

EDITORIAL: In which Adelaide's own S.P. bookmaking establishments, of which this gentleman is a guardian, are exposed.

The importance of the Blood Donor Campaign

In July, 1961, a letter was sent to the 15th S.R.C. by Major-General R. N. L. Hopkins of the Australian Red Cross Society in which he said:—

"The ever increasing uses of Blood in modern Surgery, combined with the growing population of the State have led the Society to survey the position re its Blood Donor Panel. The result of this survey showed that at least 5,000 new Donors per annum were required to keep supplies where, having met demands, a satisfactory reserve would still be on hand. Another reason for enlarging the Panel, is the need for rarer Blood groups. As an example, recently, 140 pints of Blood were despatched from the Royal Adelaide Hospital between 5.30 p.m. on the Friday until 8.00 a.m. on the Sunday. Three of these patients were group B negative, a type which appears in 1 in every 100 people, and a special call was necessary for Donors to replace these supplies."

Soon, banners and posters will be displayed around the University advertising the Campaign which is to take place during the week Monday, 2nd April, to Friday, 6th April.

The S.R.C. is organising two Union Meetings on the Monday and Tuesday of the Campaign Week—the 2nd and 3rd of April. These meetings will be addressed by Dr. H. B. M. Lewis and Miss Shiela Fisher, of the Blood Centre. The Red Cross Society's mobile display unit will be situated at the foot of the main steps between the Barr Smith Library and the Darling Building on the Tuesday and Thursday of the Campaign Week.

Co-operation has been obtained from the Graduates Union, the Staff Association and the Adelaide Teachers' College Students' Representative Council. Support has been enlisted also from the four University Colleges.

Nevertheless there are still difficulties associated with the organisation of such a campaign as this. Probably the biggest is to make aware of the Campaign the large numbers of students in faculties such as Arts, Economics, Commerce and Technology. Another obstacle to be overcome is the inclination of many full-time students not to avail themselves of the facilities of the Union, where the actual enrolling of Blood Donors is to take place.

Pressure will be applied on these students nonetheless; enrolment forms, pens and boxes will be placed strategically in appropriate buildings. Students using Union Buildings will have one advantage in that enrolment forms will be filled out for them by officers of the Red Cross Association.

What obligations has an enrolled member of the Blood Donor Panel? Major-General Hopkins has given an assurance that a half-hour is needed three times each year for the performance of a painless operation.

What is the reward? The satisfaction of supporting a worthwhile cause, and a pint of beer each time blood is given.

This is a plea to all public-spirited students to enrol as Blood Donors during the week commencing Monday, 2nd April.

Editorial

It is generally thought among most of the non-academic high shots of this man's town that the majority of University students do not know which way is south or what day it is, outside their own precincts. This observation is not made by way of putting any students in any unfavourable light, because in their own way, they are very bright people indeed, and the high shots will usually admit this as most of them only got past seventh grade by cheating, anyway. But because these high shots do have a point in many directions about such things as students, and especially in such directions as games of skill and science such as horse-racing, these words are to give the students some idea of the Adelaide world of high shots and horses and S.P. bookies, and especially S.P. bookies, which are very prevalent in this man's town.

Now, as most guys know, S.P. bookies are a type of people who set up their businesses off the course on which the horses are to run. And it is generally conceded among one and all, that this is not approved of by the police and their vice squad, and especially their vice squad, who employ many devious means to nab these characters who operate off the course contrary to section 42 of the Lottery and Gaming Act, which is a very big-time Act indeed.

It can be fairly easily spotted by most of this town's citizens why it is that there should be such a prohibitive section in such an Act. For if bookies could take bets anywhere off the course where the contests of skill and science are to take place, much vice would occur. For these bookies would not be subject to the supervisory laws which are set up by the Stewards to prevent dishonest business dealings from taking place.

And a bookmaker who sets up business, for example, in a pub, can easily welsh on his client investor if by any chance his investor's horse comes home instead of dropping dead at the post, as most investor's fancies are inclined to do in this world of skill (and especially science). And the result of a bookie welshing on his client can also fairly easily be seen, as some big wheel investors have been known to carry equalisers around with them, and in such circumstances as welshing bookies they are often very tempted to use such pieces of machinery. Consequently, slugs get thrown around, and the result is usually that someone hauls off and gets hit, which generally causes a bit of panic among one and all.

