

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

on dit

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS? OR AUSTRALIA'S

John Birch Society

Last time Eric D. Butler, the self-styled conservative conscience of Australia, was at the University, members of the Jewish Students' Association tore great strips off him over his anti-Semitism.

Last Friday, 11th June, a more disparate group, clutching League of Rights literature, tore great strips off him over a wider range of topics in ribald fashion when he addressed about 100 students in the Lady Symon Hall.

Mr. Butler was scheduled to speak on the Challenge of Communism. His argument was in simple and appealing terms. Australia was directly in the line of the "Lenin Road" to World domination which had been outlined ever since the 1920's.

His analysis of the creeping hand of the red peril included digressions into the virtues of Goldwater and a spirited defence of Diem. "Asians have been burning themselves for centuries." Diem was not an aggressor, the "Bud-ist" monks were in league with Communists (the proof, Ho Chi "Ming" once travelled to disguise himself as a monk).

AMERICA CONDEMNED

His exposition included condemnations of American policy for being soft on Communism, especially in withdrawing aid from Chiang Kai Chek and not crossing the Yalu River in the Korean War. He made no reference to any oppressive circumstances which might have given a rebellion popular support apart from conceding that Diem was not perfect (great ironic cheers), and nor did he suggest any way to combat the Communists apart from saying that if a "good programme" was initiated in Vietnam, the people would be grateful.

Mr. Butler's case on the red peril certainly contained a fine sense of the dramatic but could be euphemistically called an over-simplification. The questions were more interesting. Gordon Bilney produced Mr. Butler's book, "The

International Jew" to quote colourful passages. Mr. Butler had great difficulty in understanding the question and questions equally stinging were interpreted to the satisfaction of Butler, not the questioner.

POLITICIAN'S OUT?

His contempt for politicians, and the fact that they had to attract votes, came under fire. One student, from Africa rather acidly suggested that Mr. Butler and his League of Rights devote themselves to righting the wrongs which brought about this "peril" rather than merely berating against it.

His reframing of questions to suit himself served to exasperate the audience such that they could not take him seriously. The League of Rights went down in a gale of laughter.

UPTOWN MEETING

An audience of about 100 in the Angas Street R.S.L. Hall took him far more seriously that night when Butler spoke on the same topic. The meeting, consisting almost entirely of people over 50 sank all three verses of God Save the Queen, then Mr. Butler was introduced as a great Australian patriot.

The intended effect of his talk would appear to be merely to awake terror as he gave a coloured blow by blow account of the monolithic force which has been bearing inexorably down the "Lenin Road" at us.

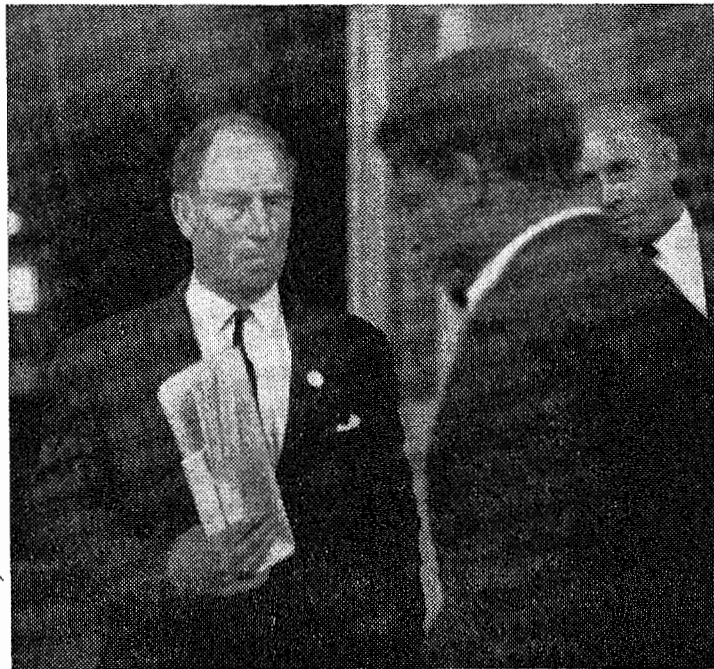
He elaborated on the Communists in the U.S. Civil Rights movement, the Communists in the U.N. and the Communists in the U.S. Government, the Communists in Africa and once again, the Communists Buddhists. The Sino-Soviet dispute was only a discussion of our burial arrangements. Once again he offered no suggestions except to say it needed a grass roots organisation (via the League of Rights) who could one day support a leader yet to appear.

After some prefacing remarks about pathetic dupes he pointed out the Anglican Bishops' letter bore a marked similarity to phraseology in the Communist Party Advertisements.

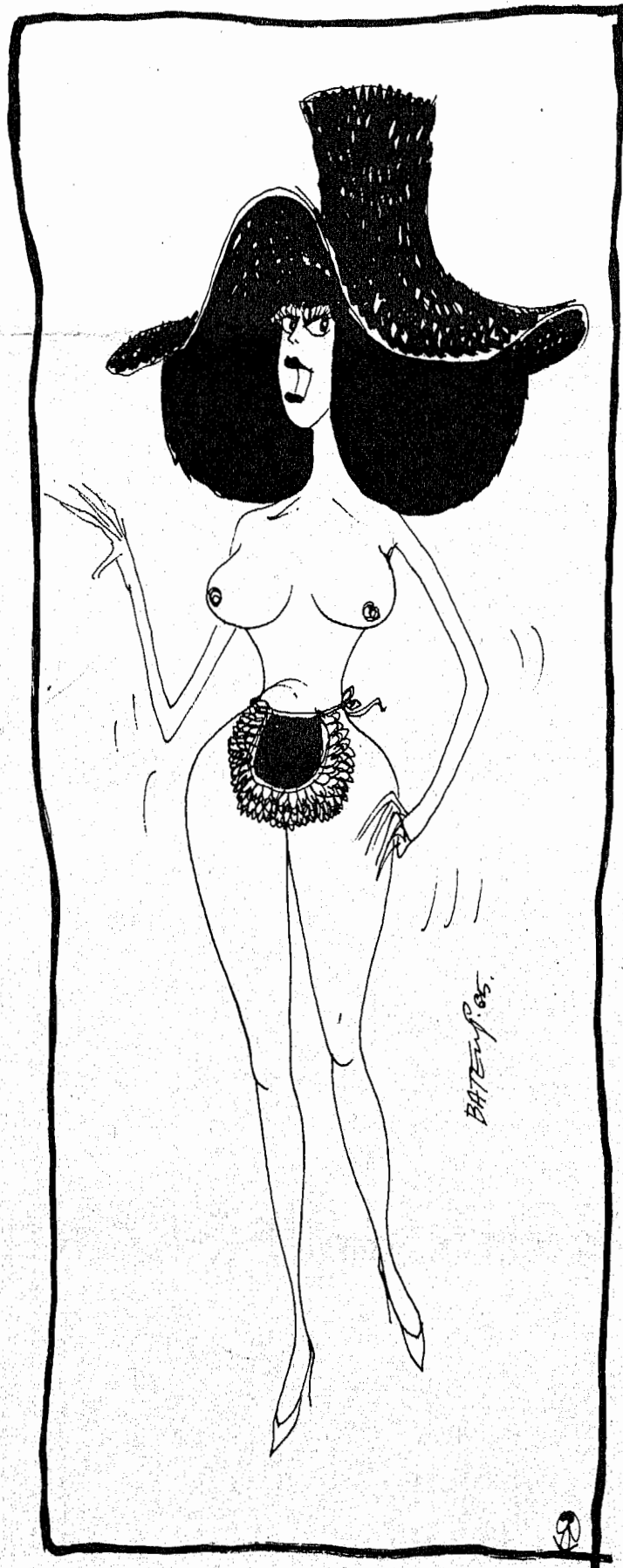
GOOD THEATRE

The theatrical affect of the whole speech was extremely impressive and at the end blank cheque forms were handed out to the audience for donations. One must assume by the shoe box full of notes collected that the lecture instilled enough fear to loosen the wallet. The bookstall laid out did a brisk trade; literature on Anti-fluoridation published by the League was on sale. Anti-semitic literature, John Birch Society and racist anti-negro publications were also on sale.

Mr. Butler mentioned that someone had donated £1,000 to propagate his views in the Melbourne and Monash Universities. After his reception in Adelaide University we might well be considered in need of his "enlightenment."



ERIC BUTLER TALKING WITH SAM AMAMOO. THEIR VIEWS ON AFRICA DIFFER.



BUT DAHLING IT'S AMPLE FOR ME

HUNGER PROBLEM

MEREDITH PORTER

The Food and Agricultural Organisation is a specialised agency of the United Nations set up in 1945 to help people of the world in their continuing fight against hunger and malnutrition. Now the rising rate of growth of the world population adds urgency to the need for international action to increase food supplies, better their nutritional quality, and make them accessible to all people.

The campaign does not act as a charity by simply sending food to other countries, but aims to increase their capacity to help themselves. The will to undergo development can only come from the country itself. It may spring from the realisation of the fact that other countries are richer and poverty is not inevitable, from national pride or from population pressure. It can be promoted by education. The unused labour resources of the countries concerned are very large, and a country with the will to use this can make use of outside help. The best results will come where less developed regions employ the resources of the campaign to make better use of their own material and human resources.

Projects set up include raising the living standard of the population in rural areas, the training and education of young people in agriculture, technology and applied nutrition in Institutes supported by the Campaign, reclamation of land, irrigation and fertilizer programmes, improved quality and yield of plants and animals used, in particular the improvement of milk production in India, and in the poultry industry.

The countries facing this development are the poor or low-income countries, including most of Asia, and much of south and east Europe and Latin America. These contain two thirds of the 3,000 million people of the world, of which 1,000 million are starving, 1,000 million suffering from malnutrition. The population increase per day is about 180,000. By the end of the year 2000 A.D. it is estimated that the world population will be about 6,000 million; that is in the next thirty-five years it will double.

Australia's proximity to S.E. Asia is perhaps an incentive to help these regions in particular. Our future economic growth is wrapped up in Asia and the raising of living standards there is important. Economic growth will not ensure political stability and peace, but by giving aid to Asia we stand to gain rather than lose friends. The main reason for Australia's participation in this Freedom from Hunger Campaign, however, is the belief that freedom from hunger should be a basic human freedom—no-one should starve! Specific projects have been allotted for Australian sponsorship and it is hoped to raise another million pounds by the end of 1965, to carry out these projects.



See centre spread for full story on sitdowns, etc., at Student Labor Conference.

"On Dit" is edited by John Waters and Sa Harris. "On Dit" is published by the Students' Representative Council of the University of Adelaide and printed at The Griffin Press.

"On Dit" appears every fortnight during the term, copy closing the Thursday preceding publication date.

The next edition of "On Dit" will appear on Thursday, 1st July. Deadline for copy is Thursday, 24th June.

Contributions should be left in the box provided in the S.R.C. Office or given directly to the Editors. The "On Dit" Office is the last Office on the left on the first floor of the George Murray wing of the Union Buildings — above the S.R.C. Office.

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.

The Sporting Editor is Jim Beatty, Business Manager Bob Gamlen, Artists Ross Bateup and Steve Ramsey. Chief of Staff, D. I. Wilson.

Overseas correspondent Sa Harris' early dispatches have been suppressed in the interests of decency.

S.R.C. ELECTIONS 1965
 THURSDAY 24th JUNE—NOMINATIONS CLOSE FOR FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES.
 FRIDAY 2nd JULY—ELECTION MEETING
 MONDAY 5th—WEDNESDAY 7th JULY—FACULTY ELECTIONS
 THURSDAY 8th JULY—NOMINATIONS CLOSE FOR GENERAL REPRESENTATIVES.
 FRIDAY 16th JULY—ELECTION MEETING
 MONDAY 26th JULY to WEDNESDAY 28th JULY—GENERAL ELECTIONS
 TUESDAY 3rd AUGUST—S.R.C. CHANGE OVER MEETING.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES
 Nominations are now called for the following faculty representatives.

Ag. Science	1
Architecture	1
Arts	2
Dentistry	1
Economics	2
Engineering	2
Law	2
Medicine	2
Music	1
Pharmacy	1
Physical Education	1
Physiotherapy	1
Science	2
Social Studies	1
Technology	2

Where a Faculty has two representatives, one is to be a senior and one is to be a junior.
 NOMINATIONS CLOSE 5 P.M. THURSDAY 24th JUNE.

VOTING Monday 5th July 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
 Tuesday 6th July 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
 Wednesday 7th July 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

GENERAL REPRESENTATIVES
 Nominations are called for the following positions:
 Eight (8) Men's general representatives (one shall be a junior)
 Four (4) Women's general representatives (one shall be a junior)

NOMINATIONS CLOSE 5 P.M. THURSDAY 8th JULY
 VOTING Monday 26th July 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 Tuesday 27th July 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 Wednesday 28th July 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

It is now required that all candidates shall submit a photograph of himself and a brief resume of his University activities to the Returning Officer.

The polling place will be in the main foyer to the refectories.

Nomination forms and further information available from S.R.C. Office.

Phil Sumner
 RETURNING OFFICER.

SEDITION

Dear Sir and Madam,
 The time has come in the affairs of this our country to make a stand for freedom and democracy. For too long, we have laboured under the oppressive yoke of the United States of America. I realize that our status as a colony requires that we accept political domination by the Fatherland without our having any voice in Congress, following without reservations its foreign policy and recognizing only such nations as the President decrees. However, when to this is added the recent burdensome taxation with regard to our exports of primary goods, we begin to feel more keenly our lack of political representation in Washington. We may even have to threaten to gain our independence by force of arms. I realize that this idea will invoke considerable protest from loyalists believing in the suzerainty of the President, be he right or wrong. We are Americans just as they are, I know. Still I feel that it is too much to be not only politically dominated, but heavily taxed as well.

Let this then be our watchword:
NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.
 Yours, etc.,
 R. J. LEESON.

OUR STAND IN VIETNAM

Dear Sir and Madam,
 Congratulations on publishing Prof. Morganthau's interview concerning Vietnam. It is a pity this article couldn't be read by everybody in Australia.

The handling of the Vietnam crisis surely exposes before all the world the insincerity and deceit of American foreign policy. For misleading, one-sided propaganda — attempting to disguise blatant aggression — the Americans are second only to their Communist rivals.

