military involvement in Asia.

Then in the Fifties, the "Committee for Un-American Activities" emerged within the Universities, motivated by the same paranoid and rightist spirit as the infamous McCarthy Communist-hunt of the same period.

This reactionary and repressive movement, along with the advent of mass education, has resulted in what today must be described as widespread student indifference and apathy towards off-campus issues.



classroom strikes, and almost daily demonstrations. In a protracted confusion, students were goaled by police, released, suspended from the University, reinstated; the University President accused the academic staff of poor discipline; the Board of Regents accused the President and Chancellor of delay and inappropriate action; the Chancellor resigned; the students welded themselves into a militant "Free Speech Movement"; FSM leaders were goaled; and early in March the President and Acting Chancellor resigned, only to be coaxed into persisting in office, pending an investigation of the whole affair.

PRESS REACTION

Towards the end of last year, San Francisco (just 15 miles from Berkeley) newspapers preached that the uprising was the work of a "small minority" of "hardcore" radicals. But, by the new year, the aims—if not all of the disruptive tactics—of the FSM had the support of most students, and a majority of the academic staff.

"We are trying to bring the human element back into our education," said one leader of the revolt. He voiced a suspicion now flourishing amongst students at Berkeley and elsewhere; that the multiversity is so obedient to the economy and to society that it cannot only educate undergraduates. "It is producing neatly turned out components for the big machine outside, not individual thinking people".

It is worth noting in passing that, had the student government been an accepted established force on the campus at Berkeley, grievances might have been conveyed through more orderly channels. In effect, the Administration had on its hands a problem, the explosive nature of which derived largely from student self-government having been reduced towards the level of an ineffectual student plaything by Administration authoritarianism.

STAFF CONTACT

It is not the Administration alone which is estranged from the student body. On many campuses there is precious little contact between academic staff and student. This deficiency arises from several unfortunate attitudes.

Firstly, a professor's status tends to be a function of his capacity to research and to publish his findings—"publish or perish" is the catch-cri—and not of his teaching ability. Recently, a popular philosophy lecturer at Yale lost his tenured appointment because of a failure to publish to the authorities' satisfaction. This attitude clearly prejudices severely a satisfactory teaching relationship with students.

DOUBLE THINK

The Manager of the Student Union Activities at the University of Washington explains carefully that university students must recognise their "dual citizenship": They are citizens of both the University community and the wider community, and must act

(Continued on page 8)

unprecedented in history," said Clark Kerr, President of the University of California. Kerr has given a name to this giant.

The multiversity has budgeted \$300,000,000 for the coming academic year, over half of it in Federal contracts and grants.

When campuses grow to sizes like this, administration becomes a little complex, to say the least. Ultimate authority is vested in a Board of Regents—a body composed of prominent public figures (academics, politicians, and aristocrats). Students elect representative student governments, but because of Administration-imposed restrictions and regulations, much of their authority (along with Australian University standards) is usurped.

In consequence, at Berkeley, as with many campuses, three distinct bodies co-exist—the Administration, the academic staff and the students—with few areas of common interest or co-ordination.

OUT OF TOUCH

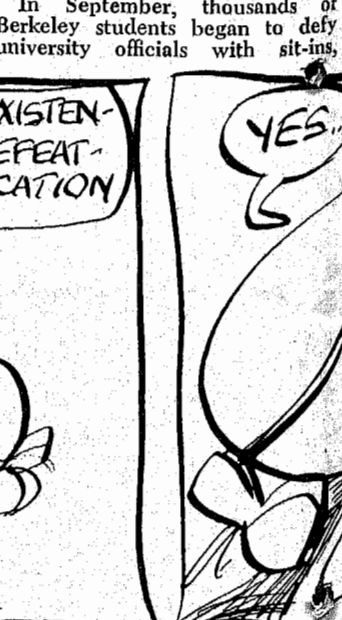
As might be anticipated with an Administration which has become largely out of touch with the nature and needs of present-day undergraduates, unrealistic and, at times, draconian restrictions and regulations have been imposed on students. At Berkeley, students had been forbidden to raise funds or to plan off-campus social and political action on the campus.

In September, thousands of Berkeley students began to defy university officials with sit-ins.

MULTIVERSITY

"Education now serves the economy and the broad-society which supports it to an extent

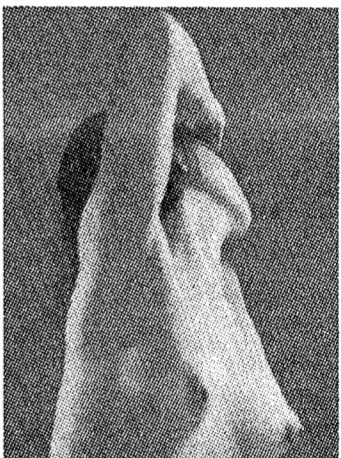
MAGNOLIA



Loan Fund Uncovered

Some very interesting information regarding student loans was published on page 202, Volume 1 of the recent "Martin" Report on the future of tertiary education in Australia.

The data published related to the years 1958 and 1962. It showed that in 1962 the University of Adelaide had a capital sum of £4,144 available for student loans and that £2,655 was actually on loan. In 1958 the amount on loan was £1,404. The average loan approximated £125 in 1962.



ABREAST OF THE TIMES

It appears that very few students are aware of the fact that there exists a machinery through which they may borrow from the University. For it is hard to believe that in 1962 there were not willing borrowers of the remaining £1,489. The terms were and are exceptionally favourable, no charge being made until two years after graduation, at which time the rate of interest becomes 5%.

NO ADVERTISEMENT

What I would like to know is exactly who is eligible and when and where does the Adelaide University Administration advertise the scheme? Perhaps their reticence in publicising the scheme stems from the obviously inadequate capital and their reluctance to increase it.

For the same year, 1962, Sydney University had £9,057 on loan, N.S.W. nil, New England £148, Melbourne £69,974, Monash nil, Queensland £8,469, W.A. £10,011, and Tasmania £240. Obviously most, if not all of the Universities, agree in principle with there being a student loan scheme but none except Melbourne appear to have treated the problem very seriously.

USEFUL ASSISTANCE

The Martin Committee suggests "that universities study the usefulness of this form of financial assistance, and present comments to the Australian Universities Commission in their submissions for the triennium 1967-69".

Is there a case for having a student loan scheme of the kind operating in most North American and West European universities? One advantage of such a scheme is that it assists students to overcome temporary and non-recurring financial difficulties, assistance not provided by scholarship schemes.

The scheme might also allow many more students to participate in overseas delegations and similar vacation excursions of a worthwhile character. In the case of senior students near graduation, the financial risk to the lender is normally very small, although the banks traditionally have not loaned money for such purposes.

COMMITTEE IMPRESSED

The Martin Committee is obviously impressed with the case for a student loan scheme, and it "agrees with the views expressed by the Anderson Committee in Great Britain, which accepted the principle that a loan may occasionally be a reasonable way of meeting a particular difficulty" but refused to consider loans as a basic method of providing financial support to students".

In view of the Martin Committee's opinion, it will be interesting to read the submission by the Adelaide University to the Australian University Commission for the triennium 1967-69. The S.R.C. should make a submission both directly to the A.U.C. and to the University Council to ensure that the matter receives the attention it obviously deserves.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED



STUDENT ACTION Continued

in accordance with the 2 respective codes of rights and responsibilities.

This concept of a "dual citizenship" strikes at the very foundations of a university education. How can one become prepared for and orientated towards later life if one is shielded from exposure to its problems and is restrained from assessing and facing its challenges while still a student?

Yet on many campuses an isolationism springs up, it is nurtured by the misguided conviction that, in this era of mass education, which is necessarily supported by the taxpayer, students must realize their obligation to society in a striving for academic excellence.

STUDENT "INGRATITUDE"

The "Seattle Times", in editorial comment on the Berkeley uprising, said: "The taxpayers of California have every right to expect that the tremendous sums appropriated for higher education should support the quiet search for truth, rather than providing a forum for exhibitionistic antics".

