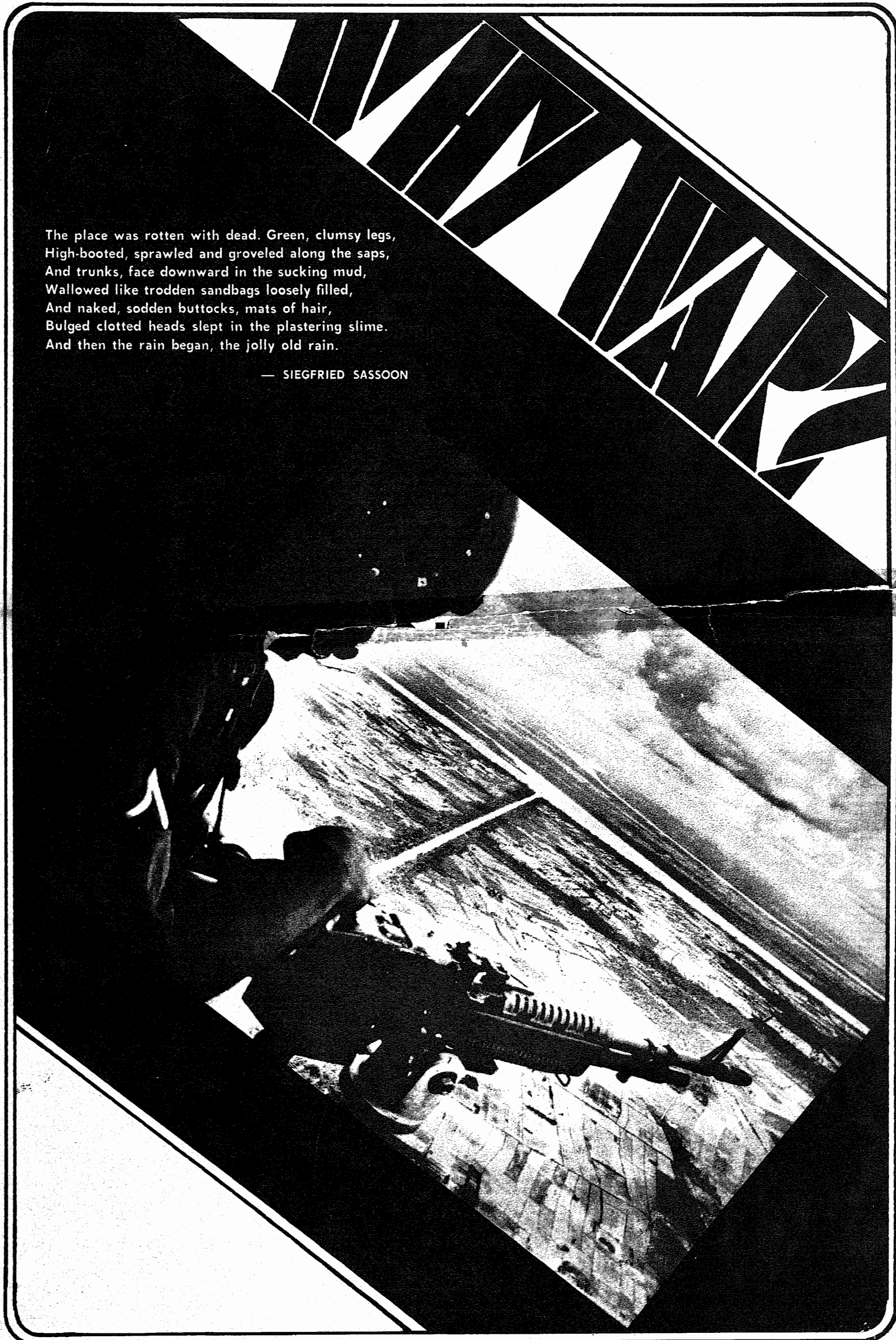


# ON DIT

The place was rotten with dead. Green, clumsy legs,  
High-booted, sprawled and groveled along the saps,  
And trunks, face downward in the sucking mud,  
Wallowed like trodden sandbags loosely filled,  
And naked, sodden buttocks, mats of hair,  
Bulged clotted heads slept in the plastering slime.  
And then the rain began, the jolly old rain.

— SIEGFRIED SASSOON





# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



## STARRS AND THE HEAVENS

Dear Sirs,

I would take issue with Mr. Starrs on the case he claims to present on Christianity (ON DIT, 15/3/67, pp. 8, 9). I cannot comment on Miss Phillips' side of the dissertation for I am biased in favour of this side of the argument and feel merely that it is grossly understated.

Mr. Starrs begins his case with an euphemism. The term "atheist" holds unpleasant overtones implying social criticism, so, he terms himself an Humanist, which has the added advantage that the term does not, unlike "atheist" lay bare the majority of his philosophy. Then (as we are sticking to the rather more clearly demonstrable errors), comes the statement "... that Jesus Christ was God". Mr. Starrs! Please! If you must attack the Church please try and ensure that your facts are correct. The Christian church knows that Jesus Christ IS God, not "was" God.

Next, after a lot of fairly meaningless gaff, the very dubious thought "to teach as true what is probably false". Now I will allow from an atheist who claims nothing but objectivity, the statement "possibly false" just as I would allow that my (highly emotional) conviction that amateur theatre is morally degrading is possibly true. And I have more evidence for my contention than does Mr. Starrs for his. Then, we proceed through that land of twilight reasoning which no matter how weighty the tome cannot be proven or disproven.

At long last, with a feeling of considerable relief, the reader sees the end of Mr. Starrs' spurious reasoning and pseudo-academic hogwash. Before he can speed to the Jeff Scott (or she to the Lady Symon) for merciful relief the final statement must be read. "Whatever religion can do science can probably do better". If I may be permitted a modicum of emotionalism (after all, why not learn from Mr. Starrs) this is such obvious hogwash that it does not even warrant a refutation. All that remains is to adopt a Christian creed to suit Mr. Starr's beliefs:

I believe in science, the philosophy almighty maker of the universe and of earth. And in Humanism, its true disciple, my god... And I believe in reason, the all powerful human mind, the communion of intellect, the non-existence of sin and the absence of anything not totally within my comprehension!

Yours, etc.,  
M. R. Schumacher.

Dear Sir,

I want to comment on three points from Heather Phillips' somewhat curious article on Christianity's Role Today.

Firstly; "And what of the so called 'religious experience' of the human race; something quite specific and universal... These things in themselves prove nothing of course."

If religious belief could be shown to be a universal tendency, then this would establish a claim about human psychology — probably translatable into Freudian terms with reference to father-figures etc. It would not however even tend to indicate the existence of a real, external object, i.e. god, existing independently of the human mind. Indeed it would be difficult to distinguish "God proved by human psychology" from "God produced by human psychology".

Secondly; "the life, death and in particular the resurrection of this man are convincing demonstrations of its (the spiritual world) reality."

Heather's view of the resurrection seems to be:

J.C. was a good and clever chap who claimed to be god; he predicted that 3 days after his death he would raise himself from the dead, and 3 days after his death he came back to life.

Heather seems to think that the best explanation of these occurrences is that J.C. was god.

But this would be reasonable only if it had already been proved that god exists. But if, not having proved that god exists, one explains by saying; "The cause of this unusual occurrence was god," then it seems to me that one is simply and arbitrarily defining 'god' as 'the cause of unusual occurrences', in which case the offered 'explanation' is shown to be the vacuous tautology "The cause of this unusual occurrence was the cause of unusual occurrences."

Consider by contrast the naturalists' hypothesis:

J.C. was paranoid (possibly, or something like that — there is insufficient evidence for an accurate diagnosis) a mental state compatible with virtue and genius but also with periods of delusions of grandeur, persecution, etc. He predicted that three days after his death he would raise himself from the dead. Three days after his death, something unusual happened — the evidence does not permit us to say what happened, but only that something happened.

The two latter were possibly examples of psi-phenomena (ESP etc.).

Notice firstly that unlike Heather's pseudo-explanation wherein the unusual occurrence was construed as evidence of an until then unknown being, the description of JC as paranoiac etc., is using terms which have had frequent application to other human beings; and secondly that whereas the evidence for the resurrection is extremely dubious, the evidence we have for psi-phenomena is apparently indisputable (1).

Now insofar as these hypotheses are rival explanations, each attempting to explain certain events of which we have little reliable evidence, probably neither theory will be falsified. It is a matter then of deciding which offers the more reasonable explanation; if the existence of god could be proved independently of the resurrection, then I think 'JC was god' theory would be reasonable. But since the existence of God cannot be proved, I think the naturalist's theory is more reasonable. (Hence the fundamental importance of proving the existence of god, despite what modern 'irrationalist' theory has to say).

Thirdly; "The truth of these claims cannot be 'proved', because this is more than a mere theoretical matter of giving assent to certain abstract, purely intellectual propositions." This could mean that Heather holds either of two positions; (a) that although each of her arguments is invalid, yet the whole group constitute a fair defense. However, if one leaky bucket won't hold water, then neither will 10 nor 110. (b) I think Heather probably means that we don't need to believe religious claims are true, but merely adopt and follow JC's ethical ideals. This point of view I discussed in my article, and I shall not discuss it again now.

Sincerely yours,  
Chris D. Starrs.

(1) "A New Approach to Psychological Research" by A. G. N. Flew.

Letters to the Editor should be left either at the ON DIT Office or in the ON DIT box at the SRC office. They must be accompanied by the real name of the contributor, but pseudonyms for publication may be added. Where appropriate, an answer to the letter will be printed in the same issue.

## BLOOD SPORT

Dear Sir,

A favorite student blood sport which never fails to whet the appetite of even the most apathetic student is the annual vendetta against apartheid. Each year, with a repetition which by now amounts almost to dullness, knights in shining white armour gather to do battle with a still small voice crying in the wilderness of student ignorance and prejudice. This year the still small voice was that of Mr. Rademeyer.

As might have freely been predicted, Mr. Rademeyer was done to death in the noblest student tradition. However, it might be an opportune time to perform a post-mortem because a number of significant observations can be made.

Firstly, in a forum, televised afterwards at Channel 10, only

Dear Sir,

This seems "an opportune time" to refute the relevance of your correspondent's challenge to "the anti-apartheid group." Mr. Rademeyer was not done to death, and I, as one who questioned him repeatedly, in the Union Hall meeting, resent the hysterical reference to "student ignorance and prejudice."

I resent it because it demonstrates that your correspondent had so little idea of what occurred in the meeting that he is in no position to judge one way or the other. I repeatedly stressed that I saw no alternative in South Africa to the principle of apartheid. No other member of the audience actively departed from this view. Any attack we made on apartheid was solely on the government's administra-

six students out of 70 indicated they were against apartheid in theory. This, I venture to suggest is a major change in student attitudes, and a refreshing sign that a more objective student appraisal of South Africa's problems may be possible in the future. Secondly, the failure to present an alternative policy to apartheid, lies heavily upon the anti-apartheid group at this university. (It is interesting to note that the two articles critical of apartheid, printed in ON DIT last year do not, I repeat, do not, give an alternative.)

This is an opportune time to throw out an open challenge to someone from the anti-apartheid group to give a clear cut, workable alternative.

If they cannot, then South Africa has won the argument by default!

PRO-APARTHEID.

tion of the policy, and any attack on Rademeyer was directed merely at those of his arguments in support of this administration which seemed specious. Your correspondent will, I hope, recall that on one occasion Mark Pickhaver, and then I, were able to expose as meaningless on two distinct grounds a set of figures quoted by Rademeyer. Student ignorance and prejudice?

The attacks were on Rademeyer's misguided though, I suspect, essentially innocent attempts to make the situation appear rosier than investigation proved it to be. May I suggest that Mr. Rademeyer be allowed to shoulder his own persecution complexes?

Yours etc.,  
MICHAEL JACOBS.

## ON DIT

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

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

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## THE ANNUAL Graduates v. Undergraduates Debate

Alec Hyslop B.A. (Hons)  
Peter Fleming B.A.s  
Frances Nelson LI.B.

Peter O'Brien (Law)  
Erik Frank (Med)  
John Basten (Law)

on the topic

"That it is the duty of governments to support church schools"

to be held in the

STAFF CLUB ANNEXE

on

Thursday, March 30

SHERRY 7.30 p.m.

# THE YEAR OF THE QUOTA

For the first time, this year Adelaide University experienced what it was like to have wide-spread quotas on most of the major faculties — the overall result caused confusion to many students and in some faculties, students who had completed a successful first year course, found they were not permitted to carry through their degree in the desired units.

The quotas concerning the admission of first year students was badly managed. The faculties of Arts and Law for example, finding that their quotas were not being filled, had to write to previously rejected students offering them a place in the faculty — most of this happening a few days before Orientation Week.

## HIDDEN ASPECT

The worst effect of the imposition of quotas, however, occurred in several departments of the Science Faculty — where a large number of students who had completed a first year of their course were excluded from continuing the degree in their chosen subjects. This was the hidden aspect of the quota system — although the Administration claim that they pointed it out as a possibility in 1966, many students feel that it wasn't made sufficiently clear that this eventuality was likely to occur.

The subjects affected by this were Mathematics, Biochemistry I, Zoology, Physiology and Mathematical Statistics (in Arts, History was affected also). There is a widespread dissatisfaction among those of the student body who had to suffer because of the restricted entry and even though now they have been offered alternative groupings in their courses it is hardly a satisfactory solution.

The basic cause of the malaise was lack of money and for this the blame must be attributed to the State and Federal Government — the steps that the Administration and some of the faculties have taken to alleviate the

problem, however, are not beyond reproof. There are certain questions which still have not been answered satisfactorily. For example, one of the greatest problems in some science subjects is lack of space — the laboratories are not big enough to accommodate all the students that wish to use them. It seems logical that taking into account population trends and the like, it would have been possible to approximate the number of potential students that might have to be accommodated in 1967 — steps should have been taken when there was money available to build new laboratories or extend the old ones in order to accommodate the expected influx of the late sixties. Admittedly there have been new science buildings erected but what has been done has shown little indication of any real foresight on the part of those who were entrusted with the task.

Even assuming that the Administration did intend to take steps on the basis that they were to get the grants recommended by the Universities Commission for the triennium it seems hardly likely that they would have had time to extend existing accommodation for the start of the nineteen sixty-seven academic year.

In some subjects like Zoology, lectures and practicals are triplicated — while others like Physiology are not even duplicated; this has been a cause for some complaint. The decision to duplicate or triplicate is a matter

of faculty policy and is often dependent on the number of instructors available and, in some cases, by the nature of the course.

## QUOTA MENTALITY

To what extent does the existence of quotas dissuade people from even applying to enter faculties like science. There is evidence to suggest that some students were deterred from applying to enter the Science Faculty because of the quota — considerably less applied to enter for Zoology and Botany this year, even though more students matriculated. This is due, in some people's minds to what is called "quota mentality" — students will either go to work even though they are qualified to enter University or attempt to enter another Faculty, like Arts, with a less demanding matriculation pass.