The Americans claim to be fighting to preserve the "freedom of the peace-loving peoples of South Vietnam against North Vietnamese and Communist Chinese aggression". The obvious facts that large numbers of these "peace-loving peoples" are Viet Cong guerillas or V.C. sympathizers.

It is obvious the Viet Cong have the support of large numbers of the people by their very successes—contrast this with the Indonesian attempts at infiltration of Malaysia, here, with the people firmly against them, they are quickly rounded up and captured. Surely the Viet Cong could never have attained their present status if the people were not sympathetic towards them. The fault of this lies largely with the Americans. To fight communism one must give a better alternative than communism. The Americans are fighting a purely negative war — the choice of the Vietnamese is simply communist or non communist, between a country run by his countrymen or a foreign puppet — politically controlled by foreigners too fearful to hand over the reins to corrupt, inefficient, unstable (and unpopular) regimes and controlled economically by large foreign companies whose only interest or consideration is profit, profit and yet more profit.

Consider a Vietnamese peasant, partially or wholly illiterate, he can only learn from what he sees and what he is told. He has lived fighting starvation most of his life, for the past 20 years there has been continual warfare, bloodshed and violence in his country—some of his fellow countrymen have a plan which they claim will bring peace and plenty to his country. How is he to know any different? Here at least is a way which could put an end to his and his family's sufferings. Then foreigners tell him to have nothing to do with his countrymen, they are wicked, evil — and besides if he does they will shoot him. Later bombers controlled by foreigners bomb a school full of children or foreign troops shoot some of his friends and neighbours for helping those whom America, the Communist bloc and the Australian government stand condemned in the eyes of the world as should the entire struggle between the capitalists and communists. Both systems are rotten with greed and injustice, both place emphasis on the acquisition of material wealth as being paramount to all else. The qualities of justice, fairplay, love, mercy, the appreciation of the miracle of the Universe and the truths behind it have no more place in these systems than does democracy. (i.e. where every person has an equal say in their future and where the people choose their leaders.)

The only course for people believing in these qualities to follow is one of neutrality, not a passive neutrality blindly accepting whoever currently has the upper hand, but an active neutrality, opposing the evils of both outmoded systems, which, despite their being at opposite extremes (or perhaps because of this), resemble each other in many ways. The writer of this is not a communist (as anyone in Australia these days who expresses other than extreme right wing views is usually branded) but a Christian, a democratic socialist, and a loyal Australian.

Yours etc.,
 A. K. HAINES

NEW GUINEA ACTIVITY

Dear Sir and Madam,
 A letter to you from Baden Teague concerning NUAUS in Papua, New Guinea, has just been drawn to my attention. I do not wish to comment on the general points regarding NUAUS but on two particular points concerning N.U.A.U.S. delegations and work camps.

Whilst I agree with the points raised by Mr. Teague as to why "there is a need for good delegations to continue..." I would tend to regard as most questionable his assertion that "current opinion" in Port Moresby "from a number of quarters" regarding delegations is one of disapproval.

It is a great pity that he was not more specific than saying "from a number of quarters" as it would have enabled us to judge the worth and extent of this alleged disapproval. As for the 1963 (1st) delegation, there is little doubt that they are remembered in the Territory for their outspoken comments and "high power" composition. It is nonetheless interesting to note that their visit was a direct result of a request from the Currie Commission for NUAUS's opinion on the future development of tertiary education and that their report and recommendations to the Commission largely coincided with the ultimate findings and recommendations of the Commission.

As for the second delegation, I should prefer to quote from various letters I have received than to comment directly. Mr. D. Chenoweth, Principal of the Administrative College, Port Moresby said: "... thank you for the kind words written in it (the report) about the Administrative College. I have read the report with interest..." Mr. L. W. Johnson, Director of Education: "I would like to say that I thought the report of the last delegation (1964) was quite well balanced and a reasonably fair estimate of the situation..." "As far as the Department of Education is concerned... I do not think there is much cause for complaint."

Father S. O. Scanlon, Director of Catholic Education Rabaul. "The report is a fascinating document. I found the criticism of School plant... very fair and objective... I'd say you were generous with your praise and quite restrained in your criticism of Catholic Mission Educational Institutes. Nothing like a critically cold eye from outside to show one the real weaknesses. We live in a cocoon here. Not easy to break out from it, is it?" Mr. B. W. Roberts, Headmaster, Martyr's Memorial School, Popondetta: "This delegation I think has done a far better job than the previous one, perhaps because the members had not themselves provided the answers to their questions before they came to the Territory."

The question of work camps is a most important one and next January we hope to have from 200 to 300 students in the territory. There are three main projects—

1. The construction of a students' union for the new University in June Valley, Port Moresby. This will cost approximately £8,000 (to be raised this year) and require about 50 Australians and 50 Papuan and New Guinean students.
 2. A project for 32 students in the Solomon Islands.
 3. Projects for Local Government Councils. This part of the work camp scheme will absorb the majority of the students. They will live in a Local Council area for two weeks in groups of 10-14 and carry out a project. Then some will be able to stay with Government officials, planters, etc., for another week.
- The attitude of the Administration is clear. They have granted NUAUS £3,000, on a £1 for £1 basis, toward the cost of the Student's Union and have enthusiastically endorsed the Local Government Council projects.

letters to the editor

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

Actually I would say that NUAUS, and through it university students, have never been regarded more highly or more welcome than at the present, and that this is a result of not only work camps, but also of delegations.

Yours, etc.
 New Guinea Officer.
 K. C. MARTIN,
 National Papua

OPEN DAY

Dear Sir and Madam,
 On behalf of the Vice-Chancellor, the Chairman of the Education Committee and the members of the Open Day Co-ordinating Committee, I should like to thank all those students who contributed so largely to the success of the occasion by their willing devotion of time and energy to it. So many students participated that it is impossible to contact them individually and I hope they will accept this letter as a personal acknowledgement of their services.

Yours etc.,
 HAROLD J. RODDA
 Chairman, Open Day
 Co-ordinating Committee

Er... Sir Robert!

Dear Uncle Robert,
 Just a line to let you know that we here at Adelaide University back you to the hilt in your courageous decision to send us to South Vietnam. We had quite an educational time the other lunch-hour when you told us all about it, and then we had a vote. It made us feel quite responsible really. Actually, it was a bit awkward when this bunch of lefties organised the meeting, Student Protest and all that. We know how you don't like people making a fuss when you've decided upon a thing and told Parliament and all. But it was quite all right really. Quite a laugh in fact. There was a lot of heckling and jeering of these lefties, so you can see how ably you are supported, here at Adelaide Uni.

This first bloke got up and went on for hours about History and Communist Theory and Subversion and things. We couldn't see that this has got anything to do with it at all. (Talking about History, though—I did like that Dunkirk thing of yours the other day. We're all too young to remember that, but it must have been most moving and impressive.) Anyway, we feel the Reds have got to be stopped from converting all these Asiatics, or goodness only knows it will be our turn next, so the more troops and bombs and things we send there the more the Asiatics will realise we are best and turn to us. That is the way it is, isn't it?

Anyway, then this other speaker started on YOU. (I hope you won't mind me telling you this bit, but I think you ought to know some people don't seem to agree with you.) Well, he said you were just kow-towing to the Americans! Diggers for Dollars, or something. It was awful and I don't know where he got such ideas from. I mean, it wasn't in the "Advertiser". And we all know how you look to Britain about things. I expect the Queen and Her Commonwealth are right behind us in this thing, aren't they?

Then they said it was a horrible war and such. And we said, well, all war is, isn't it? I mean, we've all read about war and seen it on the television. You'd think we didn't know what war is in Australia. If I go to the war I'd like to be behind one of those really fast machine guns. I expect you get quite a thrill firing away with one of those, and then there's being away from home, and going on leave, and all that.

Oh, yes, one more thing before I close. They said we weren't fighting for Democracy in South Vietnam, and everybody seemed to agree with that, and that puzzled me because of what you've been saying all along. I realise now we're really fighting for our democracy there, which is quite clever in a way. I suppose South Vietnam is as good a place to fight for it as any, and no doubt the Asiatics understand.

Bye for now; tell Mr. Forbes we are fit and well.

Yours ever,
 Alfred.

WHERE ARE MY BUCCANEERS?

MONASTIC COMMUNITY

I am 28 years old, and seek students who would agree to form with me a sort of monastic community. We would only worship God our Lord and study, vowing lifelong chastity, and renouncing marriage. Our aim would be to set up a church and a monastery. Occasionally, we would have to take up work in order to obtain a modest livelihood. I should be glad and grateful to find some followers among the students of your University. I am myself a German national.

Sincerely yours,
 KARL STROEDER,
 Hillside Hostel,
 Canberra, A.C.T.

PEN FRIENDS?

Dear Sir & Madam,
 I am a Third year Architecture and Building (degrees) (Malaysian) student at Melbourne University. As I would like to know about life in other states, I would very much like to correspond with some of the female Australian students at your university. I am interested in world affairs and I take an active part in many of the clubs and societies at the university, a few being the International Club, Debating Union, and the World University Service. Such being the case, I hope you would kindly publish my name and address in the next issue of your students' newspaper, for which I shall be most grateful.

Your, etc.,
 CHARLIE CHAN,
 152 Queensberry St.,
 Carlton N3,
 Victoria.

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ANYONE INTERESTED?

Dear Sir and Madam,
 I've read some very interesting articles about your country and your way of life. If you and a few of your fellow classmates find time, would you "drop" (excuse my American slang) me a few lines? I would like to get news about current events, from the students of Adelaide.

Your, etc.,
 MICHAEL J. SALADINO,
 2000 N Broan St.,
 New Orleans, Louisiana,
 United States of America.

Any coppers (excuse my Australian slang) interested?—Ed.

AOSTS AND NEW GUINEA MEETING

In the Lady Symon Hall on Friday, 18th June at 1.10 p.m., student speakers will describe their personal experiences in travel schemes and supply intending participants with relevant information such as how much, where and when in 1965-6.

Over the summer holidays, travel to and within India, Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand is arranged by AOSTS.

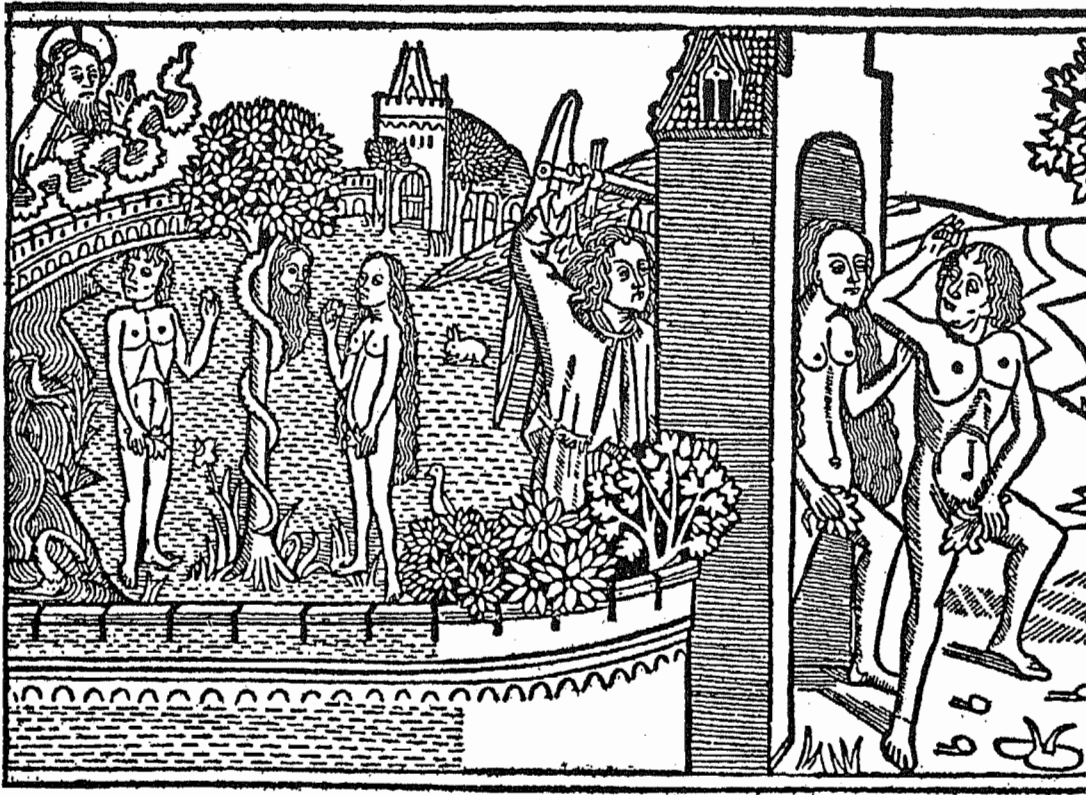
In the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, work camps for the indigenous Local Government Councils and the building of a Student Union for the new University in Port Moresby is arranged by NUAUS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

Entries for the Rhodes Scholarship for 1966 will close on September 1 next, with the Honorary Secretary of the South Australian Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee at the University.

The annual value of the Scholarship is £900 Sterling, but in certain circumstances this amount may be supplemented.

Application forms are available now. Intending candidates should secure them from the Registrar's Secretary. They should also make an appointment to see the Registrar personally.



Spiritual Healing —

What a way to go!

It was the advertisement in the amusement pages of the Saturday Advertiser that caught my eye. There it was, sandwiched between a description of a "new casual dress dance at the Palais" and an advert symbolising the joys of dancing to John Broome and the Handels "The Guttiest Group" at the Olympic Hall every Saturday night.

The advert wasn't much really; tastefully decorated with a black border, it bore a portrait of a man with a sorrowful expression as if to say "There's still time brother".

The rest of the advertisement contained a short commentary on what spiritualism is. It recommended the reader to visit a Mr. Noel Street, a healer who "specialises in those illnesses which have not responded to orthodox methods." It further stated that Mr. Street's method was unique "in that he combines spiritual gifts with natural remedies, health foods, etc."

On the agenda for the evening was a film of spiritual healing featuring Britain's first open air mass meeting, a lecture and a demonstration. Admission was to be free but a collection would be taken.

Well, I went. At 8.00 on the appointed day I was there to hear the mystic Noel Street and to watch the promised demonstration.