The paternalistic restrictions imposed by Administration, and the separateness of teacher from student, are the major grievances against which students on many campuses are currently raising their voices. But they are not the sole factors responsible for the history of recent years of student apathy and immaturity.

Firstly, the Liberal Arts education—a 4 year course undergone by all university students before proceeding with their professional courses—looms as a mixed blessing. The system undoubtedly raises the baseline of formal education, such that the average student emerges with at least a semblance of a broad education (and sometimes an unexpected awakened interest in extra-professional subjects). But the system positively discourages students from pursuing extra-professional interests through extra-curricular channels, such as student societies, and ad hoc student-organised meetings and seminars.

This discouragement arises partly because the high pressure education leaves little time in which to develop such interests,

and partly because a 12-week formal course is usually readily available for gratification of such interests.

Secondly, the extreme emphasis placed on sport, along with the cheer-girls, the dancing-girls, and the student hostesses to visiting teams, tends to distort many students' values. The glamour and excitement of big-time college sport are incentives which might distract any young undergraduate from devoting part of his non-study time elsewhere.

Thirdly, the attitudes of American Society at large can often be stultifying and narrowing for the student. Newspapers have a strongly parochial flavour, with an international coverage commonly extending only to reports of Viet Cong aggression or what de Gaulle is doing to America's purse-strings. Such a news coverage fosters a tendency to be inward-looking only. Family interests, in turn, all too often focus on comforts, sport, and occasional semi-informed denunciations of Communists and President Johnson's latest socialistic reform bill.

REACTIONARIES

And so, there is small wonder that, at this point in time, U.S. undergraduates are not, in the main, the individualistic thinking, and progressive persons that one might well hope for. Yet, in a nation that is as influential and significant in the International Scheme of things, a dynamic and informed citizenry is a desirable, nay essential, ingredient—as the Ovaltine manufacturers are quick to remind us, "the youth of today are the leaders of tomorrow".

But it must be remembered that the U.S. is facing, for the first time in man's history, the problems of mass education—the problem of achieving mass informity without mass conformity. And it must be welcomed that at least, some students are aware of their need and potential for greater influence both on and off the Campus. This is a growing awareness, and, as such, is a healthy sign for the American future.

Coming of age on the U.S. Campus is a prerequisite for a "Great Society".

THE ORIENTAL WEST

JAPAN: The filling in the sandwich between the Chinese and the Americans . . .

This is a fascinating country, being rapidly moulded by fear of its neighbours into an economic power of its own. Imagine the entire population of Australia compressed into an area between Adelaide and Victor Harbour, this area, the largest atom-bomb site in the world, Tokyo.

The enormity of Tokyo is accentuated by its flatness, as, up until recently, a 100 ft. height limit was imposed on all buildings, Japan being in the earthquake belt. It comes as a shock too, to hear on the radio—at 9 a.m. on the 2nd of January—that 48 people had been killed on Tokyo roads in the new year.

BLACK LABEL

Foreign tourists to Japan are always welcome, and Customs smiled indulgently at the student body's vast horde of Johnny Walker Black Label Whisky, (which retails in Japan for £9 sterling) and destined for the Japanese black market.

No-one in the party ever forgot that first night, after sitting in and on what felt like a boiler (actually, to the Japanese, a bath). We donned a night-shirt-dressing-gown combination called a Kimono. Then we lived high, those that survived the heat treatment, eat exquisite delicacies, a gorgeous supper of sea-weed and rice, then raw fish and rice and finally octopus and rice. Many students retired hurt that night!

HOME TRANQUILLITY

Thus seems Japan and Japanese life to the casual visitor. In reality, their life lies deeper than this, and from living with them, we discovered that the Japanese leads two lives; one during the daytime, 6 days a week, 8 hours a day, in a high energy state; and then the other life, the home, with a world of peace and tranquillity all of its own. The pace of the outside world is not allowed to intrude into the home unit. I am sure that the secret of his successful business life lies in this state of mind, which has also created his modern environment. In the home, his stiff politeness bends, and becomes a deeply pleasant and cherished atmosphere of hospitality and comfort.

He may wear western clothes, drive a car, drink beer and whisky, and get killed on the roads—all part of our glorious Western heritage—and yet in every home, life is much the same as 200 or 500 years ago, with modernisation being adapted to the old way of life and not vice-versa.

LANGUAGE PROBLEMS

Our biggest problem was the obvious one—language. In school, the Japanese student is taught written English and the classical styles and texts, but conversation is virtually non-existent. Thus the Australian accent, plus slang and a rapid manner of speaking, ties them in verbal knots. They are past masters of the "yes" to a "coffee or tea?" type question and please don't try a negative question or you leave them and yourself weeping silently by the wayside, good friends, but one still doesn't know what the hell we were trying to talk about!

The ways of the East in the social arts and graces are mysterious indeed; always slurp your soup, never blow your nose in public, but always do a drawback and eject it at high velocity every five minutes or so—these are the "done things"!

The most interesting part of our visit was the homestay, with an amazing variety of families from Buddhist priests to photographers and kindergarten teachers. These people all did a fantastic job for us and in many cases, too good, as it was often difficult to get away by one's-self! The Japanese are a very ordered race. They must always have a schedule of events and unpunctuality is frowned upon. As an example of this, in the railways, if a train is two hours late the full fare is refunded to the passengers, and if 1 hour late, half fare is refunded!

KAMIKAZE

You will soon find that driving is pure hell in Tokyo. Eight out of every ten cars are taxis and their nicknames even in Japan is "kamikaze" or "suicides"—the nearest to a swear-word the Japanese can get. Bus drivers are maniacs too, and I believe if the trams could get off the rails they also would have a go at you. As

far as efficiency goes, however, their transport system is good, the only problem being to decipher the signs to find out where the bus is going. With 200 square miles in which to get lost, you stay lost for some time.

Japanese newspapers take a large part in the country's political life, and reflect the undercurrent of uncertainty now that China is becoming a nuclear power. But they live up to their motto "All the news without fear or favour" and frankly deal with Communist Chinese newsagencies as well as American. It is common to see articles by North Vietnam journalists side by side with Nationalist China's ravings against the mainland. The power of the press is truly great and Prime Minister Sato is continuously defending his policies to the news critics, to an extent unheard of in Australia.

ICED WATER

Even the musical side of life is not wanting in Japan, and the best examples are the coffee shops. Each shop specialises in its own music, for example, all Beethoven or all trad jazz or sweet dixie. In these comfortable dives with music to suit your mood the students talk for hours over one cup of coffee and then as many free glasses of iced-water as you like!

The Japanese are great sport-lovers and, outside of bar-crawling, are avid fans of the TV tube. Top of the list is Sumo, the traditional Japanese style of wrestling, then baseball and judo. Soccer and golf are up and coming sports. The greatest shock in one's life is to meet a sumo wrestler in the street, a 6 ft. 6 in. giant in 3 in. high wooden geta or clogs, dressed in a G-string and kimono and a Shergis-type traditional hair-style.

Tokyo and all its accompanying night life will satisfy everyone's inclinations. There are bars, night clubs, films (Japanese cowboys) and many Italian and French films, as Japan is about the only country where censorship is virtually non-existent.

The Government smiles kindly on the youngsters too; where else in the world can you get a 20% student's concession to see a strip show?

The Americans saturate Japan, and are not liked, but everywhere I travelled a great interest in Australia existed. Never did I find any animosity over the War and many Japanese wanted to visit Australia, it being the nearest "westernised" country.

Every Japanese knew about Dawn Fraser and she seems to have been the best ambassador Australia ever had!

VISA PROBLEMS

Frequently though, I heard complaints that it is virtually impossible to obtain a tourist visa to visit Australia, and it seems that only businessmen and some students have successfully broken the barrier.

