

on dit

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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, Di Wilson.

Staff members include Dave Lundberg, Jackie Kent, Di Dibden, Ralph Pettman and Claire Woods.

Sort out this lot

Dear Sir and Madam,

Today I killed my brother. He lay before me on his back. His slant eyes were closed, no breath moved in his flat nose. He was quite dead. Why did I kill him? Now, I was alone; there was no old man giving socio-politico-economic reasons, no government to cast me in gaol for refusing, no drill sergeant to shout thought out of my head. Why did I kill him?

Today I killed my brother. His yellow hair was covered in blood, and his blue eyes stared in the sky. I waited to see if I felt as brave as the young ranting flag-wavers said I would. I didn't. Here with no mob to sway me, I did what I volunteered (?) to do when the mob was with me. Why did I do it? For what glory?

Today I killed my brother. His black face fell into the mud, his feet twitched; and then he lay still. I killed him. Why?

Yours, etc.,

CAIN.

Singapore-London
OVERLAND
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MARCH-AUGUST,
1966

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Vietnam slammed

Dear Sir and Madam,

I read with great interest A. K. Haines' article on Vietnam (On Dit 18/6/65); it certainly is a well written and enlightening article on this very important issue; but I do feel however that A. K. Haines has side-stepped some very obvious issues at stake.

To treat the Vietnam crisis as a purely local affair between South Vietnamese, with the American as so-called blatant aggressors is laughable. The Viet Cong obviously enjoy a large following of South Vietnamese, but is this large following a majority? The Viet Cong are obviously being armed and financed by someone. I doubt very much if it would be the local population, as they would be too poor, being peasants, or the rich South Vietnamese, as they would be the first to go should the Viet Cong ever come to power. It is more likely to be North Vietnam or Communist China who are backing them. (Please don't ask for proof.—Common sense should prevail here). As I understand it, there is definite proof that North Vietnamese "Volunteers" are fighting side by side with the Viet Cong. So must we really keep on living with our eyes shut, as we did in Korea when the U.N. force in Korea was not at war with China, yet somehow, were being attacked by hundreds of thousands of Chinese volunteers.

The Americans feel that if they do not stop the communist infiltration and aggression here in Vietnam, another country will be lost, and will have joined the communist block. If they fail, what country will be next on the list, Malaya, Siam or Cambodia, and then as usual the country will suddenly erupt with internal strife, and then there will be people like A. K. Haines claiming that it is none of our business. I'm afraid that places like Vietnam and Korea are Australia's business, and no longer can we adopt our seclusionist attitude.

When civil war breaks out in a country, inevitably atrocities are committed; it is indeed very unfortunate that school children, and innocent bystanders are killed, but these things do happen (and I truly believe they are accidental), but there is very little one can do about them.

A. K. Haines criticises the American action in Vietnam, but offers no real solution, or alternative. For the Americans to leave now, would open the way to a direct takeover of South Vietnam by the Viet Cong, a solution which would not be acceptable to a large section of the Vietnamese (Bhuddists and Catholics), as well as America or Australia. To allow free elections, would be an answer, if the Viet Cong would agree, which I doubt very much. The communists have a peculiar idea that once they are in power, the people do not want another political system. The only time a communist government was ever elected to power legally was in Czechoslovakia after the war, and they've never had a democratic election since.

It is true that the alternative the Americans offer is not much better, and it on this point that I feel the Americans could use their vast aid programme to far better use.

Finally I am not sure why by being a Christian, a so-called Democratic Socialist (every communist controlled country is usually referred to by its leaders as "The Peoples Democracy", and my ideas of Democracy do not coincide with theirs), and a loyal Australian makes A. K. Haines' argument any the more valid. I am not a communist, a so-called Christian, a Democratic Socialist or a loyal Australian, yet I know that my opinions are shared by a great many people.

Yours sincerely,

A. E. Perelman.

Rally chaps!

Dear Sir and Madam,

Our country at this time faces grave dangers. We are virtually defenceless against external aggression and economic pressures, but worse still have little prospect of building up our strength whilst essential leadership is wanting—with the government lacking effective opposition to keep them on their mettle the present "political" instead of "practical" solution to problems will continue.

With the failure of the established parties it is felt by many that there is need for a new group, containing all sections of the community - every creed, colour, occupation and united alone by the desire to work for the sound Government of our Nation.

Are you of this opinion? Are you interested in helping to form such a political force? It is strongly felt that a determined lead by the younger generation is really necessary, for there seems little doubt of the truth that "We achieve the kind of Government we deserve."

C. F. Bell

Spokesman for a group of
so minded Australians.

Oil it

Dear Sir and Madam,

We wish to register a complaint regarding the study conditions on the Upper Third Floor of the Barr-Smith Library.

The electric timepiece situated on the pillar between the seventh and eighth stacks from the eastern wall, 7 ft. 8-5/16 ins. from floor level, is a source of unmitigated discomfort for students in the adjacent area.

This "clock" emits a low, menacing growl (once every minute) as the second hand passes between the 30 second and 43 seconds mark. This develops into a mephistophelean roar, which is emitted between the 46 and 55 seconds marks.

Surely, in view of the revenue appropriated to the library, for the purpose of promoting harmonious study conditions, it seems ludicrous that so small an item should be allowed to mar the (otherwise excellent) general effect.

Yours watchfully,

HUBERT A. HORLOGE,

MICHAEL MONTRE,

"Conscientious Objectors".

O'brien defended

Dear Sir and Madam,

I read with interest Mr. Sumner's article (On Dit, 18th June) entitled, "Think and You're Pink!", particularly his reference to the Melbourne A.L.P. Club as being an "ineffectual body controlled largely by supporters of the D.L.P."

Imagine my surprise when I picked up "The Australian" on the same day and read that the prominent Western Australian Federal Labour member, Mr. Kim Beazley, had delivered the "Chifley Memorial Lecture" to this same "ineffectual" D.L.P.-backed Club. Surely Mr. Beazley deserves to be carpeted for such an indiscreet action? And to add fuel to the fire, the meeting was attended by "prominent people now out of favour with the left-wing (pink?) Victorian A.L.P. executive", including Senator Patrick Kennelly, who was recently reprimanded for having the audacity to speak his mind about D.L.P.-A.L.P. peace talks.

I wonder if Mr. Sumner's reaction was similar to "a section of the Victorian Labor Party executive" which was reported to be

letters to the editor

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

furiously with Mr. Beazley's action. Perhaps Mr. Beazley, Senator Kennelly and others of experience, consider the Melbourne A.L.P. Club worthy of support and not as ineffectual as Mr. Sumner would have us believe.

Yours, etc.,

CHRIS McCABE.

Plot uncovered

Dear Sir and Madam,

Did You Know . . . That, behind the refectory, on the upper level, there is a guard rail to stop you falling into the cacti? That this rail is made of pipe supported on posts? That there are taps fixed to the pipe? That if you turn them on, water comes out?

That this University has a cunning secret plan even now in action for easing over crowding, by only opening one of each set of double doors, thus causing the host of students to squash themselves to a smaller size going through, and therefore taking up less space.

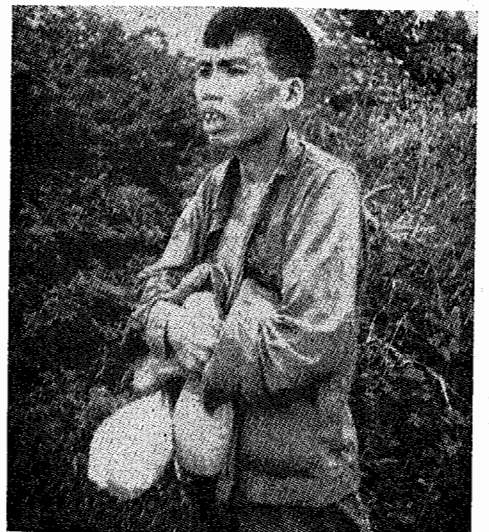
R. HARWOOD,
Science.

Pooh Blocks?

Dear Sir,

I see on South Road they are building toilet blocks in the middle of green patches and that there are larger unfinished ones upon the hill. What are they for? "DIOGENES".

WUS WEEK



Above: Chung Li Sang, Chinese refugee student, trying to study at University of Hong Kong. Basic tuition fees and books for at least one year—cost £50.

HELP
STUDENTS
TO
HELP
THEMSELVES

WHAT IS WUS? World University Service is an international organization assisting self-help projects in the areas of student health, lodging and living, and educational facilities in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

WHAT IS WUS WEEK? Once a year during WUS week students and staff in universities in Australia, Europe and America are asked by colleagues to give more than a thought to student relief from disease, poverty and injustice.

ABORIGINAL WORK CAMP . . .

A CHANCE TO HELP AT COOPER PEDY

This year, as in the last four years, a Work Camp is being held at Coober Pedy Aboriginal Reserve.

These camps present a marvellous opportunity for those participants to help some of our semi-civilized Aborigines, and to see some of their problems at first-hand. The projects will again be of a building or construction nature; some of the girls will help the Superintendent's wife with some of the more domestic activities on the Reserve.

The camp will run from the 7th to the 22nd of August, and the

cost is £16, including travel expenses. Applications are welcome from persons in good health, of any faith, and 18 years or over. Unfortunately, the number must be restricted to 25.

Application forms are available from the S.C.M. room in the Union Buildings. The closing day is July 9th.

For further information, please see John Bahr in the Physics Department.

A.O.S.T.S.

Applications Extended

Round trip shipping leaving in December, returning in March for the 1966 University year.

Students are assisted with travel and accommodation in the countries visited.

The fares are as follows:—

India—£176.

Japan—£224.