Now it is fairly widely conceded around and about, that when something is prohibited it becomes more attractive. We all know what happened in Chicago, which is a very big town indeed, when the high shots in Congress decided to introduce prohibition. The result of this decision was that a lot of racketeers (who are 100 per cent. wrong gees indeed) started a lot of rackets. Some of these people made many large coarse bank notes, but some others hauled off and were thrown into the river in cement baths, or had large holes put through them, which did not gain them much in percentage, no matter how one places the odds. A few big wheels ran everything except the untouchables, and had blonde dolls, who could charleston, to keep them company, and many guys with high calibre automatic equalisers to keep these large guys in business.

I am not suggesting, nor even so much as hinting, that Adelaide could ever be regarded by one and all as a set-up such as Chicago was. For this town is thought by most to be a very lovely little spot indeed, and also a very friendly one. And at the present time, when there are rafts of visiting artists and musicians and actors and legal bookies staying in our pubs for the Festival of Arts, it would be bad taste to draw attention to such rackets, even if there were any.

But as this newspaper is in business to bring to its readers the low down on all that is going on around and about, it must be stated quite confidentially that our Vice Squad does not have only its lunch-eating to do. For in the general direction of S.P. bookmaking there is considerable activity, as a case in the Supreme Court which has got more than its fair share of coverage in the daily press last week, would seem to indicate. Now it is not that there is a colony of wrong gees in this field operating around Adelaide in large lumps. But it must be admitted that recently there has been a lot of activity in this direction among various guys, who consider it profitable to take their business out of the reach of the race course.

(Continued on page 8)

Anglican Society-Tuesday, 20th March 5.15 p.m. Holy Communion. 6.45 p.m. Tutorial: "Church government." Mr. G. E.

H. Bleby.

Friday, 23rd March 7.40 a.m. Holy Communion. Tuesday, 27th March

Holy Communion. No. 2 of a series of 5.15 p.m. 6.45 p.m. discussions on Prayer by Father John Mor-

Friday, 30th March

7.40 a.m. Holy Communion.
The editors of "Verve", the magazine produced by the Literary Society, would welcome any original contributions. butions of prose or students. verse from

The closing date for articles is Friday, 30th March, 1962. Thursday, 22nd March

Adelaide University Geographical Society Freshers' Welcome in the Mawson Theatre at 7.30 p.m.

BILLBOARD

A.U. Masquers' Dramatic Society will be presenting John Webster's Elizabethan tragedy, "The Duchess of Malfi" in the Union Hall, 11th to

"On the Fringe," March 16-31, in Y.W.C.A. Hall, North Adelaide.— Flinders Street Revue Co.

An intimate revue which should appeal to lovers of satire and humour. "Noah's Flood," March 20-31, in Kent Town Methodist Church, Produced by John Edinunds.

This is a Miracle play account of Noah and his zoo, with a modern touch in the music by Benjamin

"East Lynne" will be presented by the Independent Rep. at Mead Hall from 16th to 31st March.

This classic tear-jerker should appeal to all aspiring fans of melo-

Gentleman's Island," "La Noix Humaine" and "Prima Donna" will be presented by the Intimate Opera Group in the Australia Hall from 19th-30th March.

This is a series of three one-act operas which will also be produced at lunch times.

INDIA'S DEMOGRACY AND A STRUGGLE AGAINST INERTIA

by Richard Broinowski

Election trends

Between February 19 and 25, 210 million Indians visited their respective polling booths to choose both a Federal government and governments for their own 16 Federated States. Although it is not expected that all votes will have been recorded until the end of April it is now evident that Invested of April, it is now evident that Jawaharlal Nehru's Congress Party will return to office in the Federal Parliament, thus verifying most predictions of the outcome of the contest in this vast political arena.

Although the elections have prima facie indicated stability, there have been recorded vague tremors which may or may not indicate that the Congress Party, which before the elections controlled 365 of a total of 507 seats in the Lok Sabha, is not now as popular as it has been in the eyes of India in the last decade. For example, several small parties which until the present elections had failed to make political capital of both real and imaginary ineptitudes in the government's policy, have now shown their fighting spirit, encouraged perhaps by in-dications of unrest in their respective elec-

In the northern States of Sikhim and Bhutan, the Jan Sangh has, in the present election campaign been making hay with the alleged mishandling of the government's policy towards China in the Indo-China borden disputes. It has also caphed in our border disputes. It has also cashed in on Kashmir by challenging the rights of Pakis-tani encroachment in that State.