This attitude of our Government is not only bad on moral and economic grounds, but fosters the idea of an isolated Australia in Asia, which is an unrealistic view. It is up to the new bloods and especially students in Australia to realise what fantastic opportunities lie in Japan and equally so for Japanese in Australia. As rational beings we must ignore the perennial "war-crimes" in the paperbacks and make an effort to break down the prejudiced barriers of the Government, by continued and expanding student exchanges in Asia and especially with the most advanced Asian nation in the world—Japan.

N.G. SELF GOVT.

By SIBNARAYAN RAY

A paternalistic administration caught between Canberra's indecision and red tape and the winds of change in the Territory, an expatriate minority accustomed to privileges but now feeling uncertain and insecure about its future, an indigenous leadership moderately inclined but under pressure of forces which may not prove amenable to moderation, a sad and confused people suddenly catapulted by history from primitive tribalism to the strenuous beginnings of modern nationhood—these are some of the first impressions of Papua and New Guinea gathered from the recent seminar at Port Moresby organised by the Australian Association for Cultural Freedom.

On a closer view, however, one noticed several silver linings. The Administration might occasionally bully and bluster, but at the seminar not a few among its top representatives gave hopeful signs that their democratic habits and attitudes as Australians had not been altogether corrupted by colonial functions and powers. They argued and debated with their critics on free and equal terms; some almost openly admitted Canberra's lack of foresight and policy.

More significant, several leading expatriates seemed to feel closer to indigenous aspirations and perplexities than to Australia's half-hearted semi-colonial interests. Besides, the group that went from Australia (mostly experts and representatives of various professions and organisations) not only showed remarkable understanding of the basic problems of development that face the Territory.

ACKNOWLEDGED SPOKESMEN

But the most hopeful feature brought out by the seminar was the presence of a nucleus of indigenous leadership, which though inevitably very small at the moment, nevertheless impressed everyone by its qualities of political pragmatism, quiet earnestness, and dedication to national development. At the beginning of the seminar these leaders seemed rather diffident and uncommunicative. But as the discussions progressed, they became increasingly articulate, and at the end there could be little doubt that they were not only the acknow-

ledged spokesmen of their people but that they fully knew what they were talking about. There was little rhetoric and no vagueness in their criticisms and proposals. If they lacked somewhat in political sophistication, they certainly did not appear to be wanting in sturdy common sense and personal integrity.

The most attractive of these indigenous leaders at the seminar was Lepani Watson, member of the new House of Assembly, who presented the opening paper on "Papuan and New Guinean Reactions to Local Government and the National Election". Self-educated, soft spoken and physically inconspicuous, he nevertheless seemed to be a person who unobtrusively commands respect and trust in any company. Briefly but persuasively he pleaded for more education and opportunities, for central planning which would give every area an equal share in national development, for quality leadership, and for a gradual synthesis of new ideas with the old based on mutual respect and consideration.

A country which has already produced leaders of this type in such a short time and with so few opportunities has good reasons to look confidently to its future. However, the problems that face Papua and New Guinea are complex and enormous, and they have not been made easier by Australia's faults of both omission and commission. Some of these were thrown into sharp relief by the seminar.

Continued on page 9

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A.U.D.S.

TARI: EXERCISE IN UNDERSTANDING

By BOB EASTHER

When applications were received for the annual N.U.A.U.S. Work Camp to be held in New Guinea in January, 1965, it was found that the number of people interested in attending far exceeded the possible quota. Adelaide's quota of four was tripled and more people exhibited a desire to go to New Guinea. In view of this situation, the Adelaide S.R.C. decided to conduct a work camp of its own.

The Missions at Tari and Mendi in New Guinea were greatly in need of a maternity hospital and a girl's dormitory respectively—if they provided food, shelter and building materials would we be prepared to help them?

After negotiating with airlines and railways, a contingent comprising students from Perth, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide boarded a Viscount on the 30th December at Sydney bound for Lae.

Most of the party had little or no knowledge of building techniques, but this proved no call for



alarm since two students were studying architecture, one had some building experience and the missionaries supplied a carpenter at Tari. Once work had begun on the buildings dexterity in the handling of a hammer became a

characteristic of us all, though many nails suffered at the clenched hands of female carpenters.

Each day began at 6.30 a.m. with the blast of a whistle from the girls on cooking duty and a return blast of obscene language from the boy's hut. After a breakfast of paw-paw and Kellogg's Corn Flakes accompanied by toast and much jam, work began on the "Walianda" to be interrupted only by morning tea, lunch and a thunderstorm in the early part of most afternoons.

Occasionally an unofficial halt on the job was called when something of interest was happening in the village; for example, a pig kill, a wedding, a burial, a dance, a trial or a feast. Despite these welcomed interruptions, work progressed well, especially at Mendi, 75 miles west of Tari.

The evenings were spent in long discussions with the local natives who were keen to hear what we thought of the Highlands and to ask numerous questions about Australians and their way of life.

Although the mission at Tari has only been established since the early 1950's, many of the local inhabitants speak adequate English and one could feel the increasing concern of these people for the problems their primitive society faced. In Tari, all possible is being done to relieve the infant mortality rate of well in excess of 50% and to educate the inhabitants.

Tari also has a Leper Colony. Men who, only ten years ago lived a fearful life in which they were ever ready to kill so as not to be killed, are now being taught that outside their valley is another world.

Their glimpses of this world are the aeroplane which lands frequently bringing strange commodities which help to heal their sick, and the Land Rover, the Local Patrol Officer and this time a band of men and women to help them build.

Since we worked together with the locals on our buildings it was convenient to talk whilst working. This was an advantage we found later that the N.U.A.U.S. Work Camp at Mt. Hagen was not enjoying. An important part of a Work Camp of this nature is a close rapport between students and the indigenous peoples; thankfully we succeeded in establishing excellent relationships, greatly adding to the value of the camp. Missionaries, teachers and natives alike were eager to answer our every question and help us in our quest to understand the numerous facets of life and Australia's role in New Guinea.

A wife can be purchased in Tari for about 15 pigs (18 if she is educated) and land for a few more. Women suckle young pigs from their own breasts, carry the piglet in the same bag as her child, and sleep in the same house—such is the value of the pig. If a man marries and his wife dies before she is old then the husband expects his pigs to be

refunded by his wife's parents. Likewise if he finds another man with his wife he can also demand a reimbursement for her disloyalty.

Revenge plays a large part in the life of the Huli as exemplified by the action of a young boy in Tari. His mother had died in her house where she also kept her five pigs. For three days she was not discovered. The pigs in that time had become hungry and had partly devoured the woman when her son found her. After burying his mother, this mercenary little fellow killed all 5 pigs and ate them!

Several days after our arrival in Tari, we witnessed a Huli burial. As is customary, the body lay under a shelter surrounded by hundreds of women emitting a mournful wail. At first reluctant, we were encouraged by the native pastors to take all the photographs we wished. Though not the most photogenic subject in New Guinea, the glassy-eyed corpse in the shelter was the most photographed native in Tari. These women waited for hours, although formerly this procedure would last for three days. According to Christian belief and Government law, the body was buried. However, this has not always been the case; and on our several hikes in the Highlands we found several of the old-time graves. These consisted of a rectangular enclosure bounded by stakes in which the crouched body wrapped in banana leaves was placed. The skulls of other dead often surrounded the grave.

PRIMITIVE WAYS

The native in the Highlands of New Guinea is one of the most primitive of mankind. His existence depends entirely upon his subsistence crops of sweet potato and his meagre hunting of birds and wild pig. Protein deficiency lays many limitations on the High-

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SATURDAY, 24th APRIL

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DELPHIS BAND

10/- DOUBLE—tickets from SRC Office, Sports Office, AUFC Members or AT DOOR

£100 1st PRIZE QUIZ CONTEST

TICKETS 2/- AUFC members DRAWN AT CABARET

land people. They are extremely prone to pneumonia and dysentery which takes its toll of large numbers, as well as malaria and hepatitis.

While he is skilful in making spears, bows and arrows, wigs of hair, and woven cloth, the Huli of Tari has no pottery and no art. Even elaboration on arrows and spears are rare.