Philippines—£219.10.0

Malaysia & Thailand—£178.4.0.

If you are unsure, apply now—withdraw later.

**THESES, REPORTS, NOTES
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or on weekends**

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Sam Amamoo writes on

INSIDE AFRICA

The term "Africa for the Africans" is a handy propaganda phrase. For diplomats of African Nationalist States, it has added advantage by being fairly vague. Its vagueness lies in the fact that "African" is not easy to define.

According to Black (and Arab) Africa, an African would be an indigenous person (with all the necessary approximations to which the word indigenous is subject) or persons who are ethnically European (or Asian) but submit to indigenous majority rule. European settlers in South Africa and Rhodesia are determined to prevent this type of majority rule at all costs. This is one of the reasons why Southern African settlers are not regarded as African by most of the rest of the continent. This state of affairs is somewhat paradoxical when looked into.

The countries which comprise the Organization of African Unity would refuse to admit S. Africa into the Organization and would not recognise Rhodesia, the reason being that neither of these two are genuine African Governments. At the same time, one of the reasons why Britain finds Rhodesian politics difficult to control is that the white Rhodesian is more Rhodesian than British.

That is, European settlers have, over the generations, developed a "love" for their African environment which amounts to the present time to a type of nationalism. This feeling of belonging in Africa is perhaps even more strongly felt in South Africa where much of what is today's prosperity is due to the initiative of the Dutch and English settlers and to the easy availability of an African slave labour force. On the whole, then, the white South African would be more "African" than foreign whites imagine he is. (African here meaning a sense of belonging in Africa.)

White Comfort

If settler minorities feel this sense of belonging on the continent, why don't they work out a satisfactory compromise with the indigenous peoples? Several arguments are put forward for this. Firstly, white South Africans are economically comfortable now and any sharing of wealth on an equal basis may mean lesser affluence in their lives. This argument cannot be valid since Kenya whites who were in much the same position have not suffered any diminution in wealth since rule by indigenous government began.

Secondly, a sincere belief in the principle of white supremacy is an impeding factor to any rational approach to political compromise in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Black Future

It is no accident that the OAU is unanimous in its bitter condemnation of white supremacy as it's upheld in Rhodesia and South Africa. Some observers would go

so far as to say that the African abhorrence of Apartheid is a unifying factor in that organisation. And herein lies the irony: this means Rhodesia and South Africa by their very existence in the present form, are contributing to the formation of a Union Government in Africa. The Union Government of Africa once formed would uphold and try to effect by one way or another an indigenous majority rule throughout Africa. It would appear, then, that the South African Government, by clinging to Apartheid, and the Rhodesian Government by refusing to enfranchise all Africans, are, in reality, to use Ian Smith's words, ensuring "a black future" for themselves.

One could now quickly draw the conclusion that since the present situation contains its own seeds of destruction, the status quo could be maintained until the OAU is ready to destroy it. This conclusion is short-sighted. Interference in South Africa by the OAU to effect a change will be a war—a bloody one. Further, for military and economic reasons, this intervention cannot occur for at least the next ten years, and in the meantime a lot could have happened in the world, particularly with regard to how racism would influence international politics.

World Division

African Governments would, with the glaring example of South Africa, tend to see the world in politics in black and white terms or rather white and non-white terms. This tendency could be used as a weapon by bigger countries and at present is being exploited by the Peking Government. From this a broader conclusion can obviously be drawn; that the governments in Rhodesia and South Africa are contributing to the division of the world on racial lines.

By and large both Rhodesia and South Africa are condemned in equally bitter terms by African Governments; but the one most capable of "solution" is Rhodesia. In British Commonwealth African eyes this is a test of Anglo-Saxon (i.e. British, Australian, Canadian, New Zealand) sincerity.

Final Solution

It is dishonest to paint the introduction of universal adult suffrage in Rhodesia as a potential for removing the European settler, businessman or farmer, from what rightly belongs to him. In fact, most African Governments would agree that some guarantee for minority interests would be necessary. Sadly, white South Africa wants none of this type of compromise. To use a loaded term, what is the "final solution" as far as the African is concerned?

African rule throughout the continent. Racial extremists on the indigenous side and on the settler side see the struggle as simple, almost arithmetical. This solution being that the white settler would have to be minus all that he has and the indigenous plus all that the European had taken. Political realists who, fortunately, dominate the politics of Black African countries, realise

that a compromise would have to be reached so that there would be no question of putting one group entirely at a disadvantage.

This type of realistic politician is tragically lacking in the Governments of Rhodesia and South Africa.

John Chandler

WHAT KIND OF GOD

"Washed White in the Blood of the Lamb" is the title of a rather gory hymn which typifies a traditional Christian attitude to the Cross. God sent his only begotten son, to the end that sinful man should live. Man's incurable wickedness and disobedience has alienated him from God. We could not be saved had not God sent his son, whose crucifixion atoned for our sins and gained our redemption.

We are asked to see in this God's love and mercy, in offering his own son as a sacrifice. Man could never throw off his burden of guilt, and remains separated from God, facing damnation. I hope to show that it is an ethically revolting doctrine which makes God an immoral, not a just being.

The traditional outlook has to make out that man's sin is enormous. Through Adam's first disobedience man is fallen, corrupt in nature and incapable of pleasing God. We all inherit the guilt, and the penalty, of Adam's original sin, and add to it every moment of our lives. God cannot first overlook these offences, his wrath demands expiation; but instead of man atoning himself for his sins, Jesus took them upon himself.

The price of sin being paid, our salvation now becomes possible.

Original sin is objectionable. It is wrong to punish anyone but the guilty person. I cannot be held responsible for the transgressions of Adam or anyone else since I am not Adam. I am accountable only for those of my actions over which I have some conscious control. So the theory of the Fall represents God as unjustly discriminating against humanity for no fault of its own—only of Adam.

Secondly, it is absurd to say men are as wicked as this story maintains. Only by judging them in terms of an absurdly high ethical standard can it be maintained. Of course we all fall short of perfection: so what? There are still good men, and why cannot these by their good deeds atone for their own sins, without need of Jesus?

FORGIVENESS OR JUSTICE

But the main objection is that God is pictured as inflexibly demanding punishment for sins, and then being quite indifferent as to who gets this punishment—the culprit or someone who had nothing to do with it. Does justice demand that for every offence one must pay the penalty—that to remit it is quite impossible for God? Surely not. To do so, to merely forgive a repentant sinner is mercy, and it is not inconsistent with justice.

The Retributive Theory of Punishment is increasingly being abandoned by people who have advanced the morality of "an eye for an eye". What is the point, or

ON DIT SLATED ON...

BUTLER BASH

Peter Wesley-Smith.

The University, of all places in the community, should support rational discussion on any topic. Although this may appear to be stating the obvious, there are some students at this University who either disagree with it or forget it.

Two Union Hall meetings last term indicated this. Although the heckling of Dr. Forbes was largely good-natured, the rowdy mob at the Vietnam Protest Meeting made rational consideration of the motion almost impossible. A noisy proportion at the back of the hall had pre-judged the issue and were only interested in abusing the opposing speakers. A marvellous giggle, I suppose, but not conducive to reaching a rational and well-considered conclusion to a vital issue.

Similarly there tends to be an assumption that, because one's views may be labelled "extreme right-wing" or "anti-Communist" they must be ludicrous, with the consequent danger that the merits of the particular argument are not considered. Mr. Eric Butler, replying to a vote of thanks in the Lady Symon Hall on June 11th requested students not to make this assumption. "On Dit" in its leading article last issue, went ahead and made it.

The article was biased in its report of student reaction at Mr. Butler's talk on the Challenge of Communism. General opinion was, if anything, complimentary to the speaker, while certainly no student "tore great strips off him." The

tone of the article was unsubstantiated ridicule for Mr. Butler and his League of Rights. It is extremely dangerous to adopt this attitude towards such a vitally important problem. I am not prepared to make a personal opinion of Mr. Butler's views because I do not know enough about the subject. As Mr. Butler knows his subject and, while it is presumably his interpretation of the facts on which he is so often criticised, he commands respect because of his devotion to his cause and his fanatical study of it. He certainly provoked thought at the Lady Symon Meeting by pointing out how President Johnson is now following at least one of the policies for which "Bad Man" Goldwater was defeated. I do not stand in support of Mr. Butler and I don't know if there is anything substantial in his allegations—but they are plausible enough to demand some rational investigation of their truth. They are too important to be dismissed because Mr. Butler happens to be a racist, or although On Dit did not specifically apply these, by applying such labels as McCarthyism or Extremism or because its "in" to be left.

It may be interesting to report that Mr. Butler is not only unfashionable with the "left." The Liberal club at Monash was asked by the Victorian Liberal Party Headquarters to withdraw its invitation to him to speak before their club.Ed.

has been punished and given its own assumptions, it follows no atonement has been effected!

SCAPEGOATS?

God is pictured as thirsting for revenge, but capable of being satisfied by the sacrifice of a scapegoat. He demands payment of a debt, but will accept payment from anyone, even his own son (i.e., from himself) and this settles account with the original debtor.

If God is a loving God, surely he could just cancel this debt. He is immoral also whatever account of the atonement one gives, since it involves the use of evil means—the agonized death of an innocent man, the use of Judas' betrayal, etc.—for the purpose of saving men, which he could have done without recourse to such bloody methods. This is true of the theory which makes it only an inspiring example to men as well.

This theory pictures God (not Jesus) as behaving in a way which would bring instant condemnation on any human; it is full of the most primitive ethics of "an eye for an eye" and vengeance.