Bihar and Andra Pradesh, Swatantra party has recently accused Nehru of dictatorship, under which it claims that India is being drawn into socialism and ultimately, totalitarianism.

The Communist Party, which has been supported to some extent in the State of West Bengal, may gain a few seats there. But it is certain to score strongly in the south-western State of Kerala if the previous election results are taken as any indication, when nine out of 18 members returned to Delhi were members of the Party. As an example of present Communist sympathy in India, however, Kerala (the only State where there is a Communist majority) is unreliable. It is a puzzling exception to the generally-held idea that where there is poverty and dissatisfaction, there also (and only) are the seeds of Communism likely to take root. For Kerala has the most exten-sively developed rural area in all of India and her standard of living is the highest. The unexpected political sympathies of Kerala are more surprising when her con-ditions are compared with those of Madras, her eastern neighbour. Here, in spite of the poverty of the farmers and their ever-present fear of losing their land to the landlords (mirasdars), they have to date returned the rightist Congress candidates to Delhi.

The danger of Communist influence does not, however, threaten so much from the independent Communist Party as an effective opponent to the Congress, but from the left-wing extremists of the Congress itself. As Mr. Sabavala observed in "The New Leader" (February), a number of Com-Leader" (February), a number of Communists in several States, including Punjab, have resigned from their Party and joined the Congress, using the "progressive" Krishna Menon as their spokesman in Nehru's Cabinet.

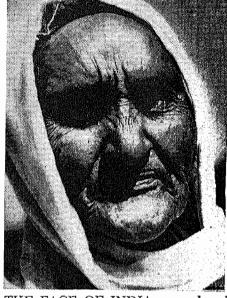
To summarise the complete political situation cannot be done accurately without looking at all the small parties and exhaustively examining their claims with the resultant effect on the electorate. The three resultant effect on the electorate. The three examples given indicate, as the votes are taken, a swing from the Congress Party, but whether the swing will eventually dethrone the government can only be seen after the next elections, when it will be clearer whether the present trend is likely

Industrialism

While final results are pending and political speculation in India is common currency, it is worth reviewing the problems of economic progress in this, the most significant democratic nation in Asia.

Barbara Ward, in her book "India and the West", has examined the extent of industrial development in the overall Indian economy until the end of 1961. In this work she has emphasised with great clarity the urgency of the situation. India is attempting to achieve by democratic methods what China is achieving by totalitarianism. And if India succeeds, the effect will do much to reassure the Free World that democratic methods are not only an expensive luxury to be used in countries of high living standards and material develop-

India is at the present time in a stage of economic development paralleled by Britain in the early 19th century. Here is a huge nation with an economy yet to achieve the dynamism of self-sufficient industrial development. No progress can be dustrial development. No progress can be made without monetary resources. For a modern industrial State a huge amount of capital must first be used in establishing an "infra-structure" of roads and railways, mineral exploitation and machinery, of education and industrial plants. Only when this structure, built by capital that will show no immediate profit return, has been completed, can the expansion take place. Industrialists in 19th century Britain obtained the necessary capital to finance the construction of this structure by exploiting their workers and ploughing back their "forced savings" into expansion. When at last the workers were able to defend their own interests through trade unions, the necessary



THE FACE OF INDIA: proud and strangely calm.

infra-structure had been created to enable increasing development to take place.

India has yet to develop this industrial infra-structure necessary for her to break through to modernisation. But here is the dilemma. Where Britain could in the 19th century accumulate huge capital resources by exploitation, India already has a univer-sal franchise that would destroy any attempt to raise capital by forced savings—whether by the Government through high taxation or by Industrialists through low wages.

The only alternative seems to be a huge increase in foreign aid—similar in scope to the massive Marshall Aid and Monet Plan agreements that put Europe on her feet again after the world wars. Yet even if such an aid programme in India were feasible, there can be no guarantee of its success. For Europe before the wars was industrialised, and after each war her industrial mentality still existed even though the resources did not. India, on the other hand, is an ancient land that has never known the stimulation of industrialism. It is doubtful that the bulk of her hand. that the bulk of her people, who for conturies have lived within the squalour of their villages and the rigidity of their castesystem, could efficiently utilise the proposed resources to achieve modernisation.