If New Guinea is going to govern itself within the next five years, the general feeling in New Guinea is that the Highlander is going to rapidly outpace the coastal native who has been learning more of New Guinea longer.

We had been building for 2½ weeks and looked forward to seeing more of New Guinea in the last week before we were due back home. From Madang the camp split. Some went to Rabaul, others to Wewak, Pt. Moresby, Lae, Mt. Hagen and Popondetta.

The complete cost of the trip, spending money included, has averaged at about £100. Meetings are being held soon to discuss the prospects of further such Camps for this year. So if you are interested, do something about it.

Australian Overseas Student Travel Scheme

INDIA, JAPAN, PHILLIPINES

A.O.S.T. offers a unique and rewarding way for students to visit and understand Asia at a personal level.

A.O.S.T. is again sending a delegation of Australian University students to India, Japan and the Phillipines for the long vacation, leaving in December, 1965, returning March, 1966.

A.O.S.T. obtains concession fares and arranges the minimal necessary organization within the visited country.

A.O.S.T. want YOU if you're interested. . . . Information and Application Forms are available in the S.R.C. Office. Applications close in the first week of Second Term.

N.G. SELF GOVERNMENT Continued from page 8

Without a clear target date for transfer of power, there is little urgency in preparing the people for the eventual assumption of full responsibility. It was pointed out by one speaker after another that the Native Local Government Councils depended heavily on government advice and supervision and provided little participation in the political process; that the new House of Assembly had hardly any real functions and powers; that the indigenous undersecretaries in the departments had no share in decision making.

Almost nothing has been done to train up adequately an indigenous elite; genuine tertiary education remains to date utterly neglected. Despite the recommendations of the Foot Mission, the World Bank, and the Currie Commission, nothing is being done to establish a university in the Territory. Nor has there been any serious effort to promote indigenous participation in economic development. If not in law, in actual practice, there was gross discrimination in every field on racial lines.

INEQUITABLE POLICY

The issue of discrimination has recently been highlighted by the new Public Service Ordinance which came into effect in September, 1964. Under this, salaries of indigenous government employees were made less than half the basic rates paid to Australian employees in the same positions. Private firms are now planning to adopt the same policy and reduce the salaries of their native employees by more than 50 per cent.

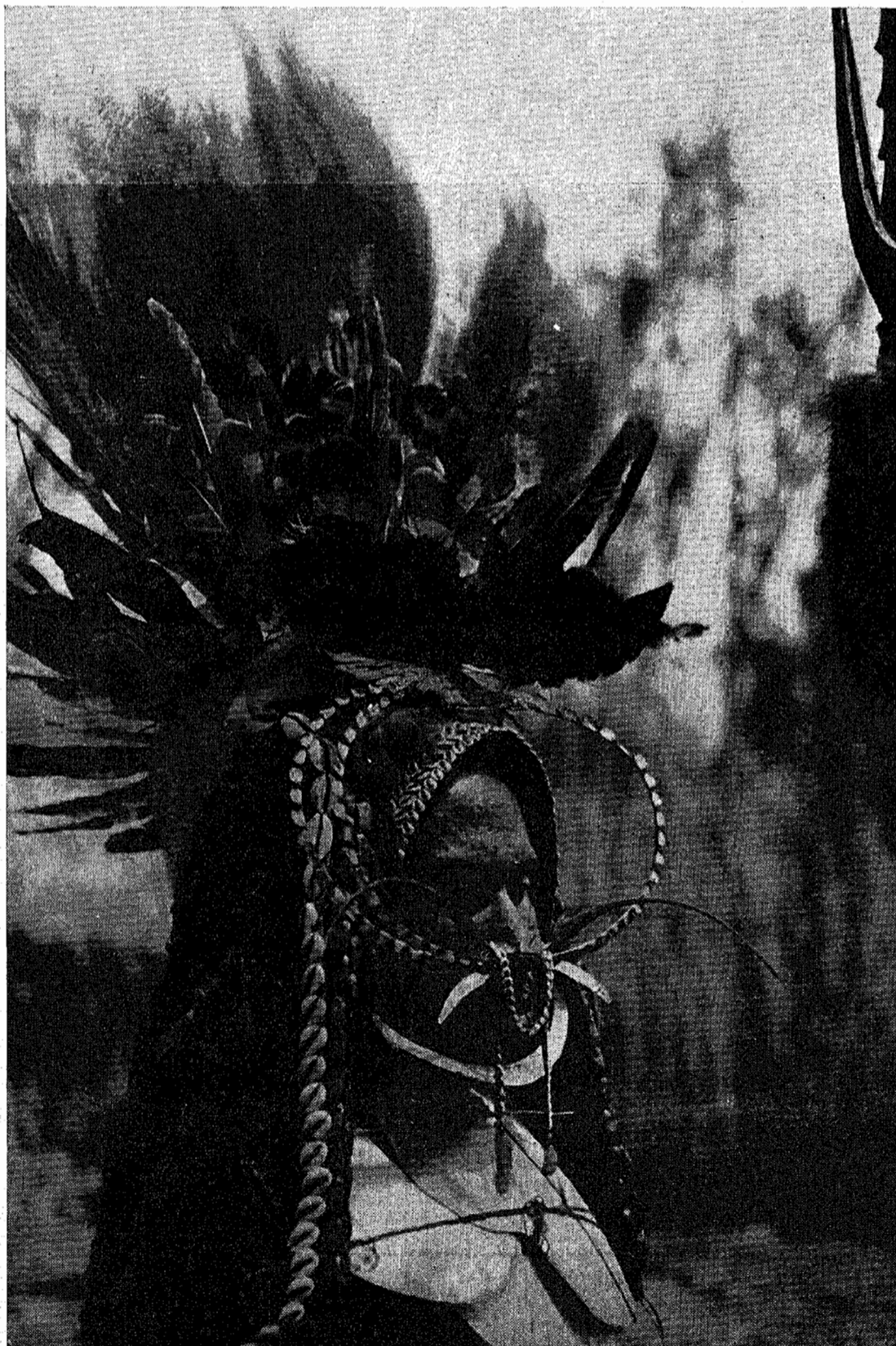
The most important point, however, is that such discrimination is altogether intolerable unless a definite date is set for complete transfer of power. As things are at the moment, this overt discrimination has already started generating racial hatred, and the moderate leaders are now hard put to restrain extremist pressures, especially from young students who are impatient to see the end of Australian domination in their country. One of the positive results of

the seminar was to underline the consensus among indigenous leaders regarding the immediate steps in preparation for independence. In the first place, a definite date must be announced for complete transfer of power. Secondly, the House of Assembly must become a real Parliament, in other words, the true source of policy making. It should appoint a committee to prepare the future constitution of the country. Thirdly, the indigenous undersecretaries must have an effective share in administration. Fourthly, the Territory must immediately establish a university and develop a full-fledged system of tertiary education. Primary education should not be neglected, but top priority must be given to develop a national elite qualified to assume the complex responsibilities and functions of a modern democratic state. Fifthly, an over-all plan for balanced economic development must be drawn up with the help of international experts and international assistance. Sixthly, all forms of racial discrimination must be eliminated as early as possible, and the people of the country must be provided with increasing opportunities for effective participation in the country's all-round development.

To most of the participants from Australia these demands appeared to be timely, realistic and highly legitimate. The decisive question is whether Canberra would have the wisdom to think so and act accordingly.

STRATEGIC INTEREST

A friendly, stable and democratic Papua and New Guinea is of vital strategic interest to Australia, especially in view of the rapidly deteriorating political situation in South East Asia. If for no other reason, on this consideration alone Australia should overcome its present lethargy and come forward with a bold policy which is consistent with its democratic ideals and which is free from the mistakes of older colonial powers in Asia and Africa. Time is running short.



REHEARSAL in the ROUND

Somehow when I left the theatre in the round at Hilton, after having seen Jean Anouilh's "The Rehearsal", I felt I owed a debt of gratitude to the people there. I don't think I ever enjoyed a live play so much.