GOD THE MASOCHIST

Finally when one recalls that Jesus is supposed to be part of the trinity, and identical with God, the story becomes not only immoral but absurd. God the father first demands reparation for man's sin; then demonstrates his love by killing his son, so paying the debt which was owing to him. He punishes himself to satisfy himself. We can wonder how he is the gainer by the transaction. God is represented as a masochist who makes himself suffer because he can't get full satisfaction from punishing humans.

Until Christianity purges itself of this absurd and primitive story, it must be more and more unacceptable to sensitive people. It is a picture not of a loving, merciful God but of a harsh and vindictive being whose practises would shame all but the most corrupt judges. Such a God merits not worship but revulsion.



the need for forgiveness if it only comes into play when the full penalty has been exacted?

The way of love is surely to forgive the repentant sinner instead of punishing him. And since it is God who demands that the penalty be paid, and sin is an offence against Him alone, it is certainly possible for him to remit punishment. But the Atonement theory makes him jealously stand on his rights, and demand his pound of flesh, even from his own son, before he will relent and forgive. Hardly an edifying picture. Many men are far more Moral than this sort of God.

SIN NOT TRANSFERABLE

But worse still, that God accepts Jesus' suffering as expiation for our sins violates a very basic principle of morality, that responsibility for sin is not transferable. It is morally wrong to inflict harm on an innocent person; only the guilty ought to be punished (and even then it is permissible to permit the penalty).

Besides, it is impossible for anyone else to be punished. Punishment is only punishment when it is inflicted on someone who has merited it. You can make an innocent person suffer, but you logically cannot punish him, if he is not guilty. Christ then cannot have taken on himself the punishment due to us. His suffering was then a useless evil, and the God who arranged for it is a very evil being.

And if what happened to Jesus was not punishment, then no-one

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.

NO TAXATION WITHOUT EVASION

This article is designed to assist students to obtain the maximum benefit from the Commonwealth Government's bountiful treasury by way of tax deductions.

A lengthy taxation submission was prepared by a Sydney firm of chartered accountants, Messrs. Greenwood, Challoner and Co., on behalf of N.U.A.U.S. The submission was completed early in 1964 and it was put before the Treasurer for his consideration for the Budget that year. Nothing resulted and the brief has been re-submitted this year along with various supplements. However, it seems that this will again not be a year for "handouts", trends pointing to a very austere Budget.

The basic change which N.U.A.U.S. seeks in this submission is the allowance of personal education expenses paid by the students as deductible from their income for the purpose of assessing income tax. John Ridley, currently N.U.A.U.S. President, adapted the submission and the table below is largely a re-hash of that adaptation.

Two sections of the Act are relevant to this discussion, being Section 51(1) and Section 82J, Section 51(1):

They are set out in full below. Legal opinion suggests that the case of students may fall within the principle of Section 51(1) of the Act and this view was strengthened by the judgment in the Finn Case. Here, briefly, is the case:

Finn's Case

Finn was an architect employed by the Government of Western Australia. He claimed expenses of a trip abroad to improve his professional knowledge to be an

allowable deduction under Section 51(1), and the High Court upheld his claim.

The case was made relevant to students in categories 3, 4 and 5 by the comments of Dixon, C.J., who said, "if the point whether the money claimed as a deduction were laid out for the improvement of his capacity to do the work for which he is paid, there could be no doubt that the whole expenditure was directed to that purpose" (and therefore an allowable deduction).

If you fall in a category where a claim seems worthwhile, peruse the section headed "Procedure". However, against this, the

general attitude of the Commissioner has been that because a student is seeking a degree his expenditure is of a capital nature and therefore not deductible.

The table places students, whether full-time or part-time, in one of nine categories. As the different occupations, incomes and conditions of employment of various students places them in different positions with respect to income tax, advice on the taxpositions of persons in these various categories was obtained from an expert in this field. His comments and advice are included in the table.

Included here are a number of deductions which should be claimed.

Procedure

Regarding personal education expenses, students should claim under the heading in the Salary Return—"Any other deductions". Then the itemised list of expenses should be prefaced by, for example, "The following are claimed as deductions since they were incurred in proving my ability and chances of promotion by study", or else by lifting a piece from

"The following expenses were incurred in gaining or producing

my assessable income."

Obviously the precise wording will vary from case to case but this gives a general idea of what should be stated.

Things which should be included under "Any Other Deductions" are the following:

Claims for:

(1) *Equipment (reference books, slide rules, drawing instruments, etc.) used to carry out one's job at work. The capital cost may be depreciated over 10 years or claimed in whole in the year of purchase.*

(2) *The cost and maintenance of working clothes and tools of trade.*

(3) *Claims for outgoings incurred in keeping abreast of developments in one's field. For example, subscriptions to technical and trade journals or expenses incurred in attending technical conferences, etc.*

(4) *Subscriptions paid to trade, business or professional associations.*

It is best to itemise all claims. If you make a claim which is disallowed, remember that objections to an assessment must be lodged within 60 days of receiving the Notice of Assessment and also that any appeal to the Board of Review must also be made within 60 days of notification of the result of your objections. One such "test case" is before the Board of Review at the moment.

Section 51(1)

"All losses and outgoings to the extent to which they are incurred in gaining or producing the assessable income, or are necessarily incurred in carrying on a business for the purpose of gaining or producing such income, shall be allowable deductions except to the extent to which they are losses or outgoings of capital, or of a capital, private or domestic nature, or are incurred in relation to the gaining or production of exempt income."

Section 82J

"(1) Amounts paid by the taxpayer in year of income in respect of expenses necessarily incurred by him for or in connection with the full-time education at a school, college or university or from a tutor, by a person who is less than 21 years of age, and (a) is a child of the taxpayer; or (b) is a person in respect of whom the taxpayer is entitled to a deduction under this Act, shall be allowable deductions."

"(2) The deductions allowable under this Section in respect of any one year to income in relation to the education of any one person shall not exceed £150."

Students who have any queries on these matters or any others relating to taxation, may obtain further information by writing to the Local Taxation Officer, c/o S.R.C. Office.

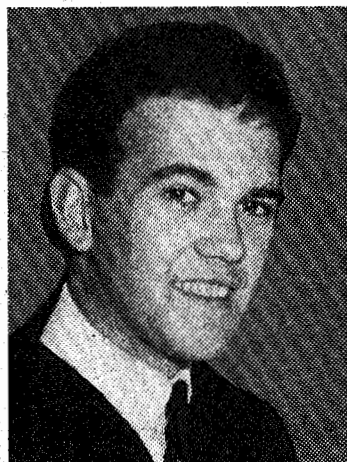
RHYS ROBERTS,
Local Taxation Officer.

CATEGORY

COMMENT

ADVICE

1	FULL-TIME student who pays his own fees and bears the cost of text books and other expenses out of his private income.	The amounts so paid are not incurred in producing or gaining assessable income and are not tax deductible under S51(1). No concessional deduction is allowable under S82J either, as this section makes no provision for a deduction for fees and other expenses paid by the student himself.	There is little point for students in this category to claim books and fees. The basic change sought by N.U.A.U.S. will be of particular benefit to students in this category and in category 2.
2	FULL-TIME student who pays his own fees and expenses but who, as part of his course, is required to do certain practical training; for the purpose of this training the student enters into casual employment and receives remuneration for his services.	It cannot be said that the fees and expenses so paid by the student are incurred in gaining or producing the remuneration so received by him. Thus, no deduction under S51(1) or under S82J in respect of fees etc. paid by the student himself.	As above.
3	FULL-TIME student who pays his own fees and bears the cost of his books etc., and who is studying for a degree or other qualification under, say, a cadetship with some company or body whereunder he receives remuneration throughout the year without performing services except during university vacation.	Whether or not it can be said that the amounts so paid by the student are incurred in gaining or producing his remuneration could depend on the terms of the cadetship, but considering past decisions of the Board of Review, since the student seeks a degree or other qualification, the expenditure so incurred by him would be regarded as of a capital nature, anyway, and not deductible.	Something of a long-shot, though some people in this general category would probably be successful with a claim. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.
4a	PART-TIME student who is required by his employer to undertake a course of study which, if he is successful, will entitle him to a degree or other qualifications, it being a condition of his employment that he undertake the course. The student pays his own fees and bears the cost of books, etc.	Within the first limb of S51(1) it would seem that a deduction was justified as fees and expenses so paid by the student would be incurred in producing or gaining his assessable income. However, as in (3) the expenditure would be regarded as of a capital nature because of the last words of S51(1). S82J is no help for the reason listed in category 1, the fees etc. being paid by the student.	Students in this category are in a stronger position than those in 3. A claim is well worth trying though there is no certainty of success.
4b	PART-TIME student who is not required to take a particular course but who will be promoted if he is successful (though not necessarily attaining a degree).	These would seem to fall within the principles of Finn's case.	As for 4a.
4c	PART-TIME student who is required to reach a certain standard in a course before employment and who will be eligible for promotion with progression in the course.	As for 4b.	As for 4a.
5	PART-TIME student who attends university in order to study certain subjects or to undertake some course of study which doesn't lead to any degree or other qualification but which is undertaken by the employee so that he may improve his efficiency in his work and in order to increase the prospects of his promotion.	As for 4b.	As for 4a.
6	PART-TIME student, being an employee or self-employed person and who is qualified in the calling in which he is employed, but who undertakes a POST-GRADUATE or REFRESHER university course with a view to obtaining a higher degree, such course being specialized and closely related to his employment. Student pays his own fees etc., and his purpose is to increase his chances of promotion and his future prospects generally in the calling of his choice.	The amounts so paid by the student fall within the first limb of S51(1).	A claim has a fair chance of success.
7	Fees and the cost of books etc. borne by the PARENT of any student over 21 years of age (student not being employed in his father's business).	No deduction is allowable to the parent under S51(1) nor under S82J as the student is over 21 years of age. The taxation law affecting this category is based on Common Law where every person aged 21 and over becomes responsible, and is no longer classed as a dependent.	No claim available. N.U.A.U.S. seeks the removal of the present age limit in respect of the deduction allowed to parents for education expenses and maintenance allowance for students.
8	Fees and the cost of books etc. borne by the PARENT of a part-time student under 21 years of age student not being employed in his father's business).	No deduction is allowable to the parent under S51(1) nor under S82J as the student is only a part-time student.	No deduction is available.
9	Fees and the cost of books borne by the PARENT of a full-time student under 21 years of age. (A bursary, scholarship or other educational allowance is not now treated as income of the student. It is paid to offset the cost of fees).	Deduction is allowable under S82J, but only up to £150 per student per annum. N.U.A.U.S. seeks the removal of the present limit of £150.	This claim is standard procedure.