FEELS AND HEALS

After a short introductory speech, Mr. Street turned out the lights and the film began, stopped, began again, stopped and finally ran without a hitch. It was fascinating. It showed the works of one Mr. Harry Edwards, apparently a leading Spiritual Healer in England. Mr. Edwards was seen curing the sick in Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park, watched by a curious crowd of people and pigeons. Dressed in their white robes, the rampant ranks of the National Federation of Spiritual Healers stroked away pain. In some cases the cures were miraculous! A man would come hobbling up the steps on crutches, the victim of polio or arthritis; his offending foot would be seized upon by Mr. Edwards, who after some tugging and twisting finally (whether by brute strength or healing powers: the film did not say) made the limb move through 180 degrees. The cure complete, the patient hobbled off minus the crutches but supported by two of Mr. Edwards' followers. The next section showed the patients apparently some time later weeding the garden or going for a walk. They seemed to be completely cured. Whether they had seen a doctor in the meantime was not stated. The last segment showed Mr. Edwards meditating in the luxurious grounds of his country manor, with church music in the background and the sun shining down on him. A happy and contented man who had brought relief to hundreds.

MITCHELL BLUE

The film over, Mr. Street, resplendent in his Mitchell blue tie, made way for the technician to remove the screen, etc., explaining that we were very lucky to obtain his services as he was due at another meeting. Then clapping the microphone in his left hand, Mr. Street addressed the crowd: "There is no known disease" he quoted "that cannot be helped by Spiritual Healing — Spiritual Healing comes from a Divine Source." "However" he added "we do not ourselves heal,

we are merely attuned to the spirit channels."

What these spirit channels were he did not say, nor did he elaborate on how one became attuned, thus preserving the mystic aura which surrounds spiritual healing to this day.

Mr. Street's main points were about diet and keeping the body clean. He waxed long and eloquent over food and diet. For example, he started with the proposition that the body is God's Temple, fair enough you agree, but his next point was somewhat harder to justify—because of this he said that one must not defile it with meat; because when we eat meat we are eating the corpse of a murdered animal. Chicken he considered was somewhat better. 95% of our eggs come from batteries, Mr. Street said and they are artificially inseminated, therefore he urged us to put ourselves in the chicken's place and not to eat either chickens or eggs until the cruel sport of giving the chooks jolts with electric currents had been abolished. Well I surmised, this is certainly food for thought, so to speak, but better was to come. Mr. Street mentioned advertising, "the Arch enemy of the Thinker."

He stressed the point that the Nicholas family had grown rich out of other peoples headaches through their marketing of Aspro, and went on to denounce Codein as dangerous and unfit for human consumption as it was derived from opium, thus making us a nation of drug addicts.

SOUL DESTROYED BY T.V.

Watching television ranked next to taking Aspro on Mr. Street's list of "don'ts". T.V., he informed us, was bad, not because of the content of the programmes, but because a T.V. set emitted gamma rays which as we all know (we didn't) affect the Pineal gland.

The Pineal gland is the seat of the soul therefore Mr. Street triumphantly stated by watching T.V. we destroy our soul. Very true perhaps but I doubt whether the gamma rays have much to do with it. These gamma rays however, so Mr. Street informed us, were directed to earth from another planet—wait for it, BY AN ALIEN INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Street informed us that he was prepared for a fee to do a Reincarnation Reading. This, I understood to mean the tracing of ones life through many incarnations so as to find out if you were your own great grandfather or not as the case may be.

REINCARNATION IN

Mr. Street justified reincarnation

on the grounds that 1 in 6 people look alike "I mean my daughter looks like me" therefore the reason why we look alike is that one is the reincarnation of the other and vice versa."

After other highlights including a recommendation to drink coffee made out of dandelions, not to smoke because you'll get cancer and a statement that the spirit can become ill when fed on dead corpses, Mr. Street informed us that if we didn't buy another chicken he would join us in a march against the chicken murderers who cut short a chooks life in her prime.

GAS TREATMENT

Then followed Mr. Street's pearls of wisdom—DIETS to cure ills. I pass them on to those of you who are troubled by the following ailments:

1. Sleeplessness.
 - (a) Wash face.
 - (b) Wash hands and feet to draw off bad ethers.
 - (c) Envisage the head becoming heavy.
 - (d) Go to sleep.

This is the Esoteric Wisdom method as expounded by a Mr. Hodson.

2. Acidity. If you've got acidity, cut a slice of potato and place it under the sole of each foot. The potato draws the acid from the body, in the process becoming black.

If you leave a potato under your foot for a week you will notice how black with acid it has become. This is a cure for Arthritis and Fibrositis also.

3. Constipation. To 1-1½ tablespoons of raw oats soaked in lemon juice, add grated raw apple, mix with nuts and serve with cream and brown sugar—lovely, and you'll find your constipation cured.

HEALING DEMO DEMATERIALIZED

Mr. Street's promised healing demonstration, long awaited, did not materialize or rather I suppose the spirits didn't, but any of the audience wanting to be healed were welcome to come and see him in his suite at the Grosvenor Hotel.

The price, oh no price, nothing was demanded at all. What would happen would be that Mr. Street's lovely blonde secretary would tell you how much it costs AFTER the event—and then you pay it, not before.

By this time I was feeling in need of spiritual refreshment and wishing I could de-materialize and vanish out the door, but Mr. Street injected new life into the meeting by announcing that the end of the meeting was now in sight and that a collection would be taken. The

Replies to John Chandler

Dear Sir and Madam,

I would like to comment on Mr. Chandler's article "Why Religion." (Vol. 33, 5, May 11th.)

Firstly, I fail to see any consistent or valid argument in his thesis. Is he attacking the Church or both? If he is attacking the Church, no doubt there is a section within the church that reflect the attitude he is condemning. But I would contend that the Church per se is way ahead of her opponents in self-criticism and objective evaluation and examination. One only has to read 'The Australian' to find evidence here. If he is attacking Christianity, he is perhaps displaying the same obtuseness and quickness to take offence that he accused Christians and the Church of displaying. In fact, he is erecting a structure and a series of facts that just do not exist. There is no such notion in Christianity that morality depends on religion, or "that without belief in God one would have no reason to be good except self-interest." I would suggest that Mr. Chandler define such terms as 'goodness', 'morality', 'right' and 'wrong'. It is difficult to understand the crux of his arguments without definitions. Such terms are dangerous and require careful qualification.

Mr. Chandler claims that a Christian's argument must necessarily imply an outside standard independent of what God wills. Has Mr. Chandler heard a Christian deny the existence of human will? Secondly, he states that Christians claim that the most religious people are more moral than others. Such an idea is quite interesting—since no such premise exists in Christianity, I would ask him what nature of a religion is he attacking. Christianity is not a 'moral code'—and Christians would be the first to admit this. Christ commanded that we love our neighbour—where is the code in such a statement? Mr. Chandler's conception of Christianity is, I'm afraid, sadly ignorant—Christians would be the last to admit that they could define a code of Christian ethics.

Thirdly I would dispute the validity of his reference to Michael Argyle's "Religious Behaviour,"—firstly Argyle was cautious in

acknowledging the reliability of his data concerning criminal offences in that a Christian was defined as one attending church (a most tenuous definition). A recent survey in this University revealed the majority of students as defining a Christian without mention of Christ. Secondly and I quote from Argyle, "The low rate of crime for a non-religious people in Europe may be because convicts pretend to be more religious than they really are." (p. 98).

In conclusion I would like to say that as a Christian I am unable to find any evidence that indicates Mr. Chandler knows what he is attacking. He has, in fact, erected a belief that is not Christianity. He has stumbled into the traditional approach assumed by atheists in that his thesis is negative, and through it, he is unable presumably, to offer any positive alternative to Christianity. Perhaps if he were to examine the facts and basis of Christianity, he would be able to provide a more consistent argument for Christians to combat. I would suggest that Mr. Chandler is (and I quote from his article) "very quick to take offence . . . about (his) faith" and is doing his utmost in his own "armchair sociology" to bolster "the self-esteem" of Atheists. When does he think his "superstitions" will give way to facts? An S.C.Mer.

Dear Sir and Madam,

I write concerning an article entitled "Why Religion" in the last issue of your paper. The preamble about the meaning of the word is all very well (in accord with the best precepts of our Philosophy Department—and consequently incontrovertible). But Mr. Chandler condemns as selfishness, the proposition that one should do good to gain heaven. This is a little rash; the Christian believes that the only nobility to which the soul can aspire is eventual perfect communion with God. That, surely, is heaven; not the banquet of quasi-sensual delights that our philosopher envisages—seduced, perhaps by the fullsome images of the Apocalypse. Moreover, the Christian does not desire this communion for his own sake but rather because, according to Catholic teaching, it is God's will.

Now we are given statistics for a very representative cross section of our sinning society, the prison dwellers. It seems to me most unlikely that many of these unsophisticated gents adhere to the creedless creed, Atheism, which is the Gospel-banner of many emancipated "intellectuals" and perhaps it is an indictment of this type of philosophy that its catholicity does not impress our crims. But I digress.

The convict, faced by the statistician, demanding "denomination if any?" remembers that mum brought him up as a Christadelphian or a good Catholic, and registers a response accordingly. Surely, Mr. Chandler, in a society such as the American or Dutch, where Christianity has been long and firmly established, such an avowal of religious affiliation can be seen as a mode of social self-identification.

As for the righteous atheist it is not hard to keep faith with nothing; it demands a little more of the sensibilities, though to keep a straight course towards the positive absolute.

Yours etc.,
—ROBERT LANGSFORD



PAPUA - NEW GUINEA - BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS NEW GUINEA WORK CAMPS

1st-3rd weeks in January, approx. fare £60. Work projects include Union for new University. Homestays, village projects, student contact, seminars etc.

APPLY SRC OFFICE - CLOSING DATE 7th AUGUST

man sitting next to me jumped up and walked out. So did I, with the strains of that beautiful hymn, which was on a record they played whilst taking up collection, ringing in my ears.

"Take my silver and my gold, Naught from thee will I withhold."

LINKED

One final note, spiritual healing may provide the answer for closer personal contact with your friends overseas. Mr. Street's pamphlet (handed out at the meeting) announced that he was "happily linked" with Mr. Harry Edwards in England. Anyone wishing to participate in this type of relationship could probably derive great benefit from joining the spiritual healers. MICHAEL ABBOTT

MEN!

your master-craftsman hairdresser

LEO MALONEY

George Murray
Basement

8.40 am to 5.30 pm

University Extn. 403

REPORT TO SRC ON ELECTORAL REFORM

The S.R.C. at the beginning of its term of office commissioned Mr. R. F. I. Smith to prepare this report and gave him the following terms of reference. To investigate alternative places for conducting the poll and the possibility of faculty polling booths, measures to prevent plural voting, postal voting, position of part time students, the number of candidates that each candidate should have to vote for, men voting for women and vice-versa, a popularly elected President, abolition of faculty reps. and a smaller S.R.C.

Publicity

His report did not contain any radical reforms but rather proposed to make the existing system more satisfactory and remove certain anomalies. The emphasis in the report was on the need for greater publicity of elections.

"General publicity should begin each year in the Orientation Handbook, continue in On Dit, and as the elections approach reach a peak in pamphlets, posters, black board notices, amplifier announcements and On Dit. The Returning Officer should consider it his duty to encourage interest by all fair means at his disposal.

Detailed publicity about candidates should be released just before polling begins and should include photographs and brief biographies of all candidates. These should be published in On Dit, posted on notice boards, and posted in a prominent place in the polling booth.

The Returning Officer should also encourage candidates to give 'policy speeches', whose importance would be not so much in the policy they promulgated as in bringing candidates to the attention of students. An election meeting could provoke an impressive amount of interest."

To ensure that this recommendation is carried out the S.R.C. has specifically budgeted £50 this year for publicity of elections.

Polling Booths

It was decided to place the Polling Booths (at least 6) in the refectory foyer rather than in the S.R.C. Office. It was not recommended that there be more than one polling place. Although faculty booths would be more convenient for votes they would require too many people to run them, with the increased possibility of manipulation.

To accommodate part-time students the polling booths will be open until 7 p.m. on at least two days of the polling period. One of the office staff will man the polling booth continuously.

Plural Voting

To prevent any possibility of this practice it will be necessary for voters to identify themselves by presenting their library or Union cards or by some other acceptable means.

Popularly Elected President

It was recommended that no change be made in the method of electing the President. The reasons for and against this were canvassed at some length in the report with the final recommendation being in favour of no change.

Part-time Representation

Provision for part-time students will be made in the form of extended polling booths and publicity of the postal voting facilities.

Faculty and General Representative and a Smaller S.R.C.

The report conceded the desirability of abolition of faculty

representation in theory, but foresaw numerous practical and administrative difficulties. A university wide, general election, would become difficult to administer because of the size of the electorate. It would be impossible for the whole university to vote sensibly to fill 25-30 positions. It also recognized the practical difficulty of getting the faculty representatives on the S.R.C. to vote for their abolition. It was thus recommended that no change be made.

The reserved seats for men and women (8 for men and 4 for women) were retained but it was decided to allow men to vote for women and vice versa.

It is hoped that these reforms will result in more interest being taken in the S.R.C. elections both with respect to the number of candidates who stayed for election and the number of students who vote. In particular there should be a greater interest in faculty election, many of which are uncontested and tend to become something of sinecures.

GUEST ABREASTER TONY McMICHAEL LOOKS AT . . .

THE NEW BABY

AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL NEWS REVIEW REVIEWED

I looked again. No, my eyes had not deceived me; there on the newsstand was the latest aspirant to the ranks of Australian journalism, "Australian International News Review", and its cover was enough to send the blood pulsing through the veins of any retired Australian colonel from the 43rd Indian Rifles.

Depicted against an azure bright, itself rimmed by a border of red-white-and-blue, flutters the Australian Flag, from a spotless white flag-pole. With the Union Jack portion billowing large and prominent, this rousing imperial symbolism bears the caption, "Let Us Keep It This Way" (with "Us" furnishing a verbal whiff of togetherness).

However, considering that in edibility is found the proof of the pudding, it is only fair to peruse the inside of "News Review" before passing judgement.

"News Review" is openly hostile to Communism, subversion, and extremism of any kind." This statement, included in a preliminary Policy Statement of "News Review", was subsequently deleted from its published Policy Statement in the first (April) issue.