The play is a very French play about a very French aristocrat, his wife, his mistress, his wife's lover, his best friend, and a nursemaid-governess to two adopted children, who is the god-daughter of the countess's lawyer. All the characters, except the god-daughter, Lucille, and her lawyer-godfather and possibly the servants, are variations on the perfect cynic, the decadent aristocrat.

They are epicures at love, experts at how to behave, and virtuosos at intrigue. If every day of your life was Sunday, you'd have to think of something to pass the time. Life is continual escape from boredom.

FANCY DRESS

The time is the present. But this is not at first apparent, for the cast is dressed in all the adornments of the period of Louis XV. It is the off-season in Paris so all these people are spending it in the Count's Chateau in the provinces, like most other French Count's friends. They are amusing themselves by rehearsing an 18th Century play they will present to their guests at a forthcoming party.

Even though we realise it is the present, the language and production makes one feel that it could easily be 18th century France. So we are startled when we see the be-stocked Count lighting the crinolined Countess's cigarette.

The cynicism is shallow, stale, hard and ugly. It pervades the play and the characters (all except the innocent virgin, Lucille, the twenty-year-old nursemaid). Lucille is tender, good and hard-working; but she is also complicated and intelligent. She is mature without being hard, and the Count, presented with the innocence he has lost, falls in love with her. She is a deliberate contrast to the empty sophistication surrounding her; this particular comparison is one of which Anouilh seems especially fond.

EDMUND BRILLIANT

John Edmund as the brilliant Count gave a performance equally as brilliant as the character he portrayed.

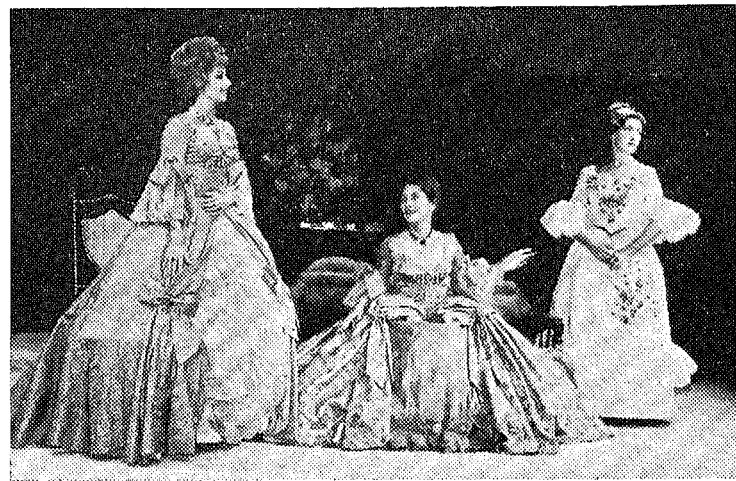
Hero, the Count's alcoholic friend, who likes to break lives, and manages to ruin the innocent Lucille's in revenge for a love-slight by the Count twenty years

before, finally going to his death in a hopelless duel, is excellently acted by Peter Goerecke.

If any justification to see this play were needed, the dialogue alone would provide it. Anouilh is most spectacular when he writes the repartee between two or more of his cynical characters. The pure cleverness of the bitching in which the conversation is soaked is awe-inspiring. Underneath the entertaining dialogue runs the starkness of tragedy. The terrors of mental destruction by one character upon another are like those excruciating moments in "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolfe".

It's a play with a challenge for any producer, and Mr. Edmund not only met the challenge, but it is plain he was revelling in his element. But then by now Mr. Edmund must know his theatre at Hilton like the back of his hand, and the play was a play any producer with a love for the Theatre would give anything to produce.

The run has been extended to Saturday, April 10 in order to cover costs—since the play is not getting one third of the audiences it deserves from Adelaide's "theatre-lovers".



Period costumes in a contemporary setting

Taste Sensation

by DAVID WYATT

As its first major production for 1965, the Masquers Dramatic Society will present "A Taste of Honey" by Shelagh Delaney. Production will be by Bill Watt, who produced "The Empire Builders" in July last year, and the cast will comprise Lee Pascoe as Jo, Dawn Langman as Helen, Chris Marchant as Peter, Bob Antill as the Boy, and Graham Williams as Geoffrey.

The play will open on Wednesday, April 14th, with a Charity night for Legacy, and will continue on Thursday, April 15th, and then on Tuesday, April 20th to Saturday, April 24th. Bookings are open at John Martins and the Union Office, where student concessions are available to Union members for all performances after the opening night. "A Taste of Honey" will be staged in the Union Hall at 8 p.m. where tickets and concessions will be available on the nights of performance.

DELANEY

Shelagh Delaney was only nineteen, her only theatrical experience that of ushering, when she wrote "A Taste of Honey". Its writing followed a decision that she could do as well if not better than the playwrights whose work she had seen in Manchester theatres, a decision which has been more than upheld by critics and reviewers of the play. From that initial decision to the actual business of writing the play and sending the manuscript to Theatre Workshop in London's East End, Miss Delaney has never looked back.

John Littlewood, Director of Workshop, the theatre group dedicated to drama for everybody, with an old music hall in the heart of London's working-class district as its headquarters, put "A Taste of Honey" into production immediately. It became the first of Workshop plays to go to the West End, later went to

Broadway, and was made into a brilliant film about two years ago.

A FLUKE

The author's age at the time of writing is remarkable enough, and no doubt some reviewers have been influenced by it to treat the play kindly. But this will not account for the unanimity of critical praise both in England and the U.S.A. Graham Greene thought it had all the freshness of Mr. Osborne's "Look Back in Anger" and a greater maturity. Angus Wilson called it "a very intelligent, moving and original play": all critics have commented on its realism and humour.

The last ten or twenty years have seen a huge number of new plays, from ultra-absurdist to ultra-realist dramas, but few have won the critical attention of "A Taste of Honey".

Of course there are signs of immature writing—awkward lines and so on; these were inevitable, given Miss Delaney's youth and lack of experience. One is perhaps tempted to call the whole thing a fluke or a flash-in-the-pan. But what does it matter?

If this searching picture of contemporary lower-class life in industrial England, with its background of prostitution and drink, and central theme of conflict between two generations and the emotional confusion of growing up in an environment with nothing fine or beautiful to offer, were the only thing Miss Delaney ever wrote, it would still put her among the best dramatists of the present day.

JAZZ — Cool or Cold...

At a disappointing concert in the Centennial Hall on Saturday, 27th March, the Dave Brubeck Quartet gave Adelaide a complacent display of formidable technique that lacked the jazz feel that we have seen on their previous concerts.

Every jazz group has the occasional bad night when because of some usually inexplicable reason, the music never really gets off its feet. This was one of those nights, but the Quartet's performance was not helped by its poor presentation.

Gene Wright moved his bass mike away so that he could scarcely be heard. As a result, the group lacked what little kick Wright gives, and his solos were a waste of time. They appeared to be highlighted by a magnificent array of fast notes and three-note chords, but if the notes cannot be heard, a solo loses its point.

With one exception, Dave Brubeck gave no verbal introductions to the pieces he played. This meant that the audience was groping in the dark, searching for a thread to give musical form to a piece. For instance, the fifth work seemed to be based on a Bach sonata, giving the first sustained example of counterpoint and fugue between Brubeck's piano and Paul Desmond's lyrical alto.

A short explanation before this would have given us something definite to follow and made the

whole performance more interesting and exciting. The one exception was the introduction to "Koto Song" from "Jazz Impression of Japan", played as the only encore. This was a beautiful study in Oriental style improvisation, and it held the audience captivated.

Paul Desmond adopted a lonely stance by the piano and breathed his familiar mellow tone into his alto, showing remarkable melodic inventiveness and the unfortunate impression that this was just another concert. However, a bad Desmond is still a brilliant and tasteful soloist, and his performance was worth going to hear.

