

13 MAY 1966

on dit



Protest Walk

as seen by Justine

An estimated 1500 students, mums, unionists and academics joined with banners of all shapes and sizes to protest against Vietnam-conscription last week.

This was the largest and most successful anti-Vietnam protest march to be held in Adelaide.

Cunningly evading the City of Adelaide by-laws, the marchers walked without a licence in single file on the pavement.

There was nothing the police could do. In fact they ended by commending the marchers on their good behaviour.

The 'Protest Walk' as it was called, was organised by an ad hoc committee formed at a meeting of various different committees interested in peace.

The committee comprised seven members — two businessmen, one unionist, a housewife, an academic and two students, Jim Cane and Alexandra Fricker.

TARGET OF "WALK"

The actual target attacked by the protest group was the sending of conscripts to Vietnam and the U.S. and Australian Government policies in Vietnam.

Banners carried slogans to this effect.

"Holt this war", "Don't sell our scholars for Yankee Dollars", "Make Love not War", "Vietnam for the Vietnamese", and "Is War part of the Great Society?"

Among the marchers were Senator J. Cavanagh and Mr. Clyde Cameron, MHR.

Mr. Cameron expressed surprise at the contradiction of the two posters — "Make Love not War" and "Glad you're not 20?"

Congregating at Elder Park after walking up to the GPO and back, the marchers as well as a large collection of followers were addressed by Mr. Cavanagh and Mr. Crimes, secretary of the Gasworkers Union.

A highlight of the protest was the counter-protest by a group of Latvians and Ukrainians.

COUNTER PROTESTANTS

Counter-protesters always seem to defeat their own cause by giving the original protesters a valid publicity angle from the newspaper point of view.

This was clearly demonstrated by the newspaper headlines, "Protest versus Protest" and "1,500 march — so do 200 rivals" and so on.

According to one newspaper report, the "migrants were held in check at North Terrace until the tail of the other march had safely passed".

There was very little violence reported in the protest. Thirty National Service Trainees from Woodside heckled at the roadside, oblivious to the fact that among the marchers were members of the University Regiment.

One incident was reported of an angry pro-conscription mum attacking a marcher with her stiletto heel.

One of the 'anti'-protestants who clapped and jeered the marchers derisively at the corner of King William and Currie Streets looked a little foolish when a group of onlookers gathered around him to applaud the marchers genuinely.

At one stage the marchers stretched from Elder Park to the GPO and part of the way back, with accumulations at street lights.

This made The Advertiser estimation of 500 marchers look a might ludicrous.

NOTE:

One very observant onlooker noted that there "was not an RSL badge in sight".

Conscription Meeting

by P. Wesley Smith

Motion: "that this meeting opposes the ordering of conscripts to fight in Vietnam".

Voting: passed by a clear majority, about 400 to 20.

At a special general meeting of students in the Union Hall on Tuesday, April 12, Mr. Neil Blewett, of the Politics Department, spoke for the above motion. His thesis was very simple: it is immoral for Australians to be in Vietnam, therefore conscripts should not fight in Vietnam.

Of conscription itself he said only that he was not opposed to it in principle — when he spoke in moral terms he was discussing the wider question of Australia's involvement in Vietnam. This argument is legitimate, though it led one debater to the conclusion that the meeting was planned by ALP stooges to pass the rejected motion of last year under "the thin guise of conscription". The motion actually passed by this year's meeting was not the defeated one, and in the public eye it must register only as a vote against the ordering of conscripts to Vietnam. However, if the assembly accepted Mr. Blewett's thesis pro tanto, then in effect it would seem that student opinion has changed. It is unfortunate for the examination of this conclusion that the meeting was not given greater publicity (witness the many unfilled seats in the hall), so giving the organised left-wing a chance to predominate over the considerable conservative element of the student body.

It is more unfortunate that the case against the motion was not adequately delivered. Parliamentary aspirant Mr. Jones received a poor reception when he suggested that there was not alternative to the sending of conscripts to Vietnam. This is the sort of argument one would like to see developed further to a less hostile audience. Reference to the very much broader questions of Australia's total defence commitment, and the necessity of maintaining powerful allies in the nation's own interest, might produce a cogent argument counterbalancing the moralists' contention. As Mr. Bannon pointed out, most people agree that conscription may become necessary. When national emergency demands it, con-

scription is moral and only the pacifist can still expound his moral arguments.

Mr. Blewett did not have time to specifically refute the "containment of Communist China" and the "Dominoes" theories (although he did agree that is primarily a civil war). This was a pity, for if those theses are correct (and that presumption is, it seems, the basis of allied policy in Vietnam) then it might be argued that this is a time of national emergency. Then moral arguments assume less importance and realism ("What is the alternative?") demands consideration.

The speaker did, however, make some relevant points here. He contended that the U.S. and Australian involvement in a Civil War, support or corrupt South Vietnamese dictatorships, and approval of flagrant disregard of Geneva Convention (1954) settlements force the indigenous moderates into the Communist and/or Nationalist camps, thus preventing hopes of a moderate solution. The further commitment of troops is seen as increasing the tendency for the war to be viewed as a racial conflict between whites and Asians, with disastrous possibilities for Australia in her geographical position. In debate Mr. Waters agreed, referring to the Liberal (and not the ALP) policy as "isolationist". He called for a re-appraisal of this country's position in South-East Asia, and suggested helping Asians instead of fighting them.

These arguments are essentially realist, but reach a different conclusion from that

reached by the Right-wing realism. This dichotomy emphasises what was thoroughly condemned at the meetings: the restriction of Parliamentary debate by the Government when the relevant Bill was rushed through. Presumably the Government has the services of expert historians, political theorists and defence chiefs, and one must infer that its decisions are made rationally and in good faith. Continual self-justification, if demanded, is its democratic duty, and greater public exposition of the reasons behind its essential decisions would prevent confusion and mis-understanding in the electorate. Disregard of public opinion is only to be deplored.

Mr. Bannon was one of the few debaters to tackle the motion specifically. He queried whether this was a time of national emergency (when conscription is justified) and referred to the High Court decision in the Australian Communist Party case. The Court at this time, with the Korean war in progress (a clearer issue than Vietnam) and with considerable evidence of industrial unrest caused by the communists, held that the country was not facing a national emergency. This decision was vindicated by subsequent events and was supported by the Australian people in the 1951 referendum. Today there is far less evidence of a national danger and hence conscription to Vietnam is immoral.

This argument is logical and impressive and was in specific support of the motion. This was possibly the reason for the overwhelming vote supporting it.

NEXT ISSUE

In the next issue of On Dit, the Minister of Education, Mr. R. R. Loveday, writes on teacher training bonds.

SCIIAES

Bath-tubbing



Bath tub racing originated from the University of Perth where, for many years, it has been a traditional inter-faculty competition in which the lawyers have usually proved far superior.

From the banks of the Swan it graduated to the placid waters of Lake Burley Griffin and to the status of an I-V sport. Now Adelaide is to have its inaugural bath tub races in our very own Torrens, on April 26, at 1.00 p.m. — need it be said under the auspices of SCIIAES.

The race itself is run along relay lines with four team members each taking it in turn to scull their craft. When the craft sinks, the reserves can come out from the bank, empty out the water (preferably in the opposing teams' tubs) and refloat it. The skill of these reserves is the main factor, for the more tubs they can upset without being too foul, the more likelihood there is of their own tub winning. Come along and be in the swim!

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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.

GIRLS

On Dit is undertaking a strenuous effort to collect good photos of breasts to illustrate the "Abreast of the Times" feature. Would you like to go down in posterity with your anatomy indelibly impressed upon the minds of 8,000 students? If so, contact the editors.

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MED. STUDENTS SLATED

Dear Sir,

It has come to my notice that the Adelaide Medical Students' Society, in a meeting on March 31, rejected the principle of the Education Work-Out, which is to create a greater public awareness of the present crisis in Australian education. Initially, the motion was to support the Work-Out in principle but not in practice. When it was pointed out that this would not only be useless but completely damaging to the AMSS, one speaker proposed that AMSS should, therefore, reject the principle.

This complete volte-face was carried by a comfortable majority, amongst whom rumblings were heard to the effect that "Work-Out wouldn't be any good, anyway." It was pointed out that "individuals" were none the less free to take part in Work-Out if they wished to do so, and a small number probably will.

Medical students have long been notorious for their complete arrogance, inbreeding and what could be called the "other-worldliness" of the opposite side of Frome Road. This latest decision comes as no surprise, although even a few med. students are red-faced about it. The decision is particularly disgusting when the reasons for the rejection of the Work-Out principle are considered. The crucial question at the meeting seems to have been, "Are our lecturers going to give us time off?" It should have been, "Is there a crisis in education, and if so is the public and government sufficiently awake to it?"

The only answer to this question is to support the Work-Out principle and act on it. Instead the Medical School's petty, stunted and biased attitudes carried the day and it was generally (not unanimously) considered that their work should not be stopped for "that sort of thing."

The Engineering Students' Society's proposal re the promotion of inter-Faculty consciousness met a similar response at the same meeting. The reason was that the particular scheme envisaged might have meant the late arrival of some students at lectures. Thus for the second time in one night the hoi polloi schemes were rejected.

The obvious conclusion to be drawn from these two typical actions is that the

members of the AMSS are isolationists to the core and in fact amount to no more than an insular herd of Goldwaterites. This is possibly due to the fact that theirs is a restricted faculty, and that they are to become the aristocrats of Australian society — despite the patent absurdity of such a childish mentality being considered elite. In view of these considerations I therefore make two proposals:

- (1) That if they continue to act in an isolationist way, the SRC should conform with their wishes and expel them from the Union,
- (2) That National Health be introduced post-haste.

Yours, etc.,
G. J. SEARLE.

BRAIN-TEASERS FOR TOADS

Dear Sir,

I am a repeat Zoology I student and for that reason I wish my following complaint to be anonymous. Firstly, I chose On Dit to lodge my complaint against the department to assure my grievance will not become lost en route to the Professor of the Department of Zoology (or ignored).

To have a basic knowledge of zoology it is essential to dissect animals and perform experiments with them. However, the actual killing should be done as painlessly and swiftly as possible.

In an experiment with the leg muscles of a toad, the student must first kill the animal. This is accomplished by grasping it by the hind legs and body and bashing its head against the side of the wooden laboratory bench — this is meant to stun it. From my own grisly experience last year, the animal is not always stunned by the first, second or even third blow, so repeated blows must be delivered until its frantic struggles to escape have stopped.

Presumably the toad is now "stunned". Then a blunt-nosed prober is pushed into the back of the neck to crush the skull — last year my toad became quickly unstunned when it first felt the blunt metal instrument. Hence it suffered all the more.

Now as a final coup de grace, the prober is twisted around and around — after the head has been completely mangled — thus the creature is now, at last, well and truly dead.

Last year I estimated it took me three minutes from slamming the toad against the bench (at least five times) to finally dispatching it for certain. It took others longer.

Although a freshly-killed toad is needed for the experiment, one animal would suffice for the whole class, and this killed by the demonstrator.

I am perfectly genuine in my criticism, and not trying to be an excessive nuisance. However, I would like a printed answer, by the department, in perhaps the next edition of On Dit, or else I shall consider reporting to the RSPCA.

Yours sincerely,
ACHATES.

VIETNAM ISSUE

Dear Sir,

A lot of immature junk has been written and spoken condemning our involvement in Vietnam. Most of it comes from people who refuse to understand the situation or why we are there. Much of it seems to find its way into print through left wing medium of On Dit.

At the University to be a rebel is IN, to be left-wing is IN, to be for the Federal Government is OUT, to be against Vietnam is IN, to use your own mind is OUT, to follow the pack is IN, to be IN is IN. To these naive idols and the pack that worship

letters to the editor

them I ask the following question:

Have you asked the men who are fighting in Vietnam how they feel about our involvement? Let us face the facts: These men should know more than us about it, some of them are dying there. So listen, ignorant ones, you who have never fired a weapon in war, to what their answer is:

"WARN THEM"

"SAIGON, April 11.—

The men of the 1st Bn. Royal Australian Regiment in camp at Bien Hoa have issued a warning to Australia's anti-Vietnam demonstrators . . . 'Don't demonstrate when we get home.'

"The troops, lean and toughened by 10 months in the jungles of South Vietnam, have told AAP special correspondent Richard Paris, 'You warn them. Tell them to keep out of our way.'

"One 22-year-old lance corporal, married with two children, said, 'When I get back home I just want to be reunited with my wife and kids. If I see some snotty-nosed punk with long hair waving a sign or demonstrating, I will stomp right across him.'

A sergeant, who has seen many of his mates killed and wounded in the steaming jungles, said, 'When we get back me and my mates will be going out on the town for a drink. If we run into any of these people and they say or do anything out of line they are going to feel as if the building fell in on them.'

"We're fed up hearing on the radio about these nongs playing up back home."

So think people! Think hard! These blokes are not joking. Remember that they have fought there, and their friends have died there. They know the tragedy and yet they warn you. They warn you because they believe in what they are fighting for.

Remember this well before you ever again want to leave the South Vietnamese peasant under the paternal devotion of a Communist bayonet.

SIMONE.

AFFLUENCE AND APATHY

Dear Sirs,

I frequently hear that the students these days are nothing like they used to be and this is undoubtedly so, for

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

nothing ever is. But still, something seems amiss. Active student protest has dropped continually. The quality of our traditional airing of satire and criticism — Prosh, becomes every year more stereo-typed. Each year less students vote in SRC and faculty elections and I understand even SRC debates are becoming fewer and more petty. To arouse any enthusiasm among students is now a formidable task (note Work-Out preparations). Where are the radicals Rousseau spoke of or the individuals and non-conformists of Russell? Perhaps the immaculately "in" dress of most students shows that we are becoming more stable, that we are "growing up" and accepting a social role of more responsibility.

This I doubt, for according to Richard Fittmus, in his essay, "The Irresponsible Society" he says "in highly complex and wealthy societies like our own (Britain) almost all social forces tend to encourage the growth of conformism unless checked by strong, continuing and effective movements of protest and criticism. To assume that there is now little to remedy in the social affairs of the nation further strengthens the trend towards conformism and political consensus. It makes political atheism and professional neutralism more respectable, especially among the young. This movement of opinion constitutes a threat to the democratic process. If it is thought that less divides us, there is less to argue about. That is the point of view of many university students today". What a perfect description of the situation among Adelaide students.

A recent student meeting condemned the forcing of conscripts to Vietnam but where is the action, the public criticism and the obvious awareness of a gross social and moral evil. Recently one of the main arguments used to justify the absence of social protest in the SRC was the impression up-town dwellers would get of the student. What a pathetic, inhibited group of moral paupers we have become when such an argument is used and not only concerns us but completely stops us.

Just what is required to wake us and get us off our ass?

Yours etc.,
OWEN SMITH.

Debating Club Column

Graduates Take Vietnam

The Vietnam debate against the Graduates was held before an audience of some 100 people. Our team argued consistently, but as the pro side the onus of proof lay on them, and in the eyes of the adjudicator, Mr. S. Jacobs, QC, they did not manage to establish a sufficiently strong case.

Julian Disney, opening our argument, provided a sound basis for development and brought up the issue of our "moral" position straight away. Di Howard and Erik Frank continued this line, and also showed that Australia's position is politically and economically unsound and unrealistic.

SELF INTEREST

For the Graduates, Mr. Reid argued that our motives are based on self-interest, and he deplored an emotional attitude to the moral issue. Mr. Gibson also criticised the attitude that morally we have no place there, and argued that we are doing what we can in a bad situation. Mr. Peter Fleming rounded off the Graduates' case and delivered

the coup de grace to ours with some very destructive rebuttal.

DOMINO THEORY

Both sides discussed the proposition that Vietnam is being held as a buffer to Communist aggression and the necessity of holding out there or seeing the whole of S.E. Asia fall. The pro-side, while refusing to accept this, seemed unwilling to suggest that Communism itself had a moral right to be there, the logical conclusion of their arguments.

The debating was of a high standard, the rebuttal by both sides being strong, relevant and a decisive issue in the result. Mr. Jacobs awarded the debate to the Graduates "by a narrow margin". So we stay in Vietnam!

BIRD OF WEEK



Lucie Sydorowich



SENATOR GORTON

Senator Gorton is Minister in Charge of Commonwealth Activities in Education Research.

Events could have proved interesting last Friday night. Senator Gorton, the principal speaker of the night, had been reported in "one of Adelaide's afternoon dailies" as referring to the student leaders of the campaign as having "an hysterical and exaggerated attitude towards education", and a certain unease could be felt throughout the clockless Bonython Cavern. If anything, Senator Gorton was going to be paid off for his remarks.

However, the first telling point that Senator Gorton made was that he had been misquoted in one of Adelaide's newspapers (next morning in its report of the meeting, The Advertiser carried a report of the alleged misquote, with a footnote that the paper concerned had not been The Advertiser — then who was it?) The Minister made it quite clear that he had stated only that some of the statements of the student leaders were exaggerated and hysterical because, as he went on to say, those statements were based on facts and figures compiled in 1958 by Professor Karmel in a Buntine oration, and which were consequently very much out-dated.

These figures, if accurate in 1958, were misleading in terms of today, and Senator Gorton illustrated this claim with three mistakes that have arisen in the use of these out-of-date figures:

1. Professor Karmel had mentioned that the rate of Australian taxation was lower than any other country in the world except Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal. Does this mean that Australia spends less on education than any country in the world except for those four, i.e. that education spending was proportionate to the rate of taxation? The Senator said of course not — that Professor Karmel had never intended such an inference to be drawn. All that Karmel had been pointing out was that the Australian Government could raise more money from taxation, which extra money could be diverted into education spending.