POTTY

Could conscience possibly have prevailed with the pot having decided not to call the kettle of extremism black? (But "News Review" readily categorises men as "black", not to mention frequent labels of "red", "yellow" and

"Jew"). Or has the professed hostility towards extremism been discreetly couched in the published statement that "we are concerned to combat more subtle enemies, those who fight to control the minds of Australia's youth, and who attempt to soften the moral fibre to make their conquest more certain?"

A letter from the Editor, T. M. Wyatt, circulated to advertising agencies prior to publication of "News Review" is informative with regard to motives.

"News Review" is designed to give private enterprise a "voice" that can be heard and understood Man and Woman.

As you know, a constant demand for higher wages in our already inflated economy, and intimidation of Labour by Communist controlled organisations has now reached an extremely dangerous state. As witness, Mt. Isa.

Who is to blame? In my view, private enterprise must bear most of the blame. In the face of an organised and consorted attack upon us we have done absolutely nothing to defend ourselves, so now we must make a stand or watch our economy erode away.

I am asking you to back us in the common fight; to give us your advertising support so that we can speak up for our free enterprise system and the inalienable rights of the Australian people."

RAMPANT RATBAGS

"News Review", then, is the professed voice of private enterprise. On examination, this "voice" is characterised by an obsessive and hypocritical concern for wealth and power, as well as a prejudice and hysteria with regard to (for example) apartheid and capital punishment. The rampant cynicism and extremism belies the pretence at moral equilibrium, and makes all too clear the extent to which "News Review" is prepared to cater to reactionary thought, wherever it may be found in Australia.

In the first issue, an "Open Letter to the Prime Minister" from the Publisher displays a curious mixture of aloofness, false patriotism, sarcasm, and offensively ingratiating comments. The target is the "gaggle of bishops (elsewhere referred to as 'headline pulpsters' or 'misinformed shepherds') who raised alto voices for peace at any price in Vietnam.

PATRONIZING TONE

The letter reads, "Dear Sir Robert, You have said many good things well . . . Allow us to congratulate you for one thing, on your reply to the gaggle of bishops . . . We know we have your permission to endorse your implicit opinion . . . You said what needed to be said; but with perhaps more diplomacy than we feel constrained to practise . . . (diversion about "the other group of clergy" who disapproved of the R.S.L. march on Sunday, with a passing reference to "the mates we lost" who fought for deliverance at Gallipoli) . . . This is a big country, and a wonderful country . . . When next you say something, could you perhaps try to persuade the parish pump people to grow big enough to match the magnitude of Australia. Yours, etc. The Publisher."

The Open Letter to the New Premier of N.S.W., in the second issue, opens with an interesting remark: "We voted, and we won". On referral back to the Policy Statement in the first issue one reads that "News Review" is impartial in politics in Australia . . . "Dear Premier, . . . That was a teeny bit naughty, for you know full well that taxation is Big Daddy's business, not yours . . . The point we made, is that you chaps up there are losing your identity . . . Take Uncle Bob down in Canberra . . . Dammit man, we voters



only get a trot once, every three years . . . Do something, man, while you're there . . . Yours, etc. The Publisher."

BIGOTRY ON PAPUA

An article on Papua-New Guinea illustrates well the racist and mercenary attitude of the anonymous "we" of "News Review".

Under the heading "Instant Democracy — and eggs" the "Cargo cult" is insinuated as being typical of the entire native population's mentality. Witness the remark, "Current talk of establishing New Guinea university at this time is nonsense. The putative students would be perfectly capable of ducking lectures on the off-chance that an American Cargo egg was due to hit the campus". Reference is made to a "crash education programme designed to penetrate the thickest skulls", and it is subsequently asserted that "It will take 20 years to give them a common language — let alone the understanding of what the words connote (ever been told the true story of the mission-trained houseboy who boiled the Xmas ham with detergent because you always use detergent in the copper?)"

The article betrays the thinking behind these attitudes by ending, "Meanwhile these packs of primitive people sit on a great store of natural wealth—which is valuable through no effort or understanding of theirs . . . One estimate puts the total buried in the hills at £10 million. Let's be wise and take it slowly. The New Guineans need us and will do so for another fifty years."

One is justified in reflecting on the ambiguity of the "it" which is to be taken slowly.

Elsewhere in these early issues of "News Review" we are told that "South Africa is embarked upon one of the most significant sociological experiments of our times . . . the course chosen by white and black in South Africa" . . . we are invited to learn the background of "Dr. Cairns (the expoliceman)" and "Mr. J. B. Renshaw, 56, one-time butcher boy"; and we are treated to rich humour as "News Review" ponders "Whatever happened to 'Big Pat' Mackie? . . . We don't mean his marriage, of course. Lots of big strong men decline into marriage. . . we have "all left-wingers and pseudo-intellectuals" offered to us as one and the same thing.

In summary, then, "News Review" is a distillation of all that is reactionary, mercenary, and rotten in Australian thinking. Quo vadis "News Review?" I hope, on the rubbish-heap of history.

AMNESTY

The Annual General Meeting of the University of Adelaide Amnesty International Group will be held on Wednesday, June 23rd, at 8 p.m. in the Zoology Department Tutorial Room.

There has been an Amnesty Group in the University since July 1963, but as most students know nothing about it, it may be useful to explain what it is, and what this A.G.M. is about.

Amnesty International is concerned about political prisoners. Its aim is to help those men and women who are in prison because their ideas are unacceptable to their governments. Thus, in more general terms, Amnesty's aim is to defend freedom, and above all the freedom of the mind. It was launched in May 1961, in London by Peter Benenson, an English lawyer well-known as a champion of human rights. Since then it has spread to almost all non-Communist countries.

The basic unit of the Amnesty movement is the "Threes Group"—a small group of people living or working in the same locality, who interest themselves in three political prisoners. In order to maintain the "non-political" nature of Amnesty, one of these prisoners is in an "Iron Curtain" country, one in a "Western bloc" country and one in a "neutralist" country. The group is given the names of suitable prisoners by the London central organisation, which keeps a roll of prisoners and extensive files of information about them. Then the Group write to the prisoners or to suggested "contacts", so that they will know that someone is interested in them, and to the governments concerned both to notify their interest and to ask for the government's points of view. Finally the Group write as often as they can to those governments, pressing for the prisoners' release or for the improvement of their conditions. At the same time, they investigate the needs of the prisoners and their families, helping where they can with gifts of clothes, money and food.

The University Amnesty Group is just such a "Threes Group". At present our three prisoners are a Ukrainian Catholic priest who was arrested for preaching and distributing religious pamphlets, a Portuguese lawyer, Dr. Duarte Turras, who was acting as counsel for the defence in political trials before his arrest, and Solomon Madikizela, an African Chief who has been banished to a village 320 miles from his wife and children. We are still seeking information about the first two, but have been able to send gifts of money to Madikizela and his family.

Amnesty members can never know how much, if at all, they have helped their prisoners. If one is released they can never say that it was due directly to their efforts. Often it seems that all they do must be in vain. Yet they can always claim the great and practical achievement of preventing Prisoners of Conscience from being forgotten and from becoming the "non-persons" their governments would like them to be.

If you want to know more, come to the A.G.M. on June 23rd, or contact the President, Prof. T. O. Browning (Waite Institute), the Secretary, Mrs. J. K. Cooper (History Department) or the Treasurer, Mr. G. Sued (Civil Engineering Dept.)

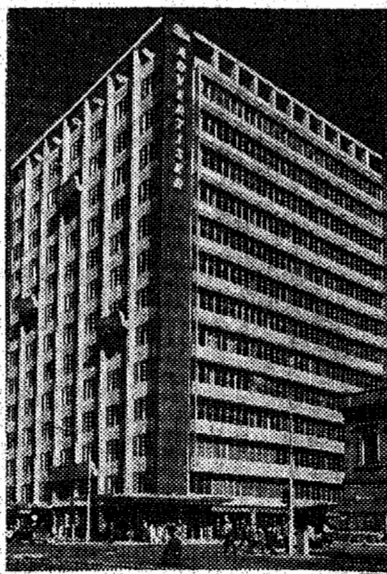
YOU CAN BE WELL-INFORMED ON WORLD AFFAIRS . . .

You can be right up to date with the Sports results . . .

You can learn to make things like a tradesman . . .

it's ALL in

The Advertiser



The Ladies of Literature

by SEEDS

We tend to lump them all — Fanny Hill, Lady Chatterley, Another Country and so on — into one big vague x category: dirty books. Most people argue for or against censorship on general grounds without even reading the books censorship affects. It seems, a priori, that censorship could be discussed in terms of general principles, but censorship never has been, and probably never will be, applied in a logical theoretical way.

It has always been whimsical, ill-informed and swayed by strange prejudices, and because this is true, discussion of censorship as it exists rather than imaginary theoretical censorship can never be of much interest unless based on a knowledge of the books concerned.

These books need to be seen as the mixed bag they are, not a homogeneous lot of "dirty books," and our attitudes and their attitudes need to be analysed much more carefully than usually happens.

The important thing about a book is its attitude to its subject. No narrative is ever entirely neutral by direct comment, by selection of detail, by style and use of language and so on, some attitude is implied, and it is not usually necessary to have fine critical perception to get at this attitude. The trouble is that books affected by censorship are not normally read in the open-minded way which allows all the factors to play their proper part in conveying the implied comments. There is a standard unhappy sequence of events; the censors ban a book without a thorough reading (sometimes without reading the book at all), the book gets a reputation, (people are prejudice against it).

BARNES OUTBURST

A classic example of this sort of prejudiced reading is Mr. Barnes' mad attack on "The One Day of the Year". If you go to the play with the firm belief that it is a Communist inspired attack on Australian servicemen, then this is what you will find it to be. If you go with a normal open-minded you find that it is not an attack on anything.

The point is this: in order to dispel prejudices and stubborn mis-judgements in the case of a particular banned book, it is necessary to give a careful critical argument based on all the relevant details of the book, but this does not imply that a normal reader would get a wrong impression about what the book is doing. No-one seeing "The One Day of the Year" with an open mind would get the wrong impression, but to refute Mr. Barnes' pig-headed mis-judgements you have to go into detailed analysis.

What we have to have then is careful discussion of banned books and we must hope that the banning of "The Trial of Lady Chatterley" was just another mistake, because if it was not we are up against a policy which discourages reasonable discussion. The trial of "Lady Chatterley" was one of those rare occasions when a public attempt was made to reach a reasoned and well informed decision on a particular book, and "The Trial" is what is needed to turn discussion of censorship in Australia onto more worthwhile lines.

Just by considering the differences between a few well known banned books—Lady Chatterley, Fanny Hill, Tropic of Cancer, The Group, Another Country—we can see why general statements about such banned books are meaningless.

FOUL FANNY

The only one of the five which could fairly be called pornography is "Fanny Hill", which sets out to do one thing: to keep the reader excited by ingeniously varied descriptions of the one thing. Cleland, the author, complains that it is impossible to keep his narrative from becoming repetitive and dull, but he manages to do it. The important thing about "Fanny Hill" is that there are no four-letter words; the language is impeccable and relies entirely on paraphrases like "plenipotentiary instrument" and so on. It is this very impeccability of language which makes "Fanny Hill" the only one of the five which could possibly act as an encouragement to sexuality. No sordid element intrudes; the unpleasant aspects are camouflaged by fine phrasing.

BIRD OF THE WEEK



Miss Judy Healy, the SRC's hard-working A.O.S.T.S. Director.

Cleland's motive was of course just the money, but this does not immediately condemn the book. It is the attitude expressed in the book which is the real concern, and the attitude is undoubtedly unbalanced in offering sexuality, as worthy of being the dominant purpose in life. Furthermore, the picture of sexual activity is false in that it presents as delightful and valuable not only things which truly are so, but also things which in real experience would be sordid and unpleasant. Cleland's attitude is the exact opposite of that of Swift, who put an equally unbalanced emphasis on the disgusting side of everything physical (the word obscene fits Swift much better than Cleland). In deciding whether either of these viewpoints, Swift's or Cleland's is too dangerously and persuasively unbalanced to be allowed into general circulation, we come back to wider issues, but at least the discussion is now meaningful because it is framed in terms of precise instances.

LAWRENCE RAISES SEX

"Lady Chatterley's Lover" is quite a different matter. It may be that there is an imbalance in Lawrence's attitude to sex but it is not at all the same as Cleland's. The fact that Cleland was in it for the money, whereas Lawrence sincerely believed he had the answer to the world's problem is not the point. The point is that Cleland reduces everything to a narrow physical view of sex while Lawrence tries to raise and dignify physical relations by involving in them accepted moral and spiritual values. We must come to our own decisions about the validity of Lawrence's attitude, but it is essential to see that it is quite different from Cleland's.

FOUR LETTER LYRICISM

Another difference between Fanny Hill and Lady Chatterley is that in terms of its aims Fanny Hill is a complete success whereas Lady Chatterley is not. Linguistically, Lawrence seems unable to break out of the Victorian tradition of sick crypto-erotic lyricism typified by Tennyson's "Now sleeps the crimson petal" and Browning's "In a gondola". He tries to dignify physical love by dignifying four letter words and this he tried to do by mixing them in with his ineffectual prose poetry. The lyricism has no more claim to value than the four-letter words and the attempt is misguided; the result is just as artificial as his use of dialect.