"TAKE" BRUBECK

Dave Brubeck was at his best in his unrecorded solo in "Take Five". He has the ability to start a solo with a tasteful tinkle and end it with masses of floating magniloquent chords, building it up with a unique style, at times making it sound like a modern concerto.

Brubeck was ably supported by Joe Morello, an exceptional drummer whose ten-minute solo displayed amazing technique but

lacked a definite form. The modern jazz drum soloist must have an express idea in mind rather than show just his technical ability.

At one stage Morello hit his closed high hat for about one bar, not using this technique again. This sudden change in sound stuck out and seemingly bore no reference to the rest of the solo. This is a definite weakness.

However, the solo was interesting and particularly effective in the manner in which he kept the idea of the fundamental three-to-the-bar beat going whilst employing many and varied counter-rhythms.

INDISCRIMINATE CLAP

The audience at the concert was attentive and appreciative, and managed to clap indiscriminately at the wrong places. Spontaneous applause during a tune is good after a particularly impressive solo, but it has been carried to the extent that when each soloist stops there is a long burst of clapping which drowns the next improviser. This is annoying for him, and for those wishing to listen to him.

Although disappointing, the concert was enjoyable, and it was stimulating to hear the obvious fine musicianship of the Quartet. If modern jazz is to succeed commercially without compromise, its exponents must present it in a way which enables its audience to gain the maximum benefit from it. Mr. Brubeck failed to realise the potential he had in this field.

by WES

Festive Season

Australian dramatists and Australian theatre will have important roles in the fourth Adelaide Festival of Arts next March. There will be at least two Australian plays in the official programme, with one, at any rate, having a premiere.

For the first time, the Festival will go beyond the city proper. Two of the Australian works will be played week-about in the Union Theatre at the University and the new theatre at Elizabeth. Other theatre attractions well advanced in planning are a spectacular play at Bonython Hall, and a season of plays by an elite group from England in a city theatre. The production in Bonython Hall will follow the historical pattern established by "Murder in the Cathedral" and "Saint Joan" in past festivals.

According to the Chief Executive Officer of the Festival, several other features are firm in the programme from March 10 to 26. One is a major work at Centennial Hall, with choir, orchestra and bands. This will mean that the Festival will open two days earlier than the customary Saturday, although the official opening will be reserved for that day (March 12).

An event of the first week will be a visit by a famous U.K. orchestra, recognised as one of the first ten in the world. It will give first ten in the world. It will give four concerts. In the second week there will be four or five concerts by a chamber music group which is building up a high reputation in Europe.

Spaced through the fortnight will be concerto appearances and solo recitals by two, or perhaps three, celebrity instrumentalists.

The Festival official said it was proposed also to include a number of chamber recitals by Adelaide musicians who were without equal in Australia in that field.

There would be a big content of folk music in both indoor and outdoor presentations. The best combinations in Australia would be included and the Festival was trying to book two international groups, both of which sold records by the million.

SEEN "BROWN FINGER" YET?

Drums And Lightening

The story of Kennedy's presidency and death had every inherent quality of the sensationalist and decidedly morbid drama. The dreadful title and Hollywood narrator made it seem that the American government had failed to avoid this danger. Fortunately this was not so. It is a tasteful and imaginative presentation with an intelligent handling of sentiment.

Apart from the prolonged sequence at the graveyard and too much emphasis on the children at the funeral, the personal tragedy is seen, as it should be, in its broader context. The assassination itself is cleverly handled. A spectacular whirl of movement, white flowers on an empty car seat, no more.

It is obvious from the outset that the film is to be an appraisal of the man, and not necessarily a frank assessment of his qualities or his term as President. His con-

spicuous achievements in international relations are given pre-dominance, while his civil rights measures are the only internal issue receiving any attention. Certainly, if one expected to learn how significant the Kennedy administration was to the average American or what role it played in the progress of the nation he will be disappointed.

Scenes of mournful American crowds only illustrate the sense of waste and shock felt by the whole world.

Kennedy is seen through a series of sequences: triumphant at his inauguration, eloquent in public, charming with friends, dedicated and altruistic in administration, but always Kennedy the dynamic figure with a challenging future opening before him. Occasionally, however, one is irked by the way the man's attributes, his spectacular attributes, are thrust before us in a manner that is at times unsubtle and ostentatious.

Each sequence is followed by a glimpse of the hearse or the funeral march. This aims of course to emphasise the tragedy that these qualities would never be fully exploited. These flashbacks, however, become oppressive because they are too frequent. It is as if every word and every act cannot be appreciated for its intrinsic value but is foreshadowed by, and in fact swallowed up in his death.

One cannot listen to his humanitarian views without being reminded that he died before anything came of them.

The overall impression is that Kennedy will be mourned as a man of unrealised potential rather than cherished with pride as an epitome of some of the finest qualities of American manhood. Surely the latter would be a more fitting epitaph.

"Our civilization cannot afford to let the censor-moron loose."
D. H. Lawrence.

Comment on Customs Censorship

"The censor shall dream of nickers, a nasty beast."
W. H. Auden.

- We Reveal What Censors Conceal -

Is Australia becoming a prurient Nation or is the censor running amuck at the country's ports and giving us no choice?

There is a great deal of confusion about the extensiveness of Censorship in Australia in the area exercised by the Customs Department. So much so that the first issue of a journal entitled "CENSORSHIP—A Quarterly Report on the Censorship of ideas and the facts" has a chapter on Australia and the Australian Censorship situation which is so ill-informed as to indicate that the subject has been too difficult even for a supposed specialist to deal with it.

This article, based on completely incorrect information, puts forward the idea that Australian Censorship became liberalized under the regime of Senator Henty, and that nowadays "Australian customs censorship has been liberalized more or less in line with world trends", and that it is "a matter of policy that in future no books of literary merit are barred by customs except on the advice of a liberal and scholarly censorship board".

The error in the public idea of what books are censored in the Australian scene derives from the fact that the only published list of repressed books published under authority of the Customs Minister, consists of those books which have been submitted to the Literary Censorship Board and which this Board has decided should be prohibited. This list numbers 200-300 titles, and in the light of the kind of books being published these days, is eminently reasonable.

SECRET CENSORSHIP

But this is not the whole extent of censorship. It doesn't allow for what one could call a "bast subterranean secret censorship" which exists.

Nobody really knows the number of titles barred or what kind of titles are barred in this area of secret censorship.

It works like this—books are examined by the Customs Department in the ports and then at their

discretion barred by the Customs Department itself under Customs Regulation. The Department may then seize and burn the books—and that is that!

If they are in a little doubt that they may strike trouble over the barring of a particular book, they will then, of their own accord, refer it to the Literary Censorship Board. Then it becomes a matter of whether it becomes a member of the 200 books on the printed barred list.

Only a few such books are referred by the Customs Department. Hundreds upon hundreds are banned by the Customs boys without any reference whatsoever to anyone but themselves. Those books are banned but do not appear on any printed banned list.

This was the fate of Ian Fleming's novel, "The Spy Who Loved Me". This title is still banned in Australia. It has not been referred to any Literary Board and is not likely to be. The Literary Censorship Board has only to assess whether the sexual material in any literary work is justified by the literary merit in the work in question.

The publishers of Ian Fleming don't claim any literary merit for his writings—they claim him only to be an entertainer and therefore consider it pointless to put a case of literary merit. That is why in this subterranean store of banned books you will find this title.

No doubt hundreds upon hundreds of books are automatically banned in this way without reference to any board or without publication, so that we, the public, can know what in fact is being banned, although doubtless many are poor pulp fiction or pure pornography. But nobody (and this is where Australian Customs is one of the most fascist and illiberal in the world) knows exactly how many are banned in this way or what books are banned. Not even booksellers with many de-

acades of experience. One cannot apply to the Customs Department for such a list of books nor can the bookseller find out whether a book comes under this category when it is imported. The only way he can find out is by ringing the Customs Department and asking whether there is any objection to any one of 10,000 books he may be ordering in the course of a year. The system is in fact totally secret and this is antipathetic to the entire ideas of democracy. Secret censorship is something we associate only with two countries in the world—Germany in the Nazi period or with the Stalinist era of the U.S.S.R.