2. The percentage of the gross national income spent on education as claimed by Professor Karmel in 1958 was less than 3%. However, the Commonwealth Statistician in his 1965 figures said that it was 4%, and this was of a greatly increased gross national income.

Consolidated Revenue on education was in 1958 £11.8 million and in 1965 £208.7 million. At the same time, moneys raised by the States from loan funds in 1958 was £189 million, in 1965 £266 million, while the amount spent on education from these loan funds was in 1958 £31 million and in 1965 £55.2 million. Plus the total spent on education by the States in 1958 was £143 million, in 1965 £265 million.

These figures show that the States are increasingly spending more on education in proportion to the total funds available to them.

Commonwealth figures in that same period were that in 1958 £8½ million was spent on education while in 1966 £55 million will be spent, and the figure that the Commonwealth is allocating to education is rising more rapidly all the time.

The monetary figures show that in terms of pure physical developments, education has benefitted.

Pupil/Teacher Ratio Joke!

Senator Gorton drew many laughs when he pointed out the average ratio of teachers to pupil in 1954 was 51, today 28.9. However, he emphasised

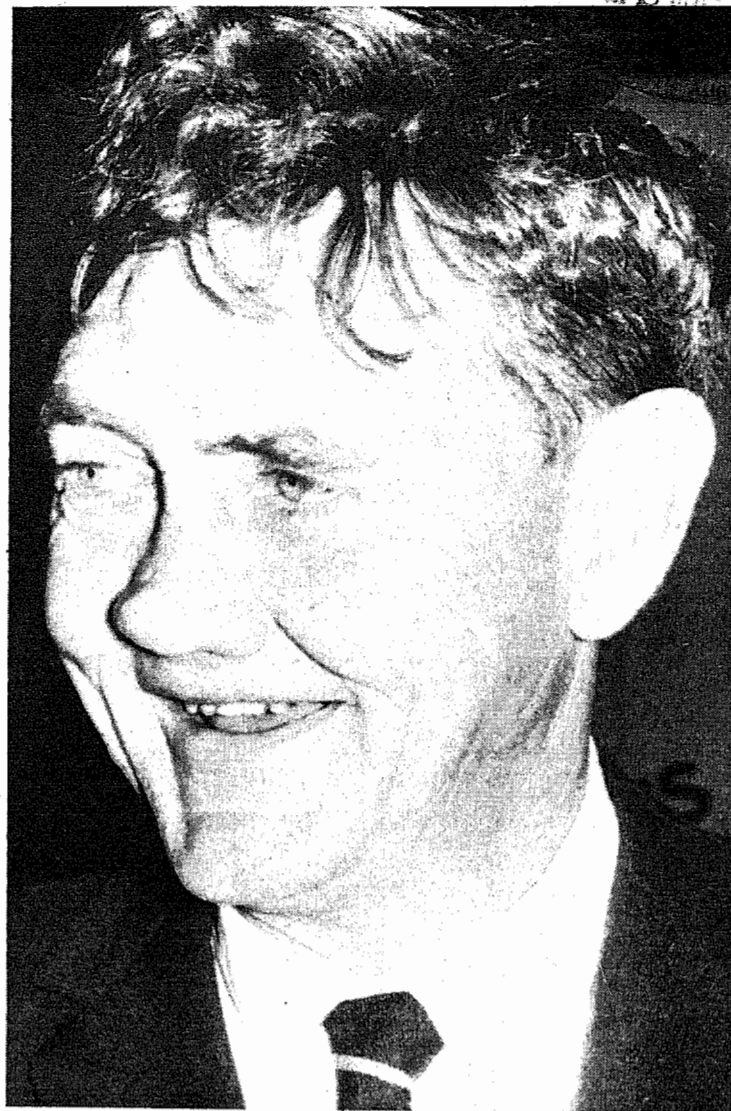


Photo courtesy News.

ed out there was opportunity aplenty for discussion and agreement on this aspect of education, he did not lay down any definite lines along which this discussion could be developed. He mentioned uniformity of education throughout Australia and methods of assessing a student's progress as possible lines of enquiry, but said that this was a field for the States, this field of experimenting in education.

Senator Gorton finished by stating that steady advances towards the goal of education had been maintained, that this goal can never be attained as it is a receding goal by necessity.

Although Senator Gorton's points that only a limited

amount of money could be spent on capital development in education at any one time is good, this is not the only way in which money can be given to education, whether through the States or not. True, Senator Gorton did quote figures showing that the amount spent on recurring expenses in education was increasing significantly.

But it would take no capital planning on expenditure for the Commonwealth to, at the least, provide more and more Commonwealth scholarships, to help States do away with teacher training trends, and so on. Senator Gorton was silent on these questions, questions on which the Commonwealth can no longer afford to be silent.

"Crisis" Defined and Denied

The Senator said that his opinion of those students arranging the Education campaign, especially the work-out was that there was nothing that could be said against them, and very much that could be said in their favour. Nothing but good could come of calling such a meeting as the teach-in, provided that the subject was discussed in a sober manner to arrive at a factual basis upon which an accurate and realistic appraisal of the situation could be obtained.

This did not mean that he believed there was a crisis in education — he didn't. (Jeers from a small section of the audience). By "crisis" the Senator understood a situation where things have been getting worse over a time and suddenly emergency action has to be taken before things get out of hand, or (an alternative view) existing activities suddenly faced with a new and immediate and urgent remedy, requiring action which was not needed before.

Misleading Statistics

Neither of these situations existed today in the field of education, Senator Gorton claimed, but this did not mean to say that there were no problems in that field. But "crisis" talk tended to obscure any factual basis upon which the deficiencies of the education system could be revealed.

There has been in the discussion of this question a quite persistent quotation of out of date statistics in order to suggest a state of crisis, statistics delivered by Professor Karmel in his Buntine Oration. Senator Gorton said that he had noticed that even On Dit had quoted these 1958 figures.

TEACH-IN

3. Any claim that Australia is under-educated by reference to the percentage of full time students in the 15-19 age group was highly suspect, as there was no comparable basis upon which those figures could be compiled. If a list of figures on students in the 20-26 age group were compiled, then Mexico would surely be a highly educated country, as its percentage would be very high. In fact, Mexico is largely an under-educated country, and the large number of students in the 20-26 age group is due to a government literary drive.

Commonwealth Figures Available

Having shown these figures of Professor Karmel's could not be the basis for an accurate appraisal of the state of education, Senator Gorton asked to what we should now look for facts. A report in The Australian that the Commonwealth had abdicated its responsibilities in not presenting statistics was unsound, because in 1963 the Commonwealth had issued a report compiled by each State on a State basis and gathered together, and which has since been re-issued.

The Minister said that these figures showed what had been done in the last 10 years. This was not meant to be an answer to still existing deficiencies, but only an answer to those who say that development in education has been at a stalemate, or not improving.

In 1958, the Consolidated Revenues of the States had been £446½ million, from which all State services, including education, had to be provided. In 1965, this Consolidated Revenue was £734.5 million. Spending out of this

that this was only an average, and mentioned figures put forward by the S.A. Minister for Education, Mr. Loveday, that 10% of all classes in secondary schools exceeded 40, and 36% of primary school classes exceed 40.

Senator Gorton also pointed out that merely making unlimited sums available to the States for spending on education would not produce an overnight miracle, especially in the provision of physical necessities. In a time of near-full employment, if men and equipment are put to building education facilities, then some other aspects of building will suffer, housing, industry, etc. Money made available to the States can not be spent immediately because of the need to plan, not only the building themselves but needs and requirements for the future.

Senator Gorton covered his ground well when dealing purely in matters of physical improvements to education. The difficulties he pointed out in capital expenditure were real, and on the whole, although there could be no great increase in capital expenditure at any one time for fear of retarding capital growth in other spheres of the State economy, he showed that the growth in Commonwealth and the States' expenditure on education was in greater proportion to the increase in funds available to them.

Quality of Education-State Responsibility

However, Senator Gorton was not nearly as effective when he came to deal with the "quality and variety" of education. Although he point-

NUAUS

MODEL TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

by John Bannon

A rather unique kind of seminar is being held in Canberra these holidays by NUAUS in conjunction with the United Nations Association of Australia. It is a model Trusteeship Council.

The Trusteeship Council of the UN is the body responsible for supervising the administration of "trust territories" such as New Guinea. The countries concerned present an annual report on their administration of the Territory which is then debated by the eight members of the Council — Australia, New Zealand, United States of America, United Kingdom, France, China (i.e., Taiwan), USSR and Liberia.

The Model Council will be run exactly like a formal meeting of the Trusteeship Council. All participants will represent a specific country and the respective embassies will brief the delegation representing them on their country's views.

AUST.'S MANDATE

The Seminar will run from May 30, to June 2, in Canberra. The first day will be taken up with presentation of two papers on the role of the Trusteeship Council and on the history of Australia's mandate over Papua-New Guinea.

On the second day papers

will be presented on Australia in New Guinea and discussion groups will debate the various issues raised. On the third day briefing by embassies and a general meeting will formulate an overall opinion on Australia's work in New Guinea.

The debate will be held on June 2, with those students representing Australia presenting the 1964/65 Annual Report on New Guinea, which will be supplied free to all delegates.

At this stage it is not certain what financial outlay will be necessary, but assistance is being sought from the commercial sponsors of the Council (The Australian and Ansett Industries).

Adelaide has a quota of ten participants. Students who have been to New Guinea, or are doing politics or history, or have had experience in UN activities at the local level should be particularly interested in applying. Application forms are available at the SRC office. Participants will need to familiarise themselves with some material on the subject before going to the seminar.

Mr. Gordon Bryant



Photo courtesy News.

Mr. Bryant, in a talk marked by his sparkling humour, made it clear from the outset that he thought it useless to consider the defects of education today in the light of defects of previous generations.

We must consider them in the light of the broader problems facing the nation today.

He also pointed out that his was a socialist point of view. This means aiming to cure defects with an emphasis on equality in education (of opportunity?).

Mr. Bryant firstly attacked the philosophy of the Australian education systems by suggesting simply that there were none.

Our system is aimed and led by a system of habits. And although it is essentially a conservative matter, there is no need for this.

He bewailed the dearth of political education as indicative of our backwardness. This occurs on the administration and classroom level; for example, a teacher who makes an anti-government remark in a class is admonished by officials when a parent writes a letter of complaint to a newspaper.

This sort of thing must be changed and to do so requires a whole new national attitude.

Anomalies

Education is becoming more and more a Commonwealth matter because the States are nearly unable to handle it now. The State systems are very rigid; for example, they never invite Members of Federal Parliament to address them like private schools. Education must be put on a broader basis with direction that can only come from the Commonwealth.

He titillated the audience in pointing to various anomalies

the pressure on the universities in the sixties, a logical progression which also eluded the imagination of the planners.

Many voices of dissent have been heard during this education campaign saying that Australia has very important commitments in national development and defence and has not the resources for increasing the effort with education. For the ears of those people particularly, the comments of Mr. Bryant on Australia's resources would be of great interest.

Priorities

His great concern is with the priorities in national advancement. For example, 20 million dollars are being invested in a new international airport for Melbourne even though Mr. Bryant had experienced no discomfiture whatsoever from disembarking at Sydney's airport and catching another plane to Melbourne each time he has returned from overseas.

This \$20 million could finance a new university for 8,000 students, which is something that is surely necessary

University statistics show that to be a girl means having to prove somewhere along the line that you are not an idiot if you want to go to university, whereas for males no such onus exists. For there are 19,000 females as against 54,000 males in Australia's universities. The other 35,000 females couldn't all be less bright than the corresponding males.

Inequalities

A second inequality is the geographical one in that 30,000 students attend universities in NSW and 17,000 in Victoria, yet in proportion to their populations Victoria should have 24,000. Thus there are 7,000 students who miss out

because they live in the wrong State.

A third one is that caused through socio-economic factors. The Martin Report pointed out how 36 per cent. of all students are sons of professional people and only one per cent. the sons of unskilled workers. Surely there is not so great a difference in the comparative intelligence of the two groups.

A fourth one is the chance of an aborigine to reach university. He has about 100th the chance of a whiteman's child.

Having stressed throughout his belief that the Common-

wealth must play an ever-increasing role in education, Mr. Bryant turned to discussing the fields of Commonwealth action.

Charity

The means test shouldn't apply to the giving of assistance to students. That is, don't make students depend on the charity of their parents, if

they are rich, or on the charity of the government if they are poor.

There is a need to set the targets. For the matriculation authorities automatically fail one-third of all candidates, no matter how good they are. Just what level of intellectual capacity do you need for tertiary education? Surely 20 to 30 per cent. should be capable.

All of these things can best be rectified by Commonwealth control. The States are finding the load increasingly difficult to bear.

Finally, Mr. Bryant took the opportunity of delivering a broadside into the State Aid debate. Pointing out that South Australia's most affluent school, St. Peter's College, has received £16,000 in Government aid, he said public funds should only be spent on public institutions and ignoring this principle was the reason Charles I lost his head.

Mr. Bryant, MHR, is Secretary of the Federal Labor Party Education Committee.

Co-Ordination

A most important field here is teachers' education, which was discussed widely in the Martin Report. The Education Department administrations are self-perpetuating mechanisms which, therefore, cannot avoid becoming comparatively ever more narrow. That the educating authority should never choose itself has almost become axiomatic.

The bonding of teacher-trainees further stultifies the system. But because the State education system cannot operate without it, only the Commonwealth can rectify the situation.

There is a great need for a co-ordinated system, he said,

MR. R. R. LOVEDAY

by Jackie Kent



"The main thing is to convince the Australian people that a turning point has been reached in education . . . we need more money. The total expenditure on education is increasing much faster than the total revenue; in 1947-48 it was 11.5 per cent. of the total net expenditure, while in 1964-65 it was 23.6 per

Mr. Loveday is South Australia's Minister for Education.

cent. In this period, expenditure on education has increased twelve times, while total state expenditure has increased five and a half times.

"This is not enough. Since 1947, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of students in all fields of education. In that year, 42% of students went beyond the Intermediate. Now, 94% of students are doing Leaving and over. Parents and students alike are showing a continuing appreciation of the need for education; adult education enrolments are increasing and we also badly need additional resources for handicapped children. Then there is the migrant problem. S.A. has 15% of all the migrants in Australia while having only about 10% of the total Commonwealth population.

"We need more teachers and more facilities for them. We need many more qualified secondary school teachers, and about 20% of the primary school teachers are unqualified. Although S.A. has the highest teacher training rate in the Commonwealth, there are not nearly enough facilities. Bedford Park Teachers' College is the only new Teachers' College to be built here for 50 years: Adelaide

T.C. has been operating since about 1900. We want much more accommodation for teachers . . . if two new teachers' colleges were built tomorrow it would not be too soon. Wattle Pk. and Western Teachers' Colleges are housed in temporary wooden buildings, some of which would probably not pass the Building Act. These cannot be replaced because we lack the money to do so.

"What we need, of course, is more money from the Federal Govt. This should be in the form of grants. These have increased in the past five years, but not enough. We should be building two new metropolitan high schools per year, and the migrants are a great strain on our resources. The previous government fixed a grant for the Kindergarten Union which left it no room for expansion, and the present government can't fix this because we don't

have the money. The more this State needs, the less it seems to be able to get. This has been justified by saying that the money should be spent on other things, but what is more important than education?

"It has often been said that Australia spends a relatively low amount on education compared with other countries in a similarly advanced state. Unless the education problems are taken seriously, and unless more money is spent on education, we shall soon be slipping back very badly indeed. Here lies the true crisis in education."

The subsidiary speakers with Mr. Loveday had really nothing to add to his statements, merely serving to underline some of the points he made about the lack of teaching facilities in S.A.

Unfortunately, the whole session was neither inspiring nor controversial. There was a slight tendency to pass the buck to the Playford government for its alleged shirking of its responsibilities about education. Mr. Loveday's speech suggested no means by which the Federal Govt. could be induced to give more money for education, though he did demonstrate convincingly the need for more money.

TEACH-IN

in education to stress the way it is led by habits and not by common sense. Why, he asked, do we still teach French to thousands of pupils, Japanese to three (and similarly with Russian). The answer is probably because the English Channel is only 20 miles wide.

Why, when children play with modern technical gear, such as radio, outside of school are they still taught the most ancient handicrafts in school — woodwork.

Adult

There is a gross neglect of adult education. Does anyone think our schools can teach 18-year-olds all the technical skills and knowledge necessary for their next 40 years? Why should lives be conditioned by circumstances current at the age of 18?

These things all indicate lack of thinking at the planning level. There is obviously no philosophy guiding the direction of our education.

This lack of planning is further exemplified by the inability to handle the enormous increase in schoolchildren in the early fifties, due to the post-war baby boom, even though the authorities had five or six years warning in which to prepare for it. These are the children who created

with so many qualified students being refused admission in present universities.

Our airlines buy Boeing aircraft at \$3½ million each when the old aircraft are still capable of doing excellent service. Each of these new planes is worth 12 to 14 new high schools in Victoria.

The industrial establishments in Mr. Bryant's electorate are all far better equipped than the schools.

These are instances where Australia has its priorities back to front. After all, a child's education was just as much a part of the standard of living as a carpet on the floor, said Mr. Bryant to an applauding audience.

Planning

With a measure of thought and planning, Australia's education system need not suffer from lack of resources. We have the resources if only we would use them in a descending order of importance. Besides this, Australia is a very low-taxing country (in fact, much below the UK and the US) and we could well afford to raise these a little to cope with our education problems.

The third feature of education which Mr. Bryant commented on was inequality; the first being the inequalities caused by a person's sex.

Mr. H. P. Schoenheimer

Mr. Schoenheimer opened his address by apologising for the absence of the promised picture show. He asked the audience to imagine a beautiful school with large grounds, sportsfield, assembly hall; the whole of which was designed architecturally by an architect. He added, "These are the schools in Canberra — in Gorton Country."