As President of the SRC John Bannon comments: "It is patently unfair that a student because he happens to matriculate in a period of temporary financial exigency, and for no other reason, is denied the opportunity that those of a similar ability and aspirations in earlier years and possibly those in subsequent years, had to take advantage of those abilities."

As pointed out earlier, the ultimate cause of all the troubles lies in lack of money from the State and Federal Government but this must not be used all the time to excuse every deficiency; the catch cry "lack of money" at times is just not good enough where bold planning and realistic foresight might have alleviated the mess.

## EDGELOE REPLIES

- The following statement on the quota situation was given to ON DIT by the Registrar, Mr. V. A. Edgelo — it represents official administration policy on the matter.

It was in 1960 that the University, looking ahead, saw that by 1966 it would be unable to accommodate on its small site on North Terrace all the students seeking University education in South Australia. Plans begun then and developed over succeeding years resulted in the opening of The Flinders University of South Australia in 1966, when more than 400 first-year students in Arts and Science enrolled there and some postgraduate students transferred from Adelaide.

From the time when expansion at Bedford Park was first conceived it was envisaged that there would need to be quotas on the admission of students to Arts and Science at North Terrace. A quota on entry to the Physiotherapy course was already in operation then and a quota on admission to the medical course was instituted in 1962. These quotas were necessitated by limitation of accommodation and teaching facilities both in the relevant University departments and in the teaching hospitals. Two of the governing factors requiring limitation of numbers of students in the hospitals are the number of patients available for teaching purposes and the extent to which each patient can be so used.

In 1966, when the financial situation of the University over the triennium 1967/69 was known, it became clear to the University that it would be necessary to limit enrolments in all courses in the University of Adelaide. This decision was publicly announced early in September and arrangements were made for a "selection for admission" procedure to be instituted for 1967. The scheme covered all courses in the University of Adelaide. Application forms were available in October and were sent to all secondary schools in South Australia.

At the same time the University realised that limitation of admissions to courses would not necessarily avoid enrolments in particular subjects which would be beyond the capacity of the department concerned. It therefore gave notice in September that it might be necessary for a limit to be imposed upon the number of students to be admitted to any class in 1967; and a detailed statement to this effect was included in the document entitled "Instructions for Enrolment". As soon as subject enrolments had been listed the departments concerned examined them and as a result of this examination a number of students had to be transferred either to other

classes in the subjects for which they had enrolled or, in some cases, to other subjects.

It was also realised in 1966 that many departments, particularly in the Faculty of Science, would have difficulty in coping with second-year enrolments in 1967. Limitation of entry in 1967 would, however, make this difficulty a "bulge" rather than a continuing phenomenon. The large second-year enrolments this year will cause difficulties in third-year classes in 1968. The University, and in particular the Faculty of Science, will consider during 1967 how this problem is to be coped with in 1968.

In the meantime the University's difficulties in dealing with second-year classes in 1967 were increased by its stringent financial position. Staff expansion to cope with the increased numbers was impracticable except in a few special cases such as the clinical years of the Dental School. Many second-year laboratory classes are duplicated; some are triplicated. Further multiplication of classes is impracticable for lack, not only of academic staff to do the teaching, but also of ancillary staff to do the necessary preparation and service work.

It is extremely difficult to forecast what student preference will be in first-year subjects, and even more so in second and third year subjects. There are fashions in students' choices; in one year there is a preponderance of choice for the physical sciences, in another for the biological sciences. And even within those broad groups there are wide variations of choice of particular subjects and combinations of them. Nevertheless this year, after much inconvenience to students which the University greatly regrets, every second-year student has, so far as we know, been accommodated in classes which, even if not the subjects of first choice, will enable them to complete their courses for the degree of BSc in minimum time.

In addition to problems of staff, laboratory accommodation and equipment, it has been necessary for the University, in dealing with admissions to second-year science subjects, to take into consideration the capacity of the various departments to cope adequately with the likely third-year classes in 1968. Students will appreciate that it would not be in their own interests to be admitted to second-year subjects in numbers which would not allow of their proceeding to third-year classes in the following year which would enable them to complete their programs of study for the degree.

## "All the way with C.I.A."

Following the recent disclosures by "Ramparts" Magazine of the affiliation between the National Students Association (the American equivalent to NUAUS) and the Central Intelligence Agency — the Secretariat of the International Student Conference (ISC) representing National Student Unions from more than 60 nations in a recent press release said that it was "profoundly shocked by such disclosures". It went on to condemn the Government of the United States and the CIA for the corruption of an apparently democratic student organisation.

This outrage, it said, had no parallel throughout the whole history of the free international student movement and was a cynical betrayal of the ideals of American students as well as students in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

## SUSPENSION

The end result of all this has been the suspension of NSA from the ISC till a thorough and complete investigation into the extent of the affiliation has been made.

Australia, which is a member of the 11-nation Supervisory Committee, voted for the suspension — the reason being

that rather than being accused of being American dupes it would be better to get with the prevailing Asian opinion until it is proved one way or the other. A report released by a Supervisory Board of the United States National Student Association confirms that during the past 15 years the Association (NSA) has received considerable funds from the C.I.A. — which at one point provided as much as 80% of NSA's budget. The funds were passed from the agency to NSA through a number of foundations.

There is no evidence of any direct control of the policies

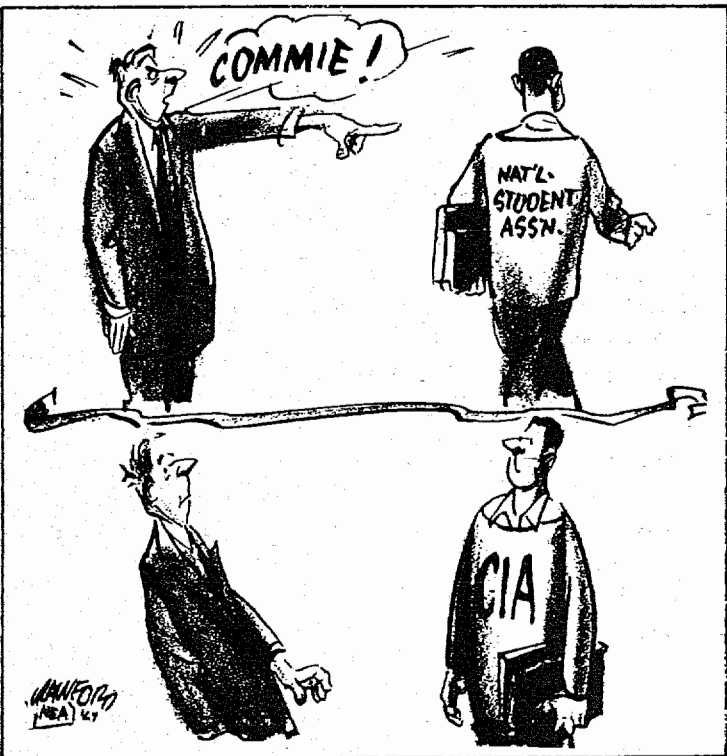
or personnel of the NSA but during some years the amount of CIA support for the association made NSA financially dependent upon the agency — CIA agents were in the box seat to influence the selection of officers of the Association.

Representatives of NSA, whether aware of the CIA relationship or not, were used by the CIA to gain access to the trust and confidence of individuals active in the international student movement. Those few who were in contact with the agency issued reports and made available to the agency from time to time NSA documents and files on political situations and personalities in the international student world. Many of the foreign students became leaders in the adult life of their countries.

The Supervisory Board, which if one remembers is made up entirely of American student leaders, has unanimously ordered the complete and permanent severance of all ties between the NSA and the CIA and will continue its investigation to ensure that all such ties are uncovered.

The present leaders of NSA urge the declassification of all information relating to the CIA's involvement with private organisation. They announced their intention to co-operate fully with a full public investigation of the agency's involvement and infiltration of American student and education organisations — it suggests that the CIA might have given money to the ISC — a charge to which the ISC have labelled a McCarthyist smear — while beating their breast in innocent indignation.

The meeting of the ISC Supervisory Committee in the next two months will give some indication of how much anti-American feeling exists in the National Student Bodies. If suspension follows it will greatly weaken the strength of the ISC and possibly cause the formation of yet another splinter National Student Movement bloc.





# IMPRESSIONS FROM DJAKARTA

by Rob Reid Smith

In a country where political and economic affairs are to say the least unsettled, Djakarta, the political nerve-centre, has more than its proportional share of rumors and counter-rumors which keeps the atmosphere tense. However, what follows is not at all intended to be a representative account of Indonesia as a whole. In some parts of the country the situation may be more aggravated in some aspects but much milder in others.

## MILITARY MEN

An impression which must strike the visitor as soon as he reaches the airport terminal is the presence of military men. It seemed that in early December 1966 there was more legal citizen/military interaction than in January and February of 1967. By 'legal interaction' I mean spot checks on vehicles and passengers, which meant all persons over the age of 16 years had to show their identification card. Each of the suburbs or administrative areas in Djakarta has its local military commander as well as the regular police force. These command posts are likely to have at their disposal not just trucks and jeeps, but also armored cars and possibly tanks.

Although there is this obvious pervasiveness of the Armed Forces it did not seem to create a feeling of a police state, which I associate, perhaps incorrectly, with much tighter military and police control and probably a formal obligation to accept an all-embracing ideology. However, a weapon, usually a rifle or machine carbine in the case of soldiers, or pistol for police, is definitely a symbol of power among the lower ranks who are the persons involved in normal patrolling duties.

The extent of freedom of speech or the liberty to take a point of view depends on the strength of the group backing the view. An example is a daily newspaper which was critical of the students and held a pro-Sukarno view, yet there seemed to be no difficulties with its continued operation, as it was run by the Navy.

## STUDENT FORCE

Another group which has a position of power within the society is the student group. The power of the students is certainly reinforced by its close relationship with parts of the Armed Forces. For instance, early in 1966 KAMI was banned by Presidential decree yet the Army virtually refused to implement the ban and furthermore even gave de facto recognition to the continued existence of the organisation by the supplying of Army vehicles as transport for demonstration purposes. The two organisations which are most publicised are KAMI and KAPPI. Both of these are federative bodies, the former being composed of university groups and the latter of high school groups.

The youth and in particular the students of Indonesia, have been characteristically active. In 1927 and 1928 there were important congresses where the proclamation was made; One Country, One People, One Language. In fact this proclamation is still acknowledged by students on its anniversary. This group of leaders have been called the '1927 generation'. The next main chronological grouping is that of 1945. The '1945 generation' is the more famous, for it was these leaders who headed the revolution. The most recent of the 'generational' groups is the present '1966 generation'. The student concentration in West Java, where KAMI is strongest, has two factors in its favor in its general opposition to the PKI (Communist Party) and to Sukarno.

Firstly, the population in this area is more cosmopolitan and has a higher proportion of intellectuals. It was among the Javanese, especially the peasants, that Sukarno had his strongest support and also where the PKI made its last stand. Secondly, there is a large mass of students in the Djakarta-Bandung area which also happens to be strategically the region most sensitive to pressure, both political and military.

## KAMI

KAMI was formed on October 25, 1965 and at its beginning about 18 student organisations were represented. Its three main demands at the beginning of 1966 were the formal banning of the Communist Party PKI, the reshuffling of the Dwikora Cabinet (a number of the ministers of this Cabinet were later accused and tried for involvement in the coup), and the lowering of prices. In voicing these demands the students said they were, and in fact probably were, making heard what masses of the people also wanted. At this early stage the students, who were mostly university

students at KAPPI was formed early in February, 1966, were concerned with things which affected the daily life of every person — such as the elimination of Communists and to achieve some stabilisation of prices which continued to spiral upwards.

KAMI as an organisation, did not gain the strong position in East and Central Java that it did in West Java and in some other parts of the country such as North Sumatra. How much this can be attributed to ethnic rivalry is uncertain — the central presidium is predominantly non-Javanese whereas the population of East and Central Java is overwhelmingly Javanese. The three demands mentioned as the rallying cry of the students were in the main met by the government, although to determine how much was student influence and how much was already formulated policy of influential groups would indeed be very difficult.

As time passed it became evident that the student leaders (mostly in their thirties) were confronted with a potentially powerful organisation, but the question was what to do with it. KAMI has its own daily newspaper, several radio stations, an information section and a social welfare section. On paper KAMI is controlled by a central presidium which hands down directions to regional branches. Also, affiliated in some way, are the various student regiments which have been trained by the Army. However, in fact, as the organisation as a whole is still young the actual policy makers and those who decide on demonstrations are more often the regional branches such as KAMI Djaya (abbreviation of Greater Djakarta) since it is these presidiums which have direct contact with the masses of students.

## DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS

The reason why it seems to me at least that there is a considerable problem confronting the KAMI leaders is the difficulty of disciplining the members. As there is no responsibility of the students to any election as for Parliament, nor does the organisation give substantial benefits as does a Trade Union where expulsion is a real disadvantage, there is the difficulty of keeping KAMI members following directions from the leaders, whether of the central or of regional presidiums. An example where exploitation by unscrupulous students could very easily occur is the provision of transport for demonstrations and other student activities. In order to provide transport for demonstrations, students could get an authorisation letter from the local military commander to borrow cars of private citizens; that is, a group of students go to a person's house known to have a suitable vehicle, usually large car or landrover type, and ask to borrow it for a few days. If the owner consented, and often he would feel obliged to consent, especially if he was of Chinese descent, then there was no guarantee whatever that the car would be returned in the same condition. Nor was there any undertaking to repair it if it was damaged. Given the situation where cars in demonstrations were often damaged, e.g., by overloading, and also that spare parts are expensive if available at all, there could arise mass resentment of many people against student groups. Here the qualification would have to be made that the proportion of car owners who are victims is small, however, it could be an argument showing irresponsibility of students and the necessity for curbing this. Whilst there are certainly students who had serious, practical and moral arguments against the regime of Bung Karno, there were also those who exploited the opportunities created by demonstrations to extort money for their own use. There are times when it is difficult to say in a particular case of extortion, how much approval, tacit or otherwise, was given by student leadership and even government authorities.

Another problem faced by KAMI is that facing many federative bodies, namely, how is cohesive unity to be maintained among groups which have had an independent existence and which have been involved in considerable rivalry. This stumbling block could possibly be partly overcome if KAMI proposed a project to absorb the energies of members which could otherwise now turn to faction fighting. For instance KAMI could extend its recent programme of social aid to villages to include opportunities for undergraduates from different faculties such as engineering, teaching and dentistry to be involved instead of mainly medical students. That is to say, longer term social improvement schemes if implemented could prove an effective transfer of energy following political demobilisation.

An account of present conditions would perhaps not be complete without some reference to

what is often called corruption. Although a moralist could say all corruption is dishonesty, there seems to be the excusable sort by which ordinary people live and the other sort whereby the rich become even richer. To take one example of the inadequacy of salaries: an assistant lecturer at a university in Djakarta received the salary of 125 rupiahs per month which was approximately equivalent to \$1.25, and who had not been paid for 15 months. He called himself lucky as he was able to write for newspapers and so earn money. However, he admitted that he could not afford to spend the whole week lecturing, but was forced to take time off in order to write his articles. This example is what happens to ordinary people in the inflationary situation which the present government is trying to remedy.