One thing is quite clear. India will need a great deal more aid than she at present receives under the Colombo Plan. Australia's contributions to India until the end of 1960 reached a total of £12 million—a mere drop in an ocean of hopelessness. Certainly, to us it represents a lot of money and aid, but not to 450 million Indians in a country cursed by inflation and a population explosion of eight million souls each year.

BUCHAN'S BALANCE OF TERROR a report

by Shann Disney

The Editors of "On Dit" regret that the reputation of a person pre-viously unknown to them, but since identified, has been blemished following the appearance of the article "Student Protest Meetings—Worthy or Not?" in the issue of "On Dit" (Yol. 30, No. 1) which appeared on Friday, 9th March, 1962. (Signed) Richard Broinowski

AN APOLOGY

Terry McRae John R. Slee

The balance of terror between East and West is complex and shaky. Something must be done to ease the tension before any attempt at general disarmament or comprehensive arms control is possible, and the most useful step towards this will be the acceptance by both sides of a minimum rather than a maximum retaliatory force. This was the dominant point of Mr. Alistair Buchan's Dyason lecture, which he opened by stressing the need for the public to take an interest in a subject which has formerly The balance of terror between East and by stressing the need for the public to take an interest in a subject which has formerly been the preserve of professional militarists. The huge proportion of expenditure devoted to defence, the catastrophic effect of a mis-take in strategy, the effect of strategics on foreign policy, and the need for modern governments to have moral and public sup-port in their decisions, make a basic under-standing of strategics essential.

The background for the present situation is a concurrence of scientific potential and economic power in the great nations. This gives immense importance to the confrontation of East and West, and allows the U.S. tation of East and West, and allows the U.S. to spend four times as much now on weapons research as it did at the height of World War II. No policy can deal with the situation unless it takes account of the rapid scientific and economic changes, and of the political revolution which has doubled U.N. membership in the last ten years.

The present balance has grown out of the policy of massive retaliation, adopted by the Eisenhower administration in 1953. The the Eisenhower administration in 1953. The attractions of a policy which cut down conventional arms and relied on nuclear weapons were great economically, politically and militarily. It would reduce expenditure, obviate politically unpopular conventional rearmament, and be an answer to the Chinese "hordes". Essentially it carried the hope of a "pax atomica". It had, however, two great flaws: in its assumption of a technical superiority which did not in fact nical superiority which did not in fact exist, and in its terrific psychological and moral implications for a country which based its case on moral principles. Furthermore the basic assumption that the smallest of neutralist countries was worth the risk

of nuclear war was, as the Russians realised and exploited, quite unrealistic.

Nevertheless during this time, approximately 1954 to 1958, there was at least the comfortable notion of nuclear stalemate due to thre fact that an aggressor must at-tack strategic bases rather than cities and

that the S.A.C. bases were so many and spread so widely both in the U.S. and right around the periphery of the Communist bloc that it was impossible for Russia

to avoid retaliation. The development of long-range ballistic missiles destroyed this comfort. It increased the advantage of the first striker, cut the time of warning and decision to a few minutes and, because it was easier to prepare missiles in secret, made greater the chances of a genuine surprise attack. It increased vulnerability, because missiles can-not as yet be shot down, and the danger of accidental war, because missiles, unlike bombers, are not recallable. In order to maintain the deterrent effect of inability avoid retaliation, it became necessary to develop ways of protecting retaliatory forces. The results were underground launching pads, capable of withstanding anything but a direct nuclear hit, and Polaris submarines which can fire missiles from a depth at which they are, as yet, undetectable.

