

UNIVERSITY STATEMENT ON GRADS.

Following the publication in the last issue of "On Dit" of the story by J. L. Adey on the students who were unable to graduate, although they have fulfilled the study requirements, 140 students plus all Physiotherapy students checked their status in the University at the Records Office.

As a result, two more students found that their names did not appear on the roll. One of these students, however, had not filled in the Matriculation form at all.

When approached on the whole matter by the Editor, the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. H. B. Basten) expressed his concern and stated that the University Council was taking steps to remedy the situation.

STATEMENT

Last Monday the Registrar (Mr. V. A. Edgloe) issued the following statement to "On Dit."

"At its meeting in March this year, the University Council considered the cases of a number of students who had completed the work required for their degrees but were unable to graduate because they had not complied with the statutory requirements for matriculation. In almost all cases, the necessary period of time had not elapsed since the student signed the matriculation roll.

"It is required by the statutes and regulations of the University that certain periods of time must elapse between the date on which a student is matriculated and the date on which he or she may graduate. At present, the Council of the University has no power to vary these periods of time, whatever the particular circumstances of the case may be.

ADJOURNED

The Committee formed to discuss the question of Student Representation on the University Council, comprising the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. H. B. Basten), Prof. Sir Mark Mitchell, Prof. A. E. Rudd, the Registrar (Mr. V. A. Edgloe), and Messrs. J. G. Jenkin, M. E. B. Smyth, A. Hyslop, and R. H. Corbet, met last Thursday week.

The meeting was adjourned to enable the Representatives from the University Council to consider further the S.R.C.'s submissions.

WARNING TO STUDENTS

It seems likely that very soon drastic changes will be made by the University in its policy towards students who fail subjects. At the moment the position is not clear as no definite decisions have been reached but it appears certain that legislation concerning failures will be tightened considerably.

In previous years the general rule has been that a student who fails a subject twice or in some faculties three times, is then (except with special permission) excluded from the faculty concerned. However, up till now there has been nothing to prevent that student embarking upon another course. Since last November this position has changed.

By legislation the Council has introduced a new statute which states "A person excluded from a course, through failure in that course, may not enrol for the same course or for a course in another Faculty or Board of Studies which in the opinion of the Council is substantially the same in content except with the permission of the Council."

This means that the Council now has power which it never had up till now—the power to pre-

"At its March meeting, the Council decided that it would be desirable for the Council to be given power to do so and it arranged for a draft of a statute giving this power to be prepared. The draft came before the Council and was approved at the next meeting of the Council, held on April 24. The draft of the new statute, before it goes to the Governor in Council for confirmation, will have to be considered and passed by the Senate of the University.

"It is expected that an extraordinary meeting of the Senate will be called for the purpose and, if the

Council is given the power it seeks, it will be possible for students in appropriate cases to have degrees conferred on them at a special graduation ceremony."

THE ROLL

The University seems to be aware that the machinery used for signing the Matriculation Roll is unsatisfactory.

It has been suggested that the appropriate forms be attached to the Enrolment form, instead of having the small note on the Enrolment form that reminds students that they should sign the Roll.

Miss University — When?



Elizabeth Butcher, Miss Medicine, 1958, who was "kidnapped" on the day of the Miss University parade last year.

From Our Special Correspondent

vent a student who has been excluded from one course to enrol in another.

Consideration

The whole matter has been submitted to the Faculties for consideration and each Faculty has made its report to the Education Committee. The Faculties have been considering the question of repeated failures and the enrolling in the Faculty by students who have failed in another course. The Faculties themselves will not make any statements on the matter but it is clear that some favour excluding students who have been excluded from another Faculty because of failure.

It is also clear that some faculties have very

different views on the whole matter. It now depends on the decision of the Council. The big question is whether they will allow each Faculty to formulate its own rules or whether the Council will lay down a general policy for all Faculties. It seems likely that the final say will rest with the Council but the Council usually accepts the recommendations of the Faculties, in particular cases.

Accommodation

The reason for these changes in policy boils down to the lack of accommodation at the University. In the past two years the number of students at the University has increased by one thousand, and consequently lecture rooms and laboratories are overcrowded. Thus the University cannot allow students, who repeatedly fail, or who change courses just to stay at the University, taking up valuable space. The Council has decided that it is better to crack down on students who fail rather than introduce the selection system that is used in Melbourne.

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We Say! Stop That Man

From J. A. Crawford

For several weeks the Hon. Thomas Boydell has been lecturing to high school students in W.A. and S.A. on "Apartheid" in South Africa. Thus a very one-sided view on one of the world's most controversial issues is being presented to school children who have no opportunity of learning the other side of the case. This could lead to some element of racial prejudice in the schools. Such a situation must be avoided.

On Monday 20th April, 300 students during a noisy meeting, protested against the Education Department's action in allowing, even forcing, schoolchildren to listen to Boydell. At this meeting the following motion was put and carried almost unanimously:

"In view of the misrepresentation contained in Mr. Boydell's address to the University on April 10th, 1959, and in his article in 'On Dit' of April 17th on the topic of 'Apartheid in the Union of South Africa' this Student Meeting protests against the Education Department's action in permitting Mr. Boydell to address schools with the Department's authority.

"We protest because of the influence which this kind of indoctrination can have on the child mind. This situation is especially grave where there is no opportunity for informed, effective and unbiased reply."

"Misrepresentation"

Mr. W. A. P. Phillips, a lecturer in history, spoke to the motion in which he stated that Boydell's lectures in South Australia consisted of half truths, misrepresentations, inaccuracies, facts taken out of context and shifts from what actually is to what should be.

According to Mr. Phillips only the tribal chiefs and their headmen agree with the Governments' policy of Apartheid so that they can maintain their control of the natives in the reserves. He said that it would be economically impossible for the Government to carry out their policy because industries would lose all their cheap labour. He criticised the "pass laws" and the treatment given to the natives especially in criminal courts.

Apartheid means race difference, race intolerance, race prejudice and race discrimination.

Most students were strongly in favour of the motion and many voiced their opinions at the conclusion of Mr. Phillip's address. The Secretary of S.R.C., Derrance Stevenson, criticised the motion because of the

3 WEEKS

In order to calculate the N.U.A.U.S. grant to be made by the Union, the S.R.C. Treasurer has to know the number of students attending the University.

The S.R.C. Treasurer has stated that he has been waiting for three weeks for the 1958 figure to be sent down from the Front Office.

word "misrepresentation" but he did not meet with much support.

At this stage another motion was carried by the meeting, the motion read:

"That copies of this protest, accompanied by a covering letter, be sent to all Education Departments in States yet to be visited by Mr. Boydell and to Adelaide's daily papers and the A.B.C."

Schools

It is important to note that although the majority of students seem to be opposed to apartheid this is not the point of the protest.

The point is that the students deplore the fact that the Education Department not only gave Boydell official status, but sent him, regardless of the wishes of the headteachers, to many departmental schools allowing him to

give his biased, inaccurate and largely one-sided views on a very controversial topic without supplying any means of informed effective and unbiased reply.

It is one thing for Mr. Boydell to talk to adults and university students but quite another to be given official sponsorship to do little more than indoctrinate the schoolchildren of South Australia.

University students in the eastern States must take action to try to prevent Mr. Boydell lecturing to their schools. By all means let him lecture to adults and University students but the S.R.C.'s in the eastern States should strongly protest to their respective Education Departments with the view of stopping his lectures to schools.

W.A. LETTER ON WHITE AUSTRALIA

Dear Sir,—During January the annual Council meeting of the National Union of Australian University Students rejected a University of W.A. Guild of Undergraduates motion asking for N.U.A.U.S. support for the easing of immigration restrictions where they detrimentally affect Asian students who have graduated from Australian Universities.

The Guild had proposed that Asian students should be allowed to remain in Australia at their pleasure after graduation, provided that they were not already committed to return to work in their countries of origin. In the latter case, it was proposed they should be permitted to return to Australia after their bonded period and then remain here as long as they wished.

A negative vote by delegates of Queensland, Sydney, New South Wales and New England Universities and an abstention by Tasmania, secured the defeat of the motion by four votes to five.

Delegates from the above Universities tried to rationalise their support of the "White Australia" policy by trotting out the old chestnut that N.U.A.U.S. is constitutionally barred from forming policies on political issues.

The Guild supports the general proposition of an a-political N.U.A.U.S. But it refuses to admit the sincerity of contentions that a motion affecting the right of an Asian student to remain in Australia after their graduation is political only in character and does not affect students as

students. The incoming N.U.A.U.S. president, Martin Davey, has cleared the air by circulating a ruling that such resolutions would be within the objects of N.U.A.U.S. and constitutionally viable. The Guild has thus decided to immediately re-introduce its lost Council motion as an extraordinary resolution. This should be considered at the May Executive Meeting and go to a vote of constituents early in second term.

It will now be interesting to see whether those constituents responsible for negotiating our Council motion will be able to produce some other reason for opposing it without admitting their agreement with the arrogant principle of a "White Australia."

The strong student opposition to the policy registered at student referenda in Victoria and Western Australia (83 per cent. opposed in W.A.) makes one wonder if some constituent student bodies will continue to accept the stand of their representatives. For one that does not understand the machinations of Sydney S.R.C. politics, for instance, it is difficult to comprehend how Sydney S.R.C. delegates can oppose motions highly congenial to the interests of their 1,000 fee-paying Asian S.R.C. members and get away with it.

Possibly some student leaders would be surprised at the result of a few more referenda.

Yours faithfully, W. H. Hartley, W.A. Secretary for N.U.A.U.S.

YOU TOO, CAN HAVE A LOVELY BUST AT THE ENGINEERS' BALL TOMORROW EVENING

EDITORIAL

Public Protests or . . . ?

It came as something of a surprise when the "News" in one of its editorials last week praised Adelaide University students for bringing to the notice of the public the Education Department's error in permitting the Hon. Thomas Boydell to present his views on Apartheid in South Africa to South Australian secondary school pupils.

The Adelaide daily press has shown a great affinity for publishing stories which are somewhat detrimental to University students. Perhaps the Press is fully aware that the public likes to have a little more mud to throw at the smart little boys at the University.

Perhaps the public would be a little surprised if they took a closer look at University students and asked themselves if the University is filled with alcoholics, joyriders and hooligans. This would seem a perfectly obvious question with a perfectly obvious answer, but is it seriously asked and answered?

It would seem that if the students of this University wished to justify themselves in the eyes of the general public they would have to notify the public of their every action in protest against social wrongs or government policies.

The University student, though, does not feel obliged to do this. It would seem, however, that it might be an idea if the students of this University forced themselves on the public and expressed their views on policies which the public supports by its votes in State and Federal elections. Such policies could well touch on White Australia, assimilation of the Australian Aborigine, Hospitals, Education, the absence of any Australian stand on apartheid in South Africa in UNO or Australian West New Guinea policy.

The daily press is, of course, dependent on sensational news to a large extent, and is therefore quite ready to bring Victor Harbour incidents to the public notice. Its right to do this is not denied. It should nevertheless be realized that the majority of thinking students in this very conservative University do not have exhibitionist tendencies and consequently do not publicise any protests they would wish to air in a sensational manner.

The fickleness of the general public is something the press is well aware of from experience, but something which experience has not had a chance to teach University students. The public should not therefore be nonplussed if the students view the public in the same contempt that it appears some sections of the public view University students.