## HORNS OF DILEMMA

On the other hand, even the remedies proposed do not bring purely good effects. For instance the reduction in government spending has meant lessening, in terms of purchasing power if not in terms of money, of the amounts paid to soldiers. A consequence of this is that the rate of 'special taxes' imposed by military men rises and in the cities the amount extorted from businessmen and shopkeepers rises. The result is that the government is caught on one or other horns of the dilemma of undesirable consequences.

Public transport is certainly inadequate in Djakarta. For those who are young and agile the completely full bus is not an insuperable obstacle as one can legitimately cling limpet-like to any available foothold or handhold on the outside of the bus. Similarly with trains, where it was a common sight to see even the actual diesel engine packed with people standing on the outside as well as those sitting on top of the carriages. The transport situation seems, to me at least, to be another example of a complex 'vicious circle'. Goods are generally much more expensive in Djakarta than at the site of production — a piece of batik cloth could be three times more expensive in Djakarta than in Solo, both prices being retail prices.

There are several reasons for this price disparity. Firstly, the roads are bad causing greater wear and tear on vehicles, and spare parts, mostly imported, are expensive. However, a reason why the roads are bad is that petrol was, until mid-February, virtually free, the equivalent of 2 cents per gallon, so as long as a vehicle would go it would be used excessively.

Secondly, there are the official and unofficial road taxes, alluded to earlier, imposed by police, military men, or both. Thirdly, there is extensive handling of goods since everyone who has an opportunity will introduce a potential buyer to a would-be seller for a suitable commission. Finally, there is the custom of not fixing the highest price whereas the lowest price is firmly agreed on, so that anyone who pays the price asked for without bargaining is making a large contribution to the vendor's profit.

Currently Europeans in Djakarta have quite high prestige. This phenomenon is possibly because they are relatively rare at the moment, apart from embassy personnel. Certainly Indonesians of all ages were friendly towards me when I was travelling by myself. When I stopped to ask a group of small boys where I could catch a bus quite a crowd of them gathered and helped me hail a passing bus. One of them, about six years old, even offered to pay my fare if I did not have any money. On the other hand if I happened to be travelling with my host, an Indonesian citizen of Chinese descent, the situation could be much different.

The problems of the people of Chinese descent are the product of complicated historical circumstances. Yet, despite previous bitterness between Europeans and Indonesians I found myself in a definitely friendly atmosphere.

I was asked several times whether I was Russian, presumably as I pedaled a bicycle I did not qualify as an American tourist. A westerner, used to social organisation along Weberian bureaucratic lines, could become exceedingly frustrated by traffic which has no rules to obey but only tendencies; or by a visit to the dentist and having to wait two or more hours because there is no appointment system. On the other hand, djam karet (rubber time) has its advantages as almost everyone else is late for appointments and what is not done today can be done tomorrow. The industrious beaver westerner seems often to be so busy taking care of tomorrow and the next day that he really does not have time to enjoy today. Those people who spend some time in Indonesia possibly become more patient but more probably will want to return.

# STUDENT SPY

In our last two issues ON DIT has alleged that the Australian Security Service (ASIO) is employing undergraduate agents at Adelaide University. These allegations, and those made in National U, have attracted considerable publicity and were met with scepticism by some of the Gortons and Parishes of this world.

This week we produce perhaps our most damning evidence. It is a letter written to "Tharunka", the University of New South Wales newspaper, by a student who admits being an undergraduate ASIO agent in 1965.

The letter, and the extract from the Tharunka editorial, reproduced on this page speak for themselves. They show just how vital it is that we make a stand for our academic freedom.

Only last week in an allegedly civilised country, Belgium, the Editor of a University newspaper was notified that he could not take any examination at the end of the year if he published an article attacking the "Christ-

ian ethics", while Farrago (the Melbourne Uni. newspaper) was pressured into deleting an article on the mock trial of Bolte. Clearly that threat to our freedom is very real. At present ASIO can do anything it likes — Liberal MHR Andrew Peacock admitted at the Union Hall that Parliamentarians cannot find out anything about ASIO activities. Is it democratic that the men who are in theory the watchdogs of the people's rights and in whom the power of the people is vested, should be excluded from overseeing the security service. It does not hamper the work of ASIO for the people's representatives to know the general extent of their investigations and surveillance.

*Every so often there comes to light evidence of the presence of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation working on the campuses of Australian Universities. Since the question was raised at the last annual conference of NUAUS, there have been a number of reports in various student papers. National U ran it as a lead article and On Dit of Adelaide University featured some disclosures.*

*In this issue there is a letter from an undergraduate at this University who claims to have been on the payroll of ASIO as a sub-agent. Although signed with a pseudonym (he claims it was the code name that ASIO had given him), the Editors vouch for its authenticity. The student, who was already known to them, approached them with this information and offered to write the letter.*

Dear Sir,

The recent issue of the National U (Vol. 1, 1967) featured an article on the operations of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation on the University campuses throughout Australia. I wish to confirm that ASIO does have sub-agents working on this campus. In 1965 I was one of them.

I was approached late in 1964 by a senior official of ASIO, Max someone or other, and asked whether I would be willing to undertake the reporting of "subversive activities" at the University. Being politically naive at the time, I could not see any objections and accepted the proposition. I was later introduced to the contact man, Alex Murphy (it was understood that this was not his real name), a young ex-London bobby.

At approximately monthly intervals a meeting was arranged. This involved selecting a convenient time and place of pick-up. Long discussions followed in his car while parked in some inconspicuous area. It was at these meetings that instructions were issued and reports received. It was also here that payment was made for the service (30/- a week).

As a sub-agent in the cloak and dagger game I was not a particularly keen one. Security argued that the University was the best place to spot potential subversives who might later find their way into places such as the Commonwealth Service, where they could betray official secrets. It became increasingly evident to me that the dossiers compiled on students were often used against them when they applied for Commonwealth jobs, even when the only evidence for their "subversiveness" was outspoken radicalism. It was also obvious that Security's approach to this was not what they claimed it to be. Victims of their students' dossiers were not always given an opportunity to hear and, if necessary, disprove the claims made by Security. Usually the applicant for a Commonwealth job knew nothing of his security classi-

fication until his referees for the jobs were approached by agents suggesting that the relevant references given were ill-informed.

The general assignment I was given was to report on Labor Club meetings. The things required were the speakers' names, the content of the talks, questions and the names of questioners and generally the names of people who attended. It was also requested that if it was possible I should supply the membership list for the club.

Personal reports were occasionally requested. One in particular I recall, was on the current President of the Students' Union, Paul Brennan. This was called for in September, 1965. Occasionally, photographs of people entering buildings, crossing streets, speaking at Tribune stands, etc., were produced for identification.

The disturbing feature of reporting on University political meetings was the ability of the agent to fill in the gaps of my knowledge, e.g., to find the right names for descriptions, etc. It was obvious to me that there was more than one agent at the University supplying information, although no reference was ever made to them.

By the end of 1965 my insight into the machinations of the political clubs had grown. I came to realise that political clubs are by nature quite farcical. They represent only very few students and their leaders generally take up political issues for personality reasons. All in all, they are harmless and reporting on student radicals both offends the principles of free academic enquiry and can do harm to the student's future career. So in February, 1966, I reported that I was reporting no longer and that was the last I heard of ASIO.

For various reasons I prefer to remain anonymous. This is unfortunate, for the claims I make, to some, may sound outrageous. Even if I was to give my name I have little physical evidence to back up the story, for, as one would expect, Security cover their tracks with care.

ROGER KRAMP

# ABREAST OF THE TIMES

## THE QUEEN v. X

In the South Australian Supreme Court today the Public Relations Officer in the State Attorney-General's Department was charged with making a false threat against the life of Mr. D. A. Dunstan, MP, QC. The accused, whose name was suppressed, pleaded that he had done so under orders from his employer. The Attorney-General then rose and on behalf of the Crown said that he did not wish to pursue the prosecution in this case.

He accordingly entered a nolle prosequi.

The nolle prosequi thereupon filed a complaint accusing the Attorney-General of buggery and illegal entry. The case is proceeding — so is Mr. Dunstan's publicity campaign.

Sydney student leader Richie Walsh, writing in the latest Current Affairs Bulletin, says "For its size Adelaide University's contribution to Australian student life is probably bettered by none. It participates with characteristic vigour in most activities, particularly the overseas travel schemes, work camps and collections for Abschol and World University Service, the University charities."

Later in his article, "The University Student, '67", he says, in comparing Uni. newspapers, "At the beginning of

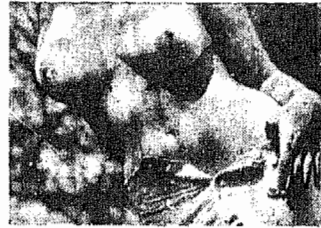
the '60s Sydney's Honi Soit held dominance and set the model of a highly literary paper with witty features and plenty of white space. Then Adelaide's ON DIT took the lead with Manchester Guardian-type layouts and a much heavier political emphasis. . . . Australia's student journalism at its best is amongst the best in the world. Overseas, such newspapers are usually very parochial affairs, but here there is great emphasis on general social and political topics, presumably because of their lack of discussion elsewhere."

Walsh also says that the most militantly "progressive" campuses are Melbourne, Monash and Adelaide.

"WORONI", the ANU student newspaper, in its latest issue tells of a remarkable incident which occurred during the Ky visit in January. Terry Maher, an Economics student, who was taking police numbers while they were arresting other student was ordered away from the vicinity. He started to walk away but a policeman called out, "There's room for one more." Mr. Maher was then grabbed. On being taken to the police car, Maher said, "I don't want any trouble, what is the matter?" Reply: "You don't walk fast enough." Maher then said, "If you let me go I will run as fast you want." The policeman tapped his gun and said, "Do you think you could run faster than a 132 bullet?"

The paper goes on to report of police brutality towards students and lecturers taking part in the demonstration — it seems that Brisbane and Sydney are not the only places where the police have a Mickey Spillane complex!

Who can blame the Legislative Council for rejecting the Restrictive Trade Practices Bill? To pass an act which outlaws restrictive practices contrary to the public interest would be setting a dangerous precedent. Its only a short step from there to a Restrictive Legislative Practices Bill, outlawing frustration of the wishes of a popularly elected Lower House by a clique of reactionary company directors. The "if you vote against the Town Planning Bill, I'll op-



pose the Succession Duties" type of collusive agreement between the real estate agent and the elderly Medindie Midas might well be in jeopardy. And that would never do.

We're thinking of changing the name of this column to "Behind the Times, or the Ideas of Andrew T. Jones". Young Andy does so much that's ridiculous that it's almost impossible to resist the temptation to chronicle his latest batch of idiocies.

Take his song about the "Red cancer of communism" for example. In every line it betrays a desperate poverty of mature thought — the unthinking equation of patriotism with approval of our involvement in Vietnam (and the suggestion that to be against the latter is to be against the former as well) is precisely the technique of war-mongering referred to by Goering at Nuremberg Trials (see centre-spread). And there is little difference between Jones branding his opponents as "short-brained, long-haired, pseudo-intellectual shirkers and protesters" and the Communists calling us "capitalist pigs and bourgeois colonialist aggressors". Still — they say his song brought a lump to Brig. Eastick's throat.

Talking of lumps in the throat — the latest word is that our Andy did a spot of redecoration on the dress of the Senate President's wife. We've heard of outgoing politicians — but this is ridiculous.

And while we're on Young Liberals — they were in the spotlight at the Union Hall last week — erstwhile Liberal candidate Peter Balnaves asked Liberal MHR Andrew Peacock whether he was worried by the fact that Andrew Jones' publicly stated ambition is to be Prime Minister. Peacock replied: "Andrew's doing so

many things in such a short time that he's got us all worried." Comments like this make it clear that it couldn't have been one of his party colleagues who tipped him as a Prime Minister — perhaps the ALP have pulled a publicity coup to rival the "36 faceless men" success. A party can hardly get worse publicity than to have Andy T. tipped as one of its future leaders.

Incidentally, the dapper Peacock was a welcome change from the normal run of Federal Liberal men that we've seen in Adelaide. Previously it had seemed that a prerequisite for a seat on the Government benches was a double-breasted 1940-style suit (four for \$5 from Harry's Menswear) with 24-inch trouser cuffs and an RSL badge on the lapel. Even Air Minister Howson, who was billed as the Liberal's gay young thing, addressed Adelaide students in trousers which could have held five years' supply of Hansard in addition to their owner's gay young legs. Can't wait to see Peacock in pinstripe tapered shorts from Henry Bucks. Even our Donnie couldn't beat that.

And just to end on a bright note.

E. Stanley Brookes, President of the Society of Psychic and Occult Scientific Research in Melbourne, wrote to Melbourne Uni's "Farrago" recently—

"Almost every aspect of the hanging question has been presented excepting the most important — the views of the hanged or otherwise executed.

"As one who has spoken with scores of so called 'dead' people who were hanged, I now speak on their behalf, as this problem cannot be fairly or completely discussed without their views also being presented.

"As I have spoken with 4010 spirit people during my 43 years of psychic research I am in a rare position to speak with authority on this subject, particularly as many of those executed assured me that their earthly punishments made their spiritual progress after death much easier and lighter.

"The vast majority of those hanged were in favor of capital punishment. In the course of time all agree upon this principle."



"MURRIE . . . 500 times. I must not tell the truth"

# OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND

## THE STATE OF OUR MENTAL HOSPITALS

By a special correspondent

The state of our mental hospitals should be the concern of us all — there is evidence to suggest that the running of South Australia's mental institutions is not all it could be. In the article below, a special correspondent discusses some of the conditions at Hillcrest, one of South Australia's major mental institutions. The article makes it quite clear that something must be done and done quickly.

One of the less publicised social dilemmas, and one of the less fashionable charities is the care of South Australia's 2,000 victims of the seemingly endless varieties of mental disorder.

Staffed largely by mercenaries (dedication is little in evidence) Hillcrest caters to the needs of some 800 epileptics, alcoholics, mongoloids, schizophrenics, intellectually retarded children and adults, homosexuals and so "ad infinitum" (or perhaps "ad nauseam").

### CONDITIONS

Conditions vary enormously, depending on the dispositions of patients and the attitudes of staff members as well as policies evolved by senior staff members.

To give pertinent revision to a well worn quotation "The old order changeth not, begrudging place to the new."

What should be standard hospital procedure would be an innovation if introduced into certain of the wards — e.g., constant watch of personal hygiene, particularly with regard to incontinent patients (those with little or no control over their bowels and/or bladders). Likewise it would be more pleasant for all concerned if patients were bathed or showered every day instead of every two or three days, and in addition, if it has become impractical or unwise to clean the teeth of some, surely a mouth wash could be provided. There are patients with rotting and sometimes pitch black teeth.

There are other unmentionable niceties of civilisation which are largely overlooked — whether by design or through ignorance is a moot point.

Much of this retarded administration can be blamed on the reactionary and hierarchical clique of "old timers".

The winds of change are much needed down the covered ways of Hillcrest. And yet there seems to be some incongruity in pointing the

finger of scorn specifically at the hospital. How about the people who make up the hospital — ourselves — the staff and inmates come from our very midst.