He then admitted that having listened to Senator Gorton speaking, he had, to his surprise, come around to see that they both shared the same view, namely "THERE IS A CRISIS IN EDUCATION, BUT THERE IS ANOTHER WORD FOR IT." (!)

The chief points made by Mr. Schoenheimer were as follows:—

The "good life" is technologically and scientifically possible now for the whole world. This is a unique situation which is being blocked from fulfilment by stupidity and ignorance.

The good life involves both a certain amount of LEISURE for every individual and the means to use this leisure for the greatest possible personal fulfilment.

There is a worldwide demand for increased education but an entirely different emphasis and status is now given to it.

There are two general attitudes on education at present: (a) We are developing education for the purpose of building the economy further for the increase of technology; (b) For people to develop as people. Up

is that it is education which uses the economy to enable every individual to attain the highest level of his desire and capacity. The requirements here are for a high calibre of teacher and for expensive equipment and aids.

Where teaching machines call for the passive reception of information by the students, highly qualified teachers with excellent teaching aids and equipment, stress

Mr. H. P. Schoenheimer, Lecturer in Education at Monash University, Education Correspondent to The Australian.

creativity of the part of the student, and it has been demonstrated in the field of mathematics (in Adelaide Prof. Dienes has created a completely new method for the teaching of mathematics to children) that students learning in this way have developed superior skills and adroitness over those trained in the orthodox manner.

Potential

To say that each child in Australia is educated to his potential is a lie. (We have children completing their formal education and leaving school at 15. Who is going to say that this child is educated to his potential.) This is the measurement to decide whether or not there is a crisis in education. There is a crisis for every child who hasn't got it.

We train teachers in 1966 in two years in Australia, including the Leaving Honours year (in Vic.). How would we feel if our own doctor, lawyer, engineer and the architect who built our

house had just those qualifications. EVEN A VET. HAS HAD FIVE YEARS AT UNIVERSITY!

Training

Our own teachers, after five, ten or 12 years, will say that in their opinion the minimum time to train a teacher is four years. In California it is five. An excellent system in America is called in-service training. A student trains for four years and then receives his diploma; he then teaches for five years, and then has to renew his qualifications. The Victorian Teacher's Union has issued a statement to all teachers intending to teach in Britain that Britain will not accept less than three years' training.

Senator Gorton has stated that we have throughout Australia, thousands of untrained teachers but also thousands of qualified teachers. But what are the qualifications the statistics are based on? It seems likely that we will find very few first rate in Science and Maths, but great numbers with excellent qualifications in needlework.

Teacher aids

There is a necessity for teacher aids. Just as a nurse aids a doctor, so an aid should help a teacher. Nowhere but in education does this situation exist (where academics handle all the positions of secretary, clerk, public relations officer, etc., in addition to their full-time occupation of teaching. Competent aids should handle all these specialised fields leaving

the headmaster or teachers to do the job for which they are qualified—teaching).

Australia averages 40 students a class. In Sweden classes are limited by law to 30-32. In secondary and infant classes to 25. Teachers' staff-room accommodation is often dreadfully cramped in Australia.

Exhortation

Watch out for the "The Australian College of Education Report". So far only 1400 people have a copy. It is worth seeing. Mr. Schoenheimer also exhorted the listeners to action. "I have a great respect for the power of mass media" (!!!). Press, letters to the press, radio, TV, local press, local pub. Use all of these to further the campaign, each one of you, he said.

Beer Or Brains

In Australia in the last three-year period, we spent \$1100m. on education, with the yearly vote up 20 per cent.; private motoring £1500m., risen next year 30 per cent.; war in Vietnam £900m., annual vote up by 44 per cent.; cigarettes and alcoholic beverages £2,200m. We are a community with resources to spare. Yet our education is at the stage medicine was a couple of hundred years ago. If we can find money for an emergency (not crisis) in Vietnam, we can use it for education.

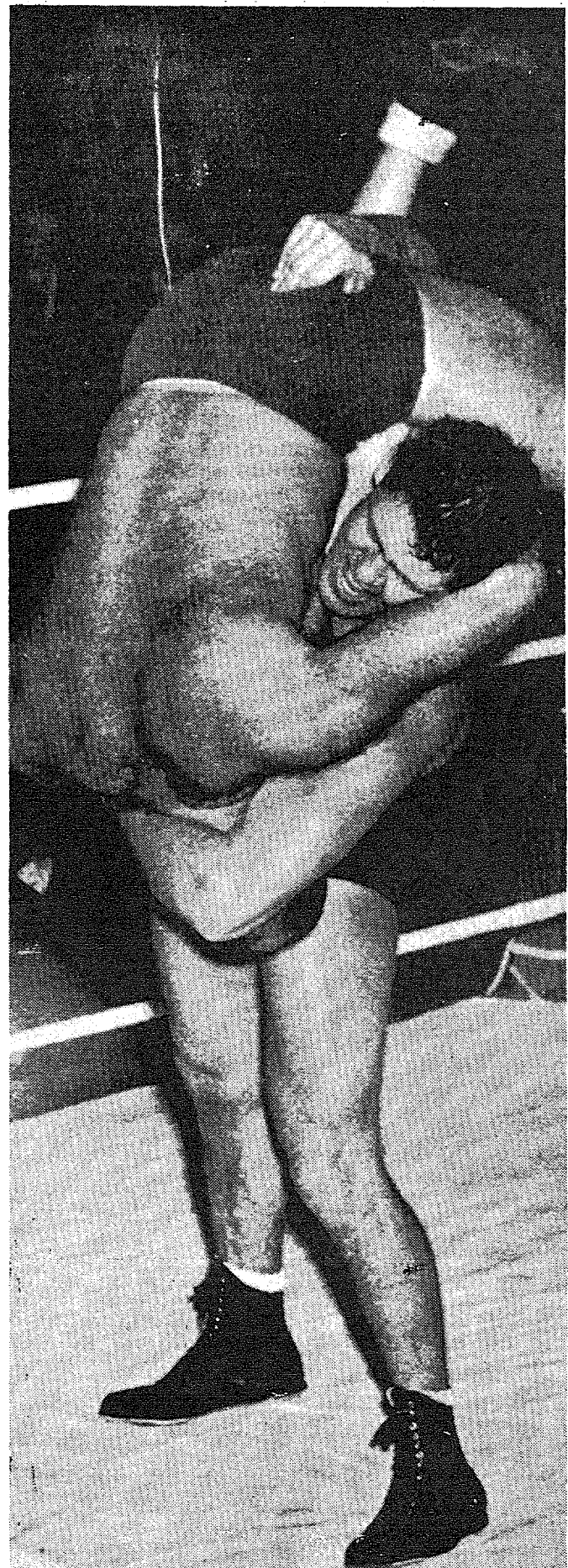
At a time when wealthy nations have convinced themselves that 6 per cent. income assistance to underdeveloped countries is sufficient, Australia is only contributing 1 per cent., most of which is to New Guinea.

Dig

Mr. Schoenheimer, as a final dig at the politicians, thought how interesting it would be to see correct statistics on the teaching conditions of the children of State and Federal politicians; "when our children's equal these, then there is no crisis."

The obvious needs in Australian education today were for fully qualified teachers, good equipment, and good schools, if everybody was to achieve his potential. "We can afford it but as a nation we are too lousy."

Mr. Schoenheimer's own conclusion is that "NATIONAL WILL IS THE ONLY THING IN THE WAY."



The tussle for leadership of the ALP has been followed with great interest by On Dit. In this particular incident we were unable to identify the person who had the upper hand.

UNI. SQUADRON AND NATIONAL SERVICE

A record number of 86 applicants to the Adelaide University Squadron have been advised by the Commanding Officer (Squadron Leader Lane) that the following change to conditions of deferment for National Service training for members of University squadrons has been recommended to the Department of Labor and National Service.

"Men already members of, or who have, applied to join a University squadron at the date of commencement of registration of their age group will not be called up for National Service provided that they satisfactorily complete their service with the squadron, complete five years service on the RAAF Reserve, and during that period graduate in their faculty. If they fail to meet these requirements they will be liable for call-up for National Service, irrespective of the result of the ballot."

This amendment is to be included in para 9, section (e) of the National Service registration form. This amendment means that

any person who is under 20, and thus eligible for the ballot, and who is thinking about joining the Squadron, must first consider his chances of graduating, because if he joins the Squadron and fails to graduate, then he has, in effect, "volunteered" for National Service, even if he has not yet turned 20.

The choice is a real one because in some faculties, 1st year failure rates are as high as 40 per cent.

Although this amendment was designed to deter draft dodgers, it seems likely that it will deter all new applicants from joining the Squadron.

DON'T SAY
P-P-P-PHUQUE

TEACH-IN

until now this has been the right of the leisured classes — the upper classes. It is a striving for fulfilment of every individual.

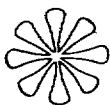
Australia

In Australia today we have two philosophies: (a) Society v. Individual—Individuals are educated to the best advantage of their society (in turn dominated by individuals and/or power elites) or (b) Economic machine v. Individual—That individuals are educated for the best advantage of the economic machine.

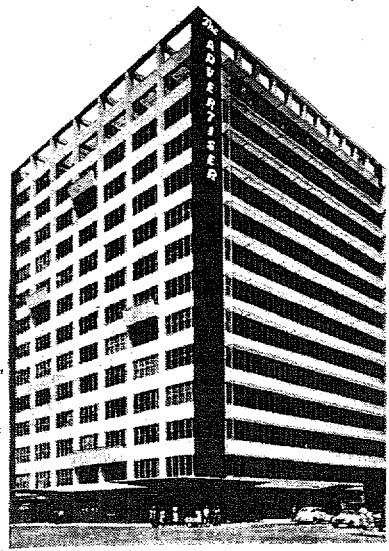
Politicians are very interested in developing in the future an educational system whereby teaching machines and TV will replace the present expensive system. Politicians maintain that this will cover their requirements of education which are: A sufficient number of educated people to maintain technological advancement and the best interests of the economy.

America

The opposing view (that of the American John Dewey)



Something unexpected happens every hour. Whenever it happens... Whatever happens You'll read about it in the morning in **The Advertiser**



OUR MAN KY

We have been told often enough that we are fighting for democracy in South Vietnam, so that it comes as no surprise to learn that the South Vietnamese "prime minister", Air Vice-Marshal Ky, the leader of the ruling military junta, has promised a civilian elected government within five months.

Speaking as a champion of democracy, Ky at the same time added that if such a civilian government did not meet the "requirements of the situation — that is, to think of the poor people and meet the communist aggressor — I will not support such a government and I will not hesitate to overthrow it." So much for democracy under Ky.

His reference to thinking about the poor people is also very interesting in the light of the recent Honolulu Conference between Ky and LBJ. Some remarkable disparities exist between the joint communique issued by the two leaders and the separate communique issued by President Johnson. This communique received all the publicity and showed that many urgent social reforms were to be undertaken in South Vietnam. Unfortunately, this spirit of social reform was not reflected in the joint communique.

"Think of the poor people", and so the US statement referred "to measures of social revolution, including land reform." But Ky will have nothing to do with land reform and all that is said in the joint communique is that "steps for more rapid land reform were carefully reviewed." So much for social revolution and land reforms.

His reference to the "Communist Aggressor" in his statement on the formation of a civilian government is also interesting. If Ky's recommendations are of any value, and it would appear that if a democratically-elected civilian government in South Vietnam must place some weight on them if they do not wish to be overthrown, then "to meet the communist aggressor" the Government must bomb China, for only last Thursday (April 14) Ky said that "to solve the war in Vietnam they (the Americans) will have to attack China."

It is reassuring to know our own Mr. Hasluck's views on Ky, the man who has called the 1954 Geneva Conference "a mere cease-fire agreement" and who has stated that he will "never" negotiate with the NLF. As reported in The Australian (17/4/66), Mr. Hasluck has no criticism of the Ky Government—they have done "good service to the country".

The sooner this champion of democracy, this Hitler in his Pussy Galore black vinyl flying suit, hands over to a civilian government, the better it will be for all concerned.

Assessing The G.S.M.

It is of interest to examine the General Student Meeting's condemnation of the 'ordering' of conscripts to Vietnam. The question raised is whether student opinion has changed since last year's GSM on Vietnam.

The argument put forward by Mr. Blewett, the speaker for the motion was that Australia was not morally justified in taking part in this war. Therefore, to send conscripts is per se wrong.

He made it clear that he didn't oppose conscription as such. The whole question of conscription has to be related to the particular threat to justify its use at any given time.

No speaker in favour of the motion questioned the need or morality of conscription itself and no-one doubts that it is justified in a situation like the Japanese advance in 1943.

Thus the case for conscription is always inextricably involved with the morality of the conflict. So that, if the GSM had passed the motion as it was originally worded, that is, to condemn the "sending" of conscripts to Vietnam, it would have to have been construed as an implicit, but unequivocal disagreement, with the fundamental issues of government policy in the Vietnam issue.

There would be no doubt that if the vote had been taken before the amendment was moved, it would have been carried easily.

But, by amending the motion to "ordering" conscripts to Vietnam, the whole issue was clouded, because this amounts to an affirmation of the volunteers principle of Army service. Such a motion attacks only the manner in which the government is handling the war. It had no relevance whatsoever to the whole debate which had attacked, by implication, the basis of government policy.

From the general attitude during the debate, it would seem that Adelaide students approved the original motion. If so construed, it amounts to a very significant reversal from last year's general meeting on Vietnam. It would amount to a defeat for those Federal politicians who say that University students approve of their policy in general. It would only be part of a nation-wide drift in public opinion, but a significant one.

The amended motion cannot be construed in this way. But, in the light of the above considerations, it would probably be justifiable not to attach its apparent significance to it, but to have regard to the debate and conclude that the Adelaide students who attended the meeting were opposed to present government policy in Vietnam by a majority of about 400 to 30.

**GO HOME
YANKEE!**

by Michael J. Micklem

A town of uneducated peasants liberated by the glorious American army from the vicious enemy. Joyous citizens waving the stars and stripes as the grime-covered gladiators march tired but proud through the main street.

If this is what you imagine of Saigon, then you are in for a rude awakening. Just walk down the streets, listen to the curses of the old men and dodge the stones thrown by the kids, and you will know their real feelings towards Americans.

If you are white, then you are automatically classified as American, for the Asians have as much difficulty distinguishing between different European races as we do with Asian peoples. Similarly, if you are yellow, and of anti-American attitude, then you are a V.C. (Vietcong) — thus most of the South Vietnamese are V.C.s.

South Vietnamese are much the same as their neighbours in religion, language and culture — this is not so surprising when it is realised that they (Cambodians, Thais, Vietnamese etc.) are basically the same race, who migrated

south from Mongolia some 1,000-2,000 years ago. Just like members of a family, they are always squabbling amongst themselves over ownership of this little hill, or that little temple, and these arguments become little more than a fair-sized feud. At most of the borders there are hostilities, bandits or a cold war of non-co-operation. The more well-known are between Singapore, Malaya-Indonesia, Thailand-Cambodia, and South Vietnam-North Vietnam, but practically all the other borders have fighting also. Thus it has existed for 2,000 years, and probably would for another 2,000, but for the advent of "civilisa-

tion" — i.e. Americanisation. The weapons become bigger and better, and the people can be killed faster. But the real problem is not the weapons, but the attitude of the "American" nations.

If an Asian person came to Australia, it would be reasonable to expect him to adapt himself partially so as to fit in as well as possible with the Australian way of life. So it should be with visitors to the Asian countries. Unfortunately, this is not so in Saigon.

Charm Lost

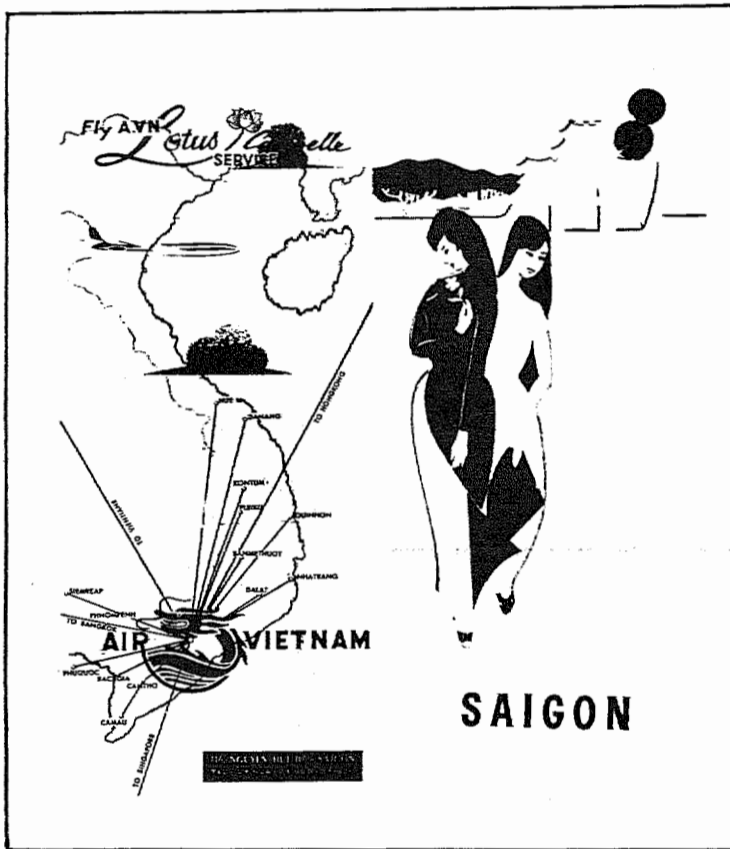
The "civilised" way of life, when compared with their original conditions, is practical, crude and vulgar. Gone are all the traditions and charm, and in their place is substituted commercialised junk for the souvenir hunting herds of European tourists. A simple wood carving becomes mass-produced in large Americanised factories — no longer the painstaking tool of the native craftsman, they are churned out by the thousands to meet the demands of the travelling suckers.