ALAN DRIVER:

3rd Year Science (Zoology, Psychology).
Sports—Hockey, Swimming.
Clubs and Societies—Committee member of Science Assoc. for three years (including one year as Secretary), member of A.U.D.S.
Interests—Music, Reading, Creative Writing Group.



PAUL WELLINGTON:

2nd Year Science.
Sports—Tennis, Basketball.
Activities—Science Association.
Policy—"My aim is to present the wishes and needs of the Science Faculty and members to the S.R.C. and do all in my power to upbuild the figure of the Science Faculty throughout the University."



GEOFF MARTIN:

First Year Science.
Sports—Tennis, Skin-diving.
Clubs—Active member of A.U.D.S., Science Assoc. (organized full-time information service and tours for 600 students during Open Day).



GEORGE DOSTAL:

Science.
Sports—Plays in 2nd Hockey and has played District.
Clubs—Science Association, Cosmopolitics (unfinancial), A.L.P. supporter, taking part in Chess Championships and interested in revue work at end of year.

2nd JULY, 1965 ON DIT PAGE 5

PAST THE POST

or
CANDIDATES ELECTED
UNOPPOSED TO THE
20th S.R.C.

Ag. Science	Geoffrey Gaskell
Architecture	John Byrne
Arts—Senior	Derrick Deans
Dentistry	John Darwent
Economics—	
Junior	Rosemary Treloar
Senior	Robin Milne
Engineering—	
Junior	Rhys Horwood
Senior	Rhys Roberts
Law—Senior	Mark Pickhaver
Medicine—	
Junior	Richard Hamilton
Senior	Richard Lees
Music	Ian Owens
Pharmacy	John Barton
Physiotherapy	Tina Stace
Social Studies	Owen Smith
Technology—	
Junior	Roger Vinall
Senior	Andrew Rooney



"De Commonwealth is like home, you don't know what is good about it until you lose it, and den you miss it because it isn't dere."

Dr. Alan Brissenden (English Department).

The way that Menzies looks at the Commonwealth is obsolete: he wants it both ways—he wants to be a Commonwealth man, but also wants to be an American. The new emergent members of the Commonwealth (e.g. President Nkrumah) find it difficult to accept Menzies' point of view. The difficulty is that the idea of the "white" Commonwealth is too strong for the Commonwealth to work well at the present time. Australia, Canada and New Zealand are too overwhelming for the newer, non-white member nations. The failure of the Peace Mission is evidence of this.

The Commonwealth exists to enable members to provide mutual support for fellow members—economically, Australia doesn't do sufficient within this framework. We could do a lot more for younger members than we do—this would make the Commonwealth more viable. It should be a co-operative venture—but the older members are not willing to take responsibility for this.

On its present basis, the Commonwealth isn't obsolete—if it were, the members would pull out from it. But so far no really workable plan has been arranged to fit new nations in. The ceremonial tradition associated with the Commonwealth is obsolete; to the newer (non-white) members this is an alien form of ceremony.

Any nation in the Commonwealth stands to lose a good deal in withdrawing from it; it provides a good channel for communication (diplomatic) and economic intercourse. Australia certainly couldn't withdraw at the present time because of her economic association with Britain. There is more English investment in Australia than from any other country, and Australia is very dependent on the preferential treatment given her trade by Britain.

The Commonwealth, if it can stick together, can form a valuable counterweight to the other major powers (U.S.A., Russia and China). Thus it is NOT obsolete. But it could be a much more potent force for peace, if its members could resolve their differences. There is not enough exchange between Commonwealth countries. The members tend to be satellites revolving around Britain—they have too little intercourse among themselves.

The feeling, widely held in Australia especially, that every member of the Commonwealth should show allegiance to the Queen is obsolete; but this concept has certain social utility in Australia at least. We have no right to impose our attitudes upon other members of the Commonwealth.

Through the Commonwealth we will get humanitarian values developing of the highest importance, to which every nation will subscribe. Menzies is probably more tolerant of new nations now than he used to be—purely because of the opportunities for communication between old and new emergent nations which the Commonwealth provides.

The traditional ties between Australia and Britain are weakening—as evidenced by the fact that the Australian parliament has thrown over much of the old-fashioned procedures of the House of Commons. Economic ties may weaken too, especially if Britain enters the Common Market. But even if these ties are weakened Australia will still have many advantages to be gained by remaining within the Commonwealth.

In the long run it will be cold, hard economic facts, not tradition, which will maintain the Commonwealth.

STAFF STUDENT SEMINAR . . .

IS THE COMMONWEALTH

OBSOLETE

Reactions to this query by staff and students were many and varied. There was the characteristic self-conscious flippancy among some students, but on the other hand, many students gave intelligent and well-reasoned replies.

These indicate, on the whole, that the Commonwealth is still considered a driving force for unity if not in the world outside that group of nations then at least within it.

R. Millingen (Economics).

In a world of suffering, in search of peaceful co-existence, a community of 750 million people of diverse colour and creed, drawn together as a Commonwealth of Nations, is an example to the rest of the world that peace and unity can be achieved.

J. Potter (Law)

The Commonwealth today has a new role to play. Instead of England exploiting her Dominions (Imperialism), the new emergent nations now need to exploit England. For instance, it was indicated at the Prime Ministers' Conference

which was dominated by the new emergent nations. Therefore, the Commonwealth is far from obsolete.

H. Disney (Arts)

The Commonwealth is far from outmoded. Small nations need strength, unity and security (which the Commonwealth gives) to establish themselves.

Foo.

The Commonwealth is obsolete. Trading relations serve no purpose. Australia should be independent politically and economically.

Lee Ardlie.

The only future of the Commonwealth would seem to be in the promotion of international co-operation. Since it is not doing much in this field, it doesn't appear to have much future. Its sole advantage is that nations are together in this organisation. They seem to be together in this way because they don't have any reason not to be.

B. Murray.

In a world where there are two alternative forms of government, both equally bad (I mean Communism and capitalism), any third force which can neutralise their influence will be a very powerful one. If the Commonwealth can stick together on a familial basis, it might well be this force.

The Menzies View

R. P. Valley (Arts)

No-one should be in a hurry to sell the Commonwealth short. True, on the basis of what it has achieved in the past, either for its members or world peace in general, we would have to admit that the Commonwealth exists largely in the rhetoric of conservative politicians. But for Australians, older ones in particular, the Commonwealth can still elicit some of the emotion which was previously allocated to the nations of a British Empire. Support for the Commonwealth is today politically very O.K.

The cynic can rightly point out that to most, Australia's membership of the Commonwealth means little more than the old Britisherism watered down by the new subservience to the U.S.A. You will find this in the thinking of our Prime Minister whose metaphysical rhapsodising on the topic is well known.

"It means a tang in the air; a touch of salt on the lips, a little pulse, that beats and shall beat; a decent pride; the sense of a continuing city . . . a spirit, a proud memory, a confident prayer, courage for the future."

"What began as a splendid adventure grew into a proud brotherhood. When the Commonwealth ceases to be an inner feeling as well as an external association, virtue will have gone out of it."

MENZIES AMBIVALENCE

In 1950 when Menzies thus effused, he made it quite clear that his "inner feeling" did not extend to the aspirations of the peoples of Asia and Africa for independence, economic development, racial equality, a strong United Nations or to most of the problems vital to the coloured Commonwealth and international harmony. The issues of Suez and South African membership of the Commonwealth have shown that Menzies is still concerned chiefly with maintaining the predominance of the white man.

In the early days of the Menzies' Government, when the Prime Minister was surrounded by a vociferous group of ex-soldiers, the Conservatives still hoped that the Empire would continue to serve as one of the antidotes to Australian involvement with the "uncivilised" peoples of Asia and Africa. The British Empire's decay into the multi-racial Commonwealth explains in part our present subservience to the U.S.A., better to be

a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than to live in the tents of the unwashed.

NEGATIVE ROLE

So Australia now plays a negative role in the Commonwealth, hoping to keep it a "glorified post office for the exchange of information, ideas and personnel". Menzies is reported to be unhappy about the appointment of the Canadian Arnold Cartwell-Smith as the first Secretary-General; a feeling shared by the British Commonwealth Relations Office. The man has ideals, for the first time the Commonwealth may now present itself in the terms of its non-white majority.

The Wilson proposal for a Commonwealth peace mission faced Sir Robert with the decision whether or not to stick by his avowal to be the last head of state in the world to talk peace, and be the odd man out in the London conference. He threw his principles overboard—no doubt after consultation with his faceless men in Washington. (President Johnson had approved the peace mission.)

PROGRESSIVES TAKE OVER

With Mr. Wilson and Mr. Pearson running the old White Commonwealth, this sort of situation will face the Menzies Government in the future. A Commonwealth playing a more active role in world affairs will confront Australia with its own inactivity and in tennis which would be more readily understandable to the Australian public. It may give the Labor Opposition more pegs on which to hang its progressive platforms on foreign aid, etc., for public notice.