Circumstances on "the inside" would certainly seem to be a reflection of attitude trends on "the outside". Occasional (but rarely substantial) reports of mistreatment of patients, raise little or no comment on the part of the public — a public whose attention is more readily focussed on the issue of the day rather than issues of permanence. Tedium rapidly replaces enthusiasm.

There are people so apathetic that even visits to members of their families are out of the question. Correspondence, which would greatly brighten their lives, is negligible. An attitude of "out of sight, out of mind" is a less than adequate stand-in for acceptance.

While on the point of attitudes; "In" "shop-talk" amongst the staff is of "attitude therapy" (non-existent in effect) which is supposed to be an attitude of therapeutic purpose, adopted by all staff members and adapted to individual patients.

The predominant attitude is one of tolerance, fringing on martyrdom.

Staff occasionally make fruitless, albeit gallant, little efforts and channel reports of dissatisfaction to official quarters.

One of the most common complaints (its worthlessness has become lost in its monotony) is concerning laundry. There are periodic, and inexplicable, shortages of clean laundry. In fact, recently a report came to hand of geriatric patients, in this case old men, being put to bed naked. A practice that is hardly likely to maintain a flagging constitution.

Wherein lies the answer to this increasingly insistent problem — the provision of proper care for these people? Obviously not in the pre-

sent system with all its manifestations of this common indifference and voluntary lack of civic awareness.

To bring about the necessary changes the primary need is for a larger nursing staff, and a correspondingly larger domestic staff. These increases will mean that professional nurses will not have to mop and sweep floors, clean out toilets and bring meals from the kitchen to the wards. Instead they will have more time to devote to the care of the patients and thus restore or maintain their dignity.

Patients will not go unshaven, they can be bathed daily and thoroughly washed when the need arises, either through incontinence or for other reasons.

Also trainee nurses will be able to attend lectures without inconveniencing their wards and arousing hostility in ward charge nurses.

Meals could be efficiently supervised so that patients on soft diets will not have to struggle and choke over solid foods due to shortages of the correct foods.

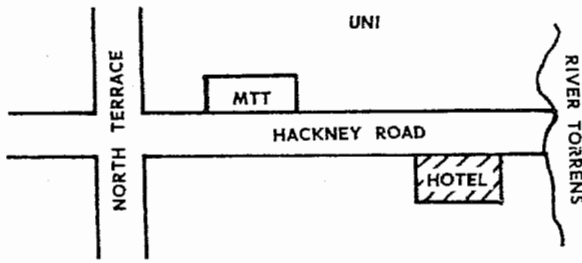
Harking back to ward charge nurses and their immediate superiors. There are among these people some who are admirably suited to the work, but, by the same token, there are others whose lack of education, tolerance and understanding makes them in every way unsuited to their task.

With this in mind it would seem essential that the hospital demand higher qualifications and a higher calibre of person to accept the responsibility of supervising an entire ward, and in turn to supervise the entire nursing staff.

Well, where do we find ourselves now? We know what must be done — but how?

Perhaps some well meaning, if misguided, fly-by-night campaigners could direct their abilities towards a tangible problem. This rather than chase an ever-changing, never-ending revue of band waggons.

## HACKNEY HOTEL



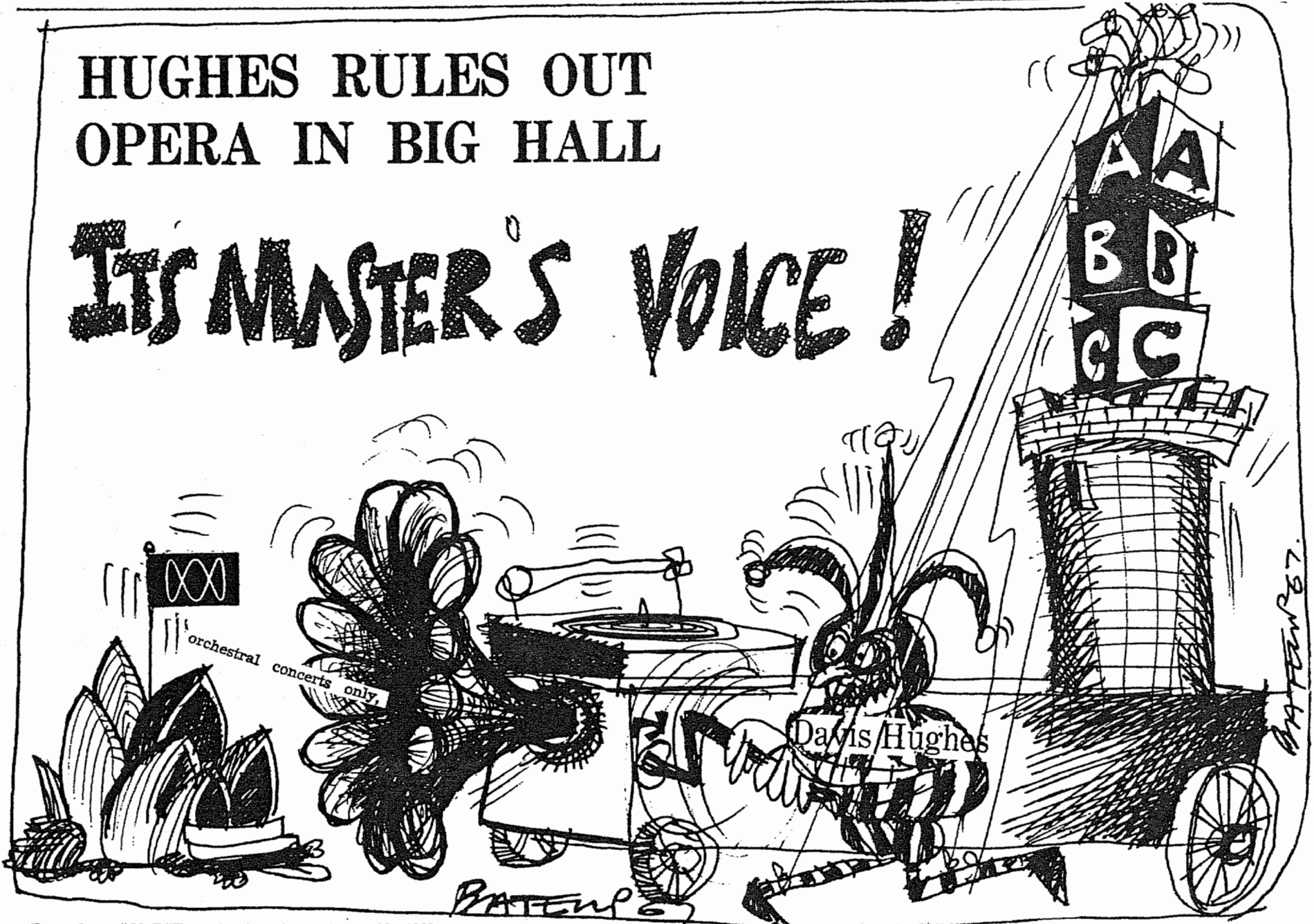
### LUNCHES — MON. - SAT.

ROAST PIGEON	50c
CRUMBED SCALLOPS	50c
CHICKEN AND HAM SALAD	50c
WIENER SCHNITZEL	50c
CRUMBED WHITING	45c
ROAST CHICKEN	45c
MIXED GRILL	40c
BEEF BURGERS	40c
DIM SIMS	40c
HAWAII SANDWICH	40c

FRED WILL SUPPLY AND DELIVER FREE, KEG COOLERS AND GAS TO ALL FUNCTIONS

## HUGHES RULES OUT OPERA IN BIG HALL

# IT'S MASTER'S VOICE!



# IRIS MURDOCH



"I think some people have an absolutely unfair start in morals."

"Enjoyment of good art is an extraordinary exemplification of seeing the world as it really is."

"Australian students seem very much the same as the English — except that they tend to lie on the floor very much more."

By Garry Searle

The above quotations are a very small example of the pearls which novelist Iris Murdoch offered to us while in Australia. She was here with her husband John Bayley lecturing on moral philosophy and aesthetics for the British Council.

Everywhere the pair went they received an enthusiastic welcome — evidence maybe of the thirst for fresh ideas in an exhausted Australian intellectual milieu. Miss Murdoch certainly has fresh ideas and a fresh approach, an approach which was a welcome breeze to Adelaide University, long bogged down in the arid fields of analytical philosophy.

She was born in Dublin in 1919 and went via the normal route to take an MA degree at Somerville College, Oxford. Like many intellectuals of the 1930's she had a brief flirtation with communism, but was not a member of the Party for long. During the war she took an active role by serving with UNRRA in refugee camps in Belgium and Austria.

Existentialism was at its height in Europe at this period, and Miss Murdoch became an acolyte, and although she has obviously much developed these earlier ideas, the influence of existentialism can still be traced in her work. (Her first publication was a monograph on Sartre).

After the war, on being refused a visa for the USA as an ex-Communist, she took a philosophy scholarship for 2 years — two years which she regards as very important in her development. All this time we must assume that she was writing novels, even though her first published novel, "Under the Net" did not come out until 1954. She is on record as saying that it was actually her fifth novel, although dissatisfaction caused her not to submit the previous novels.

In 1956 she married literary critic John Bayley, and she now lectures once or twice a week at the Royal College of Arts and University College, travelling to London from a slightly isolated home just out of Oxford.

How does she manage to write novels (at a fairly prolific rate) and lecture in philosophy at the same time? She says that she writes for four hours in the morning, then in the afternoon does "ordinary things like washing and ironing" until about 4 o'clock and then starts writing again.

## PEOPLE

The fact which comes out of her novels (if at times rather dimly) and certainly out of her philosophy is her commitment to people. Young people, students in particular, concern her especially. When "On Dit" asked her about the Welfare State of England, she at once directed her attention to the matter of free university education. Whilst she approves of this ("education is the great liberating and equalising force"), she is worried by the fact that too many take their education for granted, and don't have to fight for it, as her generation did.

This sterilises it to some extent. She says, "People very quickly take certain benefits for granted, and while I think they should have them, they should also keep in mind that it's not in the law

of nature that they should have these things, but an arrangement which they have willed, and should support in a kind of way."

Also closely connected with her commitment to people, and to be understood in the light of this, are her views on Vietnam. Miss Murdoch considers it "an absolutely wicked and unnecessary war." She believes that people are tolerating the fact that "completely innocent people are having their lives wrecked and their country and homes destroyed by outsiders" because they believe it is justified by "some muddled idea" that what is happening is in some way stopping Communism. This is a "flimsy and muddled notion." Miss Murdoch believes that Russia provides us with an example of how to get rid of a "threat" of Communism — the fostering of some sort of internationalism brings a consequent liberalisation. If there were communism in Vietnam, she claims, it would not be the Chinese brand, but something completely their own. Like the Yugoslavs they are "very nationalistic".

As a person, there seem to be two different Iris Murdochs. In conversation, she has a gentle and humane manner, completely unaffected. Not only is she a generous listener, but has a friendly and warm way of answering. On stage, giving a lecture, she was the picture of ruthless academic efficiency. Talking very fast, she reeled off argument after argument with precision and brilliant organisation. In answering questions here, she was formidable. Her answers showed a flexibility of thinking, a deep knowledge of her field, and great understanding of many peripheral subjects.

## CONVENTIONS

And yet on both occasions, she seemed completely at ease, and herself. Obviously unworried by, and possibly unaware of convention, her clothes etc. are clearly chosen for comfort. In the daytime she wore a black skirt, black cardigan, pink blouse, purple cravat, no stockings, little make-up, and hair cut short. She was constantly running her hands through her hair, to make sure it didn't stay too tidy. At night, for the lecture she added the humorous touch of blue stockings.

Fame as a moral philosopher notwithstanding, Miss Murdoch is best known for her novels. She is a best-seller, although she disclaims any profit motive in her writing of novels — "If they sell, good luck to them." She writes because "she enjoys it." The novels people seem to be most familiar with are "The Unicorn" and "The Severed Head".

The novels have met with mixed receptions from the critics. There are many aspects in which they are outside the main stream of the modern novel, whatever that is. In the first place is her approach to character, and this is perhaps the key to the novels — and it is the characterisation with which she herself is dissatisfied. It is this aspect that she wants to improve. The novels are also marked by a more carefully worked-out and tension-packed plot than most moderns. She does

not consider it "low" to write an interesting plot: she thinks "It's fun to use tension and mystery, if they fit in with the novel." In respect of her approach to characterisation and plotting, it is interesting to note that two of her favorite authors are Dickens and Jane Austen.

Her approach to her characters and personality is probably her greatest contribution. It ties in with her interest in moral philosophy. In an essay in "Encounter", 1961, she said, "We are not isolated free choosers, monarchs of all we survey, but benighted creatures sunk in a reality whose nature we are constantly and overwhelmingly tempted to deform by fantasy." She opposes the concepts of imagination and fantasy, truth and sincerity. "The hard idea of truth" must be our aim, rather than "the facile idea of sincerity". We must treat the problem of personality as one of degrees of freedom, and must try to picture the "transcendence of reality".

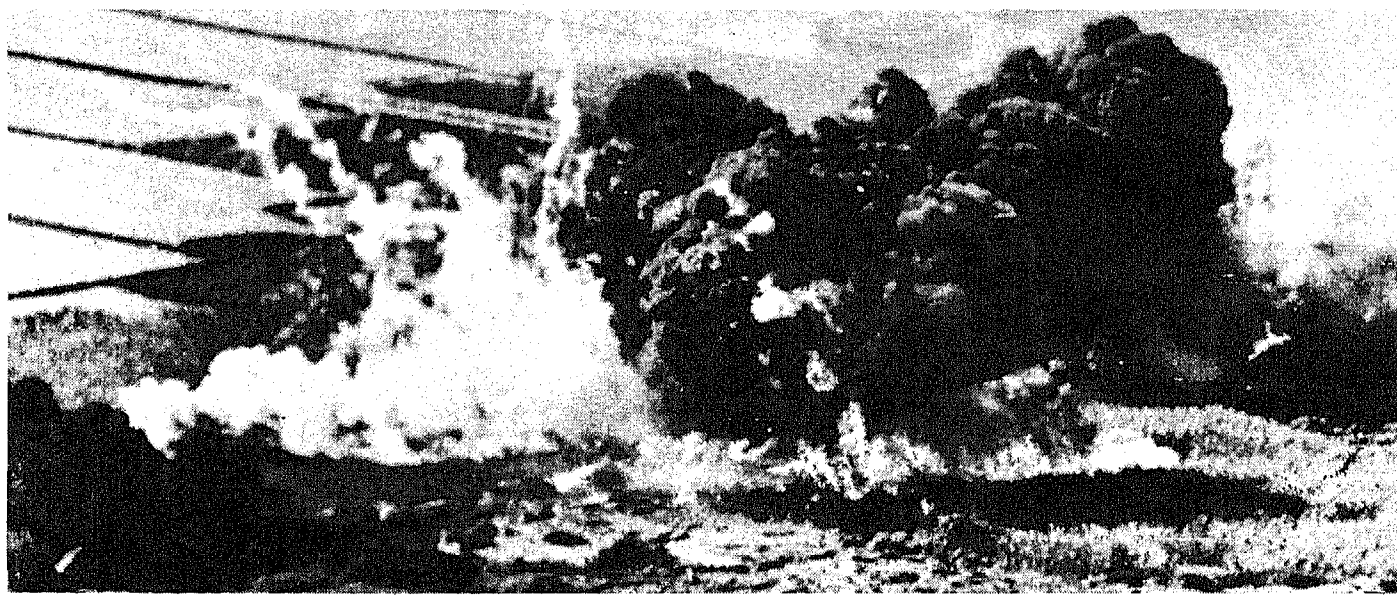
How far do her philosophical ideas overlap into her novels? Miss Murdoch does not consider her novels to be philosophical, although "there is some connection I suppose, because of the way I think about moral problems."