FALLACY NAILED

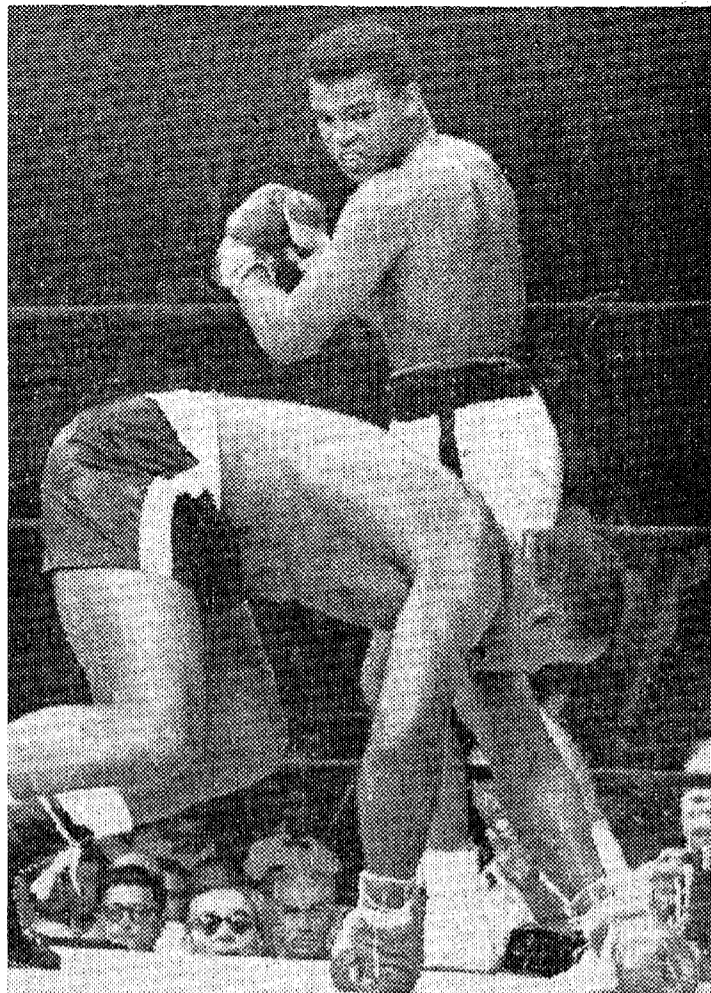
This is largely a literary or aesthetic point, but it is important to consider the use of language in these books because many people, including judges, take four-letter words as a criterion for censorship. A comparison of Fanny Hill and Lady Chatterley should be enough to nail once and for all the fallacy that there is a necessary connection between "bad" language, "bad" morals, and "bad" effects on the reader.

Henry Miller is quite different again. In a way his attitude to sex is much more balanced; sex is something which is part of the normal routine of life (in a letter he describes a typical day in his life, with nothing left out and nothing given special emphasis). Miller's language reflects this attitude, the four letter words are everywhere but not used in Lawrence's self-conscious way; they do not attract attention to themselves. On the other hand, sexual lust, like lust for money or power, can become pathological, particularly as a symptom of general psychological disease, and it then becomes, like all disease, ugly and repulsive. If there is a danger in Miller's writing it is that it presents an unbalanced view on sex while already admitting that it is pathological and unbalanced. It is pathological and unbalanced. His characters tend to show a nihilistic irresponsible attitude, are quite capable of moral perception but feel no obligation to exert control over their actions. This attitude is of course not only expressed in their sexual activity.

ANOTHER COUNTRY

In both "The Group" and "Another Country" sex is emphasised only in so far as it serves as an important means of bringing out the total nature of the characters and their situation. As in life, things other than love or mere physical desire become mixed up in sexual activity. In "Another Country" Ida's attitude to sex, and use of sex, is an important symptom of the negro-white conflict, and in "The Group" Dottie's sexual experience is a clinical experiment which typifies the attitudes of her group of friends as they leave college and broach the world at large. In "The Group" the language is that of a medical textbook, whereas in "Another Country" the language is more impassioned because sex acts as a catalyst or outlet for violent emotions.

Even these few comments show how widely these books differ in aim, style, moral attitude and so on. Each one has to be considered individually.



Courtesy of the Australian

SONNY LISTON FOR GOVERNOR GENERAL

Seen here bowing to the King after his last public engagement Mr. Liston has jumped into the list of contenders for the position. His proponents point out that we have clapped out politicians, generals and company directors in the past so a broken down prize fighter may be in line this time. His is reportedly open to offers and available. His advocates also point out he has an impressive record.

W.U.S. Week Appeal . . . PROJECTS

F.A.O. adopted the Freedom from Hunger Campaign in November 1959; it was launched in July 1960. F.A.O. continues to guide the activities of the campaign but its success depends on the participation of governments, U.N and Specialised Agencies, international and non-government organisations, private foundations, religious bodies, and men and women everywhere.

That aid to underdeveloped countries is not a mere moral platitude but a hard economic necessity was the key-note of World University Service (W.U.S.) General Assembly in Geneva last year. During this assembly a programme of action was drawn up for this year and next in which the budget totalled £850,000 for each year and covered projects in more than 20 countries.

The principal source of funds for the mutual assistance programme of W.U.S., for its educational activities and for administration is the contribution of students and professors in the universities of the more than 50 countries where W.U.S. is working.

The administration of this global programme of £850,000 a year aims at making contribution to the fields of student lodging and living, student health, educational activities and facilities, and individual and emergency aid. The emphasis in such contributions is on self help and because of this emphasis even small international contributions can go a long way.

ADELAIDE APPEAL

Locally, W.U.S. in Australia aims at a target in excess of £10,000 to provide student welfare facilities in India. Adelaide University annually makes a substantial contribution to the W.U.S. appeal. The appeal will be conducted in a week-long drive commencing on the 5th July when each student will be asked to respond.

India, one of the largest countries in the W.U.S. family faces enormous university welfare problems. The majority of the 1,550,000 students in India are from lower income groups. For example Calcutta University with the largest enrolment among Indian Universities reports of itself in the 1961-62 Report. "Adequate hostel accommodation is a crying need in this overcrowded city. The University provides accommodation for only about one-ninth of the total number of students. This is totally inadequate and many students have to go back disappointed". The above situation relates to post graduate students as well as to undergraduates. Australia's contribution will materially assist in removing this crippling and retarding of India's progress in education. The Calcutta W.U.S. committee has decided to erect a University Community centre this year costing £40,000. It will in-

ON THE SIDE OF YOUR BUCCANED

clude a canteen and library as well as student accommodation so desperately needed.

STUDENT NEEDS

Hunger and nakedness are easily recognized and arouse universal sympathy but there are many less obvious needs peculiar to academic communities in the poorer countries, which cannot be a successful student.

The faculty member struggling to keep abreast of developments in his subject and handicapped by inadequate library facilities will soon cease to be an able and enthusiastic teacher. Their needs for well run canteens, student health centres, books, laboratory equipment are not the spectacular ones but they are real, important ones and can best be met by the techniques developed over the years since 1920 by W.U.S.

These needs are unique and the need is seen by a local committee of staff and students who devise a project for consideration by the international W.U.S. organization. If approved, help is given from central funds to complete the project, reinforcing local effort. Co-operation rather than charity is the keynote.

Every student and staff member will have the opportunity to diminish student distress by donating during W.U.S. week, July 5th-9th.

PHILIP HENSCHKE

APPLICATIONS INVITED — Beginning on October 11th, 1965, for 45 days, the U.S. National Student Association is conducting an "Asian Student Leaders Project". The USNSA will pay all expenses. Students interested should enquire at the S.R.C. Office. It should be noted that the selected participant from Australia will be overseas at the time of Annual November Examinations. Applications close on Monday, 14th June.

The Madrigal Society Presents its 3rd lunch-hour concert—

a programme of

"ENGLISH TAVERN-SONGS, ROUNDS & CATCHES,"

Both ribald and refined.

LADY SYMON HALL

Tues. & Wed., June 29 & 30th.

1:10 P.M. ADMISSION 2/6.

BRING YOUR LUNCH. CIDER AND ALE PROVIDED

LUTHER

UNION HALL

9-10 JULY

Students 6/-

from Union office

John Osborne

LUTHER

THINK AND YOU'RE PINK

—by Chris Sumner—

During the May Vacation the Australian Student Labor Federation (ASLF) Conference was held in Canberra. Representatives from most left clubs in Australian Universities attended and political opinion varied from the extreme left and communist Sydney Labor Club to the more moderate and ALP orientated Adelaide ALP Club, Sydney Fabian Society, and Melbourne Democratic Socialists. D.L.P. Clubs were not represented.

One notable absence was the Melbourne ALP Club, the initiator of "student action" and one time focal point for socialist thought among University students. It is now an ineffectual body controlled largely by supporters of the D.L.P.

The conference in many ways mirrored the problems faced by Socialist groups and parties in Australia, the problem of the Communist smear, the problem of splits and lack of consensus on fundamental issues.

The first three days of the conference were predominantly occupied by preparing for demonstrations, demonstrating or recovering from demonstrations,



and discussion on policy and programme for 1965 was minimal. The Sunday afternoon session decided that a demonstration outside parliament would be a good thing; it then went on to decide what it should be about. Finally, the government's electoral bill was chosen.

Monday 1 p.m. saw the gerrymander demonstration outside Parliament House. A deputation to Mr. Anthony the Minister for the Interior was not admitted.

Monday evening saw talk of yet another demonstration, but not before a motion to exclude the press from the Conference was sensibly defeated. Certain delegates wanted the conference to authorize some form of civil disobedience demonstration on Vietnam. This when boiled down to a specific proposal involved a "sit-in" in Parliament House. After a long and heated debate this proposal was defeated. Heard during

TICKET TO RIDE

A sea return fare at minimum rates besides the return air fare has now been gained for AOSTS participants.

As well as the previously advertised sea departure and air return costing £256.13.0, ship return tickets from Adelaide/Colombo/Adelaide are available for only £176.

It is hoped that the £80 reduction brings the India scheme within the financial range of a greater number of students.

Take advantage of the reduced cost and interest free loans and apply by June 30th.

INCOMING DELEGATIONS

INDIAN—a group consisting of four female and three male students selected by the National Council of University Students of India arrive in Adelaide on July the 6th and remain here till the 13th

Travelling on International Air Tickets, their Australian visit began in Brisbane and includes as much of the country as time and money allow. Adelaide will be the host city for the week and some home stays with the families of students have already been offered.

Those interested in extending hospitality which will further the intention of learning about Australia and its people are asked

to contact the AOSTS Director at the S.R.C. Office.

JAPANESE—hospitality is also requested from students and their families to assist in a welcoming and informative stay in South Australia for 3 men and 3 women from a delegation of 42 Japanese students. These six have chosen to spend their two weeks home-stay in Adelaide and its environs.

Host families will be provided with advance information on the different social environment and particular interests of their guest, which is hoped will smooth any problems of adjustment for both. An AOSTS Committee of returnees from Japan will arrange a tour programme when the particular interests and wishes of the visiting students are known. Host families and interested people will be advised of the itinerary.

The Japanese students arrive in Adelaide probably on July 13th, and offers of hospitality, particularly home stays, will be welcome by the AOSTS Committee.

... Fined £10 or TEN DAYS HARD LABOUR."

THE SIT DOWN—AN IMPACT ON PUBLIC OPINION.

The sit-down achieved its purpose. Front page of the Canberra Times on Wednesday, page 3 on Thursday (the court decision), front page of the Australian (both the national edition and Canberra supplement) on Wednesday and Thursday with a full page of pictures of students with placards being lifted into vans by police.

The demonstrators no doubt wished to show the public that a group of students felt strongly enough about the Vietnam issue, to suffer jail and a substantial fine. Was this the effect on public opinion, or do demonstrations of this nature (particularly by students) rather harden public

opinion the other way—"Bloody students, who do they think they are — probably dominated by Communists anyhow!" It could be argued that the latter effect is more likely. The Australian's headline "Sit downer's cause chaos" would do nothing to endear the demonstration to the public.

Another interesting feature is that all but one of the 16 were under 20. In other words they are persons who are liable to be drafted to fight in Vietnam. Perhaps those over 20 considered it was not worth their reputations to take part in the sit-down, when there was little possibility of them having to fight.

STUDENT ACTION

In between the demonstration and the trial there was a couple of sessions devoted to student radicalism and the role of University Labor groups in the A.L.P. The attitude of clubs to this question varied considerably. The W.A. A.L.P. Club is actually a branch of the A.L.P. in that State.

Other clubs are closely identified with the A.L.P. but prefer to remain independent of it. That is, they preserve their right to criticize A.L.P. policy but at the same time they want to contribute something concrete to the A.L.P.

The other view considers that to become too closely identified with the party, is in many cases to compromise your principles and inevitably involves a move to the right and in the end can only serve to weaken the socialist movement. "The purity of socialist thought must be retained."

Wednesday morning saw 16 sitters in Court and the Queensland delegation walking out. With no quorum the conference had to wait till justice was done before it could resume. On its resumption a letter from Mr. Frank Reid Gardner, President of the Qld. A.L.P. Club was read out. The text of that letter, was "joyously accepted" by resolution of the conference. Notice to recommit this was subsequently forgotten.

WHAT POLICY DISCUSSED?

A motion expressing disgust at the appearance of Australian International News Review was lost. The debate on the establishment of instrumentalities for competition versus full nationalization of the commanding heights of the economy was resolved in favour of the former 29-23. The call for Agricultural Northern Development was seen as an electoral hoax. The conference considered that each northern development project should be considered on its economic merits. A motion proposed by Adelaide calling for a Foreign Investment Control Commission was passed.

Censorship was considered and a resolution calling for a Literary Censorship Board of persons

qualified in literature, psychology or sociology was adopted 22-21. The foreshadowed motion calling for total opposition to censorship lapsed. White Australia was condemned. A.S.L.F. resolved to participate in actions and demonstrations against the French and Chinese atomic tests. State Aid was debated at length and a motion opposing State Aid on the grounds that it would tend to alienate parents providing necessary support for state schools was passed. The office of Governor-General was not liked. Predictably the current conscription legislation was opposed. American policy in



democracy here one man one vote

the Dominican Republic was condemned.

The most important and time consuming policy motions were on Vietnam. There was near unanimity on condemnation of the intervention of American troops in the Vietnamese Civil War, the American Government's escalation of the war and America's policy of discouraging free elections. Similar consensus was evident on motions calling for the withdrawal of Australian troops from Vietnam condemning the Australian Government's identification with and support of the undemocratic regime in Saigon and calling for



Photo's of the demonstrations by courtesy of "The String"

American recognition of the N.L.F. for purposes of negotiation. The one controversial motion was that declaring solidarity with National Liberation Front. This was finally reduced to expressing "sympathetic support" for the N.L.F. and after a rowdy and confusing three-hour debate, was carried 28-25. The 25 opponents of the motion recorded their dissent.

A recount was called for, certain pressures were applied, A.N.U. changed their delegation and at 11.30 a.m. the next morning when the recount was held the motion was defeated 29-2 with 23 abstentions. Why did the proponents of the motion abstain? It could have been a mark of protest against those who had called for the recount and had not accepted the fair and democratic vote of the meeting. They could have been worried that forcing the vote would split A.S.L.F. and the unity of the student socialist movement in Australia or they could have been worried that a split would leave them without an organization to which their views would be lent a certain amount of respectability.

WHY SUPPORT N.L.F.?