But even though retaliation is still a real deterrent, the balance of terror is liable to be thrown quite out at anything and, in addition, there are many reasons why it must be the continual occupation of the great powers to lower the level of the balance. The existence of such a high level of tension undermines attempts at more rational forms of co-existence, and any increase in the level might make it necessary to curtail civil movement, and other liberties which the West is trying to maintain. The damage of an attack is increasing so much that it will no longer be possible to site bases anywhere there is a high population density, Western Europe for example. The balance may be upset by an increase in the number of nuclear powers, though China for example is unlikely to have an effective L.R.B.M. force until after 1970, or by a scientific break-through. Such a breakthrough might be development of an anti-missile missile, a cobalt or neutron bomb, a means of de-tecting Polaris submarines or in the exploiting of space. And in the meantime nothing withholds the Soviet from infiltra-tion in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

tion in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The chances of arms control as an answer may not be as bad as they seem. The Russians' dislike of anything but complete disarmament is yielding a little to the pressure of China's rise to independence and power, and Mr. Buchan considers the collapse of the Test ban talks due to pressure of the Russian military and Russia's reluctance to show the world how little control she has over China, rather than to lack of areas of common interest. Such an area of common interest lies in the prevention of accidental war, and first steps in this direction might be the establishing of a direct line from Washington to the Kremlin and of a U.N. emergency inspection team to a U.N. emergency inspection team to assure either side that an attack is not being prepared.

The main point made by Mr. Buchan, however, was that each side must abandon the idea of total war, recognise the other side's need to maintain a minimum retalla-tory force and must only maintain such a minimum force itself. It is important to minimum force itself. It is important to note that Russia, contrary to U.S. expectation, has not in fact exploited her full quantitative capabilities in long-range missles, but maintains a rough parity with the U.S. In Washington there is a policy conflict. Air force opinion considers that American U.S. In Washington there is a policy conflict. Air force opinion considers that America must always be capable of destroying all Soviet bases. This requires quantitative superiority, and a civil defence capable of supporting a nuclear blow.

The Army and Navy opinion, which considers a nuclear blow not "acceptable", calls for a minimum force in secure bases, ready to retaliate not against Soviet bases but against its cities. In other words a deterrent rather than a battle force. The U.S. Government is at present sitting convents and ernment is at present sitting somewhat awk-wardly on the fence, developing a counter force too vulnerable for anything but a first force too vulnerable for anything but a first strike, at the same time as building up on conventional weapons. The two main difficulties of the minimum force policy are that it means less protection by the U.S. for its allies, and it involves the overthrow of the entrenched "massive retaliation" idea. Nevertheless, Mr. Buchan sees it as an essential step towards allowing powers time to choose between war and reason and to to choose between war and peace, and to give diplomacy a chance.

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The Editors will welcome letters. articles, and other contributions from all members of the University.

Copy for the next edition which will appear on Thursday, April 5, closes on Friday, March 30.

The Editors are also looking for more members for the "On Dit" staff, reporters and sub-editors. Even freshers are invited to apply for these positions. The editors will be in chambers between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. daily.

BOAT-RAGE

by Marian Quartly

Orientation Week was distinguished this year by the introduction of an event which may well become a fine tradition here—the Adelaide University Boat Race. versity is still young and uncultured in comparison with English tertiary institu-tions, and every effort should be made to build up a worthy body of traditions, com-parable with those which make Oxford and Cambridge the true spiritual homes of their cambridge the true spiritual homes of their graduates. Our Torrens may never rival the Thames, nor our boat race aspire to the fame of theirs, but this contest has a certain distinction and novelty all its own. On Tuesday afternoon of Orientation Week, the 36 competitors assembled in 18 gaily painted paddle boats on Lake Torrens each team wearing the garb and in

gaily painted paddle boats on Lake Tor-rens, each team wearing the garb and in-signia of the university association which they represented. They were a stirring sight as they churned up the river, thighs flashing rythmically in the sunshine, and the vast crowd which had gathered cheered with an enthusiasm not often encountered in our university.

with an enthusiasm not often encountered in our university.

The race was not without incident. Miss Jen Marshall and Mr. Don McNicol representatives of the Agnostics' Club, staged a cunning ambush which bottlenecked two-thirds of the field, and at the climax of the race, competitors and spectators joined in a lively display of that fine old university sport, flour-bombing. It was only fitting, after such a sportsman-like exhibition, that the declared winners Messrs. Colman and Nelson should be upstanding sun-tanned youths, representatives of the Anglican Society, and fine examples of university manhood. manhood

The boat race was introduced after some The boat race was introduced after some discussion as a replacement for the Miss Fresher Competition staged last year. The change is a great improvement. The race provides exciting entertainment and fine food for local television and newspapers, and stimulates a good healthy feeling of inter-faculty competition. Miss Fresher stimulated only an emotion not to be mentioned in these hallowed pages, and was in rather poor taste.

in rather poor taste.