## COHERENCE

What I found impressive about Iris Murdoch was the way in which everything seemed to tie together. The epitome of this was her talk to the Philosophy Club, the subject of which was "Is a Moral Action a Work of Art?". On the face of it, an unlikely topic, and yet she presented good argument for considering the modes of thought which motivate moral action and works of art as very similar. She was obviously presenting an approach to art which she herself would like to see, and this she admitted. She would look upon both great art and the moral action as the overcoming of self. One can see how this ties in with her notion that our aim should be truth and not sincerity — the difference in emphasis is as wide as the gulf between imagination and fantasy. One also begins to see why she writes the sort of novels she does.

To conclude, one can only say that we hope she comes back to Australia soon, as her kind of fresh and coherent approach provide a much needed shot in the arm to the disillusioned intellectuals in an anti-intellectual society. Let Iris Murdoch have the last word: "Virtue is not essentially or immediately concerned with choosing between actions, or rules or reasons, nor with stripping the personality for a leap. It is concerned with really apprehending that other people exist. This too is what freedom really is; and it is impossible not to feel the creation of a work of art as a struggle for freedom. Freedom is not choosing; that is merely the move we make when all is already lost. Freedom is knowing and understanding and respecting things quite other than ourselves. Virtue is in this sense to be construed as knowledge, and connects us with reality . . . The artist is indeed the analogon of the good man, and in a special sense he is the good man: the lover who, nothing himself, lets others be through him."

# WAR



Why of course the people don't want war. Why should some poor slob on a farm want to risk his life in a war when the best he can get out of it is to come back to his farm in one piece? Naturally the common people don't want war; neither in Russia, nor in England, nor in America, nor in Germany. That is understood.

But after all it is the leaders of the country who determine policy, and it is always a simple matter to drag the people along, whether it is a democracy, or a fascist dictatorship, or a parliament, or a communist dictatorship.

Voice or no voice the people can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. That is easy. All you have to do is to tell them they are being attacked, and denounce the pacifists for lack of patriotism and exposing the country to danger. It works the same in any country.

— HERMAN GOERING, at the Nuremberg Trials



### EDITORIAL

After two thousand years of apparent progress in most spheres of human endeavour man constantly reverts to one method to solve the insoluble war.

The pictures on this page convey to us the horror, the pain, the suffering which always accompanies the ritual, and in some way comment obliquely on its futility, uselessness and stupidity. Our generation in the main, have not experienced what it means to go to war — to be involved in the organised killing of human beings.

Australia is involved in a war which we are told is vital for the security of the nation; we are told that we are defending the rights of a free people and that we are fulfilling the commitment to our ally, America.

It is a moot point how many Australians have examined these reasons in the light of common sense and universally accepted standards of international moral behaviour.

The "WHY" of a war is the most crucial question — and it is the one that is most often glossed over by glib references to "our best interests." Because we are a democracy we are all in some measure responsible for the actions of our leaders — actions, which in this instance, have led to the deaths of thousands of innocent civilians, the destruction of homes and property and the complete breakdown of a society.

It is essential that we are clear in our own minds as to why we are in Vietnam or why we should not be there.

The price of involvement is so great, the effects so terrible that to dismiss the whole issue as an academic debate is to be guilty of the gravest of crimes. Because it doesn't affect the great mass of people, because it doesn't immediately threaten our lives or security there is a strong temptation to acquiesce and accept what we are told.

What the present Government is telling us at the moment is far from satisfactory — regardless of whether you are for involvement or against it. It is distressing to see the conspiracy of silence that shrouds every step they take — they seem loathe to accept the fact that there are a considerable number of Australians who hold differing views.

Each new move for peace is greeted with seeming scepticism while escalation of the war is hailed with vociferous approval. Australia, because of its influence with the United States, should be in the vanguard of the pleas for peace. Not once, however, has the Government taken the initiative to end the war; not once has appeared anything else but an uncaring country only anxious to meet the demands of a powerful and at times ruthless ally.





# ALL POWER CORRUPTS

— Lord Acton



**PENNY BLACKBURNE**

3rd Year Social Studies

Activities: Local Papua and New Guinea Officer, Papua and New Guinea Society Committee; New Guinea Work Camp, '66; Vice-President SCIAES, '66; Prosh Committee, '66; AUDES; Liberal Club; RSL.



**BRYAN JENKINS**

3rd Year Civil Engineering

Activities: President, Engineering Society; AU Football Club; Athletics Club; University Regt; Footlights Revue; Jazz Club; Cosmopolitics Club.

## THE 21st S.R.C.

The coming by-election for the positions of General Representatives should not be treated lightly; it is imperative that as many students exercise their vote as possible.

After an initial enthusiasm, the present SRC has bogged down — it needs new members who are prepared to inject new ideas and are willing to do something about them.

Orientation Week is a good example of how SRC thinking has developed into a rut — the same sort of program has been presented to freshers from time immemorial and apart from library tours, the Opening Service and the Welcome — the SRC were content to devote their energies into organising the Commencement Ball.

Compared to Sydney, where the SRC there provided among other things, symposiums, debates, an SRC forum, an SRC barbecue, two big dances, Adelaide's bread and circuses were of a very limited fare — the handbook, which was a virtual reprint of last year's with the dates changed, suffers badly in comparison with other University handbooks. The present executive has become complacent and needs to provide greater leadership and initiative if the 21st SRC is to lift itself out of the doldrums.



**MARY CATH REGAN**

3rd Year Arts, Honors History

Activities: Aquinas Society Committee; AUDES; Badminton; History and Politics; Cosmopolitics; Jazz Club; Squash; Madrigal Society; WUS.



**BRIAN PRIEST**

2nd Year Arts

Activities: Arts Faculty Association; SCIAES treasurer, '66; WUS Committee; SCM; Abschol Coffee House Committee; Psychology Students Association.

"Brian of Brian's Barn"  
Policy: To use a large shovel instead of a knife and fork.



**MICHAEL VENNING**

3rd Year Science

Activities: Pictorial Editor ON DIT; National Home Director Public Relations '67 Interscience Conference; Science Association; ALP Club; Liberal Club; AUDES; Footlights Revue; SCIAES; Jazz Club; Debating Club.

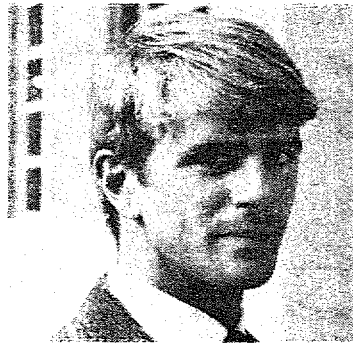
Policy: End SRC political dictatorship of student opinion. Student referendums and meetings to discuss and approve SRC political type motions.



**MICHAEL STEVENS**

3rd Year Science

Activities: Secretary AUSCa; Member of Book Exchange Committee; Convenor AUSCa Freshers Camp.



**PETER MOORFIELD**

3rd Year Engineering

Activities: Publicity Officer Engineering Society; Golf Club; Rowing Club.

● The SRC elections will be held on April 3, 4, and 5; voting will be in the SRC office. Peter Duncan was elected unopposed to the position of Senior Law — there were no candidates for Physiotherapy Rep. and Senior Technology Rep.

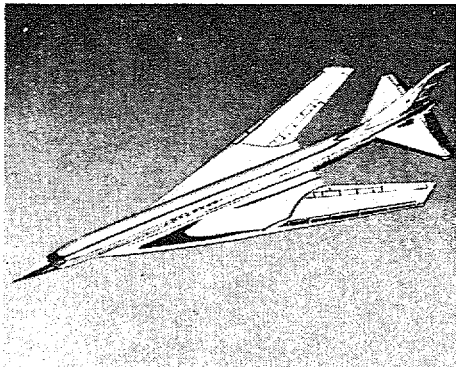


**VANESSA M. ROHAN**

3rd Year Social Studies and Arts

Activities: Aquinas Society Committee ('65, '66); ON DIT staff; Choral Society; Liberal Club; SCM; AUDES; History and Politics; Abschol; Tennis and Squash.

Policy: That the SRC should organise more inter-faculty activities, and be more accessible to students generally.



## Unique Flying Career challenge to young Australians

The coming decade will see a dramatic growth in international commercial aviation through the introduction of giant Jumbo-Jets and Supersonic aircraft. And on the eve of this exciting era, Qantas is seeking young Australians to enter the ranks of one of the most rewarding professions in the world: a Qantas Pilot. This is a unique career challenge to alert, modern-thinking young men.

Successful applicants will join the company as cadet pilots and train in Sydney for twenty months. Maximum cost to cadets will be \$500 for initial flying time, text books and instruments. Cadets will be paid a minimum of \$15 a week until graduation—while those living away from home will receive an extra allowance. Graduates, after further operational experience, will then take their places as crew members of Qantas aircraft flying around the world.

**Qualifications**—17½ to 20 years of age (22 years for Uni. graduates) • British subject • A new Matriculation pass in five subjects including Mathematics I, Mathematics II, Physics and English or leaving honours passes in these subjects • High standard of medical health and eyesight.

Written applications, giving details of education and age, should be sent to: **Cadet Pilot Selection Committee, Qantas Empire Airways Limited, Box 489, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W.** Applications for the August 1967 course close April 30, 1967, with interviews commencing in May. Applications for courses commencing in 1968 will be called for in June this year.

**QANTAS**

*Folk it, baby*

# CATACOMBS

**ROMILLY HOUSE, 1 NORTH TCE, MADRUEY**

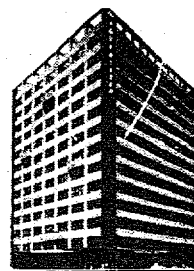
Fabulously underground-  
VERY OEB - LIVE  
entertainment (see  
below) - GEAR BIRDS  
SERVE SWINGERS GAS  
REFRESHMENTS

Wednesdays - MODERN JAZZ  
Frank Althusen group  
COVER CHARGE 30c

THURS: TRAD  
Bladders 4-ret 30c

NORTH  
FRANKNEY RD  
TOWN  
BURNELL RD  
NORTH TCE  
DENNETT RD  
here!

Folk, "Dylan",  
BLUES, ect  
LIVE ON  
Fridays - 20c  
SUNDAYS - 50c



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

**The Advertiser**

## CHANGE

Paint the sky a copper colour,  
Copper from the dust and haze and heat;  
Let it cover this mall patch of earth,  
And let the clouds which press,  
Oppress, clamping down onto men:  
Make them sweat, breath in dust,  
Let the wind blow fire into their throats.  
Give the atmosphere a texture,  
Texture of abrasion and coarseness,  
Give it tension, strain and stress.  
Let everything be poised, ready, waiting—  
A string will snap, it must, or we cannot live.

Asphalt smoulders, searingly, into our noses;  
Bites sharply, searingly, into our noses;  
Let one or two drops fall from the sky:  
They tantalise with promise of more to come,  
And yet remain above us,  
Moving slowly in the copper tubing of the sky.  
Water on the asphalt, steam in the air,  
Breathe, breathe the raspy smell!  
And breathe it still, minutes later.  
No change, nothing alters! All is here—  
Tension, chaos and havoc balanced,  
Delicately, with this awful calm.

Only at night does the tension break,  
And then so gently that at first we wonder  
Is it tension still? Are the strings of the air yet taut  
Under the darkened cloud-cavern where we crawl?  
But the wind is different, the texture in the air is gone:  
There is a clearness now about the night,  
A cooling breeze which speaks of streams and water;  
Above us, a solitary star shines through mist-thin sky.

A. Hann



## LIBERTY

"Each mortal thing does one thing and the same:  
myself it speaks and spells,"

Crying "What I do is me: for that I came!"

(Gerald Manley Hopkins)

Where has our dearest love gone?  
The legacy of our 'forty fathers  
Dead! The Right to laugh, the Right to cry,  
The Right to think, the Right to speak  
Are they all to die? A Greek  
To death because he would not fight  
Two allied soldiers enchained, disgraced, condemned  
Because they refused to kill  
While hooded sinners persecute, corrupt and murder  
And women cuddle in the security of the pill.

Banned protest, censored voice.  
Smash the sickle but dare singe Uncle's stripes!  
Attack the innocent Negro children  
Seduce your neighbour  
Bring your children up to Love Mankind but Hate the  
Reds,  
Force your children to fight and kill in Vietnam  
But heed the warning of the unreach'd stars  
The sacred cloth,  
Broken,  
Soars, falls, living, dying  
Freely flapping in the breeze that sweeps our face and  
ruffles our hair  
The breeze that sweeps the Turkish shore  
The deserts of El Alamein  
Drifting softly,  
Softly through the yellow jungles  
Whispering "Go home young man  
All is in vain."

Bryan L. Forby.

# THE ON DIT—SUN BOOKS LITERARY COMPETITION

SPONSORED BY SUN BOOKS

"No man but a blockhead ever wrote for anything but money" (Dr. Johnson).

Even if you disagree with Sam Johnson, you won't turn your nose up at the following:

TWO SECTIONS:

**A. POETRY**

**B. PROSE** (Short story, essay, satire etc.)

### PRIZES

BOTH SECTIONS

**1st Prize: \$50**

**2nd Prize: \$20**

**3rd Prize: Selection of 12 Sun Books**

### CONDITIONS

- (1) Entrants must be undergrads. of Adelaide or Flinders Uni.
- (2) Entries must be previously unpublished (except in 1967 ON DIT)
- (3) The decision of the panel of judges, chaired by Mr. Geoff Dutton, will be final.
- (4) Closing date is last day of 2nd term.

**HAND YOUR ENTRIES IN NOW**

FRESHER'S LUNCHTIME  
REVUE FOOTLIGHTS CLUB

presents . . .

**"Absolutely  
Bxxxx All"**

UNION HALL,  
1.10 p.m.

APRIL 3, 4, 5, and 7

EVERY FRIDAY

ABSCHOL COFFEE HOUSE  
GEORGE MURRAY COMMON  
ROOM

Opening Friday, March 31  
8 p.m.-12 p.m.  
(SEE GREENFINGERS)

Applications are called for  
the position of

**Local  
International  
Officer**

to be elected at the  
next SRC meeting

L. W. ROBERTS-SMITH,  
Hon. Sec. SRC

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION  
OF S.A.

**Open Meeting**

Professor Trevaskis:  
"Roman Coins of the  
Republic and of Augustus"  
with color slides  
in

**NAPIER THEATRE,  
No. 5**

at 8 p.m.