No-one sharing the hope that Australia can be more than a U.S. satellite in world affairs should ignore the Commonwealth. It may be one of the few possible ways of enlisting the Australian public to fulfil that hope.

For What It's Worth

MR. WARD POLITICS DEPT

"None of the members considers it in its interest not to belong to the British Commonwealth. If they don't want to belong they can leave—look at Burma. Many people have grown up with the idea of the Commonwealth; you could say that, among the white dominions especially there is a definite emotional bond. Few demands are made on nations belonging to the British Commonwealth; I suppose you could say that the member nations are held together partly from habit."

Imperial preference is rapidly becoming obsolete among the developed states, because their pattern of trade is altering. Many members went to develop trade with countries who do not belong to the Commonwealth; Australia wants to develop trade with Japan. Because of this, imperial commitments and agreements are becoming outdated.

"However, for the underdeveloped countries, Commonwealth preferences are useful; these countries know that they have friends who are prepared to make special agreements. The British and perhaps the Dominions can take special responsibility for economic aid to these Commonwealth countries as the French do with their former Empire."

"The Commonwealth has some advantages over the U.N. since it is less a forum for power politics, it has fewer political problems. In the U.N. states are forced to take public stands where Commonwealth Prime Ministers meet

in secret. There are no common Commonwealth defence structure; and disputes which develop are understood to be between the disputant parties only. A common defence structure would only pull the Commonwealth into the cold war."

The Commonwealth Conferences are the most significant indication that the Commonwealth exists.

To sum up, I would not argue that the British Commonwealth of Nations is obsolete. It would be impossible to bring so many diverse nations together nowadays; however, they're together because of Britain's past policies. To use a trite but still true saying, any organization which helps international co-operation can be said to be helping world peace.

Admittedly, the thread tying so many nations together is rather tenuous, but it is nevertheless there—and isn't it an advantage that so many statesmen can be photographed, smiling together?"

After Glow

BRYNN DAVIES (English Dept.)

Originally the Constitution was intended to give the debris of the old Empire an appearance of the afterglow of Empire.

Obviously Australia derives economic benefit at least, from the Commonwealth due to the preferential trade treatment it receives from Britain.

It is, I suppose, an advantage to feel that one belongs to something which is greater than oneself. On this sense therefore the Commonwealth has a potent if intangible value. But this wouldn't necessarily impart a false sense of security to member nations, who are under no illusions as to the capacity of Britain to defend her partners within the Common-

"I did but see her passing by, yet I shall love her till I die."

Robert Lawson. (Law)

Unless we are prepared to take up its cause with a bit of guts, the Commonwealth, like the Empire before it, will fall. With its common institutional background the Commonwealth, if it is united in its action, has a unique opportunity to develop into a worthwhile political union independent of the ethnic parochialism that typifies other such associations. In the Commonwealth, as I envisage it, there is no need for any kind of monarch at its head.

On the other hand, in Australia, the British monarchical system, in addition to its constitutional convenience, appeals to a helluva lot of people. It is almost impossible to imagine any elected figurehead enjoying the same popularity and remaining aloof from partisan politics. To model our government on the American system with its unnecessary division of power would be a retrograde step.

An English Lecturer

The Commonwealth has always been expected to operate in two ways: to benefit the individual members by co-operation among themselves and as a unit forming a pressure group on international politics. So far as the first object is concerned, the Commonwealth is finding it harder than ever to succeed on the national plane as the influence and power of the United Kingdom diminishes, particularly in economic fields, and as more nations with independent and diverse interests become members.

It seems that the basic common influence serving as a unifying factor was desire for economic aid from Britain, which she can now barely afford. On the load of personal and social relationships the Commonwealth is potentially beneficial, though as such it has produced nothing more influential than the Rhodes Scholarship. The diversity of individual interests is clearly a major restriction on its effectiveness as a unit, and even on the occasions it can combine, it can only produce a moral force of an apparently ineffective nature.



GHAPS! A Sport.

The Commonwealth, as a significant body, is outmoded because too many of the new Afro-Asian members cannot play cricket. It was OK when Canada was the only one which did not play cricket because they mostly preferred to play ice-hockey with the Americans and profited thereby. The cricket field provided a common meeting ground which enabled members to meet on equal terms. It didn't matter whether you were black or a colonial so long as you could play cricket. And if the blacks or the colonials won, the less pressing affairs of state could be shelved. Bob was out of the current this year because none of the P.M.'s could go to Lords with him to discuss that Viet Cong thing. They don't play cricket either.

Sentiment & Economics

Dr. Gordon Reid (Politics Department):

It is not the Commonwealth which is obsolete, but the ideas which people have about it—the sentimental attitude based on the idea of the greatness of Britain.

The Commonwealth is a society of nations which can be profoundly influential in world politics. The newly emerged nations will have a salutary influence on nations like Australia, persuading us to have more humanitarian values—this could eventually even lead to a relaxation or at least modification of the White Australia policy.

As an association of nations therefore, the Commonwealth has the potential for exerting a salutary influence on its members. The sentimental attitude towards the Commonwealth is usually based on social ties—e.g. having relatives in Britain. This is bolstered in an institutional sense by the Queen, the Governor-General and the "Westminster model."

The institution of the Governor-General is an anachronism in that it helps promote the image of a monarchy in itself outdated. However, there is really no harm in maintaining this sentimental attitude if this makes people happy.

The notion of the British Commonwealth is becoming increasingly suspect—this is why the function of the Queen as head of the Commonwealth is frequently questioned. The concept of

monarchy is itself obsolete. We could still maintain the Commonwealth without recognition of the Queen—but this is an academic attitude; the man in the street worships the Queen and thus it provides a cohesive force in society.

The feeling, widely held in Australia especially, that every member of the Commonwealth should show allegiance to the Queen is obsolete; but this concept has certain social utility in Australia at least. We have no right to impose our attitudes upon other members of the Commonwealth.

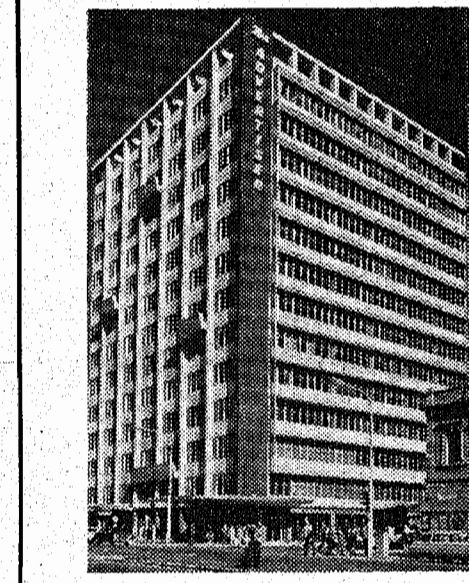
Through the Commonwealth we will get humanitarian values developing of the highest importance, to which every nation will subscribe. Menzies is probably more tolerant of new nations now than he used to be—purely because of the opportunities for communication between old and new emergent nations which the Commonwealth provides.

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In the long run it will be cold, hard economic facts, not tradition, which will maintain the Commonwealth.

WANTED N.U.A.U.S. PUBLICATION OFFICER

At the February Council, 1965, N.U.A.U.S. resolved to appoint a Publications Officer "whose duties shall be to investigate and advise on the form of N.U.A.U.S. publications as from time to time directed by the President, and to edit, publish and supervise the distribution of such publications." Nominations are hereby called for this position, and should be lodged at the S.R.C. Office by Monday, July 5th.



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AUSTRALIAN POST OFFICE

UP THE YANKS!

Everyone holds the stereotyped image of New York—towering skyscrapers, crowded streets, craned-necked tourists, "The Village," Broadway, Saks on Fifth Avenue, Harlem—expense and squalor in a seething metropolis where the individual does not exist.

They would not be disappointed, for New York lives up to its reputation in both appearance and character. It is the hub of American commercial life with a population of 8 million just in the city itself. It is the epitome of American vulgarity, symptomatic of the much prided "American way of life". But even more characteristic, lying about 6 miles due east of Manhattan in the Borough of Queens is the famed "New York World's Fair".

This spectacle covers some 646 acres of land and is cunningly devised so that it takes the visitor keen enough to want to view it all, at least a month of visits to see every portion—a month of visits with a regular entrance fee of \$2.50.

The World's Fair is principally designed as an international display, centred around the United Nations, and dedicated to "Peace through Understanding". This in itself is quite meritorious, but as things are bound to turn out, the Industrial and Commercial interests decidedly override in quantity if not in quality the International aspect.

There is no denying the fact that the Fair is a spectacular experi-



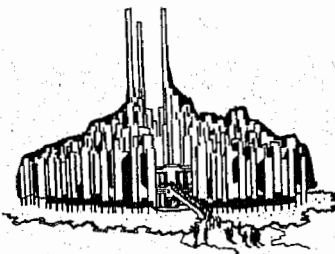
The Unisphere

ence, for it is a world in itself. One's first choice on entering the ground is whether to walk or to take a Greyhound motor train and see the sights. I decided on my hearty Australian shoes, and I wish I hadn't, for before very long I was hopelessly bushed in the maze of pavilions and refreshment bars.

THEY WERE THERE

People of all American racial origins were seething everywhere, mostly bedecked with cameras and invariably in queues before pavilions. The American population being what it is, the people have accustomed themselves to queuing for service of all kinds and have developed an unbelievable patience in these circumstances. They just seem to stand and vegetate until their turn comes and then with an avid interest devour every morsel of what is to be seen with a terror of missing out on something.