One could well ask, given that there were probably only about 16 of the extreme left at the conference, where the other 12 votes came from in the original count. Many of these people thought that once it had been accepted by the conference that the N.L.F. or Viet Cong were the only free capable of forming a stable Govt. in the country at the moment, that it followed that we should express our support for them.

On Friday the "Australian" carried the headline "Calwell cancels his talk to students in the grip of Reds". Mr. Fred Daly, M.H.R., also cancelled his talk to the Conference and made the following statement:

"I am compelled not to address this conference this morning. I have read a report of a motion narrowly passed in this morning's paper and I find this in substantial disagreement with A.L.P. policy. It is unintelligible to me that people, who supposedly have the interests of the A.L.P. at heart, could brazenly adopt such a stand.

"The only possible explanation I can see is that the conference is being manipulated by a strong pro-Communist element. If I were to address this group I would be leaving myself and the A.L.P. open to public anti-Communist smear. I apologise to those delegates who genuinely support the A.L.P. I sympathize with their position.

Mr. Daly also told the Canberra Times he would not address the

conference because he could not be associated with a so-called Labor conference which was passing pro-Communist resolutions. He was not enamoured of their sit-down protest in the centre of Canberra on Tuesday.

COM. THREAT FARE

These statements were made on the basis of the motion expressing conditional support for the N.L.F. and the question arises: Was this conference "manipulated" or in the "grip" of Communists and the answer must be a definite no. An analysis of the policy motions above would show that in most cases it was the moderate policy which was adopted. The only major exception to this was the N.L.F. motion and this could be argued was not such a radical departure from the policy which had already been adopted of recognizing the Viet Cong as the only force capable of governing in South Vietnam at the moment.

From the press reports (particularly that in the Australian) an independent person would immediately gain the impression that A.S.L.F. was just another communist front. This immediately raises the question in my mind of how many other "organizations" are made communist fronts by press reports. There were communists at A.S.L.F. but it certainly was not manipulated by them, there are communists in Peace Congresses but are these in all cases communist fronts or are they made to appear so by the press. I am sure that if the Bulletin wanted to it could adduce sufficient evidence to prove that A.S.L.F. was communist dominated. There were a number of minor instances which point that way, despite the fact that the overwhelming number of motions indicated a moderate stand.

SMEAR PROBLEM

With persons like Dr. Knopplemacher calling for the government to name all communist "front" organizations, the democratic socialist has to ask himself the question whether he should participate in organizations in which there are communists and risk the possibility of a sneer or should he follow the Aid delegation at this conference and walk out. The dilemma which is faced is, should he walk out, leave the body to the communists and thereby render it ineffectual or should he remain in and stand the chance of a communist smear. It was this chance of a communist smear which prompted Queensland to walk out. The irony of this is that if they had remained, the N.L.F. motions would have been defeated, Mr. Daly and Mr. Calwell would have spoken to the Com-

ference and there would have been no "in the grip of Reds" headline.

This conference then mirrored the problem which all left groups and parties face when confronted with the presence of Communists. The problem is accentuated by the fact that when talking about specific proposals for action the Communists often have constructive suggestions acceptable to the conference. An A.L.P. orientated Union Leader finds it difficult to ignore or isolate Communists who are fighting genuinely for the men's benefit.

DISORGANIZED

The organization of the conference was almost completely non-existent. The credentials committee met 3 days after the beginning of the conference to allocate the requisite number of delegates each club; this after there had been considerable debate and voting on quite a number of motions. A motion was then passed retrospectively validating motions. It was only after considerable pressure that copies of agendas and motions were handed to each delegate.

Given the disorganized conference, preoccupation with demonstrations, and ideological differences, is it possible for A.S.L.F. to do anything constructive?

To begin with the Conference no matter how badly run is worthwhile. It provides an opportunity for students with considerably diverse opinions to meet and exchange ideas.

In addition this conference took steps to make A.S.L.F. more than an Annual Conference. It decided to produce a magazine. It also hopes to organize a Seminar in Sydney in co-operation with I.U.S.Y. (International Union of Socialist Youth) to which Socialist groups from in particular Asia will be invited.

Policy committees on Economics and Education were set up and if they work should have a series of well thought out proposals for presentation to the next Conference (which will be held in Adelaide next May).

THE FUTURE?

One could well argue that A.S.L.F. would be more effective if it could remove the Communists and extreme left wingers, identify itself more closely with the A.L.P. and hope to get itself accepted by the party with defined channels through which it could introduce constructive policy. However, to my mind A.S.L.F. should remain independent of the party and be a forum of students whose issues are imposed on a body too closely aligned with an established institution.

A.N.U. STIRS 'EM UP

1965—A.U.L.F. COUNCIL MEETING—by G. L. Fielding

Delegates from seven Australian University Liberal Clubs assembled in Adelaide for the 18th Annual Council Meeting of the Australian Universities Liberal Federation (A.U.L.F.). Only the Queensland and Tasmanian Universities were not represented. With the representation of Monash for the first time this year's Council (Meeting) was the largest yet held.

The agenda gave promise of some interesting debates and controversy was added by the A.N.U. Club with their resolutions calling on Menzies to resign and supporting Pat Mackie in his stand against the A.W.U.

Unfortunately, in the early stages at least, Council did not make full use of this opportunity and someone attending an A.U.L.F. Council for the first time might well have been excused for having some doubts as to the benefits of such a gathering. The opening day sounded somewhat like a section in 92 case "before the High Court—as the Federation's Constitution and regulations were repeated and amended. This was a carry over from last year's Council in Melbourne when so many changes were recommended that there was insufficient time to implement them.

LENGTHY DEBATE

Because of this lengthy debate on the proposed new regulations not all the resolutions placed on the agenda were considered. Unfortunately included in those overlooked were two conflicting ones on State Aid. A very comprehensive review of Australia's defences accompanied by many recommendations tabled by the Sydney delegation had also to be shelved.

MING CHALLENGED

Without doubt the most controversial policy resolution was that submitted by the A.N.U. Club calling for Menzies to resign as leader of the Liberal Party and so too his Prime Ministership.

In presenting their case delegation leader, Webb, stated that Sir Robert had "completely ignored any form of "long term planning" to the country's detriment and had failed to make Australia's presence felt on the international scene. (On the whole he did not present his case as well as most expected). In defence, most delegates pointed out the Prime Minister's ability to command the respect of the nation for longer than any of his predecessors, his ability to hold together a coalition Government where others have

failed and his ability to unite all non-socialist parties as only a man of his calibre could perhaps do. Some fiery interjections followed the Melbourne delegation leader Kemp's statement that Menzies had proved a success in international affairs instancing the Suez. In the end the motion was lost by 2 votes to 19; only A.N.U. supporting their motion.

MACKIE CRACKED

As was the case with the Menzies motion A.N.U.'s motion supporting Mackie also failed dismally being defeated 2 votes to 19 also. This motion was virtually doomed from the start because of very detailed research notes on Pat Mackie presented to the Council by its Research Officer from the Research Department of the Federal Secretariat of the Liberal Party in Canberra. Quite a lot of effort had obviously gone into the preparation of these and if delegates had any doubts about the virtues of this resolution they were soon dispelled by these notes.

A W.A. resolution calling for Mackie to be deported if it was possible under our immigration laws failed on the casting vote of the chairman after a debate on the constitutional position of the Commonwealth Government in this matter and under the influence of the research notes again.

Continuing on the now good standard of debate Council considered a resolution calling for a quota system to replace the present so called "White Australia" policy in minute detail. In this context the Sydney delegation found themselves clashing strongly with Melbourne's. The resolution finally was defeated although earlier in the Council Meeting a resolution asking the Federal Government to give the people of Papua and New Guinea the opportunity of joining the Commonwealth as the seventh State despite the attention of delegates being drawn to the difficulties that would arise with our current immigration policy.

ORD SCHEME

W.A. maintained the pattern set by them in recent years of presenting some resolutions with a provincial slant to Council by submitting one asking the Federal Government to reconsider its decision to withhold financial aid from the Ord River scheme or failing this urging the W.A.

Government to the help of private enterprise. The Melbourne delegation led the opposition to this motion by adopting a somewhat conservative approach as did they throughout Council which on the precedent set in previous years was most unusual for them. After innumerable amendments the resolution was narrowly passed.

COMM'S LEFT UNSCATHED

The question of communism found its way into the agenda through a resolution submitted by the W.A. Club calling on the Federal Government to set up a committee to prepare a white paper on communist activities in this country. After a very lengthy debate Council rejected the resolution suggesting more harm than good would follow.

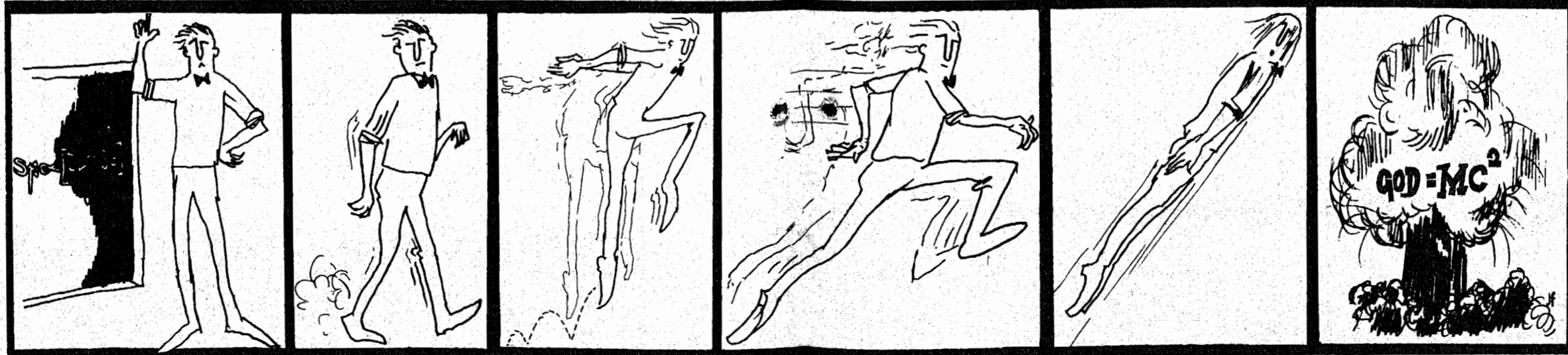
The Federation reviewed its attitude towards Red China and its recognition by Australia. After a series of amendments to a resolution calling for recognition it was defeated, Council thereby reaffirming its earlier decision not to recognise Red China. One of the major stumbling blocks to this resolution was its failure to make any satisfactory provision for Formosa.

On a motion supporting Australia's stand on South Vietnam, Council did not differ at all with the exception of some members of the A.N.U. Club. Without very much debate the motion was supported by a large majority, and thus Government's policy endorsed by A.U.L.F.

VENUE CANBERRA

Council closed in a rather unusual manner in that for the first time in many years two clubs asked to be able to host next year's A.U.L.F. Council. The usual practice is for Council to decide whose turn it is and for that club to plead strongly its inability to hold it and suggest that if council did vote to appoint them hosts the chances of their being a council were almost nil. However, after weighing the pros and cons of A.N.U. and the University of N.S.W. being hosts Council settled by a large majority for Canberra.

This year it elected an executive with someone from everywhere. For the first time for at least 5 years Melbourne gained a representative. Although the largest club by far, each delegation being restricted to three members gives them no advantage over the smaller clubs such as Adelaide and W.A. The new executive in which all but Fielding are newcomers is: — Presidents G. L. Fielding (Adelaide); Vice-President: N. Turnbull (Melbourne); Secretary: R. D. Lawson (Adelaide); Treasurer: H. C. Beveridge (Sydney); Editor: J. Williams (W.A.).



SCIENCE SHOWS THAT THE Galaxies are moving apart from each other, and will eventually reach the speed of light.

Since man is in a galaxy, he too is moving towards the speed of light.

Matter at the speed of light becomes infinite, and by definition God is infinite.

We know that Christ "the way and the light!" Since He is the light, He must be infinite.

And since He is the way to the light, and since science has shown that man is moving towards the speed of light, then man must be becoming Christ.

Since man exists and is becoming Christ because of the acceleration of the galaxy, we know God exists! We have thus demonstrated Gods existence by sound metaphysical mathematics!

Pat Griffith would have loved this

But she was at the opening night of "Andora" and therefore missed the opening night of "Only An Orphan Girl", the melodrama presented by AODS.

This "soul stirring drama of human trials and tribulations" (and I quote from the programme) was at times too soul-stirring to be true but both actors and audience threw themselves into their allotted parts with great gusto. The intimate atmosphere necessary for melodrama was achieved by lowering the light of the foyer and by building up the stage, as well as the general decor, not to mention the peanut sellers. Wayne Anthony as the Master of Ceremonies succeeded in being an admirable target for the peanut throwers in the audience and the night's entertainment was interspersed with a number of interjections all of very good standard particularly the Barber Shop quartet. Mark Coleman was a hero in the best tradition of the theatre with Stephen Ramsay and Janet Beole a suitably villainous villain and heroic heroine respectively. Of the players themselves Jill Griffith as the mother and John Potter as the father were the most convincing in their roles. Whilst Kay Quartly as the child and Susan Tipping as the widow and Amanda Irving as the ironing woman had their moments of brilliance. M.L.A.

The Festival's additional Saturday programmes provided an interesting glimpse of the film making of a number of countries.

Perhaps the most satisfying was Hungary's "The Current" an Antonioni-like study of a group of youngsters faced with the shock of the loss of one of their number.

During the search for their missing companion, the teenagers' attitudes towards each other and degree of self knowledge undergo a significant change. Beautifully photographed, the film successfully explores the characters of the individuals and despite a certain slowness is an exceedingly fine and promising first work from Istvan Gaal.

The entries from East and West Germany were in complete contrast. Beloved White Mouse, the East German entry was a polished widescreen colour production and a real rarity—a German comedy musical. Within the limitations of its genre and its modest pretensions it proved quite an entertaining work. The White Mouse turned out to be an East German traffic policeman and the film proved that love can occur in the most

Hitler conspirators. Are they to be rewarded as patriots or traitors is the basic question one would like to have seen answered?

HITLER BOMB PLOT

Interestingly, the film is equivocal on this question. Firstly it is suggested that Hitler must be overthrown before the whole of Germany is laid waste and the point is reinforced by shots of cities in ruins. Later, however, the suggestion is obliquely made

shown at the Festival Hsi Wang and His Wife was of more sociological significance than real cinematic merit. A simple straightforward tale of love on a collective farm, it featured an attractive and vivacious actress in the role of an assertive and nose wife.