**Friday, April 7**

Dr. J. J. Bray, Chief Justice  
of SA, in the chair

ALL WELCOME

## BUT REALLY, DARLING

by Michael Kentish

Even before the credits, when we see an advertisement for the memoirs of Diana Scott, Princess Della Romita, being pasted over a "Freedom from Want" poster, we realise "Darling" is going to be a film of SOCIAL COMMENT. To no-one's surprise then, we follow her, from model to princess, through a corrupt and bored society, seeing "how really sophisticated people live" and pretty rotten it all is, too.

### CLICHES

The idea that no-one remains uncorrupted by affluence seems rather a commonplace, especially from a film such as this. We are escorted through all spheres of the rich life, everything is exposed, yet if the film were less uncompromising in showing the rottenness of everything, we might be more convinced. Many of the characters and situations are robbed of their force by being mere cliches. Laurence Harvey, as the emotionally impotent executive, is just too black a character to be true.

There is indeed a great deal of humour, if somewhat heavy, in the "Freedom from Want" reception scene. However, the spectacle of the rich and selfish gathered for a feed in such a cause does seem rather stale. The characters are conceived in too detached a man-

ner, each puppet-wise obligingly revealing its worst features.

Diana Scott, prototype of the girl made good, is played with much verve by Julie Christie, but we get to know her too soon — for the rest of the film we confirm our opinion. She too obviously deserves her ultimate fate to rouse our indignation at the world of which she is a victim.

Dirk Bogarde plays his part superbly, his general decency seeming however somewhat out of place. Perhaps he is a measuring stick of decency in this dreadful world. He certainly tends to dispel the foetid odour of the rest of this world — far more effectively than was intended we feel.

### THIS ENGLAND

The mechanics of the film are often rather obvious. In giving her memoirs to the magazine, the Princess' version contrasts blatantly with Diana Scott's reality. The rich

frivolously desport themselves at the "Hunger" reception overlooked by a huge picture of Her Majesty. Whilst Diana reads John of Gaunt's "this England" speech, she fiddles with a poker chip found in her chair. The director's attitude seems rather doubtful. The first reaction is to laugh at the picture only to realise then that this seems genuinely meant as a symbol of England's greatness being belied by the scene below.

Likewise the old novelist "Southgate" serves out paradigms of the commonplace; and the man-in-the-street's view of what is wrong with England today seems to be being held up to ridicule. Yet evidently these are to convey the film's comment on decency.

"Darling" does have moments of skilful humorous perception. It is most effective visually, many of its settings are magnificent and yet there is this suspicion that it is absorbed in the superficiality

of the world it is attacking. If there is any valid comment behind the facade it has been made before.

"Darling" is too bitter to be enjoyed on a less serious level even if it didn't push its message so vigorously upon us.

As it is, we feel that like the truth that is nourished by the scandal it "attacks", "Darling" is relying too heavily on the glamour of Julie Christie and the "swinging" London it is attacking for any comment it might prefer to be taken seriously.



## BURROWS SOARS

by Wes

"The Jazz Sound of the Don Burrows Quartet" (EMI mono 3305 X7781; stereo SCXO 7781.) \$5.25.

At last! Don Burrows has recorded an album of jazz.

Ever since he recorded "Jazz for Beatniks" with the Australian All-Stars about eight years ago, Burrows has been the most widely-respected jazz musician in Australia. Yet the closest album to jazz he has released since then was "On Camera", with his sextet, a collection of arrangements recorded for the Bryan Davies Show on ABC-TV. His LP "A Tribute to Freddy Gardiner" was in fact a tribute to the fans of "Sound of Music", a rather syrupy dish of sweets for the mums and dads. Now he is back on the jazz kick, and he has produced an album which is a pleasure to review.

### ORIGINAL

For this most sophisticated collection of originals, Burrows uses a quartet of top musicians which has played together in various combinations so often that a neat and real group sound is immediately evident. Eric Dunn (producer) has captured the quartet's superb taste and subtlety, and produced possibly the best bass sound I have heard on record. Ed Gaston's lines are clear and unfettered, and provide the soloists with a basic harmonic structure which is inventive at the same time. His arco work on "Love is for the Very Young" is unusually effective.

Guitarist George Golla made his first recording (with Bryce Rhode) after he had been playing guitar for only three years. He has firmly established himself since then, and his playing of both the electric and classical guitars reveals his artistry. His most impressive solo is on his own composition "Pink Gin" which closes the record.

His other composition is the beautiful "Algeciras" which features Burrows on alto flute.

Much of the character of the record comes from John Sangster, whose influence in the group is very apparent. His love of rich moody color



Don Burrows photographed at a 1964 University Jazz Concert in the refectory.

is shown best in his somewhat pretentious but beautiful "Rain on Water". The exotic percussion effects give the composition an Oriental flavor. I regard Sangster as one of the great vibes players; any evidence needed is on his record. He plays drums on only one track, and this is why the record is so unusual. They don't need drums, for they swing without them.

Sangster's "Kaffir Song" shows Burrows' amazing agility on fife, and the Afro-Cuban "De Veras?" shows his fleeting flute. Don's gutsy soaring alto sax is best heard on his own "Esa Cara," the only Bossa Nova track. But Burrows is a clarinet man, and his "Slightly Blue" is slightly a knock-out.

### MORE TO COME

As you can gather from the titles, this is an exotic album. Critics might lament the lack of the plain good hard blowing of the Australian All-Stars era, but they must admit this record to be a masterpiece. And it looks as though it will be the first of many from Burrows and his side-men. Sangster is recording his own LP, featuring all his versatility (he used to play trumpet with the Ray Price Quartet!), and George Golla is producing one with multi-track guitar work. Now we need albums from the other members of the old Don Burrows Sextet, in particular from Errol Buddle.

# The Stuff Of Life

THE POEMS OF CATULLUS

(Penguin Classics, trans. by Peter Whigham, 1966. 80c.)

by John Horne

All known Catullan poetry is contained in one collection. Immediately the translator is faced with the problem of what idiom to adopt. He has to translate poems ranging in mood from haunting lyricism to vulgar, biting epigrams. He has to adapt his style to the shallow, the deep, the crude, the moving, and the only common current is that of Catullus' passion and spontaneity. His love of life meant that although, when he finally recognised his mistress, the famous Lesbia, as a whore, and wished to end his love, he never for one minute regretted it.

Peter Whigham uses this common element as the basis for his spontaneous and passionate style. To convey this impression of Catullus to the modern reader he uses current speech and colloquialisms to translate the familiar style and slang of the original, and writes in short, broken-up lines often amounting to little more than prose.

### B.O.

In taking Catullus' common characteristics, and developing a colloquial idiom for his renditions, Mr. Whigham sought to use a style which would capture the many changing moods of Catullus' various genres of poem while making it clear the one poet wrote them all. In many cases he succeeds, and this particular style is well suited to a racy, humorous epigram on the effect of b.o. on the chances of getting a girl into bed. But this same style is too racy, too colloquial for many poems, especially amongst the lyrical poems at the beginning of the collection.

Catullus' poetry, passionate, spontaneous, changing, is very close to life. But it is not life, it is art, and it is expressed by means of a strict and masterly use of a certain technical form. The imposition of this form on Catullus' life produces his poetry. I know that no translator can reproduce this

in English, but Mr. Whigham through imposing almost no form of his translation of many of the lyric poems, fails even to capture the general mood of them, whereas the rather more formal style of Mr. Gilbert Highet in 'Poets in a Landscape' does capture the mood and a little of the technical beauty of the originals.

Why, for example, does Mr. Whigham feel it necessary to translate the final three lines of the poem on the laying up of Catullus' old yacht

"sed heac prius fuere: nunc  
recondita  
senet quiete seque dedicat  
tibi,  
gemelle Castor et gemelle  
Castoris."

with their beautifully quiet rhythm as the old boat finally turns to the worship of Castor and Pollux, by seven broken lines of jolting English.

"These things have all gone  
by  
Drawn up here  
gathering quiet age  
she dedicates herself gratefully to you  
the heavenly twins  
Castor and Pollux  
the Dioscuri.

"The Dioscuri" is an elaboration on the names of Castor and Pollux not present in the Latin.

### LESBIA

Probably Catullus' most important works are the long 'Carmina' in the middle of the book. Here Mr. Whigham's diction is more successful than in the lyrical poems, although he still has too many unfortunate breaks in the rhythm. Perhaps the broader scope of Catullus' conception in these poems, which contain his ideas on marriage and intercourse, drawn from his affair with Lesbia, occupy the reader's mind, making the rhythm and translation of individual lines of less consequence than in shorter poems. The erratic beat of broken rhythm is used to good effect in the poem where Attis, in a wild frenzy, castrates himself for Cybele, the goddess of feminine dominance. In mythological form, this poem presents Catullus' feelings on intercourse with Lesbia.

Despite his failure to capture the moods of some poems, Mr. Whigham's mode of translation, on the whole, reproduces the juxtaposition of fiery passion, ironic humour and biting vulgarity which characterises Catullus. And although many individual poems, both by the nature of translation and, from time to time, Mr. Whigham's particular translation, have little of the effect of the original Latin, the collection makes a considerable and, on the whole, truthful impression.

## Spaniards In The Works

by Adrian Wilson

Luisillo's is an art that appeals on many levels, and in the present programme at Her Majesty's, the Spanish Dance Theatre has made each ballet, dance or fiesta different from the rest. Add to this a well-arranged programme which allows the last item to focus on several different emphases, and you have a show that has to be seen — even if you go with your Aunt Martha.

Luisillo suffers from an inadequate orchestra — four winds, two pianos, and drums. This is especially so in the opening dance ("Caprichia Española") where Rimsky Korsakoff's music sounds rather meagre after a while. Further, the Spanish dancers are not in their element with the slow, classical steps used at first. But a faster tempo revives them considerably, and the brevity, spontaneity and intricate patterning of the dancers are impressive in the finale.

### DIGNITY

The second piece has only two dancers. Luisillo is seen with Conchita Anton who is incredibly feline, mingling the erotic gesture with a detached, disdainful or tragic expression. This dance exemplifies the control and co-ordination which mark the best of the Company. Moving their feet in aggressive rhythms, their hands fluently, and their bodies quite independently and with great suppleness, the two dancers provide a feast for the eye. More than that, their faces bear that commanding look of Spanish dignity of which Luisillo makes great use to dramatise the whole performance.

The first half closes with an interesting interpretation of Ravel's "Bolero". Stateliness is blended with exoticism as Luisillo dances with each of the white-clad females in turn; as each moves back to her partner and begins to dance with him, the next approaches Luisillo who becomes more and more relaxed. The intensity rises as the ballet progresses and at the finish the dancers are disposed in a strikingly attractive formation around Luisillo.

From "Bolero" we are taken to a rural scene in "Fantasia Collegra". This is summed up very neatly in the programme note: "The morning ends without anybody going to work; instead, everybody is dancing and improvising a feast which is very common in this part of Spain." Some intriguing features woven into the dancing, and a sprinkling of buffoonery by the cast, makes this quite different from the rest.

The last item, "Flamenco del Rocio", turns out to take the place of a cafe dancing of Luisillo's first tour. The piece de resistance is a self-taught gypsy dancer called Solena de Jerez, who dances to the hand-claps and comments of the rest of the cast, some of

whom participate after her. At one stretch she dances for 15 minutes with amazing concentration and variety, her long black hair, rapidly tapping heels, and total pre-occupation with the dance hushing the whole audience. Like Luisillo, she has the ability to build up to a climax and then so to speak, step aside from it — without disappointing us; the intensity is repeatedly built up again, ending at a dramatic moment.

### PROVOCATIVE

Luisillo's other leading females — magnificently costumed and provocative as ever — appear after this, which is a mistake. Another weakness is Solena's response to the huge ovation she gets — she relaxes the tense expression that enlivened her whole performance, and her flashing smile tends to diminish the urgency of her dancing. Despite these faults, this is certainly the highlight of the evening. It rivals in splendour and virtuosity the Hungarian dancing of the Russian Ballet.

On the night I went, the theatre was packed, and on this occasion it deserves to stay packed throughout the season.



By Robyn Smith

With winter coming in fast you will no doubt be looking for a warm, friendly place where you can enjoy a coffee and good entertainment with a pleasant bloke or bird. The Catacombs on Hackney Road, a coffee lounge which has successfully survived all the drastic changes in the popularity of folk music over the past few years, is the "in" place for people and students, too, in 1967.

On Wednesdays the Catacombs features modern jazz; Thursdays, trad jazz; Fridays and Sundays, folk and blues. On any Sunday night, for a reasonable cover charge, you can expect to see any or perhaps all of the leaders in Adelaide (and in some cases Australian) folk music in the persons of Doug Ashdown, Irene Petrie, Andy Becker, Patsy Biscoe, Robyn Smith, Phil Cuneen, Rob McCarthy and Chack Quentin. Some of these singers also perform on

## CAT A COMBS

Friday nights although these nights are usually reserved for the not-so-well-known folkies about town.

Doug Ashdown, with two successful CBS LP's to his credit, is singing as well as, if not better than, he ever did. As he is once again resident in Adelaide, Doug will be appearing regularly at the Catacombs to entertain audiences with his greatly varied repertoire which includes songs ranging from George Formby originals to Roger Miller country-style ditties to Buffy St. Marie compositions like "Coedine" and later period Dylan e.g. "Just like a Woman."

Irene Petrie has just returned from a long stay in Sydney and besides her outbreak of pop music at the Princeton and other disreputable joints like the Uni Disco. Miss I.P. sings up a storm in her folk and blues performances at the Catacombs. Andy Becker, "the man with the dinner-suit voice," adds a superb touch of the sophisticated world of song at the Cats., while Rob McCarthy and his bluegrass group maintain tradition and authenticity in rousing renditions of this old country and mountain music.

All this and much more (especially Frank Althuisen's modern jazz combo with the brilliant John Aue on guitar and the Bladders quartet featuring Rob Morrison on trumpet) comprised last week's program at the Catacombs. And it seems that Manager, George intends to keep up this high standard right throughout the year, so if you want good casual entertainment and a really comfortable atmosphere don't miss out on evenings at the Catacombs.

## GREENFINGERS

### ARTS FESTIVAL

"The aim to be achieved is to make a substantial cultural impact on the community in general and a significant contribution towards Australian artistic endeavour particularly by stimulating student activity to this end." This is the ambition of NUAUS with regard to the forthcoming first Australian Universities' Arts Festival. It is easily the most adventurous project ever undertaken by the National Union and appears now as if it will be amongst the Union's greatest achievements.

"Culture' on the campus," said the NUAUS liaison officer at the recent National Union meeting, "is too often seen as the prerogative of one particular group — art students who have nothing better to do with their time."

The scope of activities covered by the 10-day festival is planned to appeal not only to the 'cultured elite' but also to the majority of students who possess a wide

variety of interests.

The tentative programme lists debating, jazz, photography, sculpture and art exhibitions, literary seminars, classical musicians, chess, drama groups and a festival of student-made films as being some of the events in the festival.