ON THE TORRENS: thighs flashing rhythmically in the sunshine.

The organisation of the race was not faultless, as can only be expected in its first year. Future Orientation Week Committees should provide definite lines of demarcation across the river, and might consider a change of course. A race from the City Bridge to the Zoo, then back to the University Foot-bridge, would provide better entertainment for the spectators.

But on the whole Mr. Combe and the S.R.C. are to be congratulated on a very worthwhile contribution to university life.

State Elections no surprise

by Peter Flint

The closeness of the State election results is no surprise to anyone in touch with political realities, though it has been a rude awakening to those starry eyed Liberals who have come to believe in the "Playford Myth." It is ironical that a government of the company when the company were the company that the company when the company were the co Myth." It is ironical that a government of such great progress and achievement should be lumbled by events completely beyond its control, such as the erosive tendency towards a change, which has reduced the L.C.L. majority in recent elections; and the inability of an ignorant electorate to distinguish State and Federal issues, so that the Playford government was wrongly blamed for the disastrous credit squeeze.

The danger now exists that neither party will be able to form a workable government, and regardless of political bias, it can be seen that this could lead to a chaotic situa-Playford has been criticised, even by some of his most ardent supporters, for not resigning in the face of what is said to be a moral and numerical A.L.P. victory. Such a moral and humerical A.L.P. victory. Such criticism is not only premature in the present fluid situation, but it is also completely impracticable. Playford is technically correct in saying that the fate of the government should be decided in Parliament, and has recognised the pressure of public opinion by promising to call an early session of Parliament and abide by the result. It is true that it is British Parliamentary tradior raniament and abide by the result. It is true that it is British Parliamentary tradition for a government defeated at the polls to resign and give the majority party a chance to govern, but when the balance of power is held as now, by a third group (the two Independents) there remains the possibility of a coalition and on past record it bility of a coalition, and on past record it is probable that Messrs. Stott and Quirke will support the L.C.L. Playford has prevented the chaos which could result if an infant Labour regime was defeated when Parliament meets, by an L.C.L.-Independent coalition and a Liberal controlled Upper

House.

It is difficult to conceive that many electors were affected by the Labour cry of "gerrymander," but nevertheless the government must now deal honestly with what is plainly an anomalous electoral system, particularly as regards the need for a full franchise in the Legislative Council. It must be remembered however that the idea of one vote, one value, is based on the notion of the equality of all men, which is an ideal subject for empty talk and barren controversy. Even given equality of opportunity it is not possible to overcome the natural, geographic and structural inequalities which exist in society. We need a system which will allow for universal suffrage and, while overcoming this theoretical notion of absolute equality, also provides for practical government in which all sections of the community are represented.

On the Liberal side there must be a rigorous self-examination to find the deep-rooted reasons for the party's sharp reversals. Apart from the reasons outlined earlier, the answer is largely to be found in the fact that the present interpretation of Liberalism" is stereo-typed, and outmoded. The L.C.L. has depended on the catchery of "Playfordism" rather than "Liberalism," and the cult of personality has destroyed the true spirit of free liberal enquiry. What is needed is a complete re-discovery and reapplication of the basic tenets of Liberal philosophy, so that once again "Liberalism" may become a vital and progressive force in the political and economic life of our

PLAYFORD IN PERSPECTIVE . Part IV

by "Democrat"

- *The present political situation in South Australia presents many alarming features, but perhaps the most alarming of these is the absence of any widespread feeling that drastic remedial action is necessary.
- *There seems to be no general tendency ★ There seems to be no general tendency towards restoration of the once-prized ideal of democracy. There seems to be little resentment towards the Playford regime's unjust retention of office. There seems to be a sickening acceptance of the whole disgusting position.
 ★ In part this is due to the servility of the press. The newspapers abet the orchardist in two ways.
 ★ Firstly, they point a rosy picture of our
- *Firstly they paint a rosy picture of our purely Playford-inspired prosperity; we see front-page announcements of progressive government projects and the imminent arrival of private industrial of the private industrial control of private industri gressive government projects and the imminent arrival of private industrial enterprises. (It would be an interesting project to check to see just how many of these much publicised plans ever materialised.) Generally the press extols Playford's benevolent rule. Thus they try to prevent discontent.
- ★ Secondly, when any discontent does arise the life is speedily choked out of it by cutting off the oxygen of publicity.
- *But what a different story it is when the A.L.P. is in office. Then we see partisan editorials sharply critical of the Government. For example this is what the "Sydney Morning Herald" had to say before the N.S.W. State elections:
- *To allow one party to stay in power indefinitely—no matter what its political complexion may be—is bad for the healthy functioning of the democratic process. No matter how good a Government's record may be, its members inevitably become lethargic and complacent after several terms of office if it is clear after several terms of office if it is clear that they will not be displaced.