Another striking characteristic is their vulnerability to the money-makers. They snatch up any souvenir that is going and leave the Fair grounds clad in absurd hats with their names embroidered



Tower of light

(free!) and immense coloured feathers wafting several feet into the air, along with multi-shaded king-size sunglasses plus badges of all colours and sizes, from little tiny ones with tags such as "I stand for Sloppy Living", to gigantic vividly coloured ones of about 5 in. diameter saying "I was there—New York World's Fair."

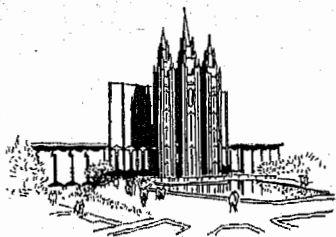
The features of the World's Fair are naturally the pavilions. There are pavilions and exhibits of everything, company and country imaginable (except, of course, Australia).

LIGHT IN SONG

My first choice was to follow an intriguing looking queue which was being told to step on to a conveyer belt to be taken across a moat into the building of the Electricity Company of America. It is an American policy that people should not have to do anything that is not absolutely essential such

as shell peas, make pastry or exert themselves any more than they have to. Therefore we were conveyed into the "Tower of Light", as it was called, where in semi-darkness we were seated on swivel chairs. Complete darkness came and voices with it. A curtain parted to reveal two monstrous life-sized Walt Disney creations called Benj' Franklin (who was a king-size light bulb clad in period costume) and Kilo Watt (a bit of jagged lightning with alternately illuminated eyes). These two exciting characters hosted us through the history of electric light in song whilst we, in our swivel seats, were taken by the revolving floor around the circular pavilion, scene by painful scene for a full hour while the dolls' eyes lit up and their jaws made mechanical contortions to the pop melodies. It was with some relief that we felt solid ground beneath our feet again.

Wary of any more pavilions for a while I just wandered among the wonders of the mighty fair viewing what was offered in my path such as mechanized puppet shows of Sherlock Holmes describing (through great mystery) of what assistance computers are to the everyday man; or the Salvation Army band on a moving trolley singing faith to the masses; or the "Life and Times of Sir Winston Churchill" in a vast building containing photographs, models, paintings and personal effects—a great American Tribute; or nearby, the Chunky Candy Factory with candy being made in a glass walled factory.



Mormon Splendour

I was fascinated by the soaring towers of the Mormon pavilion (built in replica to the Salt Lake Temple), but the avaricious converters hovering at the doorway deterred my entry and I passed on to behold about an acre of fountains of every shape and hue amid a great lake. This was quite a beautiful sight with music playing from speakers on the lightposts all around. Actually every lightpost at the Fair (and there were quite a few) played music, for silence does not exist in New York.

PEPSI'S UNICEF

Seeing a big UNICEF sign above a mammoth curved roof I sacrificed a dollar to be ushered into a little boat which sloshed its way into great caverns of glitter and illumination, as children's voices blasted a repetitive song called "It's a small, small world." This was the Pepsi Pavilion. There in this land of coloured lights and glitter were masses of identical plastic dolls all clad in national costumes with mouths that moved open and shut as the song was chanted over and over again. As the boat moved from cavern to cavern into different Walt Disneyized countries, the languages of the countries worded the songs while the American version remained over it. Some of the little plastic dolls actually danced, pivoting from left to right. After some 15 minutes of the "Small World" song and the little mechanized dolls in their gaudy costumes were released into the fresh air. I never want to hear that song again!

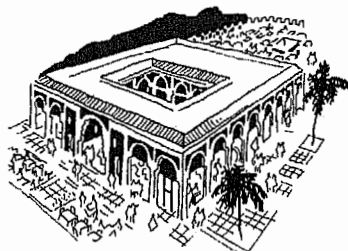
After a slice of pizza and a glass of icy Hawaiian tropical punch (I managed to resist the waffles, pancakes, hamburgers, "do-nuts", hot dawgs and general American

goodies), I found my way to the "Unisphere". This is the symbol of the fair and is a gigantic world globe of stainless steel standing 12 storeys high above a circular pool of water. Significantly surrounding the "Unisphere" is a roadway called "The Court of the President of the United States".

This is the area of the United Nations pavilions and is, in my opinion, the one thing worth coming to the fair to see.

FRUIT SALAD

For streets and streets range the great buildings, many of which are built in the mode of the country represented. Within these buildings lie the countries themselves... the smells, foods, music, costumes and wares. Each pavilion is a taste of the country, and as such is quite an experience, for

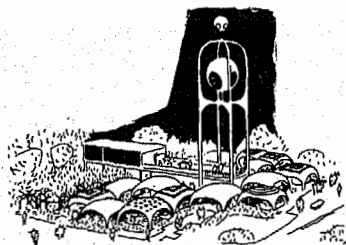


Exotic Morocco

within minutes one may pass from nation to nation. With no little fascination I visited Morocco (where the air of a Moroccan bazaar prevailed), the Sudan (which had a pavilion separate from the rest of Africa), Alaska (with live bears and all), a Belgian village (where beer flowed freely in a mock tavern), Greece, Mexico, China and Polynesia (where hula girls danced in grass skirts and brawny Polynesian men did fire dances to the pulsating drum beat which originally drew me there). Beyond this international fruit salad (where Australia was conspicuously absent) was the equally large American display where street by street, building by building, one could see all the states one could not visit.

By the time I had explored this fair night was passing and many of the exhibits closing down (although large parts of the show continue until 3 a.m. There was so much I had not seen and I glimpsed as much as I could weaving through the intricate network of streets in search of some sign of exit.

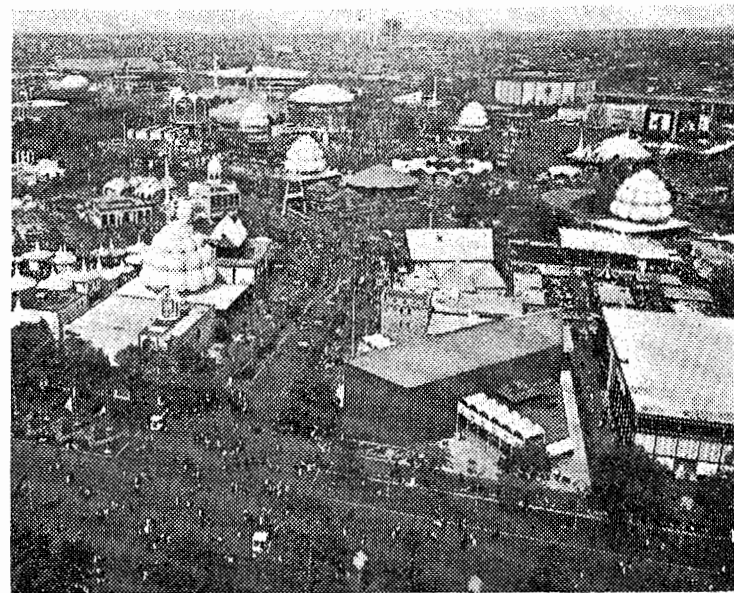
Above the Fair was the "Swiss Sky Ride", a big ski lift which



Seven-up Pavilion

gave people an aerial view of the works. Next to the "British Lion Pub" Billy Graham had an evangelistic pavilion of no small proportions (the spoils of Christianity). Of course Coca Cola had a great display alongside that of the popular American drink Seven-up (which as far as I could work out, is lemonade—just like Woodies with more carbon-dioxide). Understandably enough the Pepsi pavilion was as far as possible from these two.

There were an infinite number of other exhibits—too many to describe in one edition of "On Dit"—things like the "House of Good Taste", a perfect display of vulgarity in furniture; Chrysler, a vast stream of buildings of great affluence; General Motors, where people rode in cars which moved on conveyer belts (the irony of automation); Equitable Life (I never found out just what that



646 acres of affluence and ostentation.

was); Ford, Kodak, Schaefer, Boy Scouts, and among these varieties of commercial interests, and spotted between the dozens of refreshment bars and souvenir stalls were



Good taste in U.S. Homes

pavilions to represent no less than 30 religious groups.

INFANTILE MENTALITY?

To be sure, the representations at the Fair were many and varied, although on the whole the general presentation of exhibits seemed to be directed at the child, most being done by means of mechanical toys of one sort or another (save in the international area). At first I found this quite logical until I realised that the audiences were predominantly adult and receiving what they saw very seriously. It seemed these people sincerely enjoyed watching dolls singing lyrics to teach such things as the joys of electric light. This either means that the Americans en masse have an infantile mentality, or that they are sophisticated enough not to mind how they are being taught,

so long as they are being taught something.

It is certain that the New York World's Fair is dominated by a great deal of gaudy American vulgarity in which Walt Disney plays no small part (his popularity has far from waned). But amid all the ostentation of American affluence there lies a memorable collection of experiences. Every exhibit is designed as both an entertainment and as a method of informing the public. The Americans themselves, greedy for knowledge, mass there in their millions for the purpose of learning a little, and have fun while they're at it. This is perhaps one of the most admirable characteristics of the Americans. It is a pity it is not found here.



Walt Disney's UNICEF

Choral Chaos

Experience has shown that the most enjoyable means of taking a choir between Adelaide and Brisbane is to take a bus. Acting on this, twenty-eight intrepid souls from A.U.C.S. entrusted themselves to a Lewis Bros. bus. The goal of the trip was two-fold: a week's camp at Tallebudgera on the Gold Coast and a concert before 1,500 people in the Brisbane City Hall.

It proved to be all that we had hoped and more—the experience of singing Mozart's "Requiem" as part of a choir of 400 drawn from 12 Australian universities and Papua is one which is not easily forgotten.