In the past, cultural groups have met separately for their own conventions, but at the May festival activities especially devised for the occasion, will be presented in one place at the one time.

The SRC urges all interested students to make travel bookings soon. A return rail fare is 15 dollars, as is the bus fare. If you want to join the busers, leave your name and address at the SRC office as soon as possible. The return rail fare has been reduced to 13 dollars. For information about the accommodation available, see Lee Ardlie at the SRC office.

### CINEMA

#### THE IDIOT (Cinema '67)

On April 5 this 1958 Russian production of the Dostoevsky classic will be screened in Napier Lecture Theatre 5 at 7 p.m. and again at 9 p.m.

The leading players are J. Borisova and Y. Yakovlev.

#### INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

The provisional programme for the Ninth Adelaide Film Festival has just been released and from the films listed it appears that this Festival will equal, if not surpass, the high standard of last year's selection.

ard of last year's selection.

The majority of the films to be shown have either been awarded one important international award or several. A film such as "The Umbrellas of Cherbourg" has a great list of major awards. Amongst the other prize-winning films that will be shown in the Festival are "Le Feu Follet", "A Shop on the High Street" and "Il Posto".

Book now at Allans, John Martins or the WEA. Preferential bookings are open until April 29 and these ensure a reasonable concession on the membership fee.

### GALLERIES

#### MILLER ANDERSON GALLERY

A display of paintings by Tusharkanti Paul. Oils are his medium and he applies these with his fingers in a great variety of textures and colours. His works range from the extremes of the abstract, bold 'continuity' to the delicacy of 'Ghost Gums'. Until April 5.

#### ROYAL SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF ARTS

This autumn exhibition features a variety of sculpture, pottery and paintings by society members. The paintings are as diverse in quality as they are in subject matter and media.

When 'Festival of Spain' completes its season on April 1, Adelaide enters a very bleak fortnight with regard to theatre. Even over the

Easter break, theatre-goers only had the choice of either 'Festival of Spain' or 'The Curse of a Girl from the Poorhouse'.

One wonders if there is any good reason for not staggering the seasons of our groups and avoiding such a theatrically barren time, even if it is only for a couple of weeks.

The new life of April includes 'The Merchant of Venice' (April 11) produced by John Edmund at Theatre '62, the Adelaide Repertory Theatre's 'Guilty Party' (April 25) and 'The Anniversary', also to be seen at Theatre '62, beginning April 18. Two other plays, 'Operation Plughole' and 'Doctors of Philosophy', are also scheduled for the coming month, along with the return to Her Majesty's of 'Funny Girl'.

### JAZZ ETC.

#### BAROSSA VALLEY BACCHANAL

Following a comment made in the first edition of Greenfingers for this year concerning the Vintage Festival Art Prize, all lovers of bacchanalia will be delighted to know that it is time to dust the stein and prepare for the Barossa Valley Vintage Festival.

At 9.30 a.m. on Friday, March 31, the Festival gets moving with grape picking championships, while later in the day the wine auction, weingarten and other events are held in the Valley's main towns.

The programmes for both Friday and Saturday are packed with vintage revelry — not forgetting, of course, the art exhibition to be held in the Angaston Institute.

#### THE CELLAR

From all reports, Roger Frampton, the young English jazz pianist recently arrived in Adelaide, is a gas.

The Cellar (Twin Street) is presenting him with Dave Kemp (bass), Trevor Frost (drums) and Bob Jeffries (tenor) on Fridays from

12.00 to 2.00 p.m. This means that for a small charge, one can eat one's lunch to first class modern jazz.

The Cellar also caters for rhythm and blues fans. On Tuesdays and Sundays (8.00 to 11.30 p.m.), the Newport Blues Union entertains for 60 cents cover charge. Their style hankers after Muddy waters and Paul Butterfield. Friday nights are taken by the rhythm and blues group, the Village Eyes. And, of course, the feature spot (Saturday nights, 12.00 to 3.00 a.m.) is taken by the Ted Nettlebeck Trio, which was popular at the recent University Jazz Concert.

#### ABSCHOL COFFEE HOUSE

One of the more intimate, seductive meeting houses in Adelaide will open in the George Murray Common Room this Friday night (8.00 p.m.—12.00). This is the Abschol Coffee House — run by students, with the lowest priced coffee and food in Adelaide. Drop in any Friday night during term and meet the most fascinating people!

Under 26?  
Don't go to London  
without seeing Rome first.  
(It's not everywhere you can see  
a Leonardo and a Loren all  
in the same day).

Now...with special  
Alitalia Jet Generation Fares,  
you can fly to London for  
only \$390..  
and stop-over in Rome.



**\$390** a saving of \$230 on the  
normal Economy Class Airfare!

From June 1\* Alitalia introduce special Jet Generation fares  
for Europe-bound under-26-year-olds holding  
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# POOLS OF BEER

by Pip

Imagine screaming out at the end of a tedious lecture, walking 200 yards, donning your bathers, and lazing about in a co-educational, indoor swimming pool on campus. Sublime social relaxation!

What a tedious idea, the cry might go up. What could be easier, and more sublime, than flashing into a licensed bar on campus?

Ah, yes, the Burnsidiens amongst us say, but water is free and Cooper's isn't! A communal pool on campus saves the bank balance, creating a far better chance for complete relaxation.

True, the bibacious ones reply, but how many drinkers are there in comparison to swimmers at Uni?

Why not combine both suggest the Burnsidiens?

Imagine filtered Coopers . . . is the indignant response.

## NO ROOM

The discussion is then dampened when the Union step in and suggest that a licensed bar is out, and a swimming pool on campus is impossible. There is no room.

But Melbourne University have a pool on campus. It is indoor in the Beaurepaire Sports Centre. This building also contains an upstairs ball room cum table tennis cum fencing room, as well as a large gymnasium, in which judo,

gymnastics, trampolining, volleyball, badminton and basketball take place.

All within 100 yards of the Melbourne University Union. Changing sheds are also on tap. Membership fee is \$3.

This modern indoor sports centre overlooks an all-weather running track and the Uni. oval, as well as a number of lawn tennis courts. It's all very handy.

## STIMULATION

One may think immediately such really close proximity may stimulate a greater awareness and participation in the Sports Union. Perhaps the swimming pool attracts a large percentage of students.

But how many students participate in outdoor sports? Not as many compared with Adelaide students!

Melbourne's percentage of students participating in teams is low, because they only field two or three teams in each sport. Adelaide has the highest percentage participation in Australia — over the 50% mark, which is a healthy number. For example we have

21 hockey teams (men and women).

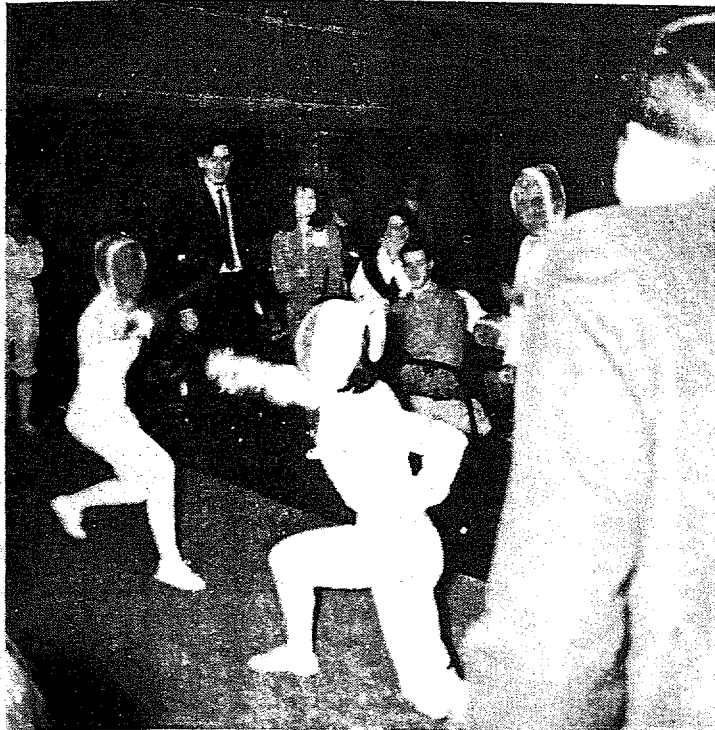
Our Sports Association, under Secretary Mr. Swales-Smith, is at present building four new squash courts near the gymnasium and hopes to build an indoor Olympic-size swimming pool in the "near" future.

## FACILITIES

Park 9 is almost finished with its new grass running track, soccer field, pavilion and 13 tennis courts, 10 of which are lawn. The Graduates oval has just had a new modern pavilion installed.

The new 50 acres being developed at West Beach will include two football ovals and three baseball diamonds, as well as changing sheds and such like.

Adelaide sporting facilities are forging ahead, and although not on the campus (and it is debatable whether this is desirable), they are spacious and outdoor mainly. With the facilities there, we should be making the best possible use of them, for recreation, and for earnest training to send strong sports teams interstate.



"Looking On"

## FENCING FIASCO

by N. Riedl

If you are an Ag. Science student this would no doubt bring visions of miles of tangled wires, sweaty brows and blistered hands; well fencing as a sport can promise you all of these, and much more.

There are miles of tangled wires which are essential for scoring (usually to your opponent's advantage), sweaty brows from dodging swishing blades and blistered hands from that tedious but so essential finger work (with a foil of course).

## "WORN TONGUES"

But that is only the beginning — what with strained eyeballs from watching both opponent and female spectators, and worn out tongues from cursing the judges, fencing is not as dull a sport as it may seem at first appearances. Strictly speaking the assets of the sport far outweigh its liabilities.

It was once said that fencing can be likened to a high-powered game of chess. As in chess or boxing or tennis, fencing is very much an individualist sport. Not only does one need quick reflexes, nimble feet and a scheming brain to do it justice, but also a tremendous amount of enthusiasm and perseverance.

Rome wasn't built in a day or a week or a month and neither can one hope to become a proficient fencer in three easy lessons.

## "ELECTRONIC SCORING"

If you haven't been frightened off yet, then you are the type of person we are looking for (actually everybody is welcome), whether male or female, expert or novice, the Adelaide Uni. Fencing Club has a place for you.

With the acquisition of two sets of electronic scoring equipment AUFCA can now boast to be the best equipped and most active fencing club in the State.

Fencing practices are held every Tuesday and Friday night at 7.30 in the Uni. gym, Friday nights being reserved mainly for beginners, who are taught by experienced and trained members of the club.

So if you don't know what to do with your Tuesday or Friday nights why not grab a pair of sandshoes (white soled) or come bare-foot, but do come, to learn fencing.

## ROWING RUMORS

by Pip

If any sportsmen deserve to succeed, it's the Inter-varsity Rowing squad! They've all-of-a-sudden turned into sterile, teetotaling, mechanised mounds of muscle.

This sounds awfully strange when we think of rowers we know in their usual state, and we think back to the various shows the rowers organise.

## DECREES

However, the Inter-varsity coach has issued several decrees which each I-V rower has solemnly vowed to obey. Three minor decrees include:

Thou shalt not smoke.  
Thou shalt not put any away (except for the occasional drink at meal-times — in the presence of parents?)

Thou shalt attend no parties ("parties" including all forms of dings, shows, orgies, balls, hops, cabarets, rorts, etc.).

Such restrictions! Oh, horror . . . When do the rowers get their fun? They don't that's just it — it's a dog-on-a-chain life — until I-V is over!

Such discipline is suggested to be a challenge, some challenge! . . . any man would break under this after a few days! However, the men have a chance to relieve any tensions by carrying out their set daily routine.

## CRABS

The rower, before bed-time — which is not specified, must gulp down two large breaths, simultaneously if possible. He may then exhale and get into bed.

Once in bed he must stay

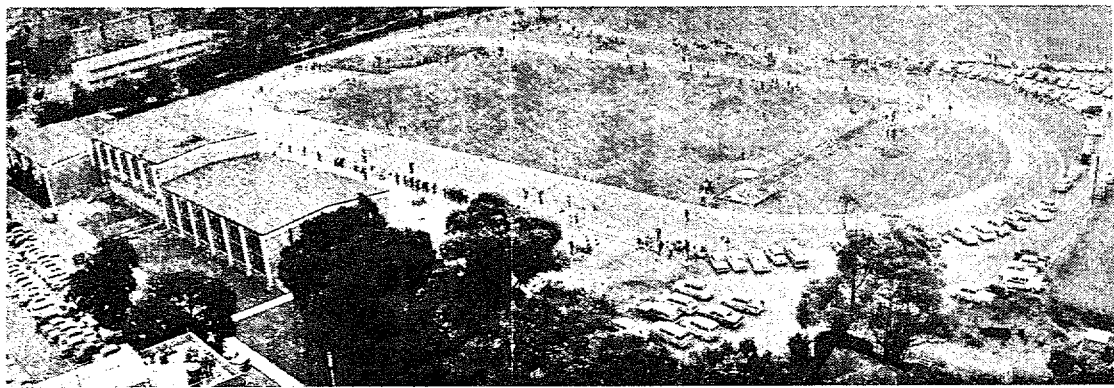
put for no less than eight hours. If he cannot get to sleep he is to count crabs. And if he chances to find himself in the wrong bed, he is to be honest with himself and stay there for his eight hours.

At the end of his eight hours he is instructed to throw off his blankets, "shake off dull sloth and joyful rise." He then lies on his back and raises each leg individually, in his own time, and lowers them individually. This is done five times. This done, he leaps off his bed and proceeds to do five squats and five press-ups.

His next job is to walk for 2½ minutes in one direction (pity about the wall). He then turns about and walks back along the same track, and on reaching 100 yards from where he began, he sprints flat out. He is then allowed to shave, shower, shampoo and shine, and carry on normally.

In addition to this daily routine the rower must train three times a week on the Torrens in the early morning, as well as spend his weekends at Mannum.

All this is in preparation for Inter-Varsity in May at Penrith in NSW. With a training schedule like this our rowers should be fit anyway. They are hopeful of winning too.



Melbourne Uni. Sports Ground

## SQUASHING PROBLEMS

by Squeezer

The Uni. Squash Club is the largest and most popular of all sporting clubs affiliated with the Sports Association, having in the vicinity of 250 financial members, most of whom play socially.

Unfortunately the club has only the full use of one court (at Aquinas', and can use the two A.M.P. courts from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays. In addition, to provide courts for pennant teams to practice and play matches it is necessary to extensively hire out courts at the Public Schools Club.

Thus, in the past few years, the Squash Club has fully outgrown its facilities, and the need for our own courts has become more acute than ever. Last year the committee made definite steps towards obtaining these courts.

The club has been able to obtain land on MacKinnon Parade for building the courts, but the further finance needed to actually build them has been very hard to gain. The best outlook at the moment appears to be that four courts should be built on MacKinnon Parade in time for competition next year.

## DUBIOUS CHANGES

Last year the State Association managed, for some obscure reasons, to completely change the pennant system around. Amongst other changes, an autumn and spring competition will now replace the traditional winter and summer pennants. As a result the structure of the University club is going to have to be completely reorganised. There

are two main objections to the changes.

(1) Due to the fact that the autumn season begins so early, it will be almost impossible for us to play freshers in these teams. It is also far more difficult to re-establish organised teams before everyone is back at Uni.