"ON DIT" STAFF

Editor:

R. H. Corbet

Chief-of-Staff:

J. A. Crawford

Sub-Editors:

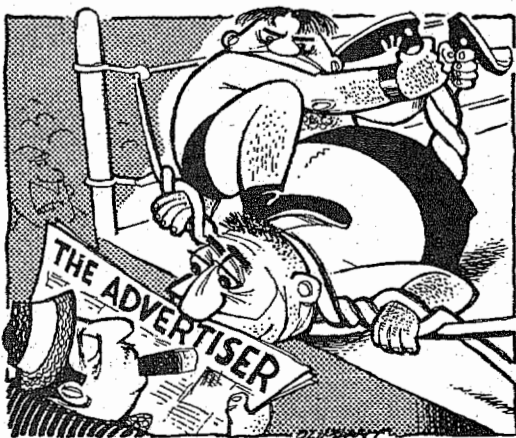
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Prof. .5 NELSON advises—

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POLITICS IN UNIVERSITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Throughout the world students are interested in the politics of their countries. The question is often asked "Should students concern themselves with only education and leave politics to others?" and this question may be answered by observing what is happening in other lands.

by Jean Lindsay

True, in countries like Australia where democracy is assumed and the rule of law prevails students need not concern themselves very much with politics. The percentage of literate people is high, and students need not be leaders of the country.

But in underprivileged lands where illiteracy is common and students are the only educated people, they must play a leading part in politics.

In such countries participation in politics may mean a real struggle for liberty and the restoration of natural rights. It may entail loss of life and violent repression as students assume alarmingly large burdens and must become adults overnight. But in such countries it is impossible for students not to be interested in politics.

Latin America

The lands of Latin America are the best examples of such countries. Here student papers are very much concerned with national problems, and play a large part in moulding public opinion, while students are killed in violent demonstrations against dictatorial governments.

In Cuba, the Batista regime carried out a policy of student repression,

which included shocking killing. Students left the Universities to start revolutionary actions which ended with the fall of the dictator. The three official universities were closed for two years. The President of the Cuban National Union was shot. On the first of January of this year the former student leader Fidel Castro ended the dictatorship and Batista was forced to flee. Here the students were successful. In Nicaragua in 1956 a student shot the dictator, Soroza. But in spite of demonstrations and protest, strikes organized by the students



A Belgium student in the hands of the law, following a demonstration outside the Spanish Embassy in Brussels protesting against approximately 90 arrests in Spain during November, '58, on charges of carrying out subversive activities.

Nicaragua is still a dictatorship.

In the Latin American countries dictators have tried to make the universities dependent on the governments. The Colombian university was treated in this way in 1950. It was managed by incompetent men under a military dictatorship. In 1954 began a struggle, not only for student rights, but also for the return of political normality to the whole nation.

Dictatorship

The dictatorship fell in 1957. But still when a congress of students made certain demands, especially for academic freedom, these were not met. Students' movements had to continue and

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University Jazz Band

increase, and although the university is still not free the situation is better.

In these dictatorships, especially in Cuba, students have played, and still continue to play, a major part in politics.

In Panama there was a pitched battle between the students and the government, during which the university was seized for ten days by the National guard and five students and eighteen others were killed.

The dispute began mainly because of the shortage of secondary school buildings, teachers and scholarships. Strikes were called by the National Union. In the end the Cabinet resigned and a promise given that student claims would be accepted. This was in last May; recent reports have stated that the government has failed to keep agreements made to end the fight.

Protests

Students in these countries are willing to give up security and even life for the ideals they hold important. Other students all over the world pledge their support to these brave young men and women.

(Continued on page 3)

THE STATE AND THE CHURCHES

What claims has politics on me? Should my Church and its infallible Truths be subject to an organization like the state and whose leaders seem too ready to compromise and shift their ground? Are the Churches concerned with higher things and the politicians with those of a lower order?

Too often these sorts of questions are shrugged off or shushed up by the specious cry of "Sectarianism" or politely ignored in the pious hope that amongst men of good will the problem does not exist! It is, for example, a sorry commentary on the intellectual standards of the religious societies of this University when they attempt to pressurise the Editor of "On Dit" into abandoning discussion of what is the most interesting questions in present day Australian politics — the relations of third and fourth generation Catholic Irish - Australians and their somewhat confused Church to the Australian Labor Party.

To ascend, however, from this particular question to some generalisations about Church and State might at this stage be more profitable if only to prevent us from repeating the silly shibboleths of our elders and betters.

SUPPRESSION

So far as the doctrines of the Church or its forms of worship are concerned the State can have no claim to interfere. I cannot let other people do my thinking or worshipping for me, and it might be as well for the Churches to remember that this injunction applies to them as well as to the State.

Not only does suppression of argument and an attempted universal imposition of uniformity drive all thinking men into opposition, it also sets the State an example in tyranny that is only too easy to follow. Nothing said here, of course, can excuse a Church that breaks the peace or whose ministers contravene the criminal code—immunity of the clergy from prosecution is out!

by R. L. Reid

More of a problem arises where ethical ideals are concerned, for here the State claims to set standards in its laws as well as the Churches. Generally, however, the State is content to fix a minimum standard of ethics in its criminal code, leaving to the individual and to the Churches the voluntary maintenance of anything higher. There are certain fields, nevertheless, where real difficulties arise.

THE STATE

When you get down to it, a Church is essentially an organisation concerned with maintaining a doctrine, a form of worship and an ethical ideal. The State on the other hand must first and foremost be able to guarantee our individual lives. (The implications of this somewhat obvious, but often overlooked function have been most clearly pointed out by Thomas Hobbes, one of the very few Englishmen to write sense about politics).

It must, by force and fear if necessary, regulate social conduct through its criminal law, for burglars, etc., do not go round labelled for the benefit of honest men, nor can we wait until Dr. Graham has persuaded them all to make decisions for Christ.

The State must also settle disputes in the end, even if many are settled without reference to its courts. These are the minimum duties of the State. The twentieth century has been an expansion of what we expect from this organisation, and in the fields of health, public works, social services like education and pensions the

State has stepped in because this compulsive, all embracing organisation with its sole use of force, possesses the only effective means of providing the service or exercising necessary power.

DOGMA

The Quakers claim the State has no right to fight for its existence, the Christian Scientists that its views on public health are wrongly based, the Catholics that it must, at the very least, ban contraceptives, even when the mother's life is endangered. These sorts of problems have involved the State in some truly nasty dilemmas. No satisfactory solution exists save in the end the exercise of the State's coercive power to enforce what is clearly its right to self-defence or what its doctors and scientists generally uphold. In short, the Government would have to punish those whose faith held out, though it would admire

them the more, and runs the grave risk of making them martyrs.

One final word. The Church claims to cover the whole of men's lives. Why shouldn't she engage in politics to further the ends of social justice and peace? "Christian democracy" on the Continent and past Catholic support of the A.L.P. raise the question. My own view is that this is most unwise. Not only do "clerical" parties degrade the Churches; they inevitably give rise to "anti-clerical" movements and before long the State is divided not into parties of opinion but into parties of dogma.

DANGEROUS

The first you can hope to change by discussion; the latter leaves no room for argument. Thus, for Churches to engage in politics in a corporate capacity, or even appear to do so (Archbishop Mannix take note!) is dangerous in the extreme, not only for the community in general, but eventually for the Church that takes part.

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Contributions for the next edition of "On Dit" should be forwarded to the "On Dit" or S.R.C. Office by not later than Friday next. Contributions will be accepted on Monday week at 9 a.m. if prior notification is given to the Editor as to the number of words which will be contained in the article. Articles should be typed or clearly written on one side of quarto-sized paper, doubled spaced and with pages numbered. The contributor should also attach his name, faculty, address and phone number.

Third Year Motor-cyclists Can Park

One result of the S.R.C. deputation to the University on the question of parking has been that third-year students will now be allowed to park motor-cycles in the University grounds.

Last year the University notified the S.R.C. that all third year students would be banned from parking their cars and motor cycles in the University grounds. After the hue and cry had died down, it was left to the S.R.C. to approach the University on the matter.

A deputation, consisting of Mr. M. E. B. Smyth, the Editor of "On Dit", and myself presented the following case to representatives of the University Council:

We believed it was unnecessary to ban the parking of cars by third year students in 1959—this was our proposition.

There were two main bases for this contention:

(i) The reasons which the Registrar had given use were not valid ones, and (ii) some additional facts which were brought forward.

Suggestions

(i) The Registrar had said that the position on the lower level was already "chaotic and dangerous"; we disagreed.

The yellow lines had not been drawn in at this time, and we protested against this.

We again brought the Council's attention to the facts that many people parked illegally in the grounds, and that the parking inspector was not only too lenient, but also incompetent.

We asked that special areas for "members of the public having business with some University department or other", be allocated, and that they be excluded from all other parking space.

The Registrar stated that "no one this year (1958) had been detected in the commission of a third offence", this was absurd.

We gave specific instances of people employed in the city parking in the grounds with University stickers on their cars, and we asked for tightening-up in the issuing of stickers in 1959.

(ii) We suggested the following areas to the University as being suitable for parking, especially in view of the present unruly state of these areas:

- (1) Corner of Frome Road and Victoria Drive,
- (2) East of Arts-Maths building,
- (3) South of the Barr,
- (4) The drive from Mitchell Gates to the Barr, and around the Union Hall,

from J. G. Jenkin,
President, S.R.C.

(5) Behind the Bonython Hall, etc.

We also pointed out that although there were only some 495 staff members listed in the University Calendar, 789 stickers had been issued to staff and members of the University Council!

Finance

The Council asked the S.R.C. to give it time to further consider the matter, and we met again a few weeks later. In the meanwhile the yellow lines had been drawn in, a new parking inspector appointed, and the issuing of stickers more strictly controlled.

A revision of parking figures by the Registrar showed that there was, at present, just enough room for those permitted to park.

One of the areas suggested by us is to be taken by the City Council, two of them are to be built on before the end of 1959, and proposed plans for beautification were against parking in other places. The Vice-

Chancellor and the Chairman of the University Finance Committee, Mr. K. Wills, also pointed out that with the present rate of expansion (buildings, etc.) money was just not available to level, gravel or fill any areas for parking.

Motor Cycles

In view of the present emptiness of the motor-cycle area, the University Council Representatives agreed that it would be possible to allow third-years to park motorcycles in the appropriate areas within the University grounds as from now on.

The Registrar also said that he was always ready to listen to people seeking permission to park within the grounds for special reason.

On the whole the S.R.C. reps. were reasonably satisfied with the results. True, third-year's with cars are still not allowed to park, but many faults in the old system have been cleared up, and the University Council has realised that students do not accept all their legislation without some measure of explanation, and, if necessary, protest.

S.Af. Med. Student Aided

from our W.U.S. Correspondent

The annual World University Service Appeal is not far off. Many of you will want to know where your contribution is going, what good will it do, and how is it spent.

Let us take the case of Mzamane, a South African native. Mzamane was born in a Missionary institution in 1930. He attended missionary schools, and in 1950, successfully completed his matriculation examinations.

The need for doctors, the lack of medical facilities, and the appalling poverty of the African population alarmed Mzamane, and his life ambition was to study medicine, and become a general practitioner.

His father's aim was that each of his seven children should receive some education, and Mzamane was forced to work in order to help support the family. This was not the only reason though. As a negro, he was unable to attend university because almost all universities were closed to natives. Chances of receiving a government scholarship were nil.

A.M.S.T.F. In 1955, he applied to A.M.S.T.F. (African Medical Scholarships Trust Fund, and received a six-year scholarship to

begin his medical studies at the University of Witwatersrand — the only non segregated university in South Africa which was able to admit him. He will receive his degree in the near future, and will return to his home, to serve his community.