Perhaps the best of the works in the additional programmes was Karel Zeman's "A Jester's Tale." Using much the same techniques as in his earlier "Baron Munchausen", Zeman tells light heartedly of the story of three musketeers in The Thirty Years' War. Reminiscent of some of the earlier epics of Douglas Fairbanks Jr., the film was a delicious spoof on all adventure yarns. Pretty female leads, single handed sword-battles against entire armies, and incredible feats made this perhaps the funniest film of the Festival.

DUTCH STRIPPERS

Shown in an evening programme the Haanstra film "Human Dutch" provoked considerable controversy with members perhaps equally for or against. For this writer, the film proved a most satisfying work. The unpretentious, and yet difficult aim, of depicting the Dutch as human and lovable people, Haanstra accomplishes without any artistic gimmicks. Some magnificent cutting (notably to herald the transition of summer to winter with a long shot of a skater on a Dutch river followed brilliantly by a camera and with the sound of skaters on ice adding greatly to the impact), an affectionate series of close ups of people by means of hidden cameras (shots of people attempting to undress on the beach in public and yet unseen were extremely humorous), and skilful shifts in pace and subject matter enabled Haanstra to maintain interest throughout—or at least up to about ten minutes from the end. At this point it seemed the director had a number of events he felt compelled to include no matter at what cost to the structural whole. From the shots of soldiers returning home, the Royal Family (although this sequence in fact was done well), and the sequence of children during their first day of school it lost interest and coherence. Until then, however, the film provided a model of how documentary can be used to tell a story, retain interest and yet not descend to banalities.

To those who failed to respond to the "Human Dutch" one can only commend them to study the D.O.I.'s film "Portrait of an Australian" to see just how this theme can fail through banality and cliches.

Thus, in a Festival understandably dominated by such works as the Russian "Hamlet," Bande a Parte, Tokyo Story, Muriel, The Trial, and The Big City, the additional programmes still provided much of interest and considerable entertainment value.



Coffee and despair in "The Current"

unlikely situation—in this case on the traffic beat.

Twentieth July, from West Germany was a fictionalised interpretation and study of the Hitler bomb plot. Despite poor acting, the film provided plenty of interest. The story was well constructed, some excellent shots of battle scenes (part from actual newsreel footage) gave it much needed momentum and above all it offered an insight into some current German attitudes towards the anti-

that this is a "bomb-plot" to preserve or return to a democratic way of life in which moral guilt for the anti-Jewish programmes would be expiated. Nonetheless, the dominant motive of the plotters is one of saviours of a Germany being led to ruin by an unbalanced Hitler. As such, they emerge, somewhat tentatively, as German patriots fighting to preserve the Reich rather than as workers in the cause of humanity.

The first Chinese feature to be



Life on the loose in "the Human Dutch"

— Adelaide Folks it again —

It was the end of autumn when the New Lost City Ramblers hit Adelaide, and that night, down at Centennial Hall, the wind was blowing straight off the Appalachians. Mike Seeger, Tracy Schwarz, and John Cohen—three wholly unaffected artists who have struck the heart of the American folk tradition. Well in the style of the old time string bands of the 1930's the homespun flavour of their performance was a rare blend of Kentucky cooking and dandelion wine.

Numbers like the Carter family's "Victory Rag", or "It tickled me" were fine examples of "music with the bark on". In the continual miniature square dance for their many instruments—ranging from

spoons to auto-harp—the gentle drawl of Farmer Schwarz one time reached the front row: "Get out of the cornfield, granma," he said, "you're goin' against the grain." Entertainment plus.

NUAUS ART EXHIBITION

At some stage this term an art competition for Adelaide University Students is to be run. The primary purpose of this exhibition is to find entries for a national exhibition to be arranged by Newcastle University. So... all of you who have painted or sketched or sculpted or drawn before, and would like to do so again prepare an entry. Even more so, if you have not put paint to paper since kindergarten but would like to have a bash, so do so. There will be prizes of some worth offered.

Multiple entries are accepted with acclaim, so start early—now for instance.

Not long after, Adelaide audiences caught the cross-section of a sizeable chunk of American talent. It was headed by one of the all-time greats—the incomparable Josh White.

A face generations old, and a guitar with which he was on intimate terms—for he controlled every note, how to get there, how to work away, and in between produce a pretty sharp round—the old master is still on his own.

Judy Collins produced some splendid competition. Fine instrumentalist with a full satisfying voice, she made a heady-enough brew. Most of her songs, however, were old friends. Bud and Travis gave a rather night-clubby performance—while the Rooftop Singers looked and sounded like they were doing a guest-spot at the Wonderland—singularly uninspiring.

Pettman



HAMLET THE MAGNIFICENT

One of the most stunning films to be seen at this or any of the preceding Adelaide Film Festivals was Kozintsev's Hamlet. a directorial tour de force, abounding with breathtaking visuals and a score by Shostakovich which must surely rank amongst the best music ever written for cinema and on a part with Prokofiev's score for Alexander Nevsky, Hamlet is pure cinema.

One feels impatient with those scholastic pedants who approach cinema with a fountain pen or quill. In this case such people complain because some of Shakespeare's original play has been excised. To those one can only say, so what? The finished film is a complete artistic entity in itself.

The opening ten minutes inimitably set the scene for the inevitable human drama that follows. The first shots of the Castle, the bleak seascape of Elsinore, the ominous descent of the portcullis all express in pure cinematic terms the ingredients of impending tragedy.

Hamlet in this is a man of action and all sub-plots and subsidiary character development are eliminated or down-graded so that Hamlet the man of division comes through.

Given space, one could analyse scene by scene, the brilliance with which action and tragic inevitability are interwoven.

This is then a film to be seen again and again and one can only hope that it will be brought back to Adelaide commercially and be seen by a wide number of people. For those who have been deterred through life from looking at Shakespeare owing to the dry as dust way in which his works are taught in many schools, Kozintsev's Hamlet will come as an eye-opener. It may well be that this film is not a complete Shakespeare, but after all, Shakespeare was written for the stage and not for cinema. It is often forgotten that cinema is an art in its own right and demands writing specially for it and not merely a rehash of literature written as literature. It could never be said that Shakespeare cannot be adapted for the screen. This film proves that it can and that whatever is sacrificed from the original play is more than made up for by the special things which alone cinema can give to story telling or artistic expression.

Film Festival



THE COLLECTOR (U.S.A.)

A mildly sadistic bank-clerk metamorphosed into a baroque kidnapper by a win on the football pools sounds hard to take, particularly when his object is to try and get his attractive prisoner to love him.

Yet at each step in the plot—the choice of the remote house, the chloroforming of the girl, and the events during her subsequent imprisonment—credibility is held by the discreet attention to detail that kills the thought that the situation is too contrived. The girl's first exploration of her well furnished cellar-prison and the successive discovery of the bed, the fire, the toiletries (including for once a lavatory) and the fitting clothes, parallels and re-enforces her increasing dread of what has happened to her at the same time as reassuring the audience that this is what might happen if a lonely, middle class bank-clerk with an obsession for collecting butterflies won £70,000.

If the plot and its execution are effective and convincing, the characters credible, and the action spiced with an episode of horrific violence and an almost successful seduction—the one with much blood, the other with much bare flesh—is there anything more that is necessary?

Does it matter that the explanation of the actions of this quietly spoken maniac (admirably played by Terrence Stamp) rest on an unhappy mixture of psychoanalysis and class consciousness? Surely it is quite unnecessary to try and drag some irrelevant explanation from a psychology text-book. What is important is that William Wyler has produced a film that is an absorbing exercise in the bizarre and the macabre.

Renais and Retrospect

The films of Alain Resnais have provoked critical appraisal which is extremely diversified. He has been accused of being pretentiously obtuse, indulging in "L'art pour l'art", and on the other hand he has been called the first really modern film-maker and his films masterpieces.

"Muriel" the most explicit and yet the most complex of his films, is something of a regression within Resnais' own formal terms, and yet a vast development of the possibilities of the cinema and a much deeper probe into the phenomenon of memory.

In "Muriel", as in "Hiroshima Mon Amour" and "Last Year at Marienbad", Resnais is dealing with memory only here in a much more direct way "Marienbad" has virtually no plot; the inaccuracies of the characters' memories, the uncertainty of previous events, and the possibility or probability of inexplicable events, become the film's own formal terms.

"Marienbad" is more an indulgence in memory, a fantasy of possibilities, than a study of memory. "Muriel" has a plot and character-development in the conventional sense.

PAST RENEWED

Helene has recalled a lover of twenty years ago (Alphonse) to visit her and stay with her in Boulogne, where she lives with her stepson Bernard. Both Helene and Bernard are assailed by memories. She wants presumably to recapture the love which she either had or saw a possibility of having with Alphonse twenty years ago. Her reactions to him are diverse. She is touched by his attempts to renew tenderness, but always nervous and ill at ease. (There is a quick shot of them in bed in the later part of the film; prior to this she has repulsed several of his attempts to touch or kiss her.) Bernard, lately returned from military service in Algeria, is occupied with his memories of the capturing, torturing, interrogation and finally the murder of Muriel in Algeria.

Resnais has approached these people, their past lives, and their lives in Boulogne, directly and analytically in terms of their memory.

Helene is a compulsive gambler and visits the Casino regularly. This seems an analogy on the material level to her gambling on the chances of her love with Alphonse. (She borrows money

from Claudie just as she borrows people and their time, and obviously has the odds loaded against her in both contexts.) Bernard's memories of Algeria are as disjointed and unreal as hers of Alphonse and their relationship. Bernard has a record of his time in service on eight millimetre film and during a screening of this he tells all that we ever learn of Muriel. The tragic story of a girl who may not even be called Muriel comes through only in his words; the images that accompany it are of laughing soldiers, meaningless snippets of action, and street scenes in Algeria. These shots are completely removed from his story, and in fact make the Muriel episode seem largely an aberration. (Could the implication that even the camera lies?) However he says that this film is evidence that he is collecting and to Helene's question "Against whom?" he replies "You wouldn't understand." In fact no-one can.

At one point Alphonse says to Helene "Let's not dig up the past". She replies tersely "But that's what you're here for". Their relationship must be made clear. She must come to some resolve. However any such settlement must integrate the past and their past is lost in the confusion of memory and completely coloured by Alphonse's lies. (They all have a memory and a past. Real and unreal. Boulogne, the town in which Helene has settled has been torn by war and rebuilt. City with a memory.) The scars of the war are still there but many bomb sites have been rebuilt on and the resistance has been immortalized in enamelled street name-plates. The confusion of the characters' real past arises from the fact that it is a past which like Boulogne has been rebuilt and a lot of what they try to resurrect is irretrievably destroyed.

FRAGMENTARY TECHNIQUE

The technique of "Muriel" is fragmentary, and this makes a full realization of the events difficult on a single reviewing even if one is alert. Ironically a spectator of "Muriel" must have an exacting memory. (The fragmentary technique here is probably most clearly shown in the opening sequence: a hand opens a door; a hand with a cigarette moves from lap to mouth and back, two women are seen talking; a kettle boils on a stove; there are several close-ups of antique furniture; one of the women showing the other to the door.

It is only after seeing the whole sequence and part of the next that one learns that one of the women lives in an apartment with a young man (later learned to be her stepson) who has been making coffee and that she uses her apartment as a salesroom for her antique furniture business. One's realization of the film must ultimately be reached in the same way.)

One sees the action of the film as one remembers events; a basic situation unfolds in chronological order but this is disrupted and counter-pointed by movements into another time. The Boulogne in which the action happens is observed in a series of short takes which not only show the environment but also punctuate and qualify the action into which they



are edited. Shots of the town at day and night are intercut with Helene's return from the station with Alphonse. Shots of the Casino are cut into several sequences. (The scene when Ernest (Alphonse's brother-in-law) exposes him is intercut with several angular frames of one facade of a modern block of flats.)

DISJOINTED DEVELOPMENT

The images and sequences develop and move throughout the film in isolation which is both disjointed and rhythmical. (An important consideration in looking at the three features of Resnais (which have all been screened in Adelaide) is the connection which he has maintained with the Parisian literary scene. "Hiroshima Mon Amour" was scripted by the novelist Marguerite Duras, "Last Year at Marienbad" by Alain Robbe-Grillet and "Muriel" by poet novelist Jean Cayrol.

From the published script of "Marienbad" which appeared

under Robbe-Grillet's and Resnais' names (Calder 1962) it becomes obvious that Robbe-Grillet wrote this immensely detailed film completely, even down to such details as the duration of dialogue pauses and over and under exposures of the celluloid. What then is Resnais' position? A glorified technician? Jean Cocteau has said "Cinema will never be an art form until the means of its production are as inexpensive as paper and pencil".

I think a much more real criterion would be that the director has the maximum control over the script at every stage of its development. Literary adaptations are all right, as long as they are not transcriptions onto celluloid, and they need not be so: one need only see Godard's adaptation of "Polo's Gold".

Despite any of these questions with regard to the director-script relationship, "Muriel" remains a high point of cinema development if not the beginning of a new direction.

Richard Ivey

A TRIAL FOR KAFKA

If this film is a success, and I think it is, how much is its success due to Welles and how much to Kafka? To what extent has Welles slavishly followed Kafka's book and how much artistic licence has he taken in transposing it into a different medium? What limitations exist in the book as a film script? Has Welles been consistently successful in selecting the right elements from the book to make it into a film.

In translating a written story from one language into another the translator attempts to remain as faithful as possible to the original in all details. With poetry this is more difficult and images more appropriate to the new language may have to be invented if the poem is to approach the original meaning or impact. In translating a written story into a film numerous and extensive changes have to be made and the film maker has to decide what are the most important elements of the original story and what he can safely discard. Remembering all the time that what he is creating is only a shadow of the original although it may well prove to be itself greater than the original. For example many of Shakespeare's plays were developed from earlier plays and gained immeasurably in the process. In my opinion Welles hasn't gone any further than Kafka and has in fact fallen considerably short of him.