(2) The spring competition will be "out" for most university students, because the final rounds are played during the exams.

It is hoped that Uni. can counteract this new system by setting up a university pennant competition when our own courts are built. All students from Teacher's Colleges and Flinders Uni. will also be invited to compete and it will be run so as to interfere as little as possible with studies.

## COMBINATION

Despite the large membership of the club, the standard of squash played is not very high. In the Inter-Varsity in Brisbane last year, Adelaide sent almost its strongest possible men's side, yet could only manage 7th place in a field of nine. The girls could do little better, finishing 6th out of seven but their side was not their strongest by any means.

It is hoped that the standard can improve when we have our own courts, and an intra-varsity competition is started.

ADELAIDE UNI. FENCING CLUB

Annual General Meeting

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

7.30 p.m.

UNI. GYM. LECTURE THEATRE

# SUICIDAL OR HOMICIDAL

by Belter

Get with that LSD feeling man. It's the greatest! Make like a bird, fly through the air, see stars, stripes, and all that psychedelic jazz. Join the JUDO Club!

Whatever your interests (almost) we've got something to offer you. University judo is something to delight the heart of all physical fitness fanatics, weight-reducers (and also, one is sometimes tempted to believe — of masochists). Judo started off as an attempt by a weedy little man with an inferiority complex to beat all the bullies. It ended (or should I say, is continuing) as an increasingly complex art requiring complete muscular and mental co-ordination. This is what makes the whole game so challenging — it's not just a matter of disabling your opponent, it's a matter of doing it with grace and nonchalance.

Judo, like all other sports, has its set of rules, and one can progress through several levels of proficiency. Beginners start off with white belts, and after about three months are awarded a yellow belt on the basis of a proficiency examination which involves the principles of correct breakfalling (frightfully important, old chap, can't have the natives breaking their necks, you know!) and simple standing and ground techniques.

After the yellow belt comes the orange, green, blue, brown

and then the black. Once you reach this stage, you find out that you don't really know all that much about judo and you try to start working your way through all the Dan grades, of which there are 12. Very few Westerners have attained more than 5th Dan.

The aims of judo have been officially described as (1) development of the body (2) proficiency in contest, and (3) training of character, and these aims have been adopted by nearly all judo clubs and associations throughout the world.

The underlying principle of judo — which, literally translated, means the "Way of Gentleness" — is not the opposition of mere strength to strength in order to win, but demonstration of the advantage of an apparent yielding to an attack in such a way that the assailant's balance is disturbed and he may thus be said to contribute to his own defeat.

## FRENZIED DYNAMO

At the AUJC we attempt to instil a sense of judo ethics and etiquette into our players, as well as the wish to attain proficiency in contest. This last, of course, entails solid training, which is supervised

with a will by our new coach Hugh Williams, first Dan, just recently out of England.

This dynamo burns around in a red track suit and a frenzy of energy, whipping up the lagers and generally proving himself to be very beneficial for the club. Under his coaching we are hopeful of wiping the mats with our opponents at this year's judo Inter-Varsity, to be held in Sydney in the coming May vacation.

The Uni. Judo Club did extremely well in this year's States Championships, taking off quite a few prizes and a minimum of bruises and other odd injuries. Again, our thanks must go to our coach, who kept up a hard course of training right through the Christmas vacation.

Eddie Lenkic, green belt, won the green belt under the lightweight division, and gave throughout his fights a display of extremely good judo technique. Ian Faulkner, green belt, won the corresponding heavyweight division. Henry Krips, brown belt, our highly esteemed president, was runner-up in the overgreen belt heavyweight division, Hugh Williams, our coach, won the overgreen belt lightweight and came runner-up in the open division and Liz Vuckovic, blue belt, won the women's State title. So in all I think we just about scooped the pool.

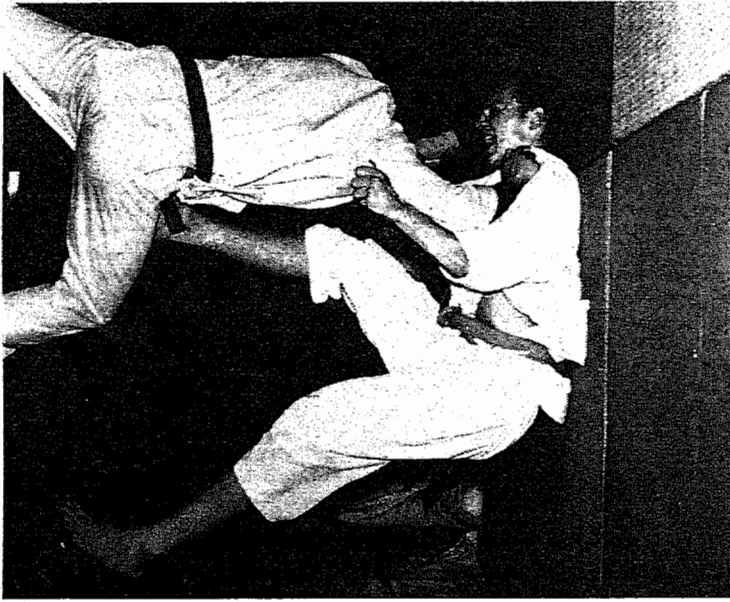
## WADDLING

The women's fights this year were judged on technique rather than on outright wins. This of course kept all the girls on their toes, and made for some fast, light judo, which is what women's judo should be like (rather than the unfortunately too frequent style of waddling ineffectually around your opponent with your bottom stuck out!).

The prizes, a gas collection of mock gold things with sails on them and standing about 12 inches high, will be presented at the St. Claire Youth Centre on March 23.

As well as the sport, the Uni. Judo Club has social events to offer — in the shape of parties once a term (BYOGG) barbecues, cabarets (the only one we had was abortive but enjoyable) and judo camps in the Aldinga sandhills.

Training times are posted on the Sports Association notice board so toddle over and take a look, and come along to training. If you were lucky enough to witness our brilliant demonstration in the cloisters during Orientation Week, I'm sure you'll be convinced that this is the sport for you. So come along, and, as our former coach Jo Revalk often said to us — "Happy landings!"



## Intervarsity Incidents

by Stumpy

A few quick beers after the game on Saturday, and then on to the express to irrigate the way to Melbourne were 12 Uni cricketers capably led on to the field by Ian "Squirt" Edgley and off by the playing manager, Dick Wilson.

We knew we had arrived in Melbourne when we noticed it was raining, and rain it did — Sunday and Monday.

A wet sticky track saw the Blacks put a feeble 51 on the board. Melbourne sat grinning away, loving every minute of it, until at 4/13 things were not so rosy for them.

And then the fifth batsman completely missed the first delivery he received, was rapped on the pads, and started to walk. The bloody ump. refused to put the finger up. That agate would have knocked all three dummies!

### BATSIE'S TRACK

Four for 20 at stumps, but next morn saw fine weather and a batsie's track. They made 101 (with Terry Hodgson bowling a nice 5/40), and then we crammed on 171, with Mitchell scoring a fine 77 and Keen 36.

Melbourne batted convincingly for the win with one lost for 121.

Hospitality in Melbourne is paralleled by their weather. On Tuesday night, it was bloody awful weather, but in spite of the rain outside, it was dry inside — unless of course you had 45 cents for a bottle of warm Fosters.

The team lined up the entertainment and so a reasonable time was had.

### THE SWAN

The trip to Perth was characterised by superb weather, hospitable company, entertainment, Swan, and a great game of cricket.

The University of WA, and more particularly the James Oval, was in great condition,

and WA skipper Campbell gambled when he won the toss and sent Adelaide in to bat.

Last minute inclusion in the side, Mark Kidman, proceeded to show his worth by knocking up an unbeaten 101 runs, while Edgley 66, Wilson 48, and Krievis 40 helped to build a total of 326.

This was not good enough — Perth declared at 8 for 326 leaving 45 minutes to play on the second day.

Schultz opened confidently with Mitchell and scored 48 runs out of the 50 notched that night. However, it was Gus Krievis who made a fine 80 n.o., with Schultz 58 and Keen 37 n.o., allowing Adelaide to declare at 7/217, leaving Perth 208 to win in 140 minutes.

The game finished with WA 8/172, with Adelaide almost pressing a win.

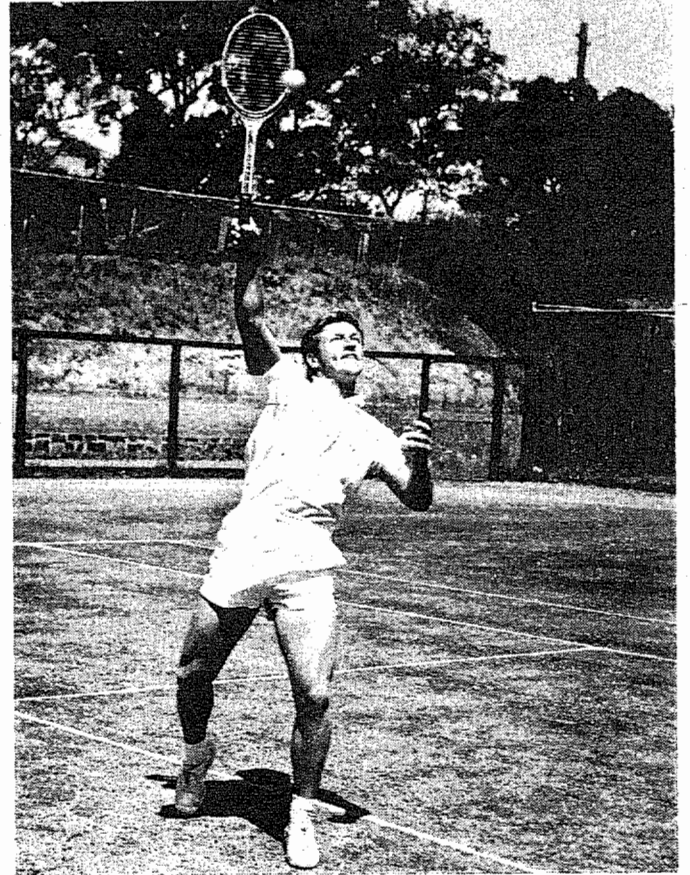
### RORT

It was a great game and the spirit was of the highest order, sportsmanship unblemished and both sides were the greatest of friends both on and off the field.

The traditional rort to Port-nest saw much yaloping en route and a tired lot took the field in Adelaide on the following Saturday, a bit the worse for wear.

A revival of the competition against Sydney Uni. Cricket Club saw Adelaide 245 and 3/143 — with Niehuus scoring 101, Edgley 48 and 46 n.o., and Hook 40 n.o., and Sydney 175 and 7/214 (in 174 minutes) — with Gara capturing 4 wickets, Hodgson 3 wickets and Mableson 3/30.

## On Dit Sportsman Of The Week



## PETER OATEY

In his first season for University, Peter (pictured above returning a serve in typical aggressive manner) has proved a valuable import from East Torrens.

He has distinguished himself so far by remaining unbeaten for the season, whether playing as second single, or replacing an injured Russo at first single.

Although his form with East Torrens had its ups and downs, Peter's history as a junior tennis champ is very noteworthy.

He played Linton Cup (State Junior team) tennis for three years, captaining the side for the last two years. In his third year of Linton Cup tennis he was ranked ninth Australian junior tennis player.

In South Australian tennis for the last two years, Peter has been ranked in the first ten players from all divisions.

Peter's game consists of a solid, all-court and speedy effort. Although he lacks height for a really penetrating serve, his concentration and intelligent play make him a formidable opponent.

Peter is studying medicine (perhaps with the hope of becoming general adviser to "Tiger" Potts) and when questioned on his aspiration with Norwood this year, he replied that he was more interested at the moment in helping Uni win the district tennis final.

## RARIN' TO GO

by Nympho

At this very early stage of the 1967 basketball season, the predominant attitude among the fair sex who constitute the Club is "so far, so good". With several bright spots illuminating the general optimistic picture, we should feel "rarin' to go" on April 1, when the season officially begins.

After a successful season last year, the A team, which was narrowly defeated in the grand final (after the rigours of an Inter-Varsity in Sydney) challenged successfully for A Grade standard in the Association. It is hoped that this meteoric rise to fame will entice new players, and generally better the standard of the whole club.

Without doubt, one of the highlights of the season is the Inter-Varsity, which this year is to be held in Hobart. Any-one who has not been on an Inter-Varsity should go on one, and it is up to those players who would like to go to strive for the high standard which the Adelaide University set last year — on and off the court! Inter-Varsities mean complete enlightenment — enticing enough? One of the novel additions to the I-V scene this year is the football — naturally, we will all go over to Tasmania with the best of intentions. Incidentally, any hockey players who are wanting to transfer will be given full consideration.

### RIGOROUS PLAY

The overall prospects for the club this season look bright, and no doubt after the first couple of matches we will know whether our optimism is justified. The A and B teams contain plenty of potential, whilst the C and D teams have been given a new look through the enthusiasm and always developing talent of the freshers. This season we are hoping, naturally enough, for four finalist teams, and judging by the rigorous and enthusiastic

play at practices, this does not seem such a remote possibility.

This season, the ladies had the distinction of starting their training before the men (only the guilty ones will be at all offended by this claim), and it is felt that as this seems to be becoming the accepted pattern, perhaps women's sport can really bask in the limelight.

The club is fortunate this season in obtaining the services of Mavis Buckingham, who is largely to blame for our lithe, slender and fit members, who can be seen all around the University. Mavis is a superb coach — and it is in her that our new confidence is founded.

### TRUNK CURLS

The antics of circuit training — back arches, trunk curls and general unfeminine exercises — have begun to pay off, and much to everyone's astonishment we manage to retain our precious female qualities off the court. Basketball practices are held at a secret jaunt down at Brompton as it was felt necessary after the first display of faults in the public eye at Sports Park.

With the good standard of last year to live up to and the talent of our enthusiastic bunch, we feel that '67 will be a beaut! Socially too, it is hoped that matters will rapidly improve, as one or two dubious social functions with the men's basketball club are being planned. This season promises many good things, so when the girls take to the courts on April 1, after the brief initial flurry, it will be really on.

## BOARDRIDING CLUB CHAMPS.

by Greg Knoll

On Sunday, March 19, the University Boardriding Club Championships for 1967 were held. The competition was run in glassy two to three foot surf at Triggs No. 2, and was judged by top South Australian surf competition judge Brian Foreman from the Sea-view Road.

Boardriders' Club was capably assisted by fellow Sea-view member "Gawdy" and a can of Southwark.

Winner of the event was Ken Eberbach who came sixth last year. Ken won by only half a point from Bob Ey in a great final.

### POINT SCORERS

Prominent point scorers in the heats who did not qualify for the final were Lumbers, Probert and Freeman.

The six heat winners out of the 26 starters went into the final. They were, in addition to Eberbach and Ey, "Ollie" Lindsaar, Ron McCook, Keith Ogborn and Trevor Mules.

Trev, who came fifth, was unlucky not to have done better, but his changing feet turns on the left at No. 2 were not appreciated, No. 2 being a better right than left.