The A.M.S.T.F. has assisted 24 native students since its initiation in 1949. Their education was made possible by students throughout the world, who gave their native colleagues support through World University Service.

Last year, £300 of the £1,000 collected, was earmarked for this scheme. No matter where this year's appeal money goes, you can rest assured that you have done your little bit in helping the lot of our not so fortunate colleagues.

Aboriginal Scholarships

In Australia there is approximately one person in every hundred taking tertiary education. At this rate there should be over 400 aboriginals among them.

In fact, there are only TWO.

The reason for this alarming figure can be traced to the economic and social suppression of our natives. The inherent intelligence of the race — both pure and part aboriginals — is not very different from that of other people. Those attending Universities and Secondary Schools have proved their ability for higher learning. The great need at present is for more incentive to use their intellectual gifts.

Vicious Circle

It is our responsibility as University Students to help break up the vicious circle of the aborigine's existence. We can do this by encouraging them both morally and financially to further education and success.

N.U.A.U.S. has established an Aboriginal Scholarships Committee, resident in Melbourne, and is at present supporting the two aboriginal stud-

ents in Australian Universities. In South Australia, very little has been done so far, due to lack of sufficient support. In fact, apart from a single donation to the fund in 1956, S.A. has done less than any other State.

New burst

A new burst of Abscol enthusiasm has hit S.A. this year. We aim to raise some money. There will be special meetings in the nature of film shows, talks, etc., placing emphasis on the whole stick problem of integration in Australia. Watch "On Dit" for further publicity.

Sam Pakianathan,
Abscol Officer.

FORUM ON HAMLET

The University Theatre Guild has decided to sponsor an open discussion on "Hamlet" following its presentation in the Union Hall by the University Footlights Club. Among those who have agreed to lead the discussion are Dr. Paul Haefner (English Dept.), Dr. Derek Van Abbe and Mr. Alec Hyslop (On Dit). The Forum will be held in the Mawson Theatre on Wednesday, May 6, at 8 p.m.

MORALS

PHILOSOPHY CLUB
Next Meeting: 6th May, 7.45 p.m. in the George Murray Lounge. "Are Morals a matter of taste?" by Max Deutscher. Are morals just ways of describing how people behave? Is it the same sort of thing to say "A is happy", and "A is good"? But he isn't obliged to be happy—so why should he be obliged to be good? Or perhaps morals are just attitudes? Then why should they be right anyhow? In fact—why is it good to be good?

ANGLICAN CONFERENCE

The Anglican Society has arranged a conference to follow-up the theme of the recent "Week of Teaching". The objects of this conference will be to discuss how we can order our lives to be consistent with the essential doctrines of the Christian faith. During the "Week of Teaching," Fr. Vockler constantly stressed the importance of personal experience in the understanding of Christianity, and this will be one of the topics for discussion at the conference.

The conference will be held from May 1 to 3 at Retreat House, Belair. The conductor will be the Chaplain, the Revd. J. Y. Macdonald. Entry forms are available from the Anglican Society room.

MANSFIELD, SABRINA TO ATTEND

ECONOMICS BALL

As the University is agog that BUIH Jayne Mansfield (with Mickey Hargitay) and Sabrina will be at the Economics' Ball in the Adelaide Town Hall on May 5. The organisers of the ball have been negotiating at length with Jayne's advance agent in Adelaide (Mr. Alan Barr, of Hoyts Theatres) for an appearance at the ball.

The chances of her attending are good. She flies to Adelaide on the day of the ball, is attending a premiere, and could then fill in time with good publicity by appearing at the ball at any time up to 1 a.m. She is not likely to have other engagements at this time of night. The organisers are very confident, and are only waiting until her itinerary has been finally organised, when her travelling agent hits Australia, to announce the sensational news.

The organisers have also been in contact with Sabby's agents at the Royal, and confidence is high here, too. Sabby, you know, attended the Med. Ball in Melbourne last year, and will be arriving in Adelaide on May 4 for a season at the Theatre Royal. Plans are under way by the Economists to ensure that she attends.

All in all this promises to be the most sensational and most lavish show of the year.

ONE CHURCH — WHEN?

Dr. Bilheimer, Associate Secretary of the World Council of Churches, spoke on Friday 24th of the three main issues which confront Christians and Church unity.

These issues will be the main subjects under discussion at the next assembly of the World Council of Churches in December, 1961.

The first issue was the problem of what the individual Church thinks about itself, whether the denomination feels that the Universal Church is found in it alone, or whether the Church is prepared to think of itself as one of the many members of the Body of Christ in the world.

The second issue is the problem of Christian evangelistic witness to people outside the churches. It is hard for the Church to make a real contact with these people, be-

cause the movement of the Church tends not to be an outgoing but an ingoing movement. What is the mission of the Church for people who are right outside it, so that they can hear and understand what Christianity is about?

Service

The third issue of the service, or more explicitly, of the servant, is made more vital because so many of the obvious needs of man can be, and are being, supplied by science and technology. What is the servant role of man in a materially self-sufficient society?

POLITICS IN UNIVERSITIES

(Continued from page 2)

Other countries where students are or have been fighting for liberty are Algeria, Spain, Hungary, East Germany, Iraq and Cyprus.

Algerian students were deprived of their National Union by its dissolution in France, and are kept in a state of insecurity by police measures against them. A police raid on the Union of Moslem Students' headquarters brought about a storm of protests from throughout the student world. Here students play a major part in the struggle for liberty.

In August 1958 student communities in Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco took a great step forward, and set an example for their countries' governments, when they achieved unification.

Franco

Reports which filter out from Spain present a grave picture of student persecution by the Franco regime. Arbitrary arrests of students are common, and there are no reports of these in the government controlled press. Here too, students must fight for liberty.

In Hungary especially in 1956 many students were killed fighting the Russians. Students from East Germany who managed to leave the country tell of repression of students who oppose the Communists.

In Iraq it has been impossible for students to dissociate themselves from politics. Repression, imprisonment and death resulted because students claimed that the money spent in maintaining the supremacy of the existing government would have been better spent on education, until the revolution in 1955.

Legal measures were taken against the students, who were forbidden to indulge in political activities. The power of students in influencing the nation is shown by this.

Cyprus

Cypriot students too have been very much concerned in politics. Until recently the whole problem of education was caught upon the greater problem of enosis, union with Turkey, partition, on continued British colonial rule. In 1956, in three months, no less than 665 students were sentenced by the courts for acting against the government.

Throughout the world, especially in those countries under dictatorships, students take an active interest in politics. In privileged, democratic countries the interest is not so great, but one feels that it would be if the government began to curtail the liberties of the citizen.

The amount of participation in politics varies from country to country, but everywhere students do take an interest in the way their land is ruled.

BOYDELL—SOMEONE BUNGLED



"My friend, You know there are no lynchings in South Africa . . . see?"

THE DULLES RESIGNATION

by Frank Cain

On Tuesday, April 14th, Mr. Dulles began receiving radiation treatment for a suspected malignant tumour in the lower neck according to a medical bulletin from the Walter Reid Army Hospital.

Earlier it had been announced that Mr. Dulles would be unable to attend the Western Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Paris on April 28, and that his place would be taken by Mr. Christian Herter, the Acting Secretary of State. On the 15th April President Eisenhower sorrowfully announced the resignation of Mr. Dulles as Secretary of State.

There was some delay of days before President Eisenhower named a successor and speculation was rife that Mr. Herter's claim to the position was less presumptive than most observers had supposed. Especially so in view of the President's tardiness to name Mr. Herter for the position at this crucial stage in the phase of international relationships.

TRAGEDY

The crowning tragedy of Mr. Dulles' resignation is that it interferes with the acceptance of a new policy on Germany and with growing freedom in the negotiations with Russia. No one but Mr. Dulles himself would have persuaded Mr. Eisenhower

to make the approach to a more flexible policy which alone will lead the talks with Russia to ease the world's anxieties.

The supreme paradox is that Mr. Dulles, so long denounced as the master of inflexible diplomacy, might have been more willing to respond to Russia's overtures at this time than many of his colleagues, if they had to act without his constant and active support. In the time between the announcement of Mr. Dulles' resignation and the President's naming of a successor there was much discussion as to whom the Foreign Secretary might be.

SPEECH

Private indications supported the speculation that Mr. Dulles, who had worked hand in glove with his brother was foremost in the President's mind when he spoke of the few men with "particular talents" who could possibly occupy the post.

Though he is more urbane than his brother any idea that American policy would have become more flexible with his ap-

pointment to the position were quickly dispelled.

In one of his more public speeches in the last two weeks he remarked that he found no evidence that either the Russians or the Chinese had the slightest intention of abandoning their purpose to destroy free societies—and those who felt that peace could be bought by compromise with Mr. Krushchev were "badly deluded."

FULBRIGHT

Another name mentioned among the "possibles" is that of Mr. Cabot Lodge, the head of the American Mission of the United Nations; and Mr. Murphy, a career official with more experience than anyone of the rough and tumble of diplomacy, also had his supporters. Mr. Douglas Dillon who had much experience at policy making and a far freer hand in the shaping of economic policy after serving as American Ambassador at Paris was also thought to be a strong possibility for the position.

Senator Fulbright, chairman of the Senate

Foreign Relations Committee wanted Mr. Christian Herter to be named as the new Secretary of State and stated that it would be a blunder to bring in a new man since no outsider could master the necessary documents in time for the Foreign Ministers' Conference on May 11.

Several English newspapers have suggested that the President would now become the dominant spokesman of American foreign policy in a way which has not been true since Mr. Truman left the White House. This means that the Foreign Ministers' Conference shrinks in importance with the summit Conference gaining immeasurably in significance. The personal ascendancy of Mr. Macmillan will grow, but differences in national power will thrust the burden of final responsibility on the United States.

WHITE PAPER

It must be remembered that the British elections are in the offing and if any reliance can be placed on the Gallup poll figures at this stage the possibility of Mr. Macmillan and his party being returned to the Government benches is rather remote. Even if the Conservatives delay the election until October, as is now thought, probably the failings of the Government could not possibly be forgotten so soon, even supposing that no further weaknesses come to light.

The final bills for the Suez venture have come in revealing the cost to the British taxpayer of £780 million.

The recent White Paper on defence reveals that the hope of Britain becoming a great power again, without having to pay for it, has been lost. Now it seems, with fine whole H bombs in stock, defence will cost us an extra £100 million a year. The army was to be cut to 163,000; now mysteriously, it is to be 185,000. Britain was to have no more manned bombers because they were obsolete. Now, two years later, they have suddenly become vital. While Mr. Sandys and the brass hats were arguing about where 3,000 British troops were landed in Jordan without adequate air transport, without supporting tanks or artillery—and, as Colonel Wigg has revealed, with wrong calibre ammunition.

Indeed the future should prove to be very interesting. If the summit talks are now to become the centre of big power decisions, which, since Mr. Dulles can no longer control the tide of events, seems to be quite so; and if this means that Britain may now play a more important role, and if this role is to be assumed by one of Mr. Gaitskell's future cabinet members the future would seem to be very interesting indeed.

that it can not possibly be a basis for goodwill between the countries.

Time and time again, Australia was blamed by Indian students for her treatment of the aborigines, who were identified as dark-coloured people, her immigration policy, and her apathy or neutrality in taking a stand in the United Nations on South Africa's Apartheid Policy.

We have a lot to think about and much more to do in a very short time.