The town of Saigon is most marvellous — the French type tree-lined boulevards, houses with French shutters, and little cafes on street corners contrasting with the colourful markets, bright clothing and delightful temples of the Asian sector. And the women in their traditional dress — silk pantaloons under a sort of cheong sam arrangement with splits up both sides to the waist — are undoubtedly some of the most charming and beautiful in the world.

In many Asian countries, the white people are thought highly of. If you are white, you are smart, you are good and you are almost a demigod. But when they treat with contempt and often violence the inhabitants during their sprees around town from bar to bar, the hatred they gain is well deserved.

What changes have the Americans brought to Saigon? Hamburgers, icecream shops, comic books are now available to the general public. The price of accommodation is ridiculously high at 500 Piastres (\$4) a night at the cheapest hotels, for most have been taken over to house troops. Everything is expensive. There is a large demand for U.S. dollars, and on the black market nearly double the official rate can be obtained. However, laws on this are very strict, and recently a Chinese gentleman was condemned to death for war profiteering. Systematic searches are made of buses and trains by Vietcong for any white people — this means the only safe methods of transport are by air or military vehicles.

What influence did five days in Saigon have on me? Just one — the thought of getting back to those women certainly makes conscription at the end of my course take on a new look.



India Defended

by M. R. DURAY, Singapore

With particular reference to the AOSTS student's article "Crusading in India", this article is directed at students who are concerned with the economic, social and political difficulties of India.

India has a vast population with an extreme range of social groupings and living standards. Without doubt, foreign aid is necessary to India in the form of food and industrial and agricultural developments. However, Indians are afraid of the religious and political stigma that such aid may carry. India must remain a free country, free to follow its unique ways of life, free from pollution by the ideologies of other civilisations.

Many Westerners base their lives on the soul-destroying acquisition of wealth while most Indians prefer to aim for dignity, respect and pleasures of a less material kind. Considered through the eyes of a materialist, India may appear to be in a "piteous state" but it must be remembered that a high standard of living is not essential for building "pure" people, in fact the reverse may be the case. The customs and morals of India have evolved through numerous centuries and demand individuals who are capable of living lives of self sacrifice and dedication. Hinduism is the basis for this way of life and although considered by some naive individuals to be a fabrication of fantasy, is a wealth of down-to-earth ideals and philosophies. The Hindu Gods are symbolic of basic principles.

FILL OR FLAVOUR

Regarding the types of food which could be grown in India as a supplement for protein-poor rice, "ragi" has been suggested. This would theoretically perhaps be wise, but the stimulation of a person's taste buds must be considered, along with the filling of his stomach. Indians enjoy their rice — must this simple comfort be taken from them? Imagine your Sunday dinner being replaced by a nutrient-rich pill.

In conclusion it seems that Sue Connel and Lee Ardlie in their essay "Crusading in India" are subconsciously making a parallel between the Indians and Aboriginal situation in Australia. This present article demonstrates that the two social climates are incomparable.

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OPTING OUT

A conscientious objector is anyone who opposes the bearing of arms or who opposes any type of military training and service, usually on religious, moral or humanitarian grounds. In some cases a conscientious objector will refuse to submit to any procedures of compulsory conscription.

In most English-speaking and Scandinavian countries which employ compulsory conscription legal provision is made for conscientious objectors. France, Greece, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Spain, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia all have compulsory conscription and do not allow conscientious objection.

In some of these countries penalties for those who refuse to submit to military training is very severe. In Greece a conscientious objector can be shot; in Yugoslavia he can be sentenced to 12 years in the mines. In Italy whoever refuses to perform military service stands indicted of the crime of military disobedience which carries a penalty of up to one year's imprisonment. Conviction does not terminate the military service objection so that the CO, having served his sentence, is recalled to service and if he persists in his refusal is again tried and condemned. This process could continue, in theory, until he reaches his 45th year, the age of final discharge in peacetime.

SUPERIOR DUTIES

In practice, after a series of imprisonments, the first is usually of about six months, the military authorities get rid of the objectors by an administrative expedient. In the majority of cases they 'discover' in the objector sudden physical unfitness for military service. In other cases it is stated that the objector is suffering from 'religious mania' and is placed in a criminal lunatic asylum. Several parties are trying to pass legislation to allow either for conscientious objection or for alternative civilian service.

In the United States an objector can claim exemption from service "by reason of religious training and belief". The Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1948 defined religious training as an "individual's belief in relation to a Supreme Being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation, but does not include essentially political, social or philosophical views or a merely personal code".

LIBERAL PROVISIONS

The British CO who has demonstrated his objection before a magistrate has his name placed on a list of conscientious objectors and is not liable to be called up.

The Australian provisions, like those of Britain are perhaps the most liberal in the world.

The National Service Act, 1951-1965 Section 29A provides for exemption on grounds of conscientious beliefs:

(1) A person whose conscientious beliefs do not allow him to engage in any form of military service is, so long as he holds those views, exempt from liability to render service under this Act.

(2) A person whose conscientious beliefs do not allow him to engage in military duties of a combatant nature but allow him to engage in military duties of a non-combatant nature, shall not, so long as he holds those beliefs, be required to engage in duties of a combatant nature.

(3) For the purpose of this section, a conscientious belief is a conscientious belief whether the ground of the belief is or is not of a religious character and whether the belief is or is not part of the doctrines of a religion.

Subsections (3) and (4) of

this section apply to those who form conscientious beliefs after they have commenced military service.

MUST REGISTER

All Australian males who turn 20 within a specified period must register for National Service, even if they intend to conscientiously object. Application for registration as a CO must be made on a form available at Commonwealth Employment Offices. The applicant must indicate whether he is applying for exemption from all military service, or from combatant duties only. The conscientious beliefs he relies on have to be set out in the application form. He is able to expand on them in court.

Those who form conscientious beliefs after they commence service send their application form to their Com-

manding Officer who must forward it to the Registrar. An applicant who is not selected for service or is otherwise ineligible for service will be notified that there is no need for his application to be heard. If he is selected for service and is not otherwise eligible for exemption or deferment, the applicant receives seven days notice of the date, time and place at which the Magistrate is to hear his application in a court of summary jurisdiction.

Staff Reporter Anne Cooper this week gathers the facts on Conscientious Objection

manding Officer who must forward it to the Registrar.

since the compatibility of such phenomena with sincerity is unfortunately a commonplace of human experience. Of course, these things may in some cases point to the fact that the applicant is an impostor . . . but their import in each case is to be determined in the light of the circumstances and the Court's idea of the character of the applicant".

SECTS AND SINNERS

Most applicants for registration as conscientious objectors since conscription was introduced have applied on religious grounds. These have not been confined to the well

ONUS ON OBJECTOR

The applicant can be represented by counsel, solicitor or some person authorised by him, or he may put his own case. There are no court fees or costs allowed by the court but the applicant will have to pay the cost of legal representation himself.

The burden of proving his claim rests with the applicant. He may call persons to testify that he holds the views he postulates. The Registrar may be represented by counsel, solicitor or authorised agent who will assist the Magistrate in questioning both the applicant and the persons testifying for him.

The Magistrate then determines whether the applicant be registered from all combatant duties, from all military duties, or he may dismiss the application. An appeal against the decision must be lodged at a District or County Court within 14 days. A single Judge will re-hear the application and affirm, vary or reverse the decision of the Magistrate. The decision of the court of review is final.

An applicant who has been granted exemption either from all service, or from combatant duties, and who ceases to hold the belief on which the exemption was granted, must notify the Registrar or his Commanding Officer. The penalty for failing to do so is \$50 or three months imprisonment.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The principles to be applied by a Court in deciding whether an applicant has a conscientious objection have been expressed by Mr. Justice Ross of South Australia in the following terms:

the question whether his beliefs are right or wrong is not for me to determine, and it only relevant in these proceedings to the extent that it touches on the genuines of these beliefs. In this connection I agree with the following passage from the



Photo courtesy News.

Conscientious objectors . . . one pace forward . . . MARCH.

known pacifist sects such as the Jehovah Witnesses or the Society of Friends (Quakers). All known religions have been represented. As well there have been several non-religious objectors. No one has yet been known to object on political grounds although under the terms of the Act this is possible.

PERSONAL CODE

The most interesting case to South Australians is that of Duncan Kentish, former student of this university (reported in On Dit No. 2, 23/3/66). Duncan objected on the grounds of his own religious and moral code which he arrived at from studying both Hindu and Christian beliefs. Duncan conducted his own case and called his father and a fellow student to testify to the genuineness of these beliefs. He was granted total exemption. As he defended himself, he had no

legal fees. The only cost involved was for a transcript of the proceedings which he requested and which cost 3d. per page.

CORROBORATION

Anyone who is thinking of applying for registration as a conscientious objector is advised to give serious thought as to how his beliefs may be corroborated in court by some evidence other than his own statements. Supporting statements by a friend or acquaintance can be helpful and the friend giving evidence does not necessarily have to agree with the views. He has only to say that he believes that the applicant has these views. Anyone who intends to apply can seek advice from any of the CO Advisory Committees which exist in each state. The South Australian Committee is at 6 Kelham Street, Hillcrest (61 3491).

Adelaide uni. engineering society

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FLINDERS UNIVERSITY

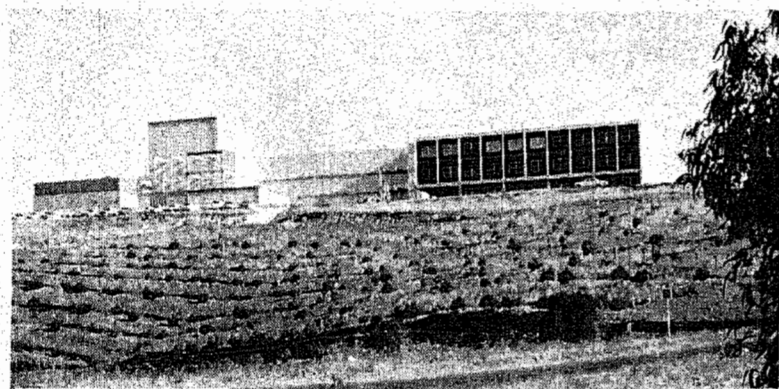


Photo courtesy Taylor



Photo courtesy News.

SETS A NEW COURSE

The foundation of a new university in the State has created an opportunity, which must remain unique for many years to come, to innovate boldly in the kinds of university education available to South Australian students.

Flinders University has accepted the challenge presented by this opportunity: the courses of study available at the new university already provide a sharply differentiated addition to the range of educational opportunities available to the student at the University of Adelaide; whilst plans at Flinders for new courses, still in the formative stage, promise to continue this welcome line of development.

Organisation by 'Schools'

Fundamental to the distinctive character of the courses of study available at Flinders is the fact that the basic unit of organisation there is the 'School', a unit of organisation in which small groups of cognate disciplines are more intimately locked than is permitted by the traditional Department/Faculty organisation common to the older Australian Universities.

At present, there are four of these Schools; the School of Language and Literature incorporating the disciplines of English, French and Spanish; the School of Social Sciences with Economics, Politics, History, Geography and Social Administration; the School of Biological Sciences, and the

and individual Schools can with facility encourage a particular emphasis in their development (the School of Language and Literature, for instance, is seeking to emphasise the study of Romance Languages). The organisation of undergraduate work in the Schools promotes integrated courses of study, the subject components of which, though drawn from different disciplines, are in a broad sense complementary, one with another.

Too rigid a discipline of the combinations of courses available to students would of course be harmful. If courses of study could only be taken within one School, the question of where a discipline such as Philosophy or, perhaps Psychology (neither of which are yet represented at Flinders University) should be placed, would be unanswerable.

The curricula at Flinders University recognise this limit on the Schools system; they permit certain combinations of courses (e.g. Mathematics and Economics for the B.A.) which cut across School boundaries; and in the Biological and Physical Sciences first year students take a common first year comprising courses from two different Schools; in addition, several of the approved courses of study permit some part of the main course of study to be taken through a different School.

In these ways the benefits of the Schools system are preserved against the charge that they could be accom-

by MIKE ARTIS
Lecturer in Economics at
Adelaide and Flinders

panied by an illiberal discipline of student choice. To illustrate these points it may be helpful to set out in some detail the courses of study at present available to the student at Flinders University. As will be clear from the final section of this article where some new developments are discussed, the curricula described are subject to change as new subjects are introduced.

The Structure of Undergraduate Courses

The full-time student is expected to cover the work for a pass degree (B.A. or B.Sc.) in three years, covering Part I, Part II and Part III of his chosen course of study in his first, second and third years. Rather than accumulating credited units towards his degree, the students must in general successfully complete each 'Part' (a year's combination of courses) and his performances will be assessed by reference to his work in the year's course of study as a whole. In making this assessment, some attempts are being made to avoid excessive reliance on terminal examinations results so that the student's work during the year may be given due consideration. (In the School of Language and Literature, for instance, work done during the year will normally count equally with the terminal examination result; and students who have completed a particularly good year's work there may be virtually exempted from the examination).

Courses Leading to the B.A.

Courses leading to the B.A. may be taken either predominantly within the School of Social Sciences or predominantly within the School of Language and Literature.

Each of the three 'Parts' representing a year's work towards the degree comprises three courses. Two of these will be basic courses drawn from the particular combination of disciplines undertaken by the student. The third subject, known as a 'cognate', could be drawn from among a range of subjects nominated as cognate to the particular combination of disciplines in question. The range of choices confronting the first year B.A. student at Flinders can be set out in summary form, as in the tables below.

Without suggesting that effective consideration of choice unfolds in that fashion, the logical ordering of choices is: first, between Schools; second between combination of basic courses, and finally between the range of cognates to the chosen combination. The tables below show for each of the

two Schools, Social Sciences and Language and Literature, the basic courses and the choice of cognates flowing from a particular choice of combination of disciplines within that School. Actually any combination of two basic disciplines offered by the School is feasible; and in Social Sciences it is also possible to combine Economics and Mathematics.

In the left hand column the titles of the first year basic courses are given, and in the right-hand column the cognates. For a combination such as, say, Economics/Geography in the Social Science School, the lines show that in addition to two basic courses — Economics A and The Man Environment Eco-system — the student undertaking such a combination would have a choice of one of the cognates, Introduction to Quantitative Economics, Politics A, Maths 1S or 1B.

The tables also show how in certain cases the School Boundaries are crossed, whilst the titles of some of the courses are a fair indication of the fact that the School philosophy has influenced the content of the courses given. The economic orientation of the Geography course The Man-Environment Eco-system is fairly obvious; likewise the relevance for

programmes within the School of Physical Sciences in order to complete his degree. Each of these programmes provides for specialisation in one or two disciplines. The advantage of the 'programme' system of organising the work is that it permits a flexible weighing of the combinations of subjects available to the student, providing a subtle compromise between the demands of the specialist and the eclectic.

Within the School of Biological Sciences the student will discover an emphasis on a unified approach to the biological sciences in which the similarities of life processes at various levels of biological organisation are stressed, and where the artificial barriers between biological disciplines are broken down.

Honours and Post-Graduate Work

The full Honours courses from first year to completion are planned to cover four years. For the Honours B.Sc. admission to Part IV, the Honours year, will normally be granted after completion of Part III of the ordinary degree course; for the Honours B.A. undertaken in the School of Language and Literature admission to the Honours stream will be after completion of Part II and Honours

FIRST-YEAR (PART I) COURSES LEADING TO THE B.Sc.

SUBJECTS	PT. 1 PROGRAMME	LEADING TO PROGRAMMES IN PTS. 2, 3
Maths 1	Programme 1	Leads to all programmes.
Physics 1	Programme 1	Leads to all programmes in School of Physical Sciences.
Chemistry 1	Programme 1 A	(Not usually to programmes in Biological Sciences).
Biology 1	Programme 1 B	Does not lead to programmes in Maths. or Physics.
Biology 1 A'	Programme 1 B	Does not lead to programmes in Maths. or Physics.
Maths 1 B ²	Programme 1 B	Does not lead to programmes in Maths. or Physics.
Maths 1 S ³	Programme 1 S ³	Does not lead to programmes in Maths. or Physics.
Physics 1 S ⁴	Programme 1 S ³	Does not lead to programmes in Maths. or Physics.

* Available only in 1966, 1967
¹ Otherwise identical with Biology 1, but involving no practical work.
² Consists of four out of six topics covered in Maths 1.
³ Pre-requisite: Leaving Maths 1 and 2 (not Leaving Honours).
⁴ Pre-requisite: Leaving Physics & Maths (not Leaving Honours).

Politics students of the History subject Political Crises. The detailed syllabus for Economics A, as for other courses, shows an attempt to integrate economics with other social sciences (Economics A includes sections on capitalism and society and the history of economic thought).

Whilst these illustrations and the tables refer only to the first year, Parts II and III of the work for the degree have been organised on similar principles.

Courses Leading to the B.Sc.

Courses leading to the pass level B.Sc. may be taken either within the School or Physical Sciences or within the School of Biological Sciences.