AUCS also combined with ANU's Choral Society (S.C.U.N.A.) to present the four canticles (Te Deum, Benedictus, Magnificat and Anne Dimittis) from the Short Service of Orlando Gibbons with commendable polish.

BUS TRIP

But the bus trip, for me, at least, was even more memorable. We left the University at, believe it or not, seven a.m., and were in New South Wales (God, God, the N.S.W. name for Mildura) by lunch-time.

Then came the Hay Plain—flat and uninteresting—all through the afternoon. To break the monotony we sang—and we drove through there to a reprise of almost all of "Impatience".

During the camp our bus was used as a "taxi" to take people to the local pub, and to take groups on sightseeing tours of the district at quite a profitable rate.

The one free trip we ran ended in disaster. On Sunday morning the bus set out with the Roman Catholics from the camp to go to 7 a.m. Mass at Barleigh. On its return it had to go past the Gold Coast Brothel, where it was used to spending the afternoons. This was too much for it, and in protest it broke down there and then.

RETURN JOURNEY

We travelled to Brisbane in another bus, and hoped that ours would be ready for the return journey. It was, and so on Thursday morning, with regrets all round, we left Brisbane, aiming to go as far as we could before stopping to sleep.

By the time we were nearly at Armidale, the crutch had begun to give trouble, and this continued to worsen until we stopped at 6 p.m. at Coonabarabhan—Frank (Lewis's driver) "ran out of rod" and I was asleep.

When service stations opened at nine, we asked for some fluid to be put in the clutch. We got the fluid, but it was put in the air cylinder—we had air brakes—so it did not help.

Wilcannia, West End and barfly's! Then on to Broken Hill for the night.

FLOGGED LEAD

The Broken Hill South Mine threw open its doors early on Saturday morning to receive us, and we came away with half a hundred weight of samples.

We bled the clutch in the hope of improving its action just before leaving the Hill—we hadn't realised that the fluid had gone astray—and so were almost dry to start the day. By the time we reached Grunta, the clutch was just not operating, so we had to stall her to stop.

MORE BLOODY TROUBLE

It took 2½ hrs. to fix the bastard and have a feed—a radiator hose broke most conveniently just then also.

We were looking forward to getting home and were glad to be able to cruise at over sixty miles an hour for the remainder of the trip. The only other delays were at Oodna—whoop-whoop when we ran one fuel tank dry and at Elizabeth where all of us had to ration the use of one phone box to ring parents and others.

We arrived back at the University shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday night, heading for a comfortable night's sleep, with a week to recuperate before getting back to the old grind again.

ARGUS TUFT

Advance Andorra

"Andorra", by Max Frisch, is a bitter play about people's attitudes. When there is no love it is easy for the human animal to find security by creating comfortable images for the objects of their preconceived hate. Their "object" in this case is a Jew. The people of Andorra have been told all their lives that Jews love money. You can see it in the way they move, in the way they rub their hands together, says the Andorrans.

The schoolmaster has a child by another woman from the Jew-hating country across the border. To hide the scandal, he pretends that he is adopting a Jewish boy from that country to save him from a concentration camp. Andorra is a country that comforts itself on its lack of racial prejudice. The Andorrans fondle the child, glad that they are not prejudiced.

The child, Andri, grows up thinking he is a Jew. The Andorrans treat him as a Jew, finding him "different". Even the kind-eyed priest is not free from the fetters of image-making and behaviour-predicting, the weapons of distrust and the seeds of hate.

Seeds of Hate

The Andorrans all betray him in the end, by the resentment of the pompous professor of medicine who is jealous of Jewish accomplishment abroad in obtaining university chairs, by the spineless fear of the inn-keeper, by the barbaric hatred of the soldier, by all those who fear and hate. From the Judas Iscariot hatred to the

Pontius Pilate cowardice (and the hypocrisy of the upstanding citizenry who suspect and destroy anything different) history repeats itself on a Jew who wants to be a carpenter.

The play is a tragedy in the truest possible sense of the word. If Max Frisch seems over-repetitive and bitter it is because he has every reason to be. The dialogue is simple and the story straightforward. At regular points throughout the play different characters

review

-IRISH ETHNICS-

"Open your mouth and whatever your voice is like, sing!—and to hell with the ethnicists! Folk-song is not the special preserve of the few, but the undeniable heritage of the many."

These are the words of Dominic Behan, they might just as well have been said by the Clancy Brothers and Tommy Makem. In Centennial Hall on Friday, 25th June, they demonstrated the joy, humour and pathos of this "undeniable heritage".

The hall was bitterly cold, the seats uncomfortable and as usual, the acoustics equalled any rock-and-roll echo box. Yet the size of these obstacles, considerable indeed to professional folk-singers trying to present an honest interpretation of their songs, dwindled at the hands (nay voices) of these four Irishmen.

Lassie Go Home

Their repertoire consists almost entirely of traditional and popular Irish folk-songs, though their first song was the very Irish-influenced "Wild Colonial Boy". Their hand was well chosen as they ranged from suit to suit, running the gamut of emotions. Often it was the humorous, irreverent song which they played so expertly, then hearts were trumps as "Will You Go, Lassie, Go?", or the contemporary tribute to Brendan Behan, involved singer and listener alike. Tommy Makem even played the Joker with his hilarious anecdotes, and the number of aces they produced was not surprising considering the huge hand given them by the audience(!)

The Clancys sing their songs in a stylized traditional manner. They have added the foreign guitar and banjo for their accompaniment, and the tin-whistle is made of plastic. But the beauties of the tradition have not been lost. They have done very little musical arrangement, simplicity and middle-C being the key-note. Harmony is rare and then mainly two-part, while their unison is invested with a gusto and exuberance which in-

fectured and delighted. To this extent they are true to the Anglo-Irish tradition which they so obviously love, but they have extracted the best from it in order to fulfill their first duty as audience-orientated folk-singers: to entertain.

Big Voices

And entertain they do. Big voices are their forte, while Liam Clancy has a sensitive, beautifully controlled tenor which contrasts admirably with the rougher voices of the rest of the quartet. His singing of "The Parting Glass" was superb. Tommy Makem provided the deep bass, and Tom Clancy used the delightful Irish brogue to good effect in his recitation of Yeats' "The Host of the Air". It is the marvellous brogue which adds so much to Irish songs, for it has a music of its own.

Instrumental accompaniment of the quartet is straightforward and unembellished, and is not allowed to distract attention from the song. An unusual and effective accompaniment at the concert was the silent stitching of a shoe, punctuated by rough spitting on rough hands, by Makem as he sang a solo cobbler's song.

The stage presence of the Clancys is natural, uninhibited and unabashed. This is the basis of their appeal, for they don't mind being seen as big fools. They also have big voices and big hearts. They show no sign of big heads.

WES



LAST WEEK

Varsity's power rugby in the second half of a rugged, even vicious game against Army helped them maintain their impressive unbeaten record in Division I Rugby Union this year. Ritchie was outstanding for Varsity, with Miller and Kingston turning in good performances.

University I d Army 24-11

University II d University III

28-6.

Fair

appear on a witness stand, as if at a war-crimes trial in the future, and deny all responsibility for the betrayal of Andri. It is a device that makes for an ominous fatalism, mounting in the second half. The dramatic structure is episodic in the sequence-cut-sequence style of the cinema: the play would make a good film.

Shadow of White

The producer, John Tasker, lost valuable continuity with about a dozen or so ten-second black-outs, which could have been avoided, even accepting the limitations of theatre in the round. The dialogue was realistically written, yet sometimes it was spoken in a strange, other-worldly, quasi-poetic way that reminded me of Mr. Tasker's other productions, specifically of Patrick White plays.

Fortunately, Reginald Livermore, who played the Jew, was not hampered by this, and played the part with a brilliantly skilful naturalness that made the character Andri utterly believable. Perhaps, too, it is because he was not trained in that "universal repertory" style that seems to dog amateur actors everywhere, no matter how good. Despite a little stageiness, the whole cast was excellent and a tribute to Adelaide actors, many of whom must be doing their first fully professional stageplay in Adelaide. Among this strong cast July Dick, John Paisley and Carmel Millhouse stood out especially.

At last the Elizabethan Theatre Trust has given Adelaide a fair-go and sponsored this first Adelaide - stationed professional company. South Australia looks avidly forward for the next production, a musical play written by Reginald Livermore and Sandra McKenzie called "West of the Black Stump" and described as Australia's answer to "Oklahoma", "High Noon" and "Red Riding Hood".

STEPHEN RAMSEY



Photo by Murray Bowels

Reginald Livermore as Andri and Judy Dick as Barblin in a scene from Andorra.

NEW GUINEA REVIEWED

BY SIMON BONYTHON

"New Guinea and Australia, The Pacific and South-East Asia", as the full name stands, deals in detail (which is welcome) with a wide variety of topics concerning the world's largest island and its position in world politics. It is published by the Council on New Guinea Affairs, whose work is largely educative, and is attempting to create interest and debate on the complex issues facing Australia in bringing New Guinea to the point of self-determination.

In their words "it will publish articles of a broad divergent nature and will seek contributions from a wide field. Its only criterion will be quality." The first issue (March, 1965) was in no way disappointing in respect to these claims. There were in fact numerous articles (80-odd pages of them) of interest by such eminent authors as Kenya's Minister for Economic Planning and Development, Mr. Tom Mboya; the well-known author and journalist Gavin Souter; Professor O. H. K. Spate, one of the three government nominated members of the Currie Commission on Higher Education; and over a dozen more of comparable repute including a prominent Papuan politician Mr. Oala Oala-Rania.