ABREAST OF THE TIMES



"Gerrymander", according to the concise Oxford Dictionary is a V. t. & n., meaning "to manipulate unfairly so as to secure disproportionate influence at election for some party or class." The word is said to have derived from Governor Gerry of Massachusetts, who in 1810 rearranged state voting districts so as to ensure the success of his Republican party; the resulting electoral map was observed to resemble the shape of the salamander.

Mr. Gerry's boundary-rigging has been heeded and, indeed, improved upon by some of the local Australian Premiers. W.A., Queensland and of course South Australia have seen some of the most blatant attempts at gerrymandering and, in two of these States at least, some of the most successful attempts.

In the West, however, electoral rigging, although blatant, has not been too successful. Despite the fact that the system over-represents the outback areas dominated by the A.W.U., we have not, of late, seen a Labor rule similar to that which lasted in Queensland until 1957. Instead since 1947, both Labor and non-Labor parties have had two terms of office.

However, this has not been the fault of the electoral system. The country votes of W.A. are worth approximately twice as much as those of the metropolitan area. Country electorates vary in population from about 1,300 in the seats to the North West, to about 6,500 in seats nearer to Perth. However, metropolitan seats vary in size from 8,000 voters to 16,000.

It's significant that in the last elections in the West, five of the six seats lost by Labor were Metropolitan seats; Murchison, the sixth defeat, is a mining seat, and the only one of the six which seemed a Labor stronghold.

Generally speaking, the election was lost by Labor in the swinging seat of the metropolitan area, despite Labor's gerrymandering tactics which had been intended to secure its dominance by giving greater weight to the country than to the city vote.

However, whether or not Liberal Premier Brand intends to remedy this situation by passing electoral legislation favouring his own party remains to be seen; he has a golden opportunity inasmuch as an independent commission set up by the Hawke Government to review electoral boundaries, still has to present its report, which is generally expected to favour the principle of "one vote, one value".

The Queensland electoral boundaries have obviously been more carefully rigged than those of W.A.; they were at least successful in returning Labor to power for a number of years.

In Queensland the State is divided for electoral purposes into four zones, varying in size from the Metropolitan zone (having 24 seats), each with a

minimum quota of 10,800 voters) to the Western zone (10 seats, each with a minimum quota of 4,600 voters), in between are the South Eastern and Northern zones, the first of which tends to return C.P. members, while the latter, which, like the Western zone, has a ridiculously low quota, tends to return Labor members.

All in all, it takes twice as many Liberal or C.P. voters in the Metropolitan and South Eastern zones to elect a member to Parliament, as it takes Labor voters in the Northern and Western zones. As with W.A., the country vote is worth about twice the city vote.

A result of this is the frequent election to power of a party which does not have the support of a majority of the population. Perhaps the best (or worst) example is given by the 1950 Queensland elections, which resulted in the return to power of the Labor Government.

Labor, by polling only 47 per cent. of the votes cast, won 42 of the 75 seats; the Liberal Party and the Country Party, however, polled 49 per cent. of the votes, and returned only 31 members.

Whether the situation in Queensland has been very greatly changed as a result of Nicklin's Redistribution of Seats Act, remains to be seen, however, even if the situation has been drastically altered, a united Labor party, unhampered by the Q.L.P., could probably still put up a decent struggle and might even be returned to power.

For as well as the seats which it normally picks up in the country areas, the A.L.P. has always managed to steel a large number of seats from the Liberals in their stronghold the Metropolitan zone. However, exactly how many more Metropolitan seats will have to go to Labor to ensure success at the next election cannot be estimated, for the Nicklin re-distribution has not yet been tried.

And then there's south Australia. If you think Labor Premiers have been a bit crook on the gerrymander, you'll soon realise that both they and Mr. Gerry are mere children when compared to our Sir Tom.

But there's not enough space in one short while to discuss, even sketchily, the gerrymander in three States when one of them is South Australia, so Sir Thomas and his ideas on "one vote, one value" will be the topic for the next issue.

—B

Burnard And Radford In India—II

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

India is a country which is very aware of itself—its cultural heritage, its problems, its progress and its position in the world. This is a very strong impression we gained from talking to students, Indian leaders and those who are a part of the complicated machinery which is trying to build India into a nation which few Indians could probably describe.

The diversity in India must be seen to be realised. The States have been determined on a linguistic basis. We were four days in Madras, a Tamil-speaking area; the next few days in Mysore, where four main languages are spoken. In the north we had no sooner begun to learn a few words of Hindu in Delhi than we found in Calcutta that Bengali was spoken.

Languages

And, of course, the language problem is one of the gravest difficulties facing India to-day, providing an outlet for the great rivalry between the north and the south. Hindu, the commonest language in the north, is by law to become the official language within, now, and indefinite time. The south is objecting violently to this plan, preferring English to the language of the Aryan peoples.

Dress, food, customs, music, dancing, vary in different States. The southern people claim descent from the Dravidians, who were driven here by the invading Aryans, whose descendants now live in the north, so that in many ways this north-south is also noticeable.

Southerners in the north told us they could not be happy unless they lived with others who have the same customs and who eat the same food. Not all Indians like the renowned hot curries. Marriage outside these communities is not very frequent—perhaps greatest among the university population.

Diversities

When we arrived in India we were warned that we would find the people in the north quite different in their outlook on life from those in the south. Much is possibly due to the difference in origin and also the climate.

Talking to some social scientists in Bombay, we

were told that within a particular area one has to take into account the differences between rich and poor, educated and non-educated, urban and rural.

There are still the rich who can live very comfortably, and there are still many poor, in spite of the fact that this inequality is gradually decreasing.

Illiteracy is generally blamed as India's basic problem. Teach everyone to read and write and you are well on the way to solving other difficulties, particularly in so far as greater applied knowledge and understanding will lead to economic progress, less births, and happier social living. Will education reduce the communal difference between north and south, State, and State, or is this only part of the answer?

Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi has had a tremendous influence on the Indian people regardless of any differences of opinion and outlook. No matter where you are in India, whether it is in a private home, a shop, or public building, there will always be a portrait of Gandhi. You can buy a picture for the equivalent of a few pence at any bazaar or market. More often than not, there will also be a portrait of Mr. Nehru.

There is no need to say much about Gandhi, except that he is venerated more than any Christian saint. His personality still is very much alive in the hearts and minds of Indians.

Resources

Religion is a fundamental part of Indian life and the great majority of the population are Hindus. Although there seems little uniformity of belief no one can tell you the same thing (as with many Christians) yet its influence is spread throughout the whole country. It is an interesting question as to the strength of the

bonds of religious and cultural unity.

India has a great potential in its natural resources and also in the enthusiasm and idealism of the people, as long as all these are diverted into the right channels. How is India held together and how can she make such constructive plans, avoiding the turmoil and upheaval of Pakistan and Ceylon?

The answer to this is Jawaharlal Nehru. We hope that his successor has his foresight, strength, wisdom, and spirit of dedication to India. He makes mistakes and he is the first to admit them, but he is the leader and the planner. As Gandhi's successor, he is able to guide and hold the forces which are only too active in the country today.

India is not a gentle child, but an active and turbulent adolescent, acutely conscious of the changes and developments within its own self, fired by ideals and enthusiasms which are often highly impracticable. What the adult will be is as yet impossible to foretell.

Abstention

Whatever happens is very important to us in Australia. What happens in India, for our own sake, for the sake of India, for the sake of the world, we must not overlook nor fail to understand or appreciate.

This is a two-way process. We must tell them much more of our own country, of ourselves, and our ideals. Whatever else they know about Australia, they know that many of their tractors come from here, but more especially, that Australia's immigration policy is called a White Australia Policy and because of the colour of their skin they may not come here. The appalling thing is not so much that we have this policy, which is in many respects as it now stands a very bad thing, but in the fact that it is so twisted and misrepresented to them

DECLARATION OF AUSTRALIAN WRONGS

by D. J. Watson

Australia as a member of the United Nations has accepted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and yet has a policy of discrimination against its Aborigines. This amazing situation must surely be abhorrent to any right thinking individual.

The early policy of white settlers in Australia towards Aborigines was one of extermination, carried through either quickly with a rifle or more slowly by starvation and the white man's diseases and vices.

In 1788, there were about 300,000 Aborigines in Australia. Their culture was primitive—no clothes, no crops—and they wandered from waterhole to waterhole within tribal territories according to a traditional pattern. They developed intricate social and religious systems, and by virtue of environment remained a food gathering rather than a food producing people.

In the early part of this century, the policy changed to one of segregation and sustenance, this policy controlling aboriginal employment and contact with the whites, as well as providing rations for starving natives. The Government had no clear intention of assimilation of these people, and made no provision for granting citizenship.

S.A. POLICY

This has led to the present day situation with about 75,000 Aborigines, of which about 40,000 are full bloods. In South Australia, according to the Aborigines Act of 1939, everyone in South Australia with the slightest trace of aboriginal blood is legally under the control of the Government Aborigines Dept., unless he applies for and receives exemption from the Act. The policy is one of assimilation by exemption from Government control.

Any Aborigine, irrespective of his education and standing is forced to apply for exemption if he is to obtain unqualified citizenship. Many regard this as an indignity and do not apply, but any who do receive a letter saying

that if in the next three years their conduct and character prove exemplary, they will receive a card of exemption which they must carry with them. Any descendants of an Aborigine with an unconditional exemption are automatically exempt.

CONDITIONS

In this State any person under the Aborigines Act is liable to—

- (i) Prohibition of the right to vote and the ordinary right of citizenship.
- (ii) Possible arbitrary removal of children from their parents.
- (iii) Possible confinement to a reserve or institution.
- (iv) Possible order to move from the limits of a town (which means he may not decide where he will live).

Some brief extracts from the Declaration of Human Rights show the above position to be absolutely inconsistent with the Declaration.

- (i) All beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
- (ii) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence in his State.
- (iii) No-one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family or home.

REMEDY

What should be done? The Aborigine must be given equal citizenship with white Australians—what possible justification is there for two sets of laws, one for whites, one for coloured people? The Federal Government must take the first step toward the complete abolition of this discrimination in our own country by making citizenship a birthright to Aborigines as well as whites.

It is obvious that full citizenship rights is not the immediate and com-

plete answer to aboriginal assimilation. Assimilation may take several generations, as pushing unprepared Aborigines into our society would be disastrous.

Indeed it is appreciated that while some may be suited to complete participation in a modern community, others in remote parts of the country may be suited to assimilation in a relatively self-contained native co-operative. This latter possibility brings to mind that assimilation should where possible aim at perpetuating the heritage of a culture dating back over hundreds of years.

FAILING

A successful assimilation plan probably depends mainly on two things. Firstly, the sphere of education must be broadened to include instruction in community living and democracy as well as the basic education—it is a great step for a nomad to undertake the responsibility of a house.

Secondly, the success of aboriginal citizenship must rest largely with the attitude of white Australian citizens. The Aborigine must be seen as an equal, and as a person who, with education, training and encouragement, can re-build the remnants of the original self-supporting natives of this country. The habilitation of Aborigines would require an agency advising on self-reliant advance, trained anthropologists and social workers working side by side.

Australia has failed, and is failing to accord full respect to the Aborigines, and to give them the same opportunities as the Whites. It would surely be a good idea to worry about the mud on our own front doorstep before we tell our neighbours how to keep their gardens clean!

THE SEVENTH STATE?

by ALAN L. SYMONS

In the north of New South Wales there is a movement, based on Armidale, which is determined, through its activities of propaganda, agitation and research, to see the State of New England proclaimed.