 Twenty-one years is far too long for any one party to have been in power."

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W.E.A. BOOKROOM

Welcomes students to the University and to the Bookroom. Consult us about all book problems. Any book from anywhere.

- * These remarks were more relevant in the case of South Australia but of course the conservative press would not think of printing them. One can only imagine what violent condemnation would pour forth if the present position were reversed and the A.P. were dinning to the feet. and the A.L.P. were clinging to office in the face of a 56 per cent, electoral dissent. The continuous pro-L.C.L. conditioning we receive from the newspapers should never be forgotten.
- However, the shameful servility of the press provides only part of the reason for the apparent toleration of the present deplorable position.
- It seems that the unconscious processes It seems that the unconscious processes of reasoning of most South Australians must go something like this: "I know that Playford's still in office only by virtue of a gerrymander which prevents the will of the majority from taking effect, but the old chap's given us orderly progress and stable government so the end justifies the means and I'm not going to kick us the means and I'm not going to kick up any fuss over things. Besides, the State Govt. isn't very important, because all the major Canberra." decisions are
- If we are prepared to adopt such a prag-matic approach, ignoring principles and morality, then Playford will get away with his cheeky swindle. After all, the people only get the Government they deserve.
- ★But surely there is still some reverence for the ideal of democracy. Democracy implies political and legal equality. Without these we have an autocracy or an aristocracy. One look at the present electoral system demonstrates that today our privileged aristocracy resides in the country. There every 7,000 rural aristocrats elect a representative whose Parliamentary power equals that of the member chosen by 25,000 or more lesser individuals who are so wretched as to inhabit an inferior urban area. What is it that makes the rustic so superior? Why is he so holy and his wishes so sacred?
- ★ Let there be no doubt as to how much this undemocratic inequality favours the L.C.L. Disregarding Chaffey, the total number of voters in the 18 electorates returning A.L.P. men was 304,000; the corresponding number for the 18 seats held by the L.C.L. was 205,000.
- ★ The democratic approach starts off with the fundamental axiom that "all men are created equal" and accordingly all men should have equal political rights regardless of race, religion or degree of rusticity. Hence the votes of all men should have equal effect. Under the Australian electoral system this means that all electorates should have the same number of people on their rolls.
- * The above figures show how far short of this ideal is our present unjust arrangement, carefully nurtured by the orchardist because it is the only thing keeping him in power.
- * Playford's continued retention of office is incompatible with democracy. The result is that either Playford or Democracy must go.

MMMORAL

It will come as a surprise to you to know that Mary Armitage and the Communist party have become allies. How, you ask, do I know this Surely if it is now that the surely in the surprise of the surprise of the surely in the sur if it were true, Mrs. Neill, Mr. Menzies or the R.S.L. would have told Australia before now?

But you are wrong. Though the diligence and enthusiasm of these three combatants of the Red menace is not to be denied, the connection is one which may well have escaped their notice. Reflect upon the purpose of Mary's journalism and her manner of achieving that purpose. It is her duty to describe the indolence and extravagance of the wealthy and their determined imitators, the fashionable, in order to delight and make envious those who are neither. The detail and the frequency with which the dress of a dowager or the bunfights of her offspring are described is reflection of either her wealth or her determination.

While many wish to marry wealth,

While many wish to marry wealth, few do the sons and daughters of a merely determined woman; admirable as that quality is, its possessor is often less so. In this respect Mary is an uncertain guide to those of the young who would give their heart where it profits them most.