A student may complete Part I, the first year, of his degree by undertaking one of four programmes of study, all of which combine work in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology; of these four programmes one is interim programme not requiring Leaving Honours work. A degree of specialisation is permitted in the first year programme but it is possible to take (as most students are taking) a course of study (Programme 1 in the table) which will lead on to further studies in either Physical or Biological Sciences. In any case the first year's work is largely common to students of both Schools. Having completed Part I the student may opt to take one of two programmes within the School of Biological Sciences, or one of six

Social Administration, which is available as an 18-month course to graduates with a background in the Social Sciences, and who wish to equip themselves as social workers. The introduction of this course represents a substantial elaboration of the social service training available in South Australia since it is offered in addition to the undergraduate diploma taught at the S.A.I.T.

disciplines already established, new ground will be broken with the creation of chairs in Social Psychology, Drama and Philosophy teaching in all three of which subjects, it is hoped, will begin next year. The introduction of Italian is planned for a later stage. Additionally, it will be possible to study for a Bachelor of Economics degree within the School of Social Sciences as from next year.

In the Schools of Physical and Biological Sciences new appointments are proposed in the sub-disciplines of those Schools and a move is afoot to add a further programme to those already available for Parts II and III which will combine Biology, Mathematics and Physics.

The foundation of the Flinders Uni-

versity of South Australia marks the point where not only an extension, but also a radical change in the nature and range of university education has been made available to the South Australian student. In formal speeches celebrating the foundation of the new University, it has become the custom to invoke the achievements of Matthew Flinders as an example of that adventurous spirit of discovery, and willingness to accept challenges, which is appropriate to the manner in which a new university should confront its tasks. I have tried to show that these innovations are no idle post-prandial touch of eloquence, but rather that Flinders University has indeed accepted with a proper spirit of boldness the challenge provided by the establishment of a new university in South Australia.

New Developments

The substantial increase in the size of the student body at Flinders in prospect for later years will require an expansion in the number and range of subjects taught there. In addition to expanding the representation of the

ALP FOREIGN POLICY HECKLED

There are plenty of people around who would like to rewrite the ALP's policy and this writer is no exception. The press, however, is plagued with all sorts of Joes like me giving unsorted for advice, so I will just confine myself to peripheral issues.

It is probably unfair to have another go at Art Calwell who, since he lost his Secretary Graham Freudenberg, is more than ever likely to suffer from himself. Art, in his time, has been a man for all seasons and right now the season is Winter 1916. At least on the issue of conscription Art has been consistent. So much so that in 1944 he would have sunk Curtin's Government if he had the numbers. He appears to think that conscription is as much an anathema, per se, to the Australian people as it was when Billy Hughes was beaten in the '16 referendum.

The meeting in the Australia Hall on Sunday 17th was a great success for the ALP with about 2,000 people to listen to Art put what he hopes is an election winning pitch across a continual heckle from a small group of characters up the back.

Calwell's argument consisted firstly of disclaiming the Vietnam war as an unwinnable war which can only mean a greater and deeper involvement if the present policy of me-too with the Yanks is continued. This, I submit, absolutely correct, but Calwell does not go into the question of Vietnam, instead he steps off the end with these three attacks:

- (1) He makes an appeal, heavy with pathos, directed at mums to stop sending our voteless, unwilling boys to fight in the war. He also makes an allusion to the children of 15 around the family breakfast table who will be eligible if the war continues.
- (2) He also says why do we trade

with China if it is such a threat to us?

(3) Elsewhere, Art attacks migrants who would otherwise be eligible for conscription and demands they be included in the ballot!

Whitlam, who walked into the meeting to a thunderous applause, made these points to an audience who heard him out in silence:

1. The Minister in charge of security has now made an appeal to Australia's young to give up some of their time for the army.
2. The first, second and Korean Wars could all raise an enormous number of volunteers to back a

Why did he emphasise the question of trade with China? This could be construed as hypocrisy. The ALP support trade with China. The argument is only of use to show the Liberals' ambiguous attitude towards China. That is a subtle point and easily misconstrued when strained through a few newspaper sub editors.

Why did Calwell attack the migrants? If he is against conscription on moral grounds then he is against it for everyone. This is an illiberal and seemingly contradictory attitude to take.

The worst thing about Calwell's approach was his emotional appeal to the mums.

As a pragmatic party, the ALP can envisage situations when conscription is necessary, but not now. The Government says it is necessary for the Vietnam war, we have not enough troops at the moment for the war, ergo, whether we should be in Vietnam is the issue.

In spite of the Gallup Polls, the ALP must attack the whole issue of our involvement. There is plenty to say. It will be very hard to win an election on sentimental emotional appeal solely on conscription; if they do they can hang their heads in shame.

CLAUDE.

Abreast Of

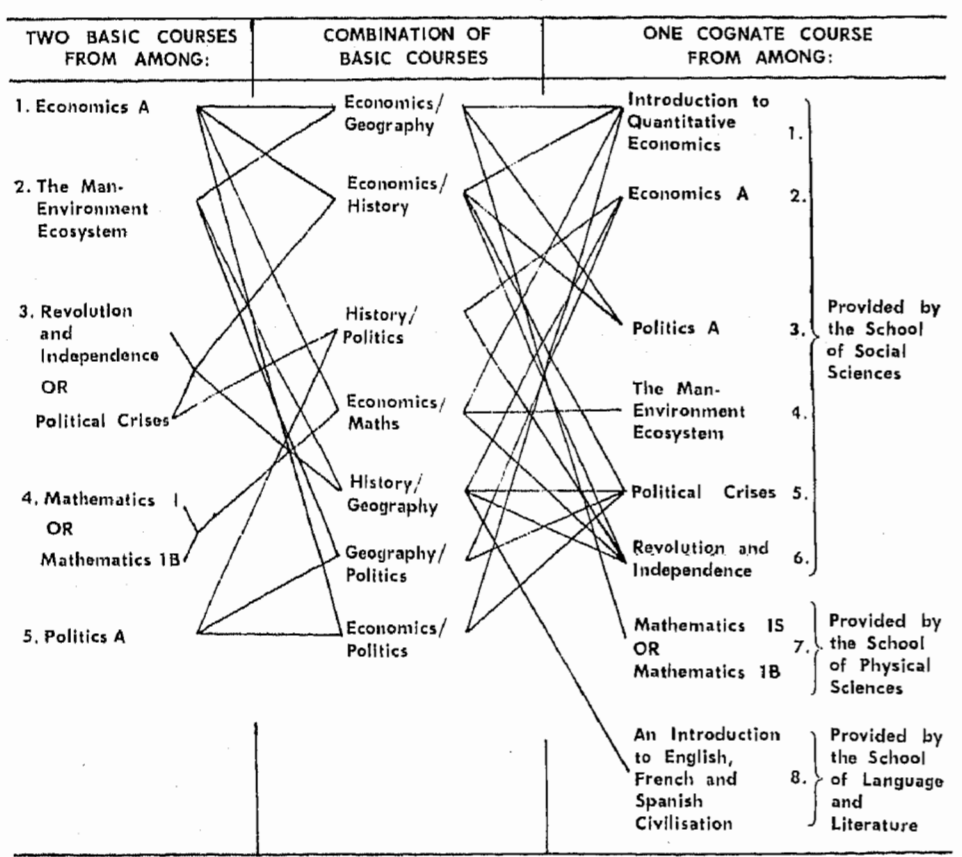


The Times

cause the Australian people believed in. The reason that they did not volunteer for this fight is that it is a bad and wrong war.

3. If the situation warrants conscription, then why doesn't it go hand in hand with the normal kind of economic controls such as a price control and interest and capital

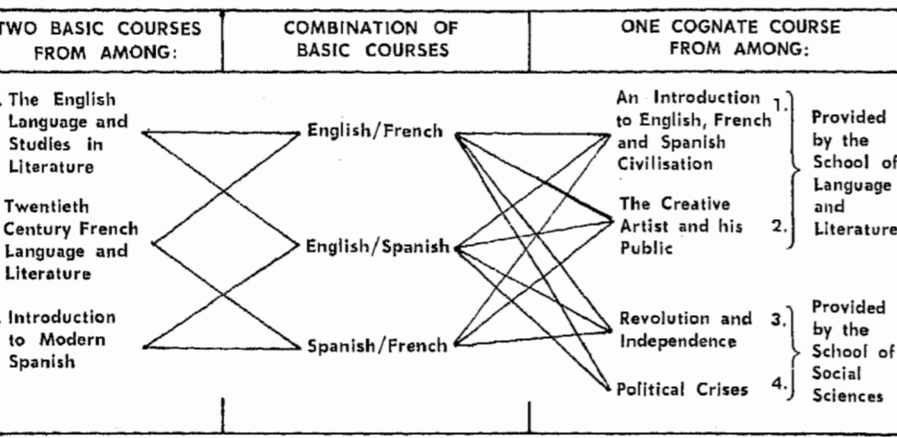
PART 1 OF THE B.A. IN THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES



School of Physical Sciences, with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Each of these Schools is to have physically separate buildings; and although at present the Schools of Social Science and Language and Literature are living in sin together, the construction of the Social Science block in the next triennium (1967-1969) will provide each School with its own facilities. As students will generally take the bulk of their courses in one School and spend most of their formal study-time there, it is expected that a close relationship between students and staff will develop.

The Schools system has other advantages, too: the closer relationship of cognate disciplines fostered by the system should help promote the evolution of new courses of study on the fringes of established disciplines;

PART 1 OF THE B.A. IN THE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE





"THE SPY WHO CAME IN FROM THE COLD"

by Bruce King

"What do you think spies are: priests, saints and martyrs? They're a squalid procession of vain fools, traitors too, yes; pansies, sadists and drunkards, people who play cowboys and Indians to brighten their rotten lives" . . . the words came tersely and with the conviction of a man stripped of a protecting curtain of years of sham, and forced to stand in the harsh illumination of undeniable truth.

It was a tense scene, and Richard Burton, wisps of hair straggling across his brow, with shoulder stooped and eye dulled from too many years and too much whisky, strained every resource afforded by his years of experience to woo the last ounce of drama from the dialogue.

So often critics have taken advantage of the effortless play, ". . . but it is Burton's picture. He is . . . etcetera," yet one finds it difficult when discussing "THE SPY WHO CAME IN FROM THE COLD" to refrain from turning again and again to this actor.

Personally, having read the novel by Le Carre of the same name (and which is virtually untouched in the transposition to the screen), I found it extremely rewarding to be able on occasion to turn away from the intriguing fascination of the plot and let myself be completely immersed in the power of Burton's portrayal of Leamas, the British agent turned defector.

At the risk of being tedious, it should be reported that this film is quite unlike the current wave of cinematic espionage, and bears no resemblance whatever to the garbage currently being screened in another city theatre.

Producer Martin Ritt has done an admirable job in presenting what can only be called a shocking story, without bowing in any degree of compromise to the usual demands of the box office. The film is an intelligent and sensitive handling of a gripping piece of fiction. The mainly British supporting cast handle their roles quietly, competently and in a matter-of-fact style which

provides a solid framework from which the three dominant players (Burton, Oskar Werner and Claire Bloom) are free to expand their characters to the full.

One complaint voiced about the production is that the "first half drags a bit". Perhaps if critics of this sort would stop sitting on their brains and view films of this nature in something more than a purely superficial light, then intelligent cinema would have some chance of growing out of the "one or two a year" stage. The underlying message of the over-simplification of life by "crummy people like you and me . . . the great moronic mass" is powerful to the point that one could probably leave the theatre with a slightly unpleasant taste in the mouth.

Highlighting the latter stages of the film is an "enquiry" into the activities of a Communist agent, and it is only the very shrewd who will immediately comprehend what is happening. However, close attention in the opening scenes will provide the necessary clue. This scene provides opportunities for discreet, yet imaginative camera work, and the stark black and white close-ups are silent testimony to the convincing characterisations of the principals.

The final scene is shot on the Berlin Wall, and moves from a chilling climax to an intensely dramatic anti-climax, with Leamas moving under the guidance of his only remaining loyalty.

SEDUCED AND ABANDONED

The title hints at some slightly naughty continental film being flogged by a fast-buck distributor and featuring the sweaty finger-prints of the Australian Film Censor. Instead, it is a well-made film embracing the comical and skilful melodramatic in a tight and neatly paced plot.

The head of the Sicilian family of Vincenzo finds his daughter seduced and pregnant. Pepeino, the villain, is not interested in marriage since ad hoc or some Latin term the daughter is no longer a virgin. Vincenzo, with fanatic zeal sets out to force marriage and as various machinations take place more and more people are involved and the comedy, funny as it is, becomes blacker and blacker.

The virtue of protecting the family name becomes the sin of pride and selfishness as Vincenzo uses deception, lies, blackmail, bribery and possible murder to preserve respectability. Outside on the plaza he sees the townspeople and his friends ominously waiting to see his shame and the tragedy that was to come.

There is deft use in the visual characterisation of the people in the film who are

at once both entrancingly theatrical and strangely real. The photography uses the white-washed houses in contrast to the black-clothes of the townspeople to promote the atmosphere of heat and tension which is the blessing of the Southern European film-makers. There are some beautiful shots of the Lorenzo family eating and sleeping themselves into gluttony in a slum-like house which heighten the farcical effect of the righteousness shown over the fallen daughter.

The producer, whoever he might be, deserves a prize for the pace of cutting sustained through the film, and the director an award for filling each scene with action and strong visual content. You might not be interested in the morality of the film nor amused by the humor but sleep will be difficult which is a bum note to hit. It is worth going along if only to see the local cop, fed up with the town, gaze approvingly at a map of the Mediterranean as he blots out Sicily with his hand.

The film is apparently going to the Curzon at some stage and merits a visit if you can withstand the inevitable trip down a Russian river (by courtesy Sovietsk Film Export) and conquer your first reaction to the title.

by Paul Haines

A HURRIED DRIBBLE OF CULTURE . . .

by Justine

Adelaide's post - Festival cultural lull has lasted quite long enough.

Although Adelaide is still too lethargic to do anything about it, we may look to a little imported talent for our entertainment.

We can anticipate such scintillating theatrical experiences as Andy Stewart, folk-rock Bob Dylan, Bobby Limb at the Esplanade Hotel, Johnny O'Keefe at the Hotel Finsbury, the Zodiacs at the Shandon Motel Hotel and talks on "Methods and Delight in Bible Study" at the Christadelphian Temple.

One thing is left for Adelaide theatre-lovers this month, and that is a special, imported spectacular, "direct from behind the iron curtain, ladies and gentlemen" —

The Berioska Dance Company of Moscow and the Russian National Orchestra.

A folk dance company, it is comprised of graduates of the Bolshoi School of Choreography.

Directed by its founder, Nadezha Nadezhdina, the Berioska dancers have created a new genre in scenic dancing on a folk basis.

Their dance style is said to contain a genuine folk quality with a high technical perfection and artistic finish.

Pravda wrote, "Every time you watch a Berioska performance you seem to breathe the fragrance of spring, to feel its perturbing poeticalness".

A Uruguayan review in "La Mana" called the Berioska performance an excursion into a world of happiness.

"All other companies in Europe fade before the art of Berioska" asserted a Greek paper, "Estia".

The Berioska dancers have also been complimented on having given one of the finest performances in the history

of Buenos Aires, and the Belgian Lanterne called them an "incessant miracle".

What they have to offer to the people of Adelaide has yet to be seen.

But one thing is for sure, they are providing the first cultural meal since the Festival finished with a sigh of exhaustion.

It is tragic that Adelaide, as critic Max Harris said, can only take its culture in biennial orgies.

A condensed dose of music and theatre is good fun, and provides the ideal opportunity for every social appearance.

But the cultural vacuum that Adelaide becomes for the rest of the year is embarrassing, to say the least.

It takes an enterprising Perth group to revive our cultural lethargy with some imported entertainment.

The Berioska Dancers have been imported by His Majesty's Theatre in Perth.

This theatre is run by the Edgley family, who have been importing Russian theatre to Australia for the last five years.

They predict that in 1970 the Red Army Choir will be visiting Australia.

In 1961 they brought out the Moscow Variety Company, later that year, the Bolshoi Ballet, then the Georgian State dancers, the Omsk Choir and the Russian Circus.

Their obsession with Russian entertainment is justified when one looks at the narrow field of Australian theatre.

"In Russia, children at school are taken to theatre, art shows and concerts from a very early age."

"They are taught to see and appreciate theatre," Mr. Michael Edgley, advance agent for the Berioska Company, said.

"Theatres are never empty and productions are never meagre or amateur."



Burton and Bloom . . . Coming in from the cold

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA (S.A. Div.)

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Photo courtesy Jan Dalman.

AUST. DANCE THEATRE

by A. Campbell

The Australian Dance Theatre can only go on to build an increasingly firm and favourable reputation for itself if it continues in the same vein as its recent two-night season. Although it is still obviously a young company its performances suggested a quality of confidence and capability in both the classical pieces and the modern and jazz ballets.

The programme opened with the colour and vivacity of "Primitive Rituals", inspired by the pagan rites of Africa and throbbing with intoxicating drum rhythms. From this primal note, it was an unusual experience to pass into a classical pas de trois, in which Rodney White was outstanding in his stage presence and ease of style. This ballet, I think, although it lacked the complexity of a story or theme, succeeded rather better than either of the more elaborate classical pieces, "La Peri" or "Tancred and Clorinda", because the dancers were brilliant and alive and it never threatened to become tedious.

The chain gang song and dance interpretation of "Grizzly Bear" swept us again into the modern world with wide strong steps which contrasted strikingly with the smaller contraction movements which seemed to describe something of the fear and caution associated with the image of the prisoner. And in fact all of the modern and jazz ballets showed up as ideally suited to description

of common experience — they seem to work on a parallel with the folk singer and modern poet and it is this quality which makes the development and scope of this type of dance so exciting.

The programme concluded with a repeat of "This Train" — the dance interpretation of six songs of Peter, Paul and Mary — it was both beautiful and moving and technically speaking I think the highlight of the evening. The dancing was inspired.