The portion of New South Wales which is known as the New England plateau is a section of the Eastern Highlands. The plateau runs southwards from the Queensland border for a distance of 200 miles. It is approximately 80 miles wide and the abrupt, even sheer, eastern edge is 50 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. In the west, the plateau slopes easily down to the North-West plains. The Southern extremity of the plateau is 280 miles north of Sydney.

The Federal Constitution, Chapter six, provides for the creation of new States. Existing territories, such as New Guinea or the Northern Territory may be converted to statehood or existing States may be subdivided to form new States. Thus a simple majority of both Houses of the New South Wales Parliament could authorise the subdivision of New South Wales into the States of New England and New South Wales.

New England

The proposed State of New England, whose boundaries were delineated in the Report of the Nicholas Royal Commission of 1935 is 64,000 square miles in area. This

takes in Newcastle in the South, Walgett and Brewarrina in the west, runs to the Queensland border in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. Thus the new England plateau is just a small area of the proposed state.

The State would have a population of 720,000, greater by 392,000 than Tasmania, and greater than Western Australia by 28,000 (1957 figures).

Every year it is estimated that New England produces £230 million worth of goods. This is greater by £60 million than Western Australia and £140 million greater than Tasmania's production (1955-56 figures). New Staters claim that these figures speak for themselves.

The north is the Country Party stronghold of New South Wales and much of the development in the north has been due to its influence. The Leader of the Country Party in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, Davis Hughes, is the member for Armidale. His shop, in Armidale's main street, supplies farmers and graziers' equipment and also states that it is the "office of the Australian Country Party".

Thus it is not surprising that the key argument for the new state is the same argument which is one of the main planks of the Country Party platform—decentralisation; this is claimed as necessary for two main reasons:—

Reasons

1—Effective defence. They believe that while a large proportion of Australia's population is clustered into capital cities she remains extremely vulnerable. John Curtin said during World War II that we have "too many people concentrated in limited areas; our economic eggs in too few baskets".

2—Increased food production and national development. New Staters believe that most of their wealth is appropriated by Sydney or spent on the metropolitan area. They claim that not one major work has been completed in the New England area since the war.

Impressions

Certainly, they appear to have a case here. My impression of transport facilities in the north were that although the railways and the highways to Sydney were adequate, communications between the plateau and the coast were very primitive.

Neither the Armidale-Kempsey or the Armidale-Grafton road has been sealed and the Glen Innes-Grafton railway, which was to provide the long needed rail link to the coast and which was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1950, has not even been started.

The plateau area requires quite a deal of opening up, much still being afforested. This could

be done by a new state. Much of the plateau is rugged and aerial seeding and topdressing plays an important part in its development. The summer rainfall maximum provides an early start to the season, though the shallow soil suffers leaching from the autumn thunderstorms. Sheep in the west, and beef cattle in the east are the main livestock and oats and maize are the main crops.

Facilities

Yet New England, despite the isolated nature of its environment has more than satisfactory educational, ecclesiastical and temporal facilities. Armidale, for example, a city of 10,000 people, has six secondary schools (including the only Greater Public School outside the Sydney Metropolitan area), a teachers' college, and, largely due to the efforts of the Country Party, the only University in a rural environment in Australia. It has several churches, including two Cathedrals, and eleven hotels. I doubt whether any city of similar size in Australia could boast of comparable development on these lines.

The New State Movement, formed in 1948, claim that they have the support of members of all political parties. This seems to be a rash statement and it is doubted whether the support would be strong enough to warrant any immediate action. What is more definite is that 75 per cent of the people in the New England area want, not unnaturally, a new state. Meanwhile, the New State Movement, with its draft constitution and shadow cabinet already worked out, presses on towards its goal.

Battle Song

But is it just a pipe dream? To the casual outsider, who has had the New State case rammed down his throat, it appears that while a Labour Government is in office in New South Wales, then New Englanders will just have to hope and wait. But if a Liberal-Country Party coalition were in office, with Country Party members holding the balance of power, then their case looks much stronger. So fanatical are they for their cause, that it wouldn't surprise me to see, by virtue of Country Party balance of power, the bill pushed through and the State of New England proclaimed.

In such an event, there would be an allocation of assets and liabilities which would undoubtedly be to New South Wales' loss and New England's gain. Perhaps it is yet too early for a division of States, but some day in the future New Englanders are sure that "From the western borders to the sea, . . . New England will be free."
—The Battle Song of New England.



K. Viji, S.R.C., Vice-President and author of the below articles.

in his condemnation for obvious reasons. He, as the Executive Head of State, could not do so publicly. But his feelings about this issue have been clear as I have shown above. It is to be realised that if Nehru blatantly and openly condemned China's attitude in Tibet, the Chinese could counter-charge with Indian interference in China's internal affairs.

Statesman

The Chinese could also argue that they are not bound to respect Tibetan autonomy, as circumstances have changed since 1954, especially in view of the fact that the rebellious nature of the Tibetans had not changed and since this could not go on any measure deemed fit by the Central Government of the Chinese Communist Republic is within their legitimate rights to employ to put down an uprising within their territory.

Finally, I should like to pay a tribute to the statesmanlike restraint by which Nehru has conducted himself in a very delicate situation. His stand has been realistic and diplomatic.

Some Western observers have cast aspersions on Nehru's reluctance of an outright condemnation of the Chinese. May I ask what good came out of the vehement condemnations on Hungary, Cuba, etc. And again we have not apologies for the recent uprisings in Nyasaland and the cancerous rape of Algeria.

The Indian Dilemma on Tibet

In 1907 Britain and Russia signed the Convention recognising Chinese suzerainty over Tibet. This was a passive recognition in that suzerainty was never defined. India is the closest neighbour of Tibet through land contiguity, cultural, religious and trade ties.

In 1954 India signed the Sino-Indan Trade Agreement with China and India recognised Tibet as a "province of China". It was also then that the now famous Panch Shila was enunciated which included non-aggression and non-interference in the internal affairs of any country.

China's present policy in Tibet has a deeper significance than the mere acquisition of territory. Its chief interest is because of Tibet's 1,200 mile frontier with India. This constitutes a major problem to India for her own national interests. This is further complicated by the Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954. This agreement was rejected publicly by the Tibetans as invalid in June, 1954.

Dalai Lama

Two events in 1956 of major importance demanded a re-assessment of India's attitude vis-à-vis Tibet and placed a moral obligation on India to take definite steps to help Tibet.

The first is the uprising in Kham (1955-56) which spread through East Tibet which covered two-thirds of the Tibetans.

The second was the Dalai Lama's visit to India for the Buddha Jayanti (1956). In view of the fact that there had also and intermittent repressions by the Chinese, the Dalai Lama asked Nehru for sanctuary in India for himself and his entourage

By K. Viji

on the grounds that the situation was bad and worsening in Tibet.

Nehru sent for Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, then touring India, and extracted a promise that oppression in Tibet would be stopped immediately and Tibetan autonomy respected. The Dalai Lama with this assurance from Nehru went back. Nehru told the God King that he would see to it that China's promise of withdrawal from Tibet was observed. This placed a moral obligation on Nehru.

However, subsequently the Chinese did not keep their word though they vacated from Western Tibet, closest to India, and in fact increased their military strength in Eastern Tibet. This situation led to the present series of revolts in Tibet and the fleeing of the Dalai Lama to India.

Gents Agree

It is to be realised that when India recognised Chinese suzerainty over India it was only a gentleman's agreement between India and China, that Tibetan autonomy would be respected. India was in no position, and still is not, to enforce strict Chinese adherence to their word.

Being realistic, China is a giant, at least militarily in comparison to India. This is indicated by the fact that the

Chinese have not bothered with Indian insistence about Tibetan autonomy. However, it should be clear to anyone about Nehru's stand on this issue. He has granted asylum to the Dalai Lama and his entourage and has in fact given the home of his beloved Gandhi, Birla House to the God King. He also sent one of his right hand men to receive the Dalai Lama at the Indian border on his escape from Tibet.

This is a clear position of the Indians as far as the Chinese are concerned. I think under the circumstances, India has been courageous, with the possible consequence of a showdown with China over Tibet. More than this I think India cannot do anything else.

Debates

Reading through the debates in the Lok Sabha, in the Indian Parliament, it is obvious how outspoken many of the Indian politicians are over China's policy in Tibet. The Deputy Foreign Minister, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, condemned outright China's ruthless suppression of the Tibetans. The Praja Socialist leader, Mr. Kripalani was also very vitriolic in his attack. In fact all the political leaders, with the exception of the Communists, were united in their condemnation of China.

However, Mr. Nehru has not been as forthright

Resurrection. So What?

What does the Resurrection mean to you? What does it mean to the Church; to the world?

The S.C.M. will be discussing these important questions at the Vacation Conference to be held at Nunyara, Belair from May 25 to 27.

There will be a distinguished staff panel to discuss your questions about the Resurrection.

Don't worry about missing Billy Graham. The whole conference is going to hear him on the Monday night—100 seats have been booked.

Rev. John Bennett, of Stow Church, is giving the addresses. The programme includes study, discussions, recreation and fellowship.

Registration forms for this conference may be obtained from the S.C.M. room or members of the committee.

HAMLET YET ONCE MORE

Brian Bergin's production of "Hamlet" was very disappointing. When I saw it on the first night it sadly lacked vitality, assurance and spontaneity. Because it was obviously under-rehearsed I felt I had to go back two nights later to discover whether it had improved or not. Several things corrected themselves— cues were picked up, the actors gave their lines more punch, but it was still a very subdued and superficial performance. The emphasis was still on presentation rather than on interpretation, on spectacle rather than feeling.

Advertised as a "fast-moving play of action," I found that, on the contrary, the treatment was episodic. Mr. Bergin clearly conceived the play as a series of great scenes. This was accentuated by the numerous pauses occasioned by changing the set. Stopping to change the set is fatal to Shakespearean production. The audience must not be allowed an opportunity to clap, talk and generally, lose the atmosphere so carefully contrived by the players. Music was played to tide us over, but failed in its purpose. I know the blackouts did not last too long, but I cannot see why they had to occur at all. In the programme we note that the Footlights Club were intent on "making the fullest possible use of the new Union Hall." All my eye and Betty Martin.

Not enough

We have all read "Hamlet," and been forced at some time or other to write about the "character" of certain of the main parts. There are so many interpretations possible that an actor must take one which is consistent and proceed to justify it. It seemed to me that, on both nights, the actors and actresses did not succeed in extracting all they could have from their parts.

It is not enough merely to learn the lines and speak them intelligently and intelligibly. The actor must make an impression on the audience, must force attention to what he has to say. As it was, much of the play was simply boring.

Insensitive

The minor parts in a play are invariably taken by lesser actors. These are the ones who need help from the producer. Rosencrantz, Guildenstern, Voltimand, Cornelius, the Priest and the Sailor were inexperienced actors badly produced.

Claudius (Nick Ganzis) was guilty of some very bad phrasing. He threw away too much by gabbling. There were flashes of the real Claudius, especially in the prayer scene, but otherwise it was a very insensitive performance. His relations with Laertes in the final plot were never fully realised.

Helen Jones had a fine understanding of Gertrude, but unfortunately spoke too softly in the important scenes. She rarely established herself on the stage.

MOIRA LISTER — THEATRE ROYAL

The success of a solo act depends upon the personality of the artist and the appropriateness of the material. Miss Moira Lister certainly has the personality required to hold the attention of an audience for an evening, but the suitability of some of her material is questionable.

She began with a story by Guy de Maupassant which was told very poignantly, but gained nothing from being dramatized. Indeed, it lost some of the impact it derives from dispassionate exposition on the printed page. Miss Lister's rendering was an exercise in voice range and breath control, nothing more.