New Guinea, which is now no longer isolated from the world, half the island being held by Indonesia, a country which is constantly receiving pressures from such world authorities as U.N., is nevertheless still primarily of Australian concern. This periodical seeks to investigate, with a wide variety of opinions, the many complex problems of the country in such fields as politics, economic development, investment and trade unions, defence and international trade relations, to mention a few. The first issue has succeeded admirably in accomplishing this aim, and one is tempted to wonder if they have not exhausted the

store of topics available for discussion or criticism, but assurance of a long list of subjects for future editions is given by the Editor.

Professor Spate writing on the Territory University soon to be erected in Port Moresby, judges it "cheap at £5,343,000." He points out that much more adequate provision for higher education is needed and that in the Commission's view the bulk of these facilities must be provided within the territory. He emphasizes that the estimated accumulative number of students at a university would be 830 by 1970. John Kerr, Q.C., former principal of the Australian School of Pacific Administration, argues that after the year-long struggle to invoke the government into implementing the Currie Commission's recommendations, it is important that the University be fully autonomous. It should be "substantially free from popular and governmental pressure"; a full-time university where teaching and research go hand in hand.

President of the Port Moresby Workers' Association, Mr. Iala Rania, writes on an even more sensitive problem, that of racial discrimination, claiming that the newly-introduced scheme for public employment which provides for a single Service with two salary scales is a clear breach of the stated administration policy of minimizing the differences between

races. He goes on with the claim that very often Australians are reluctant to hand over jobs to natives because "the majority of Australians who come up to the Territory are the "wrong types" who would find it hard to get the sort of money and job they are doing here if they remained in Australia."

Dr. P. Curtin of the Reserve Bank of Australia reviews the World Bank Report, describing it as "a sound and characteristic World Bank document." Dr. R. Shand tells us that in 1970 when the Australian connoisseur tilts his fragile china tea cup, it will in all probability contain some Highlands grown tea from New Guinea, while Nestle inform us that there are already New Guinea Highland coffee beans in every cup of Nescafe. One of the 43?

This fine magazine, issued quarterly, will not only be of interest to those who have visited the Territory, but also to anyone who has an interest in Australia's problems and those of her nearest neighbour. Previously there was no periodical available dealing solely with the island of New Guinea, although the government publication "Australian Territories" had articles dealing with T.P.N.G.

For those who have an interest in the country which almost led to the complete destruction of our way of life in World War II, and which could have the same value in years to come, an incalculable amount of valuable material on the subject can be obtained for as little as £1 a year (which buys you a subscription). I understand it is not being stocked by newsagents in Adelaide but subscriptions can be obtained from the W.E.A. Bookshop, or direct from the distributing agents: The Sydney and Melbourne Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., 29 Alberta Street, Sydney, N.S.W. Rate: £1 a year, postage free.

(Continued from page 10)

GEAR RUGBY

and, unfortunately, also his supporting backline by breaking through at fantastic speed.

The forwards followed up intelligently, which paid off when Dave Rosewall cross-kicked beautifully for the forwards coming through. We took out the Neilson Cup Final, 16-6. Probably the best moment for Uni was the magnificent effort of the Uni B's to down Woodville 14-12 in the first round. Woodville's fondest supporter, the Mail Sportswriter, could hardly control himself and finally concluded it was the ref. In actual fact, it was a magnificent defensive game from the Uni forwards, full back Us Back who dropped over a field goal, and centre Alex Disney, who took two neat interceptions across the line.

GEAR RUGBY

by Gerry Crisp



During the second week of the May vacation, while our med., economics and hockey representatives were soaking up the Pacific sun from Sydney to Surfer's Paradise, a contingent of well-rugged and spirited "Blacks" left these shores to do battle in the snowy capital of Tasmania.

Nineteen players made the trip (two-thirds being from the University A's) under the captaincy of Doug Thompson and the paternal eye of club president and manager, Mr. Tim Thorpe.

The first match was against Melbourne University. An early setback occurred when half-back Bill Westerman had to retire with an injured knee which put him on the side-line for the rest of the week. He was replaced by Lock. Doug Thompson. The team was slow to find its feet in this match, and although the forwards crashed across the try line twice in the second half, Melbourne won the game 17-8.

The next day the "Blacks" looked like a new team when they thrashed A.N.U. 22-6. Miller, Jans and Thompson from Duntronn were out for Canberra blood, which the Hohmens had old scores to settle. In a fast, open game, with good tackling and rucking, the "Blacks" found form that left A.N.U. beaten and bewildered.

OLD NEARLY DONE

The match against Queensland was a classic. The "Blacks" maintained their form of the previous match, and in seventy minutes piled on 14 points to Queensland's six. Queensland was outplayed in both forwards and backs, and with goals from Jans and Hohmen and lightning sprints down the wing by Le Messurier and Rosewall, the "Blacks" showed their superiority. It was only three quick tries in the opening minutes of the game that saved

Queensland from defeat and allowed them to go on to meet Sydney in the grand final.

Sydney emerged victorious from the final to take out the Kanzei Cup. The Kanenatsu Cup went to Newcastle University in its first year in Intersarsity in its first commendable effort.

On the Home Front

The Uni. A Rugby team has continued to win in fairly easy style, often going through Port Adelaide and West Torrens like the proverbial dose of salts. In the preliminary rounds of the

Sport

knock-out competition it played Glenelg a hard fought final. Glenelg did not at any time take the offensive which made the job a little easier, but they hooked for the ball better than the University and were quicker into the loose rucks where the Uni forwards have always been poor.

This forward play and their solid tackling in defence kept them in the game. For us we had the high jumping of Stu Hohmen in the line-out which was unbeatable, and Nick Sans at the five-eighth who bewildered the defence (Continued on page 9)

Sport in Short

FOOTBALL

With a devastating display of brilliant methodic forward play, Uni unleashed a tearing display in the second half to kick 15-3, cutting Rosewater to pieces. Clarke at centre, half-forwards Jay and Haslam and Warhurst at full forward (10 goals) stood out with inspired, sustained play.

- As 25-17 d Rosewater 4-8
- Bs 12-16 d Old Scotch 4-4
- Cs 7-8 d Rosewater 3-2
- Ds 9-9 d Old Scotch 3-3
- Es 8-8 d St. Dominics 5-7
- Senior Colts 19-20 d St. Dominics 1-0.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

University were hard-pressed by Largs Bay for three quarters of the match before they clearly gained the ascendancy. Liz Asquith in the backs played a masterly game, and Sue Chapman scored two goals in a fine effort.

- University As d Largs Bay As 4-3.
- University Bs d Largs Bay Bs 7-0.

LACROSSE

University were well beaten by East Torrens' pace and skill in A-grade lacrosse. Best for uni. were Salmon and Gaskell.

- East Torrens d University 23-5.



INTERCOLLEGE

HOCKEY—Lincoln thrashed a weak, inexperienced Aquinas side. Lincoln d Aquinas 12-1.

FOOTBALL—Faster to the ball and showing more determination and overall strength, Aquinas beat Marks 12-15 to 6-7. Aquinas centre man Simon Fraser was best on the ground, while Mark's Captain Charlie Pawsey was best for Marks with a sure display at full back.

- Aquinas 12-15 d St. Marks 6-7.

Hot Rodders

by Revs

Another new club has been conceived, though not yet born, within the University. The Adelaide University Sporting Car Club held its first inaugural meeting on July 1st. At a preliminary meeting in the Napier Building some of the aims and ideals of the club were presented to a large crowd of interested motor monkeys.

The club will cater for everyone—universality will be its keynote. If you own a hotted up F.J., you are eligible. If you own a Triumph Renown, you are still eligible. A sports car is not in any way a requisite for membership. Although it would help. You don't even have to own a car to be a member. All that is required is an interest in automobiles.

Although the club would hold meetings with races and speed trials, the emphasis will not be on racing. Other functions would include car trials and gymkhanas so that every aspect of the driver/vehicle relationship can be tested,

and still give the passengers an enjoyable outing.

The embryonic club has already discussed a project to build its own machine, with club members working on it in their spare time, and under the supervision of an experienced senior member. Difficulties are foreseen—not everyone could be trusted to handle such a vehicle, so that probably only a handful of club members would be allowed to drive it. But the idea is in keeping with the club's intention of helping every member to know more about the innards of his own car.

SKIING

by Tomb



Although skiing (I use the word in its original meaning) has enjoyed reasonable popularity amongst Adelaide Uni. students for a number of years, and ski clubs in other Universities have memberships of mammoth proportions, previous attempts at the formation of an Adelaide University Ski Club have been abject failures.

The great barrier is, of course, the remoteness of Adelaide in relation to the snowfields of the Eastern States. In the face of this, however, A.U.Sk.C. has burst into existence.

On May 6 last the Club held its inaugural meeting and a vast crowd of some thirty people accepted a constitution (after due debate and consideration) and elected a committee of seven, the office bearers being: President, Brian 'Benny' Bennett; Vice-President, David Blight; Secretary, Tom 'Tomb' Wigley and Treasurer, Neil Smith.

The aim of A.U.Sk.C. is to promote the sport of skiing among fellow students, both expert skier and complete novice alike. In doing this we hope to make it easier and less expensive for students to go skiing by running annual ski trips. This year's expedition is to Falls Creek, where we will be staying at Bogong Ski Club lodge. As those who have been skiing know, a holiday in the snow country is generally a twenty-four hour a day riot; days of sun and snow, and nights of fun and varieties of indoor sports to suit all tastes. Applications have already closed, but latecomers may be accepted; see the Sports Association office for details.

"The old saying 'all-bran and no brain' takes on a new meaning for Australia's Regular Army in Vietnam — as, one 'fair dinkum' bloke' was heard to say...."

THIS WAITING AROUND FOR A BIT OF ACTION GIVES ME THE

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.

Editor