Ironically, of course, the theatre was not nearly full. A pity that the hundreds that appreciated the Australian Ballet Company during the festival did not see fit to support this adventurous Adelaide company whose performances, although on a smaller scale of course, are certainly no less entertaining and probably rather more exciting.

However, I do hope that the Australian Dance Theatre can now afford to develop its repertoire, for external repetition must only jeopardise its chances for success.

FILM FEST. PREVIEW

Some outstanding works of the international cinema will be screened at the Eighth Adelaide Film Festival from May 23 to June 4 and, no doubt, many students will be eager to attend.

To encourage such attendance, the Adelaide University Film Society intends to grant a concession of one dollar to every student purchasing membership of the Festival.

This year's selection of films, from a wide range of countries, includes the work of noted directors Truffaut, Visconti and Forman, as well

as the acclaimed Japanese film "Woman of the Dunes". Preferential booking forms, valid until May 7, will be available soon.

The refund of one dollar will be paid in cash to students producing their Adelaide University Union card and their Film Festival membership card at the Union Hall box office, between 12 and 2 p.m. (during Film Society showings) on Wednesday and Thursday, May 4 and 5, and again on May 11 and 12.

The Film Society hopes, by this gesture, to promote enthusiasm for the Festival as well as financially enabling more students to attend.

THE YOUNG WIFE

David Martin (Sun Books, Melbourne, 1966; 239 pages; 85c.)

"The Young Wife" was first published in 1962. This year it has been reprinted in paperback by Geoffrey Dutton's new venture, Sun Books. It was a happy choice.

In the first place, David Martin has been called "The outstanding acquisition of Australian letters from post-war imagination (and this from the London Times); in the second, another novel of his, "The Hero of Too" has recently come very much into fashion, and the reading public, caught by one book of an author's, usually cannot rest satisfied until all are devoured; in the third place, Martin has dramatised "The Young Wife" for the stage, and it is being presented in Melbourne at the moment, to the accompaniment of approbatory cries and comparison with "The Summer of the 17th Doll" or "even 'The One Day of the Year'" (The Australian).

Mr. Dutton knew what he was doing when he chose "The Young Wife" as one of the first books to be published by Sun Books.

Martin has drawn on his own experiences and knowledge as a new-comer to Australia, in writing a curiously moving account of a young Cypriot's arrival in Australia as the "arranged" bride of a Greek living in Melbourne, and her subsequent orientation in this strange land.

But Martin does not confine his story to Anna; with an accuracy that is undoubted to one who knows little of the subject, he miniaturised in the lives of a few people the complex of Greco-Australian relationships. His characters are all recognis-

able, but not predictably so.

Maria Joannides, for example, the mother of Yannis and mother-in-law of the young wife Anna — an old woman, blind, whose blindness is perhaps an excuse, if not a reason, for living a totally Greek life in an Australian city. It is not simply that she rejects this new life; she tries to deny its existence. As her son says, she would burn the papers if she saw the brassiere advertisements.

Alexis, the elder of her two sons, is a man so different that it is hard to see any kinship between them. He is engaged in vaguely nefarious business,

Book Review

as a sporting promoter and owns an elegant cold wife who neither wants to nor can understand her husband's mother who lives with them. It is Alexis who is indirectly responsible for the tragedy in the end; Alexis's worldliness, of which he inherited Yannis' share, and Anna's innocence and Yannis' and Criton Evangelides' innocence — everything is all mixed, so that nothing and everything contributed to Yannis' killing Criton, and yet it was inevitable that it should have happened.

For while Anna grows to love her husband, she is attracted (it has been suggested, "incestuously" so) to a young compatriot Criton Evangelides, once terrorist, who has an urge to confess and an aura of doom about him. His fate is more or less sealed when once he refuses to be bought by Alexis Joannides. It was because he refused to lick the Britishers' boots, that, as Yannis says, he became a terrorist, and it is for like reasons that he cannot work for the religious

paper backed by Alexis, and will not play for Alexis' football team.

This strange sort of naivety or straight-forwardness is seen too in Yannis and Anna. It is an un-Australian straight-forwardness, quite basic and simple. It is the reason Anna will not be kissed by Peter Barning, an Australian professor and hanger-on after Greek culture, and the reason why she can endure her husband's beating her for this that she did not do; it is the reason for the beating.

Against these people, the Barnings are unsympathetic. Their standards and mores, taken as normal when not set up against a better criterion than their own, seem shallow and rather debauched. Mrs. Barning's attempted suicide after the end of an affair with Criton, even more, her recourse to the equivalent of scientology, these are quite credible, but only because she is Australian, and wears a patina of sophistication that makes hysterical insecurity possible.

"The Young Wife" is an honest book; Martin has a grip of dialogue and situation that in places is stunningly real. The dreadful party after Peter Barning's play "Alcestis" in which Anna took part, for instance, is quite uncomfortably realistic; and the soccer match; and the dance at Wangaratta at which Criton meets Iris — like the rainbow: "pink on Saturdays, blue on Mondays." The book is almost anecdotal in form — it falls quite naturally into scenes in which one, now the other, player holds the stage. Yet it is not at all theatrical in the mis-used sense of being over-dramatic; even the shooting is entirely credible.

It is this honesty and reality that makes the book what it is — a searching, sometimes brilliant account of Greco-Australian mores.

P.H.

COLLAPSIBLE CONSTRUCTIONS

by Lincoln I. Young

Although we all realised that we were doing a humane task, it must be admitted that in most cases (if not all) such altruism was a secondary motive. The main reason for the 450 students descending and swarming over the green island was, I think, to have a novel and enjoyable holiday. A memorable time was, in fact, had — but what of the actual purpose of the camp?

The ideals are to build something of use to the people, health clinics, women's clubs, bridges, etc. Did we accomplish this? The general answer, I'm afraid, is no. In the few cases where a construction was completed the final bill that we ran up for food, accommodation and transport cost the Local Government Councils or the administration far more than if a team of professional builders were hired, working for a good wage.

A classic example of our engineering talents is to be found in the tale of the bridge that collapsed two weeks after being built by work campers. Actually, it is, for us, very funny, and a good yarn to tell one's future grandchildren but what a waste of effort, materials and cash.

HARD LABOUR

At Hanuabada, a village built out into Fairfax Harbour, five miles outside Port Moresby it was, by pure chance, that a fourth year architectural student from Brisbane was present, who at least had a vague idea on how to construct and organise labour.

However, what was laboriously accomplished in over two weeks (foundation, frame work and rafters) by 22 students would have taken a small team of native carpenters only several days, and would have cost at least half the price.

And what of the Adelaide students who spent a glorious week on a small island; eagerly (?) waiting for someone to bring them building materials? And of the local administrators who were not expecting a horde of students invading their lonely outposts — and so had no accommodation nor materials prepared.

The answer to these dilemmas is better organisation. One man alone took the brunt of the responsibility — Mr. Kevin Martin, NUAUS director. Although he has been hotly criticised by some in moments of anguish, it must be remembered that he had a monstrous task on his hands, and no one person could do much better.

CONFRONT WITH CONTACT

A possible solution to the many problems that confronted us this year, would be for Jono Haslam, this year's NUAUS director (formerly 1964 SRC president, now a member of the staff at Flinders) with the aid of a committee, to contact the missionaries and officials personally and ascertain precisely what needs to be done and the number of students to do it.

After we had left the island two white members of the House of Assembly (Messrs. Pasterelli and Barat) called work campers "tramps and bums" and unreasonably questioned our morals, general behaviour and mode of dress. This harangue may be merited in a few cases but to judge 450 people thus is damn unjust, especially since we have no direct form of redress.

Virtually every student made many friends and acquaintances among the educated natives and simple tribal workmen, and gave them a totally different and better opinion of Europeans than they had formerly.

At townships, especially Port Moresby, students mixed freely without discrimination; female uni. students associated with students from Papua as freely as they did with Europeans.

"HARMONY" UPSET

And so by this manner the "nice equilibrium" that many European settlers and bureaucrats had made, between "us and the natives", was somewhat tilted.

Furthermore they were disturbed when the more vociferous students voiced such naive ideals as equality for natives and whites, and the contentious issue of equal pay for equal work.

(Native labourers in Papua receive \$6.75 per week, Papuans with their leaving certificates get a fraction of the wage a less educated and responsible white does).

Many of the natives were astonished by the attitude the work campers had towards them — it was a totally new experience for a European "master" to go out of his way to be friendly.

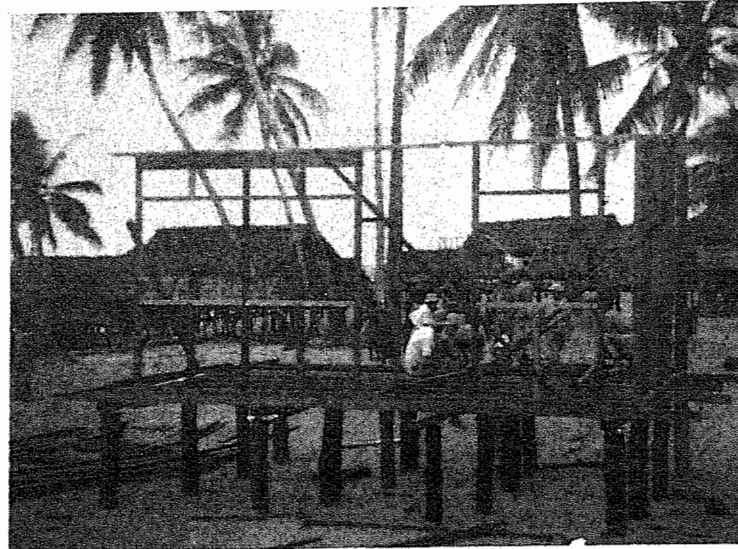
Black and white working together on many of the projects helped our understanding of each other — it was enlightening and educational from our point of view and theirs.

And therein lies the worth of work camps — the good

will and friendship the students spread among the educated and the uneducated, will, when independence finally does come, prove that it is worth far more than all the nails we wasted, or bridges that collapsed.

Considerable expansion in the work of World University Service in Australia is expected to follow the appointment of a second full-time staff member by the recent WUS National Assembly in Sydney.

Last year WUS Australia contributed a record \$24,000 towards the international WUS programme of university co-operation. This was nearly twice the 1964 contribution, and \$4,000 more than the previous best effort (in



WUS ABROAD

by John Wells

1963). However, when one considers that about 40% of the total budget of WUS Australia is raised by the Adelaide committee (including a generous share of Prosh proceeds), it is obvious that more can be done by Australia towards the international WUS projects.

WUS International administers an annual global programme of self-help projects among university students involving international contributions of about \$350,000, plus a similar amount supplied by the students or institutions concerned. Most such assistance is given in the fields of student health, lodging and living, educational activities and facilities, and individual and emergency aid. WUS enjoys close co-operation with government and international agencies, such as FAO and UNESCO.

David Muschamp, the newly appointed Executive Secretary, is a graduate of W.A. with an impressive record of work for WUS, including attending the WUS International Assembly in Sweden in 1964. Some of his chief concerns during the next two years will be the extension of WUS fund-raising amongst university staff and gradu-

ates, and the establishment of contacts with industry, business and other Australian service organisations, as well as the stimulation of undergraduate activity in fields of concern to WUS.

Australian WUS intends to send at least one delegate to the International WUS Assembly in Tanzania in June. Following the Assembly there is to be a work-camp at the site of the new university in Burundi (Central Africa).

The high standing of WUS as an agency for voluntary international aid has been demonstrated by space allotted to WUS in publicity material being prepared by the Australian Council for Overseas Aid, a co-ordinating body which is trying to obtain from the Federal Government a tax exemption for contributions towards overseas aid projects. All other members of the ACOA have international budgets running to hundreds of thousands of dollars. WUS, however, commands international respect to the extent that in recent years each \$1 spent by WUS in Asia has been supplemented by \$5 in contributions from other international agencies and government authorities.

Pierrot Says . . .

LET'S PRETEND

"Pretension, my children, is a naughty, nasty thing. Be honest, be true, be straightforward my children, be as you are, affect nothing, be natural, my children. Above all, never be pretentious."

Please sir, what does 'pretentious' mean?"

"Everybody knows that, my boy. It means being, or saying, or doing something which is not natural to you, which is not the real you, which you don't understand, perhaps."

Please, sir, may I be excused?"

"Certainly not. You'll just have to wait until the lesson ends."

"But, sir, you said . . ."

"Quiet! Now, as I was saying, pretention . . ."

"But, sir, it's natural for me to want to go, and you're stopping me being natural, so you're making me be pre-pretentious, sir."

"Don't be silly, boy. It's obvious you don't understand the word. You're being pretentious in trying to use it."

"But, sir, how do you know that I don't know what it means?"

"Of course you don't, boy; you just showed that by the way you misused it."

"But, sir, excuse me sir, but doesn't that mean that you think I'm pretentious because you think I don't know what the word means?"

"Don't question me, my boy. You're pretentious and rude and insolent, because I say so, and that's that. Now children, think of a few examples where we could say that someone is pretentious. Yes, where little boys use long words. Yes, where writers use a style or language which they are not competent to attempt."

"Please, sir, when is a writer pretentious?"

"Oh, well, that's easy: take those books whose authors quote foreign phrases unnecessarily. It's simply showing off, pretending that they know the language well enough to be able to write it, parading knowledge they don't have and, anyway, it's bad to write what can't be understood."

"Please, sir, how do you know he's saying things just to impress? Is it because he impressed you?"

"Of course not, boy. If I was impressed, I wouldn't think he was pretentious, now would I?"

"'Spose not, sir. When are you impressed, sir?"

"I'm impressed when I think someone uses language well, my boy."

"Does that mean, sir, that you have to understand what he says before you're impressed, sir?"

"Of course I understand what he writes when I say that he impresses me."

"Well, sir, if you don't understand him, is it his fault or yours?"

"You impertinent child! Of course it's his fault for writing badly."

"But, sir, if writing pretentiously means writing badly, too, then you don't understand him when he writes pretentiously, sir."

"Perhaps not, perhaps not. What is all this about, anyway? Let's get back to the point, children. Someone is pretentious when . . ."

"So that means, sir, that when you don't understand someone, you might call him pretentious, mightn't you, sir?"

"I don't understand what you're talking about, boy. You're, you're just a pretentious little pipsqueak and later won't be soon enough for me to deal with you. Now, children . . ."

"Oh, please, sir, how can you call someone pretentious if you don't understand what he's saying? I mean to say, sir, just because I don't understand you, or think that you don't understand what you're saying doesn't mean that you're pretentious, does it sir?"

"We shall ignore him, children, we shall ignore him. Let us have some more examples. Yes, that's a good one — when someone pretends to know more about something than he really knows."

"But, sir . . .!"

AOSTS

Free Trips To Russia

by Sue Connell

This year Russia and Taiwan will be included in the Australian Overseas Student Travel Scheme whereby students and recent graduates will again be given the opportunity to visit India, Japan, Malaysia and the Philippines during the long vacation.

Australian students have been travelling to India as an AOSTS delegation since 1961, and to Japan since 1963. Last year 11 Adelaide students went to India, three to Japan, two to the Philippines and one to Malaysia. The numbers will be increased this year. AOSTS offers students the opportunity of visiting an overseas country at concession rates, of travelling to and fro with a large body of students, who have the minimum necessary organisation arranged for them within the country. This is not an organised group tour of a country, but a chance for students to follow their own interests and gain first hand personal experience and understanding of a strange country.

The itinerary involves an initial homestay of five to 10 days (depending on the country) with a native family, where the student can learn to adjust to a different way of living. Following this the student has a free travel period during which he can travel singly or in a small group to whatever part of the country he chooses. The student may participate in a work camp spend some time with a community development officer, or travel as he wishes into the villages, projects or overcrowded cities. In India there is no difficulty in finding more homestays along the way — the Indians, from peasant to politician, are keen

to talk to you, and generous with offers of accommodation. Living with native families, travelling and eating as they do, the student can begin to appreciate the country's conditions and socio-religious structure far better than the usual superficial tourist.

"REDS" PAY ALL

Students travelling on the Malaysian Scheme will also be able to visit Singapore and Thailand. The Russian scheme will be of a different nature, since the Russians are paying for all internal expenses and the time is limited to one month (the other trips last up to three months). It is envisaged that the students' activities will be organised during their stay in Russia.

Application forms for all delegations are now available from the SRC office, with further details such as cost, departure dates etc. More information will be available later in the term. A loan will be available in some cases, but you are urged to start saving and working now — you'll never regret it. All applications must be returned to the SRC office by June 30 and selection (by interview) will be finalised by July 8. Further articles, photographic displays, and lunch time meetings will occur, but in the meantime read the AOSTS pamphlet available from the office.

Is Apartheid The Answer?

by Alan Moore

Australians, students and general public, are regularly subjected to numerous articles, letters and pamphlets which are anti-South African, usually filled with loaded phrases, emotionally charged words and, in many cases, factual errors. Most writers have little or no idea of conditions in South Africa (or the rest of Africa), the meaning of "apartheid", the reasons for its development, the history of South Africa or why the Government there thinks and acts the way it does.

Some authors are sincere in their protests, but most use insincere racial feelings as journalistic devices in a game of moralising, secure in the knowledge that the problem is far removed from their personal lives.

The Republic of South Africa has been settled by whites for over 300 years (nearly twice as long as Australia) and the early settlers found the indigenous inhabitants were Hottentots (a nomadic, non-Negroid



race) and Bushmen. These races are now almost extinct or absorbed into the coloured community, just as the numbers of Aborigines has dropped considerably since the appearance of whites in Australia.