This deficiency has been repaired by Mr. J. Moss in an engaging essay entitled "Monopoly Owns South Australia". (Mr. McRae, you remember, from his regrettable corner in the previous issue, mentioned that it could be purchased from the People's Bookshop in Hindley Street.) Mr. Moss is a member of the Communist Party: the economic dictatorship of a Moss is a member of the Communist Party; the economic dictatorship of a certain twenty wealthy families of South Australia has excited his approbation. Not only does he tell his readers who these are, but he tells them of the companies in which their wealth is invested and the extent of their holdings. He describes the marriages of these families amongst them. their holdings. He describes the marriages of these families amongst themselves. His publication is just what each young debutante needs to take with her each event of the season. Indeed, Mr. Moss has made it the right size to fit down the front of a ball gown from which it could be, from time to time, surreptitiously removed and consulted.

You can see how more instructive it would be if a correspondent from "Pravda" were to write Mary's page. Instead of tedious remarks about the decor, the decorum, the radiance of the bride and the mediocrity of her dress, a wedding would be described like this.

"Today, in the —— family chapel the daughter of —— (whose capital of £23,000,000, largely invested in seaweed, was acquired by methods which no one has yet quite underwhich no one has yet quite under-stood but which were so outrageous that his victims all died of apoplexy) married —, the imbecile son of a degenerate noble family making a last ditch effort to restore a fortune lost by several generations of alco-lucities and lunaties."

Or a description of a debutante ball:

"Mr and Mrs. — gave a comingout dinner dance for their daughter
—; the cost of £3,000 was easily
paid for by M—s capital gains of
£10,000 in 1959. The guests represented a total capital of £6,000,000,
most of which was contributed by
— who will need her parents'
£4,000 to offset her homely face."

Or the Arts Eestival.

Or the Arts Festival:

"It is estimated that the Adelaide Arts Festival, a display of decadent bourgeois culture, will nett the city's hoteliers and restaurateurs a profit of \$500,000." of £500,000.

of £500,000."

Mr. Moss's indignation is, I think, a little hard to understand. He observes that these twenty wealthy families control the Government. This may be true, but how many mere people have an effective say in the control of a Communist government? How many more control the monopolies in one of the states of the Soviet Union? Indeed, when the veneer of names is removed, is not our economic system like that of the Soviet Union?

Perhaps even our electoral system

Perhaps even our electoral system is essentially the same. Surely the Communist party could rake up 34 per cent. of genuine support in a free election.

Yours in pursuit of truth,



MCRAEYS

Playford, the teddy-bear politician with Bismarck's iron-fist, is perforce again the subject of this man's column. The result of the South Australian elections was a sweeping victory for the Labor Party led by Frank Walsh. No less than 300,000 voters backed him compared with only 200,000 for Play-ford. The Labor Party gained two seats to make them the majority party, yet Playford and Company (can they be said to be a government?) continue their executive rule.

In the teeth of general protest and disgust at the gerrymandered electoral system the liberals refused to bow to the will of the people. They preferred to govern on the strength of two so-called independents.

Playford's speech over a state-wide television hook-up was a flasco. At a time when the people expected com-pliance with their wishes Playford spat pliance with their wishes Playford spat in their faces. They were told that the Treasmy ("shabby and a little disreputable" though it may have been) could be given to "Frank", but that it would not be. Instead Playford would await the wishes of 14,000 people, the thy minority of electors from Ridley and Burra Parliament would not even be Burra. Parliament would not even be called together till after the Festival of Arts—never disturb the pseudo-cultured minds of the 1000 club in the blue room of the South Australian Hotel. The reaction of dozens of people I knowfactory workers, students and solicitors virtually unanimous—one of horror. For hundreds of his own supporters this was distinusionment—the kindly father-image is gone forever. The this was distillusionment—the stream of letters of condemnation to "The Advertiser" and "News" is proof of this.

In Canberra, Pat Galvin, M.H.R. South Australian Labor member for the south-western suburbs of Adelaide, said bluntly that Playford had joined the ranks of the great dictators-with Hitler Sockarno and Mao Tse-Tung. Even the Liberal members of the Federal House were hard put to hide their dismay.

What a contrast was the honesty integrity of the Labor leader Walsh when interviewed on television on the samo night. He stated that his party was unwilling to go to the people a second time following a double dissolution, and he had no doubt of their

On the following morning "The Advertiser" sank to an all-time low in journalism. With crooked logic they attempted to support Playford's decision