DRAMATIC

The Dorothy Parker story which followed was very different. For one thing it was comical and Miss Lister is essentially a comedienne, and for another the material was

I would have liked to see a more girlish Ophelia (Frances Horner) in the early scenes, and more feeling for such lines as "O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown," but she deserves praise for her exquisite singing of the lyrics in the mad scene. She portrayed a girl not so much mad as distraught with grief, which is an advance on many other performances I have seen. However, this should not have been at the expense of the bawdiness.

Laertes (Graham Craig) was very plausible as a brother to Ophelia and son to Polonius. He was energetic when required, but restrained and missed at the crucial point. He improved greatly after the first night.

The Ghost (Andrej Kalns) succeeded in looking and sounding like a ghost. Although he could not hold attention towards the end of his long speech, he is to be commended on a difficult part well done. A hearty Grav edigger (Doug Hewitson) was a shot in the arm to the play when he appeared. Before that it seemed that the grave was prepared for the play. Mr. Hewitson had a very nice comprehension of his lines.

Polonius

Brian Bergin's Polonius was boring. The interpretation of Polonius as a shrewd self-possessed statesman is a healthy corrective to the hackneyed rendering of him as a dithering old fool. Nevertheless, Hamlet should be speaking the truth when he calls him a "foolish prating knave" and a "tedious old fool." We should be able to laugh at Polonius. The stabbing behind the arras was done very badly and, really, making yourself comfortable when you are dead! This should have been corrected after the first night. As the producer could not hope to see himself on the stage, someone should have told him about this.

Hamlet

Alan Hannam as Hamlet got through each scene well enough but he did not carry the play. His portrayal lacked unity and development. We saw all the usual things—disgust at his mother's re-marriage, disgust at Ophelia, the shock of the knowledge that his father was murdered, doubt of the ghost's testimony, indecision, and so on. Never-

susceptible to dramatic treatment. It provided ample opportunity for gesture and facial expression, and Miss Lister made the most of it. She succeeded in bringing a ridiculous flossie to life in such a way that our face muscles were strained from continually smiling. She also put a good case for Dorothy Parker receiving more recognition as a comic writer.

The rest of the stories followed enjoyably enough, but with one exception she did not succeed as she did in the second number until the very end, when we were again treated to Dorothy Parker. The exception was a spinechiller by Edgar Allan Poe, which gripped and frightened me as I have rarely been frightened before. Again it was material which was intrinsically dramatic.

B.M.

theless, he was not impressive as Hamlet. Some intonation and stress patterns were repeated to the point of monotony, and he committed the unforgivable sin of being inaudible in parts of his soliloquies. Mr. Bergin should have insisted on a fuller voice projection. I am sure this would have given Mr. Hannam more confidence in the part.

Spectacle

Geoffrey Ward's music was interesting, and particularly effective at the entrances of the Ghost. However, it was irrelevant at times, ingenious rather than artistic. The costumes were really excellent. As for the production, although the grand scenes were well planned and grouped, individual moves were marred by criss-crossing and fussiness. All of this reveals Mr. Bergin as a master of spectacle. The play as a whole, as a work of art, was lost in the transition from the black and white of the printed page to the black and white of performance.

B. McCURDY



Apartheid viewed from afar

Don't put your daughter to the arts, Mrs. Worthington;

The landscape once vital and alive has taken on such a dreary staidness, that it appears a plague of worms has eaten the meat from the bones of the world and left the uninspired dullness of the Mona Benny, Ruth Gault, and Betty Jew Exhibition to plague us for eternity.

I have nothing against popular emotive painting, but when it is neither an imitation of nature (which requires great patience and attention to detail) nor the more common technique, namely a symbolic representation of nature, I wonder why anybody should bother to paint the in-between at all.

Betty Jew

The general feeling of the Exhibition is one of uninspired dullness. The same old scenes in the same old colours are hung despite the protests of the suffering observers. This artist has rummaged around in the attic and brought out a collection of pencil sketches which would be fine tribute to an immature art student, wearing her first heavy make-up and a pony tail, and more concerned with looking like an art student than being an artist. These little pencil sketches are horrible, and I cannot imagine why they and other works were included in an Exhibition which purported to be of works of art.

Film Reviews . . .

"The Inn of the Sixth Happiness"

This film will be popular with clergymen, middle-aged couples and unmarried women. They will enjoy it because it shows the "queer" customs of the Chinese, the devotion of a Christian, and has a lot of children in the cast. Others will find it depressing and sentimental for the same reasons, allowing admiration only for Ingrid Bergman's performance.

Miss Bergman brings out what the blurb calls the "love, courage and devotion" of Gladys Aylward, though a better word would be her humanity. She is a very talented actress: warm, sensitive, intelligent and mature, and one wonders why she so often prostitutes her talent on sentimental and emotionally shallow films. Perhaps it is because she realises her limitations; that she is not capable of concentrated dramatic acting. She needs a role that is not restricted by the plot so that she can take her time in acting and range her emotions from laughter to tears. She never makes any demand of the audience. It is a cunning, rather sentimental approach; the women see her as a sophisticated Sheila Sheldon, the men see her and dream of making love to an angel.

Apart from Miss Bergman, the other actors are not convincing. As the Eurasian L'nman, Kurt

Jurgens creates a pretty paradox. He gives a completely Western interpretation of a half-caste who, resenting his white blood, is supposed to have immersed himself entirely in his Chinese ancestry. Consequently, we have the words and actions of Jurgens poles apart. To be kind to Robert Donat (the Mandarin) one could remember his death soon after the num and say that he gives a brave and moving performance under obvious difficulty. To be honest, however, one should say that his acting is uneven, patchy and embarrassing to watch.

It is a pleasant film that makes no demands on the audience as it wends its way to an inevitable happy ending. We are always interested in the film, though never involved.—B.W.

BELL, BOOK AND CANDLE

Kim Novak does not leave me on the floor as she did in "Man with the Golden Arm", but I have conspicuous success in focusing my otherwise jaundiced eyes on her, in "Bell, Book and Candle", a hex and sex comedy, now at the State. In my opinion she can make no claim to being even a moderately good screen actress, but deck her out in black tights and sweater, and you have just sold yourself another ticket. My toes wriggle with the rest of them.

JIM AND KIM

The story—well, it's much the same old story, with the interest provided by witchcraft. On the eve of his wedding, James Stewart gets spelt into a jolly acceptable sequence of close sparring with Kim Novak. He is the unwitting male, with the ingratiating grin. She is the witch, with the blue-eyed Siamese cat. Naturally, the wedding falls through, Jim and Kim mix it up for some little time, then break.

It is in the ensuing period that Miss Novak falls in love, blushes and produces real tears, thereby proving that the de-witching process is complete. And there is a final session of mauling.

NEAT BONGO

I must confess to a little puzzlement. This film is an agglomerate of voodoo and hocus-pocus. Against the solid and happy portrayal of the "ordinary man", tall wide-eyed innocence, by James Stewart, we have at best three disharmonious interpretations of the witch society. Kim champions the cause of the girl turned witch, the siren who strives to shake off her bewitching habits (she has several). Jack Lemmon is the chap who clowns with his magical powers, and knocks a neat bongo, and there are the Rosalind Norton types at the Zodiac club. Such a hash is permissible, I guess, and certainly it allows for the inclusion of the bit characters. Ernie Kovacs, Hermione Gingold and Elsa Lanchester.

THE CAT

A word for the cat. He does a good job. Even if he does see everything in 2-dimensional blue. Special mention must be made of the sign, outside the Herbalist's Shop, which lists, among others, Anemia, Male Disorders, Female Disorders, Milky Leg, Night Sweat, Wobbles and Thrumps, as curable ills. —I.V.M.

The Sheepman

I want to tell you about this show, maybe you've seen it, maybe you haven't, well I'm going to tell you about it just the same friend, so sit down. Now I'm willing to walk two blocks to keep out of trouble, and I walk that far to find the Sheepman, at Metro. It's quite a film, friend, so why don't you just push along, maybe if you've got a spare hour, or even two hours?

Very Tangly

What is this here film about? Well it's a cowboy film, but it's different from most cowboy films because it's about sheep. Well, mostly sheep. True, there are some cattle, but sheep mostly. And they don't get on too well together, they don't, and more particularly, the cowmen and the sheepmen don't see leather to weather most of the time. This Glenn Ford really does have Powder Valley folks guessing as to just what he does mean with his dingley-dongs and fast buying. And he is very fast with his ammunition and further he beats the toughest cowhand in Powder Valley into a jelly. If you want to tangle with Jason Sweet then you can reckon that you are in as much trouble as half a hymn book in a public privy. Very tangly man is Jason.

"Uses Name"

This Jason Sweet is actually Glenn Ford, and he uses this name so that his ever-loving wife won't find out about him and Shirley MacLaine, and I can't understand this because Miss MacLaine is almost worth getting into a showdown with your ever-loving about.

I'm saying that this is a fine film, and I'm saying that it is a very, funny film, yes, very, and I will say ever that it is about as good as "Cowboy" which is why it is called "The Sheepman" and which is why it is such a very fine film. So why don't you just go along, friend?

—I.M.

A DAY TO REMEMBER

A difficulty in this film which the producer did not seem to recognise was that the significance of the sinking of the 'Titanic' is largely lost on a modern audience. In 1912 the sinking was an awful and incomprehensible fact. Now, to us, it is just another shipping disaster that we all know about.

To make a good film about an event which is well known, the director needs good actors and the technique to be able to exploit every possible situation, so that the audience can forget that what they're seeing is common knowledge. In this film, the director (Roy Baker) lacks both the technique and cast to achieve this.

DOCUMENTARY

The film is limited from the first by its very material. All that the situation offers is the obvious—the audience expects to see a sinking ship, the bravery, the cowardice and the ultimate realisation of the hopelessness of it all by the crew and passengers. It is how the director handles these situations that decided whether the film is to be brilliantly tense and dramatic, or else merely documentary with a dash of fiction. Unfortunately, it is the latter.

The problem of the film was how to sustain the tension of an incident which drags on for about ninety minutes. Baker tries to do this by contrast and quick changes of scene. The camera tracks

(Continued on page 7)

News from Other Universities

Melbourne University students claim to hold the world record for phone box cramming. However, the international rules for this sport specifically state that the students must all be inside the phone booth, with the door shut, and that they must make a call.

M.U. students have not complied with these rulings.

Chilian students at present hold the record with 23 students inside a regulation-sized box of 96 cubic feet capacity.

Melbourne University Students' Ball was a great success due mainly to the presence of Sabrina.

You in Adelaide will have your chance at the Town Hall on Tuesday, 5th May, at the Economics Ball. Not only will Sabrina be there but also Jayne Mansfield.

Be in it and see quadrupled.

"Daddy, why is mummy so pale?"

"Shut up, and keep on digging."

Students at Melbourne University are pressing the S.R.C. to provide them with a bar in the Union Buildings.

The idea is that as "sly grog" is everywhere in the University students who wish to dish out do so in spite of the rules. A bar would have no ill-effects on the students as those who don't drink won't and those who do will contribute towards the Melbourne University funds rather than the pockets of the licensees of the local pub.

Undergraduates in more than 20 colleges in England have already contributed to the African Student Scholarship Fund, the bulk of which will be used to provide additional bursaries for non-European students at Capetown University. In addition, it is hoped to provide at least a scholarship for one medical student at Witwatersrand University. 1,300 teaching members of the University have received an appeal from the Oxford W.U.S. Committee, asking them to contribute to the funds. —(Student News, London.)