From the first white settlements around Cape Town grew a new nation of West European background, mainly of Dutch origin. This nation, the Afrikaners, has a culture, language, tradition and history of its own. At the same time Bantu (there is no Bantu tribe; the term is a general one meaning "people" which is applied to black Africans of many different tribes) were gradually moving South from Central and East Africa. In 1736 the Bantu from the North first met the newly established Afrikaner nation in the Eastern parts of South Africa, near the Great Fish River. After a series of wars, the Kaffir Wars, the Bantu settled mainly along the East coast of South Africa, between the mountains and the sea, a region of moderate climate relatively high rainfall and excellent pastures.

These territories are still occupied by the Bantu while those originally occupied by whites remain in their possession, although much intermingling has taken place largely because of the movement of Bantu from their homelands to the industrial centres.

To regard white South Africans as settlers is as realistic as regarding white Australians as settlers; to cry "Africa, or South Africa, for the Africans" is certainly as sensible as saying "Australia for the Aborigines," or "USA for the Red Indians."

NOT COLOUR ALONE

A common misunderstanding is that the only difference between the white, coloured, Bantu and Asian inhabitants of South Africa is the colour of their skins.

None of these groups shares a single common characteristic in language, culture or way of living. Neither does there exist a single Bantu race but several — Zulu, Xhosa, Fingo, Tembu, Sotho, Vavenda, Ovambo, Herero to mention but a few — each with its own culture, tradition and language. (In South Africa, excluding South West Africa, there are seven Bantu languages and 140 dialects.)

Even among these tribes racial conflicts occur and

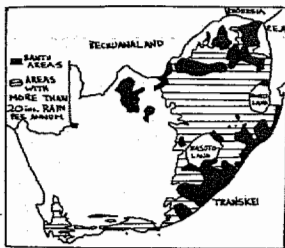
many times the South African police, black and white, risk their lives to break up faction fights. As one man said, after reading overseas criticisms of "apartheid", "When these know-alls have told us to live with the Bantu I hope they'll tell the Xhosa how to live with the Fingo, or the Coloureds with the Blacks."

One of the worst racial riots in South Africa did not even concern whites: it was in Durban and involved only Indians and Zulus!

NOT UNIQUE

Racial conflicts have occurred since the dawn of history and continue through recent times to the present day: Negro and White American, Greek and Turkish Cypriot, White Briton and coloured immigrant, Arab and African, German Jew and German Gentile and even in Australia there is ample evidence of racial friction.

Racial discrimination is practised by Red China in its appeal to Asian and African groups to rid themselves of the "white oppressor" and by African states in their programmes of Africanisation — colour, not merit.



BANTUSTAN PLACED IN THE FERTILE AREAS.

Bearing in mind that racial conflicts DO occur and that South Africa is a country with many different peoples, and that intergration (particularly forced integration) usually increases rather than relieves racial tension, the present South African Government has developed what it sincerely believes to be a possible solution which will protect both whites and non-whites in South Africa and will lead to eventual development of independent, self-governed Bantu homelands. Within these territories the Bantu will have full political rights and white South Africans none.

These territories have not been randomly selected but are the areas originally occupied by the various tribes; they are not arid, useless tracts of land where the Bantu is confined (compare with Aborigine "re-

serves") but they are well-watered, fertile agricultural areas where, more recently, new impetus has been given for the establishment of industries.

With financial backing from the Government the Bantu is being encouraged and advised in his development according to his own traditions and desires and retaining his own culture. Indeed, as Kaiser Matanzima asks, what is so superior about Western culture that it should be forced upon the African?

The first of the homelands,



the Transkei, achieved its first measure of autonomy in May, 1963. It is the traditional home of the Xhosa, Fingo, Tembu and other tribes. It has an area of 16,500 square miles — nearly the size of Denmark.

It is interesting to note that in the first Transkei elections it was the party, headed by Chief Kaiser Matanzima, which supported separate development ("apartheid") which succeeded, narrowly defeating the party, headed by Chief Victor Poto, which supported a multi-racial Transkei State. In the election only Bantu voted.

SOUTHWARD HO!

The Bantu in South Africa are all too often represented as being maltreated, tortured and killed at will and kept in ignorance by a white racist Government.

To start with there are about 600,000 foreign Bantu in South Africa and about 80,000 legal and 20,000 illegal immigrants enter the country every year, attracted by the good living conditions.

If South Africa was such a bad place it is difficult to understand why so many foreign Bantu enter the country. The standard of living of South African Bantu is far superior to anywhere else in Africa. Extensive Government housing schemes have almost completely eliminated slums with approximately £16,750,000 (stg.) spent annually over the past 10 years on houses and transport for urban Bantu.

The largest hospital in Africa, and the southern hemisphere, is the Baragwaneth Bantu hospital near Johannesburg. There is a hospital bed at the disposal of



every 140 Bantu in South Africa (in Ethiopia a bed for every 3,000 of the population, Nigeria one for every 2,300 and Ghana one for every 1,800). There is a medical doctor for every 1,800 of the population in South Africa (Ethiopia one for every 180,000, Nigeria one for every 40,000 and Ghana one for every 25,000).

A yearly sum of £20 million (stg.) is spent on educational facilities for non-white South Africans and four out of five Bantu children attend school. There are 2,000 Bantu students at Universities and there are nearly twice as many non-white graduates than in the whole of the rest of negro Africa.

A Bantu radio service operates in five languages (Zulu, Xhosa, Northern and Southern Sotho, and Tswana).

The average annual income of the Bantu is £100 (stg.) compared with £25 (stg.) in Nigeria, £20 (stg.) in Uganda and £17 (stg.) in Tanganyika (1963 figures).

Liberia, a country in the vanguard of the attacks on South Africa and pressing for the "liberation of South African Bantu" is ruled by the descendants of the freed American slaves who founded it, the local Bantu have practically no rights, only 10 per cent. of the children go to school, corruption is rife and the President is "elected" by 530,000 votes to 55.

Another country eager to "liberate" South Africa is Ethiopia where thieves are still punished by chopping off their hands.

Ghana attacks South Africa and points out the 90-day detention Act (which was removed in January 1965, after the emergency which caused its creation — namely sabotage — had been eliminated) yet retains a clause which allows for the detention of persons for five years without trial.

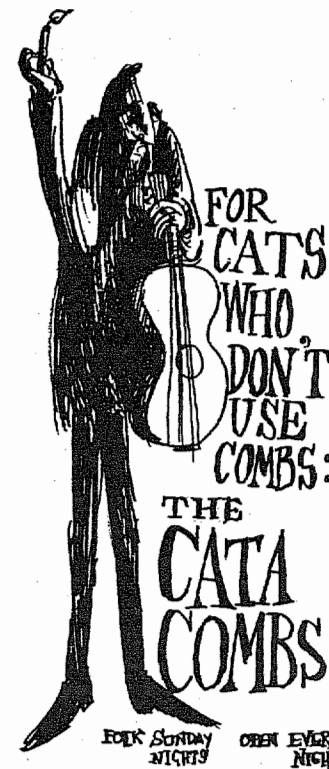
In South Africa there sits in Parliament a woman who belongs to the multi-racial party opposed to everything the Government stands for. Could you see this in another African state where oppositions are ruthlessly eliminated and one-party states are

created. Military dictatorships are the order of the day.

I'm not convinced that the South African Bantu want to be "liberated" by such countries, nor do white South Africans desire to see their country converted into another Ghana or Nigeria where Prime Ministers are murdered or exiled. Furthermore, the Bantu have not rejected the homelands programme yet and appear to be supporting the Government in making the Transkei a success.

LET EXPERIMENT BE

Only time will tell if the proposed solution of "apartheid" is to be a success in South Africa, with her unique colour problem. The world, particularly the pro-Western world, should allow time to be allotted to South Africa for her experiment in separate development. Invasion or forced changes can only bring about a state far worse than that which now exists and untold suffering to all the peoples of South Africa.



MIEN GET YOUR HAIR OFF.

LEO MALONEY
MASTER CRAFTSMAN
HAIRDRESSER
George Murray Bass
Phone - 8 40 am to 5 30 pm
Uni-extension 403.

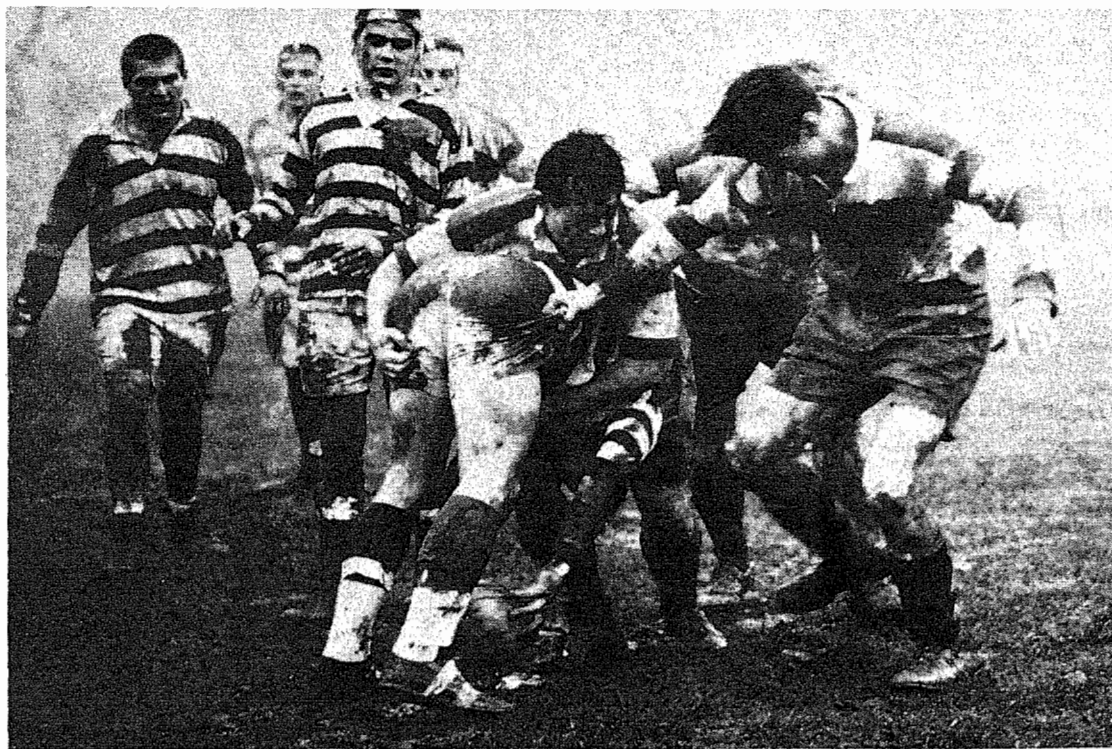


Photo courtesy News-

RUGBY

BIG TASK TO TACKLE

There are a few disappointments for the Uni. Rugby Club this year. As they lined up for the first game of the year against Glenelg last Saturday the As were without Peter Allen (last year's vice-captain), Dave LeMessurier and Johnny Manson, all of whom have defected to Old Collegians.

This loss is inevitable for University teams, as players graduate, and the As are fortunate that their '65 reserves were such that this year's results might be almost as good as last year's. It would be hard to imagine a team as good as '65 however. The As scooped the pool taking every cup or prize they were eligible for, and being defeated only once. In addition they had 10 players in the State team against N.S.W.

RESERVES LOW

With those three players gone, the main problem is reserves. The Bs had a good season last year but we have not had the influx of young players the club urgently needs to fill out the Bs and Cs. So if anyone is still just thinking about it, get out and have a run.

The find of the season could be Gerry Crisp who captained St. Mark's last year; playing in second row on Saturday he showed he had the speed and weight to make a first class forward. On the side of the scrum was David Ashton with plenty of speed and a fair bit of fury to make up for lack of bulk. Mick Hohnen was the other inclusion in the side, on the wing he has represented the State in past years, and could reach his earlier form if his ball-handling improves. At the moment, while not

absolutely fit, he is not going in hard enough.

On Saturday last the As beat Glenelg 27-5 in a fairly relaxed style. Stu Hohnen once again proved he is incomparably the best line-out forward in the State. (Glenelg hardly won a throw-in during the second half.) The only sad thing is that since Peter Allan has gone there is no second string line-out man to back Stu up. If the opposition finds some way of sitting on him, Uni. might be in trouble.

NEW SKIPPER

Bob Millar, an ex-Dunroon man, is this year's captain and if the team gains anything in the way of inspiration from a display of sheer guts then Bob will be a tremendous success. He will have to lift them out of their complacency, which has been brought on by too many wins, because in Old Collegians, they will have some real opposition, judging by that team's big win over Port Adelaide.

Dave Rosewell is one other worth mentioning — he has recovered from injuries that kept him on the sidelines most of last season, and on Saturday he beat the opposing backs time and time again with his fantastic balance and speed.

The British Lion's visit is

the big event in the Rugby world, and in a big pre-season series the selectors have tried to get a really solid and especially fit team ready for the big night. The scheme might have backfired however — they might be fit, but they could also be pretty jaded and stale, too. A lot of Uni's best prospects for the side like Stu Hohnen and Doug Thomson cannot find the time to train and play innumerable trial matches. As a consequence the Adelaide No. 1 team which played two N.S.W. clubs who came over for pre-season competition put up a rather lifeless effort.

KING DING

The Black's big social ding is coming off on April 24 up at Mick Howard's place, and should be a really great show. The last one, despite rain, turned out to be tremendous, so get up to Crafers next Sunday afternoon and get stuck into it.

The club urgently needs newcomers whether they have had experience or not. Firstly, rugby is an excellent way of working up a thirst, and secondly you are generally assured of a show of some sort to kick on at afterwards. Training is on Tuesdays and Thursdays under new coach Bob Quigley, and don't forget the barbecue at Crafers.

GET SQUASHED

by Keith Jones

The 1966 membership of the Adelaide University Squash Club promises to be in the vicinity of 200 to 250. This does not include 50 or so members in the Graduate Club.

The club caters for several different categories of players. Firstly there are the regular pennant players, and the occasional pennant players who act as reserves and fill in during times of team shortages, especially in the vacations. Secondly there are members of the club who play for teams other than University ones. Thirdly, there are the social players who play private games amongst themselves and who do not wish to play pennant squash.

PENNANT PLAY

At present the club is beginning its annual tournament and has organised six lengthy coaching sessions at night. It will be competing in the 1966 winter pennant matches. Unlike other sports pennant squash is played throughout the week with men's A Grade on Friday, B Grade on Monday and so on. There are approximately 15 Grades in men's pennant. Apart from the teams of five organised by the club it is also possible

for a group of say six or seven to form a team, through the club, and organise themselves as to selection, practices and reserves.

A court at Aquinas is always available to club members, as well as two at the A.M.P. Building for most of the week.

In the recently concluded summer season the men's C Grade and F Grade were runners-up in their respective grades, despite the detrimental effect of the long vacation. The 1966 winter season will see an increase of probably two teams to give a desired total of 11 men's teams, affording plenty of places for newcomers.

A feature of the coming season will be a visit of the Cambridge-Oxford team in July, followed by the Intervarsity at Brisbane in August.

WOMEN

The Women's Squash Club had two teams in the 1965-66 pennant season. The C Grade team, after being minor prem-

iers, won the grand final from the WRE team, three rubbers to two. The D team failed to make the final four. With the rise in popularity of squash, we are entering four teams in the winter pennant season, and we are hoping for a good follow-up to the success of the summer season.

Women's practices are on Sunday mornings between 10 and 12 at Aquinas College. All new members are very welcome, and experienced (?) squash players will supervise practices. Reasonably priced squash racquets may be purchased at the Sport's Association Office, or at 10% discount from sports stores.

The women's tournament is being played now before the commencement of the winter season. Prizes for the tournament and plate competition will be presented at a barbecue to be held early in May, and all club members and friends will be very welcome (see sports' association notice board for further particulars). The highlight of the season will be the Intervarsity competition to be held in Brisbane in August — join the club and practice hard, it's well worth going ! !

Women's Basketball

GIRLS TAKE TO THE COURTS

by Ballbird

The talent which took the A and B teams into the final four last year is supplemented this year by some very promising newcomers, including several recruits from the now disbanded B grade team, Cammridgs.

Patricia Bonnin and Mary Barkley, two stalwarts in defence for the A's, have returned as coaches and the exhausting trial matches and instruction in team work and match tactics should lead to higher performances both in team work and in individual play. The C and D teams, although supported by some very loyal and able players have often been neglected, and it is hoped to raise the overall standard here so that they can confidently work towards a position in the final four.

LONG AND SHORT

Four players from the 1965 I.V. team were selected in the combined side, and all have returned to provide a strong nucleus from which to build up the A and B teams. These are Pam Bowman and Lea Matheson, a contrast in height but complementary in the goal circle. Pam's tenacity, quickness and accuracy in shooting for goal was well matched by Lea's height and retrieving ability. Carolyn Webber, a very vigorous, excitable and destructive player was a tiger in defence and her "Blue" was well earned. She combined well with Sandra Werthley, the veteran of the team, and forever damned by the observer who described her as being "tremendous — for her age."

The diminutive Cheryl Thomas, this year's secretary and a most tirelessly energetic centre player, exudes bounce and fitness as a result of her transfer to the Phys. Ed. course. The remainder, goaded into frenzied and unaccustomed activity after months of summer lassitude, and thus temporarily immobilised by stiffness and soreness, are now showing the

beneficial results in improved play and staying power.

SHADY TACTICS

Practices are held on Wednesday nights under floodlights (or flash light) as the illumination dims with disconcerting suddenness in the midst of an exciting bit of play, leaving the players free to adopt any nefarious tactics in the confusion to regain lost ground. The light meters gobble up the shillings at an amazing rate but the unscheduled entr'actes are welcome just the same.