But this doesn't mean that he hasn't made a good film. He has and he has very successfully conveyed a vivid impression of the nightmare world of K.G. Where he seems to have failed is in updating the story into the present without making other than superficial adjustments. The people and events in the story remain nineteen twenties. Admittedly the people are dressed in contemporary clothing and there is a shape like a mushroom cloud at the end but these don't lift the story into the present. Kafka wrote the Trial at a period when the minor bureaucrat was a down-trodden obsequious nonentity. K in the novel was modern man trying to emerge and fighting bureaucracy. In the thirty years since the book was written society has changed, and although the position of the individual in selection to the machine may still be the same it can't now be expressed in the same way. To me, the Czechoslovakian show film Joseph Killian which was also shown in the Festival, updated Kafka more successfully than Welles although it was a much slighter film.

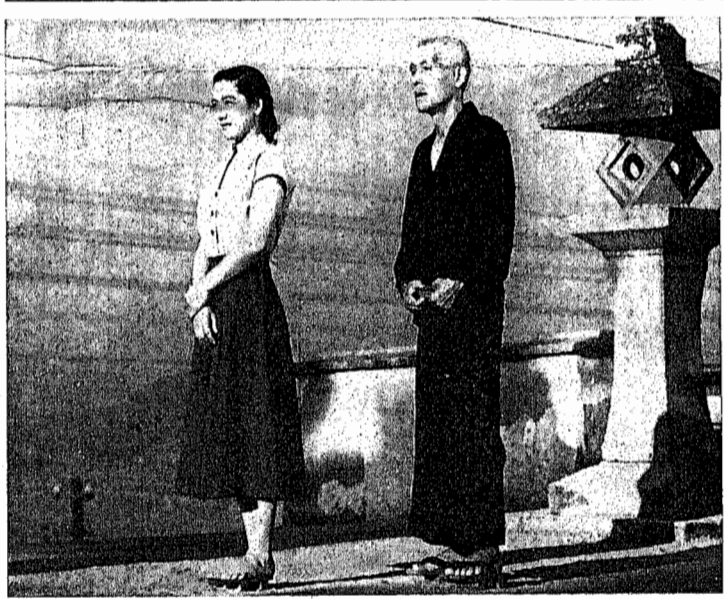
WELLES EGOTISM

The Trial has given ample scope for Wellesian film making with papers photography, contrasting shorts, wierd characters, chases

along sewers and Welles himself gargantuan lying in a baroque bed with steam rising from him. Powerful images, magnificent cutting and a cleverly construed sound track (with what seemed

to be, Welles voice dulling nearly everyone!). Altogether it is a memorable musical feast and a rather horrifying one in its distant way.

Welles has recently been treated severely by overseas film critics and shooting at him is a fashionable past-time. But for all his bravura and showmanship he is an important force in film making. He may not represent the most advanced thinking in contemporary expression but he is alive to ideas and has a greater understanding of the potential of visual images than most film makers.



TOKIO STORY

Provides another rare glimpse of Ozu

Warmth, kindness, and simplicity are qualities sufficiently foreign to our brash and sophisticated ways to make one feel like a crusader in writing in their defence. Perhaps attempting to do so is superfluous anyway, since it is hard to believe that Ozu makes any converts.

Either you find something of great value in the sensitivity with which he treats human situations, or you are bored stiff by Japanese gruntings, grinnings and scrapings.

Tokio Story has no plot to speak of, and extraneous actions and movement is kept to a bare minimum. It tells of an aged couple who take a trip to see their married children and daughter-in-law in Tokio. They find themselves made to feel in the way, because the doctor son and beautician daughter are too busy running their affairs to entertain them, and also have little money to spare for the additional expense of showing them round. The parents are at once gratified and hurt to find that their son's widow gives them more of her time and kindly attention than their own offspring. The "point" of the film is expressed by the father when he remarks that "children don't live up to our expectations." His is not a mere selfish expectancy, however, and he makes no sign that it might be a matter of duty for the children to show some concern for them.

The old man is disappointed to find that his son has not a more attractive practice, and rueful that a daughter becomes a stranger when she marries.

Ozu's style is extraordinarily simple. Almost everything happens within doors, with careful grouping before static cameras, or with alternate medium distance shots in conversation.

There is no asynchronous sound, in these set pieces, and the establishing shots for each sequence are functional rather than picturesque. Needless to say, composition, construction and music are all worked out with elaborate care. The film comes close to breaking in half even so. The pace is so slow that when the parents leave Tokio, one is left to wonder how Ozu will contrive to protract the film for another forty minutes. The news of the mother's illness could have perhaps come sooner and with more address, but Ozu with a certain over confidence shows someone carefully re-dial a wrong number as the news spreads round the family.



Bulldogging ?

HOCKEY continued from page 10.

0-0 draw. The team played their usual 8 man defence during the first half, but as time started to run out in the second half we changed to 9 and finally a 10 man defence, this leaving only 1 man acting as a forward. The highlights of this game were the great game by Barry Phillis who cut out the star Western Australian winger Schofield, the close checking game of Bob Francis, and a brilliant effort by winger Doug Bradshaw, who dominated the right forward area. Western Australia could not get through to score and we had won by 1 point in the points competition.

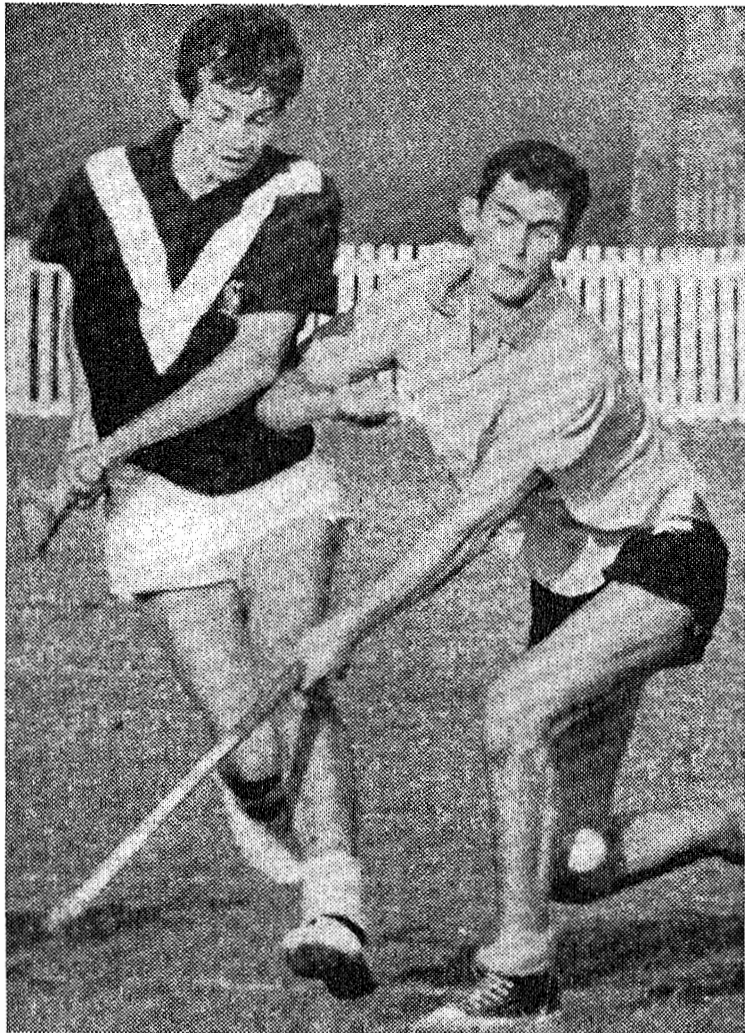
South Australia had five members in the combined Inter-Varsity team. Our goalie Stephan Tiersch, full back Jeff Iverson, forwards Ross Haslam and John Giblin and utility player Lim. The fact that

he, actually a reserve player for our team, gained selection, indicates the strength of the team.

KING CAPTAIN

Captain Dennis Glencross was awarded the best and fairest for the carnival, together with a Monash player. This was a popular and worthy choice, for Dennis' work as captain and coach was one of the main reasons why the team acted, worked and was a team. He managed to weld the sixteen players with their individual talents, into the closest knit team of the carnival. The other teams did not have such leadership.

Scores: Adelaide v. Monash, 5-2; Tasmania, 5-1; Queensland, 2-1; Sydney, 5-1; Melbourne, 2-1; New England, 9-0; New South Wales, 3-2; A.N.U., 7-0; Western Australia, 0-0.



BARRY PHILLIS (Courtesy Daily Mirror)

I.V. HOCKEY

SINNY SUCCESS

M. G. PICKHAVER

We won. Much to the astonishment of those who favoured Western Australia or Queensland, and it appears, to the astonishment of most of Adelaide University, the Men's Hockey Club has won and is now busily looking after the 84-oz. Syme Cup—the prize for the Men's Hockey Inter-Varsity.

The Club, itself, knew that we would do well. The last two Inter-Varsitys we finished third and second, with weaker teams than the one which went to Sydney in May. This team was practically the strongest we could send. All players came from the top two teams and only one player from the District team could not go. Coach and Captain Dennis Glen-cross said that the strength of the reserves was such that the main team could be rested on the easier matches, even though the other states played their strongest teams against us. This, he felt, was a main factor in our eventual victory.

The Monday's games were both won relatively easily. Neither Monash nor Tasmania having any answer to the superior stickwork of our forward line. Fortunately, these teams did not present great problems, as these two games were probably the worst we played. The team took a long time to warm up, as is shown by the fact that Tasmania scored the

first goal, and the score was 1—1 at half time; we went on to win 5—1.

In contrast to this, we came out and played our best hockey on Tuesday, to beat last year's winners, Queensland 2—1. This game was one in which both defences

sport

were on top. Robin Mitchell, our Fijian left full-back, played a spectacular game being virtually impassable. Geoff Iverson, on the other side, was equally dependable. Our goals came from Ross Haslam, who had a purple streak during the early part of the carnival.

GREAT FIGHT

The game against Melbourne was a much harder match than the Queensland game, as Melbourne was 1—0 up at half time,

and looked to have our measure. Cool play by the forwards, Haslam and Giblin, together with a solid half-back line steadied the side, and we scored the necessary 2 goals to win. It was a great fight back.

The easy matches against Sydney, New England and Canberra enabled our main players to rest, in preparation for the two hardest matches.

Friday came and Western Australia and ourselves were both undefeated, we, however, had an easier draw playing Canberra which we beat 7—0. Western Australia played Melbourne, who having slept the previous night, came out and drew with Western Australia 1 all. This made our task slightly easier as a draw was not sufficient to win the Cup.

DECISIVE MATCH

The last match of the series decided the Cup. A reasonable crowd (300) watched a tense, tight, defensive game which ended in a

Continued Page 9.

FOOTBALL

JUST TOO GOOD

During the holiday break, University firmly established itself on the top of the A1 premier-ship list. This included wins against a determined SPOC team, yet to blood itself in A1, and a victory over Semaphore Centrals, "the Port Adelaide," in strength if not finesse of Amateur League football.

The Blacks met the Saints Old Boys with a sorely depleted team, five of its stars being away with the State team in Melbourne. The poor playing surface which made the kicking look amateurish and the fierceness and closeness of tackling made the game a poor spectacle, highlighted only by Morton's "screamers" in the goal front.

Although Saints clung on grimly, University were too strong down the centre. David, at centre half-back, could do nothing wrong, and was best for the Blacks. Rick Abbott, continuing his remarkable run, kicked four goals from centre half-forward, and was second only to David.

Peter Clarke at centre dominated all day. At the other end of the ground, David Coombe, although he lacked opportunities, acquitted himself well. In the rucks, though never beaten convincingly, it was clear that Bill Chapman's influence was missing, and the Blacks lacked the dominat-

ing and compelling ruckwork with which it would have been so easy to win by a twenty-goal margin.

Scores: University 12—18; SPOC 5—5

The match against Semaphore Centrals showed clearly that University forwards have found a cohesion that will be upset by only the tightest of defences. Rick Abbott at centre half-forward ran wild in a cool, calculating way, kicking six goals to be named the best Black. Haslam on a flank played brilliantly all day, and Ian Edgely kicked four goals and roved in an intelligent fashion. David was again solid in de-

fence. Warhurst at full forward showed out often, while Woodburn on the other half-forward flank displayed that consistency which has been his hallmark this year. In all, a match to be pleased with on account of the forwards, for the game was much closer than scores would indicate.

University 19-13
Semaphore Centrals 7-4

THE STATE REPS.

Five University players, Jack Sangster (captain), Bill Chapman, Ian Robertson, Ross Haslam and Bob Harries, were in the South Australian Amateur Football team which played the Victorian Amateurs at the St. Kilda Cricket Ground on 29th May.

Ross Haslam won the trophy for the best South Australian player.

When an All-Australian Amateur team was announced, out of the seven South Australians chosen four were from University. This number of representatives is the most chosen from any club in Australia, including Victoria. The four players, Sangster, Chapman, Robertson, and Harries are all to be congratulated, especially Jack Sangster, who has been chosen to captain the All-Australian team.

I.V. ATHLETICS

At the 1965 Australian Interschool Athletic Championships held in Sydney on 25th and 27th May, Brian Williams with an outstanding performance won the javelin title against fierce competition. The day before the event he went and bought himself a new yellow javelin at a Sydney Sports Store.

Competition was intense and unfortunately many South Australian "big names" were out of form and only produced average performances. Alan Bradshaw, the current Australian Junior sprint champion could only manage 10.1 sec. for the 100 yards (4th place), and 6th place in the 200 yards, whereas, only a few weeks before during the Adelaide University Championships he ran 21.2 sec. for the 220 yards, one of the fastest times for the distance in Australia this season. Dave Macklin, one of South Australia's best high jumpers could only manage 6 feet in this event to be placed 3rd.

However, there were several notable performances: Ivone Kirk-

patrick ran 50.0 sec. for the 440 yds. to be placed 3rd, and 22.1 sec. for the 220 yds. to be placed 4th.

Hurdler, Tim Anderson, ran well against stiff competition which included Olympian, Mick Ryan, of Melbourne University, to run 5th and 6th in the 120 hurdles and 220 hurdles respectively.

Gavon Balharry walked well into 5th place in the mile walk. The Adelaide relay teams 4 x 110 yds., and mile medley performed well to run 3rd in each.

Team placings were: Queensland 1st, Melbourne 2nd, Sydney 3rd, N.S.W. 4th, Adelaide 5th, Monash 6th, A.N.U. 7th, N.E. 8th, Tasmania 9th, Newcastle 10th.