Three Amherst student editors sent 1,000 copies of their college newspaper to the University of Moscow in an effort to create better understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union. They hope this will be the start of a series of student newspaper exchange. So far they have the word of the Soviet Ministry of Education that the copies of their paper, "The Amherst Student," will be distributed to 1,000 University of Moscow students. They will also have the assurance of the Ministry that the Russians for their part would like to reciprocate.

They were told that they would be hearing from the University of Moscow. The sixteen-page issue of the Amherst paper is devoted to

Lecturer in Architecture: "This place was inhabited by four people—each of a different sex."

Memo to the soon to be formed University Ski Club.

Melbourne University Ski Club recently held a pyjama party and according to the reports of certain newspaper police were called at 2.45 a.m. and that during the entire Pyjama Party the lights were out, drink was freely distributed and manners and morals were virtually non-existent.

pictures and articles about higher education and student life in the United States. The issue is in English, except for a Russian translation of its one brief editorial. The paper is primarily for the large proportion of English-speaking students at the University of Moscow.

Jerry Shanahan

LSF ADDRESS

In an address on April 16 entitled "Man Created God in His Own Image", Rev. R. Mayer, restricting himself to developments within the Christian churches, put forward a number of challenging propositions to modern Christians which drew a good deal of discussion from the audience.

He said modern Christians often whittle God down until He suits themselves. They themselves make Him the sort of God they would like.

Some people make God, he suggested, a mere cure-all for social and private ills. Of particular interest was his criticism of the way in which Christianity is sometimes regarded by Western politicians and others as a creed serving scarcely any other purpose than that of a bulwark against Communism.

DUNSTAN ON THE D.L.P.

A "musical press," the D.L.P., and re-distributed eulogies were the reasons behind the L.C.P. victory in the last Federal elections.

This claim was made by Mr. Don Dunstan, M.L.P., at a Cosmopolitics Club meeting last Thursday week in the L.S.H.

Education and industrial administration were the issues in the S.A. elections, but the Government had been able to rely on its public works achievements. The Labor loss in W.A. was caused by unemployment arising out of cuts in the housing problem, said Dunstan.

The fall in the D.L.P. vote in the N.S.W. elections came as a result of Cardinal Gilroy's statement that Roman Catholics may vote for any but the Communists.

When questioned, Mr. Dunstan claimed that D.L.P. leaders were ambitious and sectarian.

A questioner pointed out that the President of the D.L.P. was not a Roman Catholic and that many D.L.P. leaders had given up safe A.L.P. seats for D.L.P. principles. In reply, Mr. Dunstan said that the D.L.P. started from the movement of Mr. Santamaria.

In his address Mr. Dunstan had said that D.L.P. issues were largely foreign policy. Their policy, he said, was more right winged than the Liberals. "Any suggestion of co-existence with Communist countries was treachery to the D.L.P.," he said.

Mr. Dunstan further stated that the A.L.P. openly fights Communism.

A DAY TO REMEMBER

(Continued from page 6) from one scene to another; from the elegance of the first class passengers to the poverty of the third class, from the gaiety and rejoicing of when the ship set out to the numb fear and desperation of when it is sinking, from heroism to cowardice, and from the crowded ballroom at the beginning to the abandoned hall at the end.

This is the only effect used, and it becomes repetitive as the film continues. Since this depends so much on the "big" shot for the camera, there is little scope for any individual acting performance. All that can be done is to choose a few characters and to follow their reactions as the ship slowly sinks. This is the only intimacy attempted. As a result there is no outstanding acting; everyone gives a solid and dependable performance—never good and never bad.

The photography was disappointing in that little attempt was made to heighten the tension and drama of the situation by lighting effects, angle shots or close ups. —B.W.



by one of us

Female Arts Student (photographer just arrived). "Over here, dahling boy, mind the easel, latest canvas you know (cameraman controls hysteria) isn't everything frightfully Bohemian, do have a drink, etc. etc." Does two subjects full time, wears hanger Band (not shown). "Don't forget the hyphen in Throckmorton-Holmes." Strange cattle, women.

"Mummy, can I have a new dress?"
"No, George, you can not."

It doesn't pay for a man to be as busy as a bee, because some insect often comes along and steals his honey.

When a man breaks a date, he usually has to. When a girl does so, she usually has two.

BOYDELL AND

THE BLACK SWAN

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

The Hon. Thomas Boydell is a perfect stooge for the cause of a White Dictatorship of South Africa. He is a stooge in so far as he believes the truth of the South African dilemma and through competent use of glib oratorical and literary prowess, traps the unwary and uninformed into condoning the dictatorial policies of the South African Police State.

Mr. Boydell, without trial, blithely assumes that the natives would make many mistakes if they were allowed government. In the last ten years, the blundering Nationalist Government has made more unhappy decisions than any native government would be likely to submit. Why? Because of the blinding fear and prejudice with which the Nationalists look upon the African native.

The white dictators of South Africa have for years been feathering their nests with down torn from the bleeding breast of the black swan that

warms their hearth—now the goose-pimples are all too apparent and the whites are apprehensive of the chill of an awakening dawn.

South Africa is a "Welfare State" where the natives can get everything—except "The Vote". Yes! Mr. Boydell. Everything naturally includes the lash, hanging, bashing, the honour of being exploited by the whites to return disease riddled to the reservations, the privilege of paying proportionately 4-5 times as much for food, clothing and other essentials, the inspiration of being kicked out of Universities and other centres of higher education.

South African natives seek "truth without fear". At this moment they are being thwarted by the grasping white minority and the unrealistic apartheid policy, but yet the day will dawn . . .

Mr. Boydell, go splash your "parson's eggs" of jaundiced philosophy elsewhere.

B. J. Brock

EMOTIVE MOTION

Dear Sir,

There seem to us to be difficulties involved in the S.R.C. motion of protest against the Education Department, quoted on page

Two important factors to be considered are:—

- The principles involved in "indoctrination"; and
- What is the nature of Mr. Boydell's "misrepresentations"?

Firstly, a person agrees or disagrees with the principle that no controversial view should be put to children in schools, when they are incapable of weighing the factors involved: that is, below, say, 16; and that doing this is indoctrination. We hold that the above principle is morally proper, and so support the motion. But do most of

those who voted for it object to religious instruction in schools, which topic, we may point out, is at least as controversial as apartheid? We think not.

It seems reasonable to assume that to be consistent a person must not both approve of religious instruction and yet disapprove of Communist indoctrination in Russian schools, and Boydell's "misrepresentations;" unless, and this brings us to our second point, he can show that there is something peculiarly unfair in Mr. Boydell's presentation of his case. He must explain how it is more unfair than the usual presentation of a case by a man with strong convictions on a controversial topic. "Emphasising the points for, and playing

1st May, 1959



Phiz-zed Student. Tries hard to be one of the boys. Been shaving since 13. Tears up phone books and that stuff. Believes man's best friend is his keg. May not be very smart but is awfully good at football.



Male (?) Arts Student. He may look soft but he's tough, damned tough, has to be to stand Milton, Chaucer and other weeds. Drinks gin and speaks some variety of French. So, so sophisticated but a bundle of complexes. Begins shaving mid third year.

THE LONG BROWN PATH

Dear Sir,

Mr. R. Ingram-Smith begins his "Political Rambles" with the words:

"I take the liberty . . ." Indeed! Should he not be returned to the place whence he has escaped? I venture to suggest that Mr. Ingram-Smith, rather than fire wide of the mark in blatant criticism of your worthy political correspondents, could do a greater service to the community by holding the gun by the other end. Then he could dabble in extra-terrestrial politics, where he would be on safer ground!

Mr. Ingram-Smith obviously has not first-hand information of the farmer's position. Yes, Australia is on the sheep's back, but, unfortunately, this sheep has slipped a disc, and it is high time that we recognise synthetics as the only practical commodity, for which wool can be no substitute. As a result, there would be no "squabbling" at synthetic auctions. Furthermore, I shall be glad to see the end of the cruel practice of depriving the suffering sheep of their natural protection against the elements.

I remain,

His expectant admirer
P. R. Pilkington

down the points against" is what is meant by putting a case. This is what both Mr. Boydell and Mr. Phillips did

We conclude, therefore, that Mr. Boydell is no more culpable than a religious instructor, whose facts also are open to a variety of interpretations. Thus, most students had no valid reasons for censuring the Department, either on principle or on grounds of "misrepresentation". The students voted as they did, not because they agreed with the motion, but because they are not in favour of apartheid.

Peter G. Tiver
Bruce J. Reid

ON DIT

Page 7

ECONOMICS BALL

TUESDAY MAY 5
ADELAIDE TOWN HALL

- ALP HOLYOAK'S BAND
- DRINKS
- FLOOR SHOW
- SUPPER

Invitations available at S.R.C. office

Blacks 2 Great Wins

An underdog University side has confounded the critics by soundly defeating two of the leading Amateur sides, Riverside, 1958 premiers, and Semaphore Centrals, third last year.

Without any doubt these wins have been due to a powerful ruck, a speedy centreline and a vigorous half-forward line, all hitherto regarded as being suspect this year, although, of course, the reliable defence has functioned well!

Results 18th April:—
 AI — University 14.11 d. Riverside 6.8.
 AII — Wentworth 17.19 d. University 14.9.
 AIII — Walkerville 8.8 d. University 6.12.
 AV — University 8.8. d. S.P.O.C. 6.5.

In the A grade match at University, the critics were proved wrong, as Varsity avenged their defeat in last year's tragic Grand Final. The first quarter was a scramble with no advantage to either side, with many heavy clashes but a poor spectacle. Riverside were gaining drive from Clarke at centre half forward, but his kicking was sadly astray! The second quarter saw an inspired Varsity side tearing through their opponents led by the brilliant Krieger at centre half forward, to pile on seven goals, this being the only quarter in which the blacks were really well on top. The third quarter was quite even, but Clarkson and Cameron really featured with bril-

liant ruck work, while Patterson had not given his opponent a single kick. In the final weary quarter, the team played quietly and relaxed a little, but still ran out easy winners.

Goalkeepers — Clarkson, Krieger (3), Cameron, Muecke, Oliver and Strickland (2).
Best players — Clarkson, Patterson, Krieger, Ferguson and Cameron.

Results 25th April:—
 AI — University 10.20 d. Semaphore Centrals 7.5.
 AII — University 10.10 d. Brighton 10.9.
 AIII — Kings O.C. 8.4 d. University 7.9.
 AV — University 7.4 d. Ellinders Park 1.7.

Once again the young Varsity side surprised coach Giles by taking the honours against friendly rivals, Semaphore Centrals in a game of quite high standard.

In the first quarter, Centrals raced away with a four goal lead, all of which were kicked by former Riverside and Port Adelaide star Roger Cliff. However, Varsity fought back in the last

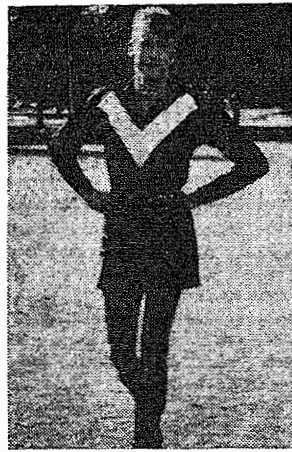
part of the second quarter to be thirteen points up at half-time. The rucks, led by Clarkson and Cameron, were playing well, but it was the half-back line that was really solid.

The third quarter saw Riverside kicking again with a fresh breeze, but intelligent play by Codd restricted Cliff, and the defence really held firm, so that the Blacks were well placed for the final quarter. A burst from Krieger saw the whole side respond and the result was never in doubt, as the team (although many shots for goal were inaccurate) played all over their opponents.