Newcomers to show promise include Mary Potter and Denise Tiller. Both are dogged and intelligent defence players although Mary prefers the position of goal attack, and both will be strong contenders for the 1st side. Three freshers to attract attention are Pam Matthews, Carolyn Cooper and Heather Slade and augur particularly well for the A and B teams who should present formidable opposition in competition this year. The standard in the C and D teams will be high due to the keen competition for a place between many good players who also present a threat to those in higher teams.

The social gatherings led by Del. Nankervis promise to be most enjoyable, especially with the liaison with the Men's Basketball Club.

Matches begin on April 23 at Sports Park and the University Courts. Enthusiastic spectators are urged to attend. You are assured of seeing some very exciting matches and a high standard of basketball.



Write to "Cinzano," Birmingham St., Alexandria, N.S.W., for "Have a Cinzano Party" folder.

C167/5.2a

WELL, IF KEN TYNAN CAN SAY IT
ON THE BBC, SO CAN WE!

BLACKS UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

by Dinks

Last week senior members of the Blacks elected Peter Clark as captain of the A team and therefore club captain for 1966. Clark is a sixth-year Medical student and this is his sixth year. He is a former club secretary, member of the selection committee, football Blue and State amateur player. The Blacks have chosen the best man available to be their captain.

However, Clark is injury-prone and it is up to him to see that he does not spend as many games on the injured list this year as he did in 1965. The club will benefit if he forgets about his skiing activities at Thredbo.

Law student Ian Edgley was elected as Clark's deputy and former Sturt player, Peter Morton, as the third selector. The captains of the other six teams were appointed last week by the management committee. They are all new to the job.

DALL LEADS

Tennis leader Dennis Dall is captain of the A2 side. Dall is carrying too much weight at the moment and is not yet fit. But his experience and skilful play should see him through another season, if he leaves the umpires to their job!

1965 Colts medallist Steve McKee has charge of the A3 team. McKee will find the going much harder in A3, but a player of his ability should settle into the grade quickly. In any event the team will cer-

tainly benefit from his enthusiastic leadership and his excellent club spirit.

great club spirit by taking on the difficult task of leading the club's seventh team. Every year the Blacks lose many good players and it has happened again this year. Nevertheless, about 200 players will register with the club and the trials have shown that the Blacks are not short of talent.

It is the ambition of all the other clubs to down the Blacks and they will be pleased to learn that we have lost top players like Sangster to SPOC, Chapman and Abbott to Norwood, Haslam to Port, Dr. Hyde to Gawler, Warhurst and Robertson retired and McCarthy to West. Fortunately, Jay has turned down North's offer to play and Edgley will not play for West. But both could leave Blacks next year.

Whatever the final result, the Blacks now provide students with the opportunity to play in all grades of amateur football and the chance to create lasting friendship with students from all University faculties.

SOCCER

HEADING FOR SUCCESS

by Colin Beaton

All four teams are at go for the 1966 winter season. Pre-season training, which began at the beach in January, has climaxed in some gruelling exercises under our coach George Neill and in several trial matches — nine matches in three weeks. Likely prospects have been surveyed and settled teams have begun to emerge. The best of our recruits—Les Stabolides and Joe Serapini have both been refused clearance from Juventus. However, we expect great things from the new club members Joe Baldino, Rocco Crea and Andrew Molik, and good performances from the rest of this year's large intake.

STANDARD STIFFENS

Competition has tightened in Third Division over the years, as the position of our A team has revealed, for in the last three years it has been placed 3rd, 4th and then 5th. This year even a higher standard seems likely.

Firstly the uplift of many good players promises well. Then, a revolutionary step, we have a coach and players willing to improve under him.

George Neill, a veteran of many years' experience, with the ability and the fitness to show up the team by comparison, is just what the players need to prepare them for greater success than last year.

HOME SWEET HOME

In addition the club has finally achieved its long-held desire — home ground on the magnificent Park 9, compact, convenient to the pavilion, centrally situated. All we have to do is hope that not too many of North Adelaide's migrant population decide to use the ground on Sundays, for the ground is already showing excessive wear.

As an added bonus to all of these improvements, individual incentive and club spirit has increased tremendously. Now that there has been established a constitution, there is a backbone to the club's organisation. Players feel more willing to improve now they know that a reliable selection committee is being used, and that a "Best and Fairest" trophy system has been established. All of these factors indicate that our teams cannot but improve in spirit and performance.

In the A team George Neill has good material to work with. There are the veterans Bob Wohlfarth, as speedy as ever, and long, tall Alan Lucas. Then the reliable defenders of several years' experience, Alex Derewlaney and Peter Koukourou. Alex missed most of last year — as his condition reveals — yet he is still an A team player; woe to the opposition when he is really fit. Peter, club captain this year, is the mainstay of the defence, who has a policy of "if they score, every defender is in shame."

Also in the A squad are Robin Gibson, Rollo Kiek and Dave Vale; players returning to us after long absence. Of the eight players mentioned above, six of them have missed most of the last season through injury or absence. Now all fit, they should provide an experienced core for 1966.

ARTFUL DODGER

Let us look at those players who kept the team going last year. There were the speedy small men Danny McFayden, John Koukourou, Bill Hill and Arthur Kontoupoulos. Danny, our Scotch artful



"Questioning the referee's decision" or "Soccer—Grecian style".

dodger works hard to keep the forwards supplied with good crosses from the right wing, while Arthur in front of goal endeavours to put them through. Johnny and Bill doubled as left wing or right half and sometimes surprised all but themselves with a good burst of play. This year coach George Neill will make sure they produce their best all the time. Others

who played a few games for the As were the defenders Colin Beaton, Bill Wudarczyk and Peter Tsonis, although Peter also did well in attack.

With such players as these and with several others who have not yet settled down, all teams should do well this year. The next soccer article will feature that unlikely combination of gentlemen — the Graduate team.

Sport Shorts

Football

The Blacks got away to a great start for the season with impressive wins by their three top teams. The As bolted in against last year's runners-up, Riverside, due mainly to dominant rucks led by Clapp and Gregerson. The Bs and Es also had walkover wins against Kenilworth, while the Cs, recapturing their fighting spirit of last year, fought back well to win from a capable Postal Institutes side.

As d. Riverside, 17-13 to 9-9.

Best players: Clapp, Gregerson, Woodburn, Edgley, David.

Bs d. Kenilworth 27-10 to 3-5.

Cs d. Postal Institutes 4-16 to 3-10.

Ds lost to Riverside 7-8 to 3-4.

Es d. Kenilworth 15-11 to 3-1.

Fs lost to Postal Institutes 9-10 to 6-2.

Rugby

University As had a convincing win over a rather ordinary Glenelg XV, in an opening match which showed that the As, at least, will still be a strong side despite the loss of many members to Old Collegians. The Bs won well from a weak St. Mark's side, without ever really burning. The Cs were trounced by Glenelg, and indications are that the club will lack its depth of reserves of the last few years.

As d. Glenelg 27-5.

Best players: Westerman, Ashton, Jans, Kingston, Guerin, Blakeley.

Bs d. St. Marks 34-3.

Cs lost to Glenelg 58-0.

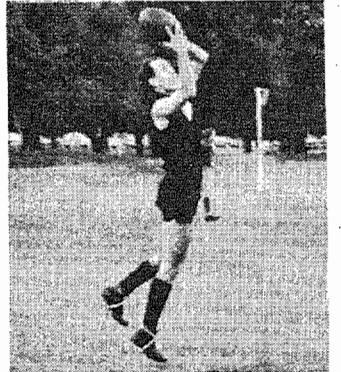
Soccer

The As had a loss in Third Division, as did the B's in Third Reserves. However, the Cs managed to avert the hat trick.

As lost to Don 4-2.

Bs lost to Don 2-1.

Cs d. Postal Institute 2-1.



Athletics

The new athletics ground at Park Nine on Saturday was the scene of the university athletics championships and the strength and depth of the student athletics was clearly shown by the performances. In addition, the events gave Ivone Kirkpatrick a chance to press his claims for a berth in the final team for Jamaica, and for Graham Boase and Christ Woods (competing by invitation) to show the selectors the errors of their ways.

Best performances were: Alan Bradshaw's comfortable wins in the two sprints, with a 10.7 100 metres.

Brian Williams' personal best of 199 ft. 1 in. for the javelin.

Peter Griffins' 22 ft. 11 1/2 in. in the long jump, only 2 1/2 in. behind Boase, coupled with two easy hurdles wins.

Fletch McEwen's all-round prowess in gaining second place in both hurdle races, and the high jump and pole vault.

Phil Henschke's 49.9 in the 400 metres and 1.53.6 in the two-lapper.

Baseball

Mixed success was the order of the day, with a narrow win in Minor A, two big losses in Minor B and C and a clear-cut win in Minor E.

As d. Teachers 5-4.

Bs lost to West Torrens 10-0.

Cs lost to Woodville 15-5.

Ds d. Goodwood 10-3.



tainly benefit from his enthusiastic leadership and his excellent club spirit.

HARRASSED HUSBAND

Former leader of the students, 1965 SRC President Chris Sumner, will lead the A1 Reserve side this year. It looks as though Sumner has finally given up rugby for football. The A2 Reserve side will be captained by lawyer Dean Davies. Matrimony has forced the retirement of Denis "Handball" Harrison from his traditional place as a team captain, but Davies seems to have time for both sports. Davies has played A1 football so he is well-equipped to lead the E side.

Brian Casey has accepted the leadership of the A3 Reserve side and should do a good job if he pushes himself hard. David "Piggy" Hill is captain of the A5 side. Hill has always worked hard for the club and he has shown

It is difficult at this stage to say who will replace these players. One interesting new recruit is ruckman David Cherry who played A1 for SPOC last year. It would be to their advantage if more students played with the Blacks instead of old scholars and other clubs. These clubs do not have interschools and next year the Blacks are almost certain to have two A1 sides. But above all, every student will benefit if he breaks his old ties and plays with the Blacks.

Despite the loss of several top players, coaches Alan Greer and Bob Fosdike are confident that the Blacks will be right at the top again in at least grades A1, A2, and A3. This year the Bs, Cs, Ds and Es have all gone up at least one grade, but the club has the talent to cope with this increased standard of football.

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WOMEN'S HOCKEY

"Birds' Bloomers Bouncing"

At the AGM, held in the second week of term, Liz Asquith handed over the reins to the newly-elected captain, Sue Chapman. Nancy Cotton declined to stand for election because she had too much work to do. We now discover just what she meant — she's taking the matrimonial plunge in May. Good luck!

by Jane Douglas

Hockey trials were held on the Saturday before Easter, and at the end of each trial game a huge mass of heaving bodies could be seen around the perimeter of the field, and trembling voices weakly swore that this year was going to be too hard to take . . . that one person, at least, knew a better method of suicide . . . that hockey trials must have originated in Bel-sen.

BOTTOMS UP

However, during the following week this cream of University femininity — though somewhat reduced in numbers — subjected themselves to the torture of the first full-scale practice of the season. What a sight greeted the eyes of those who were cross-

ever, is the memory of last year's victories early in the season which were due, at least in part to the superior fitness of the Uni. teams. So for this year such fitness seems so vague a dream that only a second Rip Van Winkle would have time to bother with it, but God works in strange ways so I'm told. Not that it would be wise to trust Him to win those first matches. It may be wiser to trust in Chappie, who wields her cat o' nine tails with malicious glee at every practice. Stiff muscles, having the advantage of not showing, are vastly preferable to ugly red weals across one's back.

CAPABLE COACHES

This year the club is fielding nine teams. A coach has not

year, though some cynics think that the combined hockey-rugby ball (to be held in 2nd term) may be rougher than a grand final. Perhaps the rugby players will leave their boots home that night, though.

ANY OLD IRON

Later this term there will be a jumble sale, and everyone is invited to get rid of all their unwanted junk and come and buy someone else's instead. All in a good cause, of course.

Intervarsity will be held in Perth in August this year, and (to quote Barry Humphries) "going on past experience, it



On Dit Sportsman Of The Week ROBERT STILL

Sportsman of the Week for this issue is 19-year-old Robert Still. Still, a third-year medical student, was No. 3 in the South Australian junior golf team, and was top-ranked of the six University members in the team of eight.

In the recent Australian Junior Championships in Melbourne, Still was the most successful of the SA team, winning three matches out of five. This was the fourth time he has represented South Australia in the junior team, and he was also selected in the senior team in 1964.

He is a member of the Glenelg Simpson Cup team and, although he has never won a major championship, has been runner-up on many occasions — the most recent being in the Lord Mayor's Trophy.

CHILD STAR

At the age of 10 he could go round in 84, and while caddying for Bob Stevens at the age of 11 (see picture) Stevens predicted him as a future champion.

Still, who plays off a handicap of 3, is a University Blue. He has been chosen in the All-Australian Universities team twice, and will probably captain the

Adelaide team in next year's Intervarsity which will be held on the Royal Adelaide course, in all likelihood.

The feature of his game is his wedge play, as well as the remarkably long ball he hits, considering his small stature. He has terrific concentration while playing, seldom talking to his opponent during the round.



sing the Uni. footbridge about 5.30 p.m. — all the colours of the rainbow were to be seen on the bloomed bottoms which valiantly struggled into the air as their owners exercised their legs. And, oh! The hearts that ached at the thought of those shapely legs soon to be hidden forever under bulging muscles.

On the brighter side, how-

yet been appointed for the top teams, but the lower teams have been promised some excellent, if arduous, coaching by that formidable trio of Liz Asquith, Nita Sherwin and Penny Wilson. Since they are playing for Grads this year they will have to do a good job for fear of being lynched as saboteurs.

From the social aspect, things look rather good this

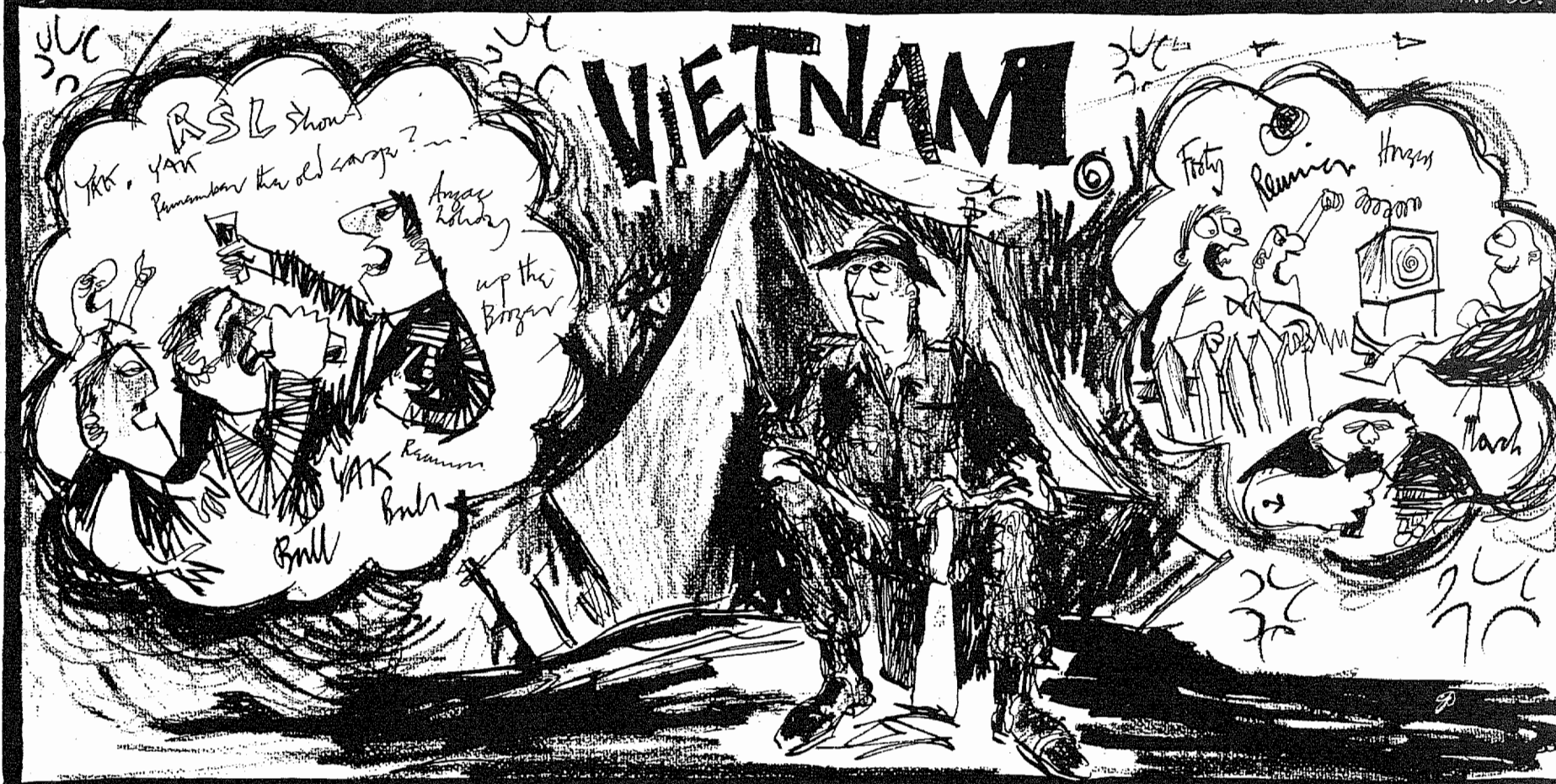
should be (several) very nice nights' entertainment," interspersed with a few matches, which of course we shall win again this year.

Finally the hockey club extends a cordial invitation to any of you who would like to play a gentle, unstrenuous sport this year. Short hours and substantial rewards. Any takers?

ANZAC DAY :

VIETNAM

BATEUP APRIL 66.



"AT THE GOING DOWN OF THE SUN AND IN THE MORNING..... WILL THEY REMEMBER US ?"