It seems to be a fact, judging from the number of books banned under the regulation procedures and not referred to the Censor-

"Quest for Love" engaged in a destructive analysis of the Literary construction and social attitudes of D. H. Lawrence in "Lady Chatterley". This important piece of basic Literary criticism analyses and prints certain sentences from those sections which caused the Customs Department to ban the book—so therefore the book of literary criticism about "Lady Chatterley" has also to be banned.

Thus the original banning has led to an almost total prevention of any reading of "Lady Chatterley".

One wonders that this length of absurdities, seen in the eyes of the world, does not lead to some faint glimmering of sanity in the situation.

Another quaint quirk of moral judgment made by the Australian customs without reference to a Censorship Board was the banning of a Swedish Sex Instruction called the A.B.C. of love. This particular book is considered to be one of the best manuals of sex instructions so far published in its simplicity and clarity. The basis of this ban is that the text does not differ radically from any of the 5,000 current texts on sex instruction. However, instead of depicting bits of the male and female anatomy with little diagrams of what bits go where and how they work, this particular volume had illustrations in the form of line drawings of various sexual positions. The customs department has no objection whatsoever to sex in books DESCRIBED in WORDS of Finest detail, however, should these words be eliminated by the substitution of line drawings, the book is immediately obscene—and therefore totally prohibited—not even being available to marriage guidance counsellors or specialists in the field.

"LADY CHAT." AGAIN

Are there any signs of light in the gloom? The only sign that one can see at the moment is from the lecturer at the A.N.U. who proposes taking legal action and fighting the "Lolita" case

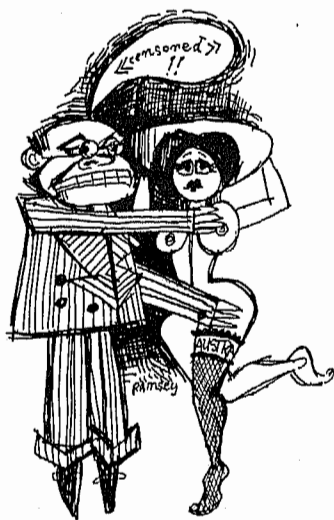
against the Minister for Customs in the courts.

The only other possibility of a breakthrough in the deteriorating situation with censorship is the ridiculous lengths to which the "Lady Chatterley" situation has gone. As you will remember, "Lady Chatterley's Lover" when issued in a Penguin was submitted to "Literary Censorship" Board which advised in favour of its being allowed into the country. The Literary Censorship Board has no authority but can only advise the Minister. The Minister (it is believed instructed by the Prime Minister himself) overrode the advice of the Board, and in consequence "Lady Chatterley" was prohibited. It would be thought, of course, that a Literary Censorship Board would have resigned en masse when its unanimous decision is rejected by the Minister in question, but it is to the eternal disgrace of our Literary Censorship Board that no member of the Board is known to have made any protest at this outrageous action.

However, the "Lady Chatterley" situation has led to subsequent absurdities—the "Trial of Lady Chatterley" when published also had to be rejected because it quoted from the same passages which were objected to in the original "Lady Chatterley". This account of the famous "Lady Chatterley" trial is an essential legal document among other things and it is a disgrace that the legal profession are prevented from referring to it because the employees of the Customs Department and various individuals have made it a prohibited import.

This situation is clearly out of hand, and it seems that nothing can be done to prevent Australia from becoming a nation of what would appear from the outside to be prurient wowers. The "censor moron" has been let loose and is ravaging the land — and it seems that there is nothing Australia is going to do about it.

by
JUSTINE



ship Board, that censorship in Australia at the moment is more prevalent than it has even been before in Australian history.

The situation went even to its furthest extremes in recent weeks when a serious court study by no less an important person in the world of Literary Criticism than David Holbrook in his new book

University Women

Marriage vs. Professions

The University of Adelaide has admitted women as undergraduates and awarded them degrees since 1880 (six years after its establishment). This was very progressive policy for that date.

But today there are probably some faculties or departments which, rightly or wrongly, have never had a woman student, and others have only lately accepted them.

The University has had three generations of women graduates from some families, many of them are practising their professions in Adelaide or elsewhere and some have attained great distinction. A few have combined active professional life with marriage and a family.

These and other "University Families" of Adelaide, which can boast three or four successive generations of graduates, included university women who were the daughters, wives and mothers of professional men; many but not all of these women, admittedly, spent most of their lives in the family sphere, but with a strong sense of obligations to the community.

These are families who believed in education as a way of life and service to the community. Families like this still produce many of the leaders of the community, though current educational policy casts its net much wider to find capable leaders.

I personally am sure that one of the best ways to foster a love of learning in a community is to foster it in the mothers, future mothers and homes of the nation; such are the homes in which the next generation of scholars is most likely to originate.

It is also necessary to honour learning in public. Some extremely important things which the young child gets best from its mother during the earliest years of life are firstly, a loving and accurate use of the mother tongue; secondly, a love for the simplest paraphernalia of learning, namely books, always at the child's particular level of the moment; which implies the most careful discrimination by the adult; thirdly, a model which he imitates of the many

unrehearsable reactions of an intelligent mother to the incidents of daily life in the circle of her particular family, and this influence will be extended to the child's friends.

Most Australian women who have raised a family and practised a profession at the same time, confess that it is very hard work and requires a strong physical constitution, and I would add, some luck with family life and health; consequently such women are much too rare, considering the community resources which have gone into training numbers of University women and which do impose obligations to put the training at the service of the community.

Last year was the Jubilee of the Adelaide Women Graduates' Association founded 50 years earlier; one of the important functions of the celebrations was a Jubilee Oration on "The Educated Woman in the World of Today" by a distinguished woman graduate, Leonie Kramer, Associate Professor of English in the University of New South Wales, who so far combines family life (with two children) and a career successfully.

She stated that "even now the wastage of women students is little short of calamitous" and spoke of them as "vanishing into domesticity".

How can we reconcile family needs and careers for women? I think we must accept the principles of much part-time work, and complete freedom from it for an extended period of a few years if desired while children are young.

This at once poses the problem of mental "rustiness" and the need for refresher training later on; if

the community would accept this refresher training period as a matter of course, one major trouble would be solved. I myself would wish to keep up some kind of minimal touch with professional colleagues during the family years.



Bird of the Week

In Australia, I feel that it is more of a reflection on the social structure and family pressures than on the women themselves that so many university women do "vanish into domesticity"; some struggle very hard against it before they succumb. Dr. Kramer blamed the women and their mothers quite severely, but many mature

professional women graduates with long experience of domestic life, including myself, attribute it largely to the great difficulty of having domestic help, as well as to conservatism among both men and women. Thus an Australian husband who is really sympathetic to the desire of a wife, with children, to practise her profession is rather an exception, he can scarcely separate it in his mind from ideas of a badly run home, since most Australian mothers now run their homes single-handed, including those in professional families. I am not among those who find a solution in grinding a busy husband with endless domestic chores, nor allowing the wife continually to overwork herself; the husband needs to be able to feel a pride in his wife's activities as well as in her pay-cheque.

Family life attracts many women as a career in itself (apart from marriage), barring low pay and poor status.

The not uncommon phenomenon of marriages broken early in some way reminds us that marriage is often a cruel lottery, especially for women, and by no means an exact substitute for a career, unless one is able to remarry often in the same spirit as one takes a new job.

Otherwise it may be quite a short episode in a person's whole life. The young do not dwell on possibilities like this.

FAMILY & PROFESSION

Which is more important to the community, good family life or women in professions? One answer is that it depends on which is in the shortest supply in the community. Another answer is that the personal happiness of a small or large group of people is at stake.

However, many of us believe very strongly that the cradle of originality and genius is in the family, rather than in educational institutions which only train genius, and this is perhaps the best answer. Mozart, that infant prodigy, could never have reached the heights he did if transplanted into a non-musical family at birth.

Individual women will of course plan for themselves the best combination of family and professional life to suit their own tastes and circumstances; but I should like to make a few basic points as follows.

(1) It is probably in the best interests of family life that a mother should be almost completely free of very rigid commitments, apart from her home, for one period of a few successive years while the children are young.

(2) In that time she becomes professionally "rusty".

(3) To reconcile these two facts, I suggest a scheme of action for the women something like this: Complete your university course if humanly possible, then take a professional post for a limited time at least, during which you form a few really strategic professional links, such as joining a professional society, subscribing to a good professional journal and making (and keeping) some friendships with people who remain in the profession during the time you will be out; go to at least one conference, and try to make a point of going to others while you are "out", also go to meetings of the local society as regularly as possible all the time.

You may or may not be married by this time. Marriage itself is not the main difficulty but the starting of a family and home, which is now much more under human control than in the past. Then, after your interlude of family life, many of you will be free to step back into professional work; but be prepared for a gradual re-entry or a definite refresher course, and take some pains to find what major changes have occurred in the intervening years.

But one thing is clear; our married university women need far more understanding, encouragement and community thought and action if they are going to be able to practise their professions effectively. At present they often receive quite cynical treatment from people who should know better.

CONSTANCE EARDLEY
Botany Department.

TENNIS DOUBLE

This season the tennis club, by wining both the Inter-varsity and District tennis competition, achieved a double unique in its history.

BY MICK DUNNE

The I.V. team of Eugene Russo, Tony Bills, Peter Muggleton, Deane Davies, Michael Dunne (captain), John Potter and Tony Barker were given some chance of winning, but it was expected that Melbourne and Sydney would again contest the final.

The Adelaide team won easily against New South Wales and Monash but had to struggle hard to beat Melbourne by 7 rubbers to 5 to head their section. The match against Melbourne was marred by ill feeling from the onset, however the "Blacks" settled down after a bad start to win all but one of the singles.

sport

In the semi-finals, Adelaide beat Queensland by 9 rubbers to 3 (but this is by no means an indication of the closeness of the match) the highlight of the match being "Jock" Bills straight set win over John Sedgman. In the meantime, Sydney thrashed Melbourne to win their way to the final.

INTERVARSITY WIN

In an exciting final, Adelaide twice came back from bad positions to win by 7 rubbers to 5. In the morning, Dean Davies and Mick Dunne (Adelaide's second pair) lost their first match to Sydney's third doubles but then redeemed themselves by defeating the Sydney number 1 combination in a match dominated by Davies' uncanny interceptions at net. After the doubles the score was 3 rubbers all. In the afternoon Russo set Adelaide on the way to victory by defeating Geoff Pollard in the first single. Then "Jock" Bills lost from a seemingly unassailable position and the other matches all started to swing Sydney's way. The ending was happy, however, as Adelaide recovered to win 3 of the 4 remaining matches.

DISTRICT WIN

Eugene Russo was ranked number 1 in the combined team, while "Jock" Bills narrowly missed a berth in the team.

At the dinner, Mick Dunne was in top form and drank the I.V. cup (much to the horror of his thirsty team-mates!)

By winning the District competition this year the "Blacks" made it 3 in a row—only the third



Eugene Russo, Uni. No. 1 Player, W.A. and S.A. Junior Titleholder

time that this feat has been accomplished. Uni. won 2 of their 3 final matches by the odd rubber which is indicative of the evenness of the competition throughout the year. It was heartening to see (and hear!) the host of supporters who urged the team on in these vital games.

There is no doubt that the bright light in University tennis (and in S.A. tennis) is Eugene Russo. This year Eugene won the

S.A. and W.A. junior titles winner and was runner-up in the Tas. junior singles. Others to do well in the premiership team were Ellis ("Boog") Harris and Bob Oatey.

Once again no Metropolitan title came our way although we were represented in the finals in each of the 3 grades. Mick Hawkes' team lost its final by only 3 games and Bob Harries' team was defeated in its semi by 4 games.

HOCKEY . . .

Training began early this year for the Men's Hockey Club. Perhaps Coach, Dennis Glencross, was remembering that black Saturday last year, when the three top teams were all defeated in their respective preliminary finals. His innocently worded invitation to train at the Physical Education Gym—there was no mention of circuit training—attracted a large turnout.

The turnouts have in fact been so good, that it is planned to field eight teams this year; one more than last year. Lincoln and St. Mark's Colleges also have teams. This assures almost everybody who wants a game, a permanent place in a team of his standard.

Fortunately, the loss of experienced players which so often plagues Varsity teams early in the season, has not happened this year. The District team has lost only one player, and as a result it looks impressively strong. Our two State representatives, the feared Glencross and the solidly built Francis, are back; so too are Lim, Iverson, Bradshaw, Jemison, and the two irrepressibles, Phillis and King. These old faces mixed with some new ones such as Ayers, Pitt, Haslam or Mitchell, make this season most promising.

BARRITT, SECRETARY

The Club, itself, is in the capable hands of Greg Barritt who was elected Secretary. The Assistant Secretary is the colourful Bill Finger, whilst the Treasury is back in the hands of Frank Yeomans and Richard Edwards, who last year did a great job in building up the club's finances for next

year's Inter-Varsity which will be held in Adelaide. Semison, Francis and Freak were elected to the main Committee, whilst the important Social Committee positions were filled by Freak, Finger and Lim.

The Main Committee has not been sluggish, either: Hockey Sticks in South Australia are notoriously dear, so Bill Finger and the committee have imported a large number of quality hockey sticks from Western Australia. These are being sold by the club at a cut-throat price.

GAMBIER TRIP

Further, a training (?) trip to Mount Gambier has been organized over Easter, and it promises to be more than valuable hockey training. The Locals believe in the Hospitality treatment—if you can't beat them, show them the pubs—and the Varsity teams have generally won on the first day and are incapacitated on the last.

The Inter-Varsity, in May, will be held in Sydney—a good show is expected—and Adelaide is confident of maintaining third position and perhaps defeating Western Australia or Queensland.

—MARK PICKHAVER

RUGBY . . .

Last year the A Rugby Team turned in a phenomenal performance. It won 23 out of 25 games played and scored 4 points for every 1 scored against it, won the knockout competition, were Minor Premiers and Grand Final Winners, and in addition to this, Doug Thompson won the Best and Fairest Award.

If it is possible, this year looks as if it will be even better. Last year's team has come back fit and almost intact, and in addition, we have some extremely good recruits, including Ross McDonnell and Ian Puddifoot from Glenelg and Nick Jans and John Kingston, who look the best of a good contingent of Duntroon graduates.

At present indications, we will have not one good A grade side, but two. Into the first 15 it will be hard to put players, who could go into most A sides. Shaun and Alex Disney, Dave Truscott, Dave Lemessurier and Mick Horwood, who is back after a year out, all deserve A berths, as do some of the Duntroon recruits and some of the old men of the club.

In the Pre-season seven-a-side matches at Elizabeth, University A coasted through to win, and University B went down to the runners-up, Edinburgh, after three extra time periods.

It may not be wise to be too confident at the beginning of the season about prospects—injuries could affect us. Bill Westerman got a bad gash across the eye during last Saturday's trial match. However, no club has started with as much strength and potential.

The social season got under way pretty well, too, thanks to Mick Horwood and the boys—the barbecue up at Crafers was a king ding. J.B.W.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, CANBERRA IS PROPOSING A LICENCED BAR FOR UNDERGRADS

QUESTION

WILL FRANK WALSH SWALLOW

TAB

OR

WILL HE GET THE 'WIND UP'?

BARRING'S

VERY COMMENDABLE IM SURE WHY DID'NT THEY OPPOSE THE OTHER BLOODY LOTTERY?

WHY NOT A LICENCE IN THE 'BARR'?