Goalkeepers — Krieger (3), Oliver (2), Muecke, Cameron, Clarkson, Porter and Shepherd (each 1).

Best players — Clarkson, Seppelt, Strickland, Montgomery and Shepherd.

Tomorrow the Blacks play Rosewater at their ground — always a difficult game and if won by Varsity will establish themselves as a first-class team!



Tony ("Doc") Clarkson, brilliant ruck star of the Blacks' great wins in the first two matches of the minor round.



Attractive Marg smiles for the "On Dit" cameraman.

SPORTS PORTRAITS

Marg. Jude

Attractive, brown-eyed fresherette, 18 year old Marg Jude, is one of University's star sporting acquisitions this year. From P.G.C., petite (5 ft. 2 in.) Marg has an outstanding record in school sport and has shown tremendous promise in Club and State cricket and hockey.

At school, brunette Marg played in the "A" teams in hockey and softball for four and five years respectively, starting in "A" hockey at the 14 and "A" softball at 13! At 15 she became captain of both teams and held this position until she left last year. She was School Sports Captain for her last two years at school.

She gained selection in the hockey team as a full back and played in this position for two years. In her last two years she transferred to the centre-half position to strengthen the forward division. The move paid off, as the team won the Intercollegiate Shield, played for by the major girls' schools in this period. During her second year in the school team (1956) Marg started playing for Greenwood in interclub competition. Greenwoods were runners-up in that year, went top in 1957 and were runner-up in 1958 again. In 1958, she was chosen in the State Carnival team which went to Perth and played in four matches out of five. This year she will play full-back for University and is certain to give the side a great lift.

State 'keeper

As catcher for the Softball side, Marg dominated many games and at 13 was one of the youngest ever selected in a P.G.C. school team. As captain she led the team to victory in her last two years. Such was her catching ability that Marj. Adams captain of Graduates "A" grade cricket team, asked Marg to "fill in" one day in 1957 for their missing wicket-keeper. Since that day Marg has more than earned her place as wicket-keeper for Graduates and the State Women's Cricket side. In March, 1958, she was selected to play for the State against the visiting Englishwomen's Team. She was the youngest member of the team by three years and the youngest ever to be selected in the State side. As 'keeper she assisted in the dismissal of two players.

In December of the same year, Marg. was chosen in an unofficial State team to tour N.Z. from December 26 to January 30. The team played seven matches, won three. Marg. took part in the dismissal of 16 batswomen and made a top score of 39 runs.

During Easter this year Marg. captained the South Australian Under 21 team against the Victorian Under 21 in a match in Melbourne. S.A. won by 30 runs.

It takes considerable courage for a girl to keep wickets as 'keepers are hit with regularity by awkwardly-rising balls and bruises are frequent. Marg. takes these in her stride and her gentle and attractive personality have made her very popular amongst her teammates.

For relaxation, Marg. plays tennis and golf and won the P.G.C. Over-16 Tennis Tournament two years running.

Marg's course—for a change, Phys. Ed.

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SPORTS ASSOCIATION SLASHES BUDGETS

At the Sports Association meeting last Wednesday week, the Grounds and Finance Committee grants to individual Sporting Clubs were presented and accepted. Individual club grants were slashed by over £1,000 from the amounts applied for.

Hardest hit were Squash, who were cut back from £527 to £265, Pennant Tennis (cut £105), Rifle (cut £103), Badminton (£97 down) and Football (£82 down). Nevertheless, football still received the biggest grant (£464) with Hockey a close second (£455) and Baseball and Boat hovering around the £400 mark.

The Budgets were cut to help finance the work on grounds, extensions at the Nursery area and the Waite. Generally it was registration and insurance items that had to go, although hall-hire for Badminton and Squash was drastically cut. A suggestion for application to the University for a subsidy was considered but not moved as a motion.

£1m. TO SPARE?

The high cost of hall-hire, which is increasing rapidly every year, constitutes a strong argument for a Sports Centre similar to Melbourne's Beaurepaire. The locality for such a centre seems most likely to be the Nursery area and the Chairman of A.U.S.A. (Prof. Rudd) was strong on the principle of aiming at having such a centre as soon as possible. Unfortunately, it seems that the Centre will remain merely a principle till the end of time for two reasons.

First, the University is not prepared to build a large Centre on ground which is technically park-

lands and the lease of which could be withdrawn in a short period (leasing period is 11 years). It is illegal to build such a structure on parklands at the moment in any case.

Second, the centre would cost £250,000 on present estimates. Where is Adelaide's Sir Frank Beaurepaire?

SKIING SETBACK

The Boat Club's application for a new speed boat—although viewed "sympathetically" by A.U.S.A. was deferred by the Grounds and Finance Committee, which wraps up for the time being the proposed University Water Skiing Club. Support for the proposed club was overwhelming and negotiations will continue privately in an attempt to obtain a suitable boat to get the club started.

Intervarsity travel allowance remained the same—half second-class rail fares to the venue of the Intervarsity. Intervarsity players complained that this compares most unfavourably with allowance at other Australian Universities. It seems curious, however, that members of some of these so financially hard-pressed teams have been foremost in belting the (expensive) social round whilst away interstate. Perhaps this is just tradition and there is a strong case for higher travel grants, but the Sports Editor would like to hear it.

Hannaford takes Cup

The championship was conducted in perfect weather on April 22. From an onlooker's point of view, fields were again poorly attended, but competition was strong. Excitement was provided by a deadheat in the 880 yd. championship, between the only two starters. They were State junior champions, Michael Shannon (440) and John Herriot (mile).

In the mile, Tony Radford finished a fighting second. A win in the pole vault, and several other places, put him in the running for the cup. However, he failed to gain a place in the vital event, which was the shotput.

M. Hutton also figured well throughout the day, winning the 220 yds. hurdles and the mile walk, and gaining third place in the 120 yds. hurdles, the high jump and the pole vault.

Port Adelaide footballer, Ian Hannaford, without training, flashed down the 120 yds. hurdles track, to win by the straight, and spread-eagled the field in the long jump and the shotput to take out the cup. This success follows on from his second last year to Graham Crawford.

Newcomers in the women's events competed enthusiastically. J. Davis took out both the sprints, while S. McGregor was outstanding in the high jump. C. Pankin won the discus, javelin and shotput, to gain the women's cup. The distances thrown in these events were only average, but with practice, should be greatly improved. C. Pankin also gained second place in the women's long jump, J. Semmler winning the event by jumping 14 ft. 6 in. Following are results from the Championship Day:—

MEN

100 yds.: G. Ananda, M. Shannon, A. Clarkson; 10.4. 220, Ananda, B. Burr; 24.8. 440, Shannon, Burr; 53.2. 880, Shannon and J. Herriot, dead-heat; 2.2.2. Mile, A. von der Borch, A. Radford; 4.45.9. 120 yds. hurdles, I. Hannaford, Radford, M. Hutton; 15.6. 220 hurdles, Hutton, Burr, G. Taylor; 27.0. Mile walk, Hutton, P. Whitham; 8.23.7.

High jump, Clarkson, P. O'Donnell, Hutton; 5 ft. 8 in. Long jump, Hannaford, P. Hunter, Taylor; 20 ft. 6 in. Shot put, Hannaford, B. Seppelt, G. Munn; 36 ft. 5.3 in. Hop step and jump, Taylor, G. Page, Munn; 44 ft. 4 in. Pole vault, Radford, Page, Hutton; 9 ft. 9 in. Discuss, Munn, Hunter, Radford; 104 ft. 10 in. Javelin, B. Quigley, Hunter, Radford; 162 ft. 7.3 in. Hammer, Munn, Hunter, Seppelt; 81 ft. 10 in. Cup—Hannaford.

LACROSSE HAS STAR LINE-UP

The Lacrosse boys look like performing better this year than they have for some time. A tremendous team spirit is evident brought about by the large increase in numerical strength and the quality of many of the players. These include nippy captain Ofler, safe, dependable vice-captain Biggins, the brilliant Jeffrey and the talented Richardson. Haslem shows promise of developing into a fine centremen. Wainwright is expected to star in the forward lines this year, and with G. Rogers always dangerous, opposing backlines are due for a few headaches.

In the backlines, Cain is always dangerous and should pose a problem for the opposition.

Pressing hard upon the heels of these players is a great reserve of talent in the B-grade and much potential in the Cs. Both lower teams are expected to go well. New coach, F. Gottschalk, is giving the teams much more polish than in recent years.

FINALS IN BADMINTON.

The remaining finals of the University Badminton Tournament will be held on Thursday, April 30, 1959. One final has been played already, the Women's Doubles, which was won by M. Gibbs and A. Patwardham.

Intervarsity is in Perth from May 25-29. Any girls interested are most welcome at practices and expenses are purely nominal. A dance has been arranged for Friday, May 8.

HANDICAP SPORTS

Contrary to expectations, the Handicap Sports Day, held on April 15, was poorly attended, as many of the people who had entered for events, did not compete on the day. However, in spite of the sparse fields, some good results were recorded. M. Shannon won the 440 yards hurdles championship, in 56 sec., while Kelly won the 220 yds. in 24.7 sec. In the discus and shotput, G. Munn threw 180 ft. and 37 ft., respectively. Griffin was unfortunate in pulling a muscle after jumping 20 ft. 7 in. from scratch in the long jump, and was unable to compete on the championship day.

BLACKS ARE FORM TEAM IN RUGBY

University A's had their third consecutive win in the "A" Grade Rugby Competition last Saturday. Playing a good team game, they thrashed Edinburgh 35-0. The first few minutes of the game were fairly even with Edinburgh looking dangerous. However, Uni. soon had their measure and from then on they dictated the tactics of the game. An indication of the Uni. supremacy is the fact that nine of the side scored tries.

Doug Rudd was unbeatable on the wing, side-stepping often to bring confusion to the Edinburgh backs. He received good support from the other backs, and Frank Jorgerson was again tackling strongly.

The previous Saturday, University beat West Torrens 9-3. Handling the ball much better than Torrens, passing it about more often and aided by their extra fitness, they finished strongly to win a closely fought match. However, in some ways they were lucky to win. Had they not fumbled badly, the Torrens backs would have broken through University defence to score several times.

Last Saturday was a really tremendous day for rugby in the University. Besides the overwhelming victory of the A's, the other three University sides recorded good wins.

B's thrash Sthn.

Suburbs

Looking a really strong side, the B's annihilated Southern Suburbs, 47-0.

HOCKEY FOR RECORD YEAR WITH BALLANTYNE

The iron grip of George Ballantyne, former Indian International, has taken charge of the Hockey Club with his appointment as coach. The marked increase in keenness of players and the struggle for positions in the top teams is a tribute to the work he has already put in, and thus all teams look set for a great season.

Ballantyne has managed to impart to the whole club his method of basic play, so that a standard pattern will exist throughout making it easier for a player changing grades. He is striving for the more intelligent short passing game as played by the leading hockey nations. As the club has recently tended to copy the basic tactics of a few of the local teams, he has taken over at the right time. His stressing of the importance of the half-back line, especially in attack, is worth noting, as the club

has several capable halves, but none of them fit at this stage.

The last time the forwards and halves functioned together was the match against Tasmania in 1957 in Sydney when Adelaide defeated the previous year's premiers 7-0. There will be more of this play this year and all players in the club are capable of it.

This year is biggest on record with some 120 players registered. Steady functions under the steady hand of Dick Cooper, promise to be monster turns with this number of players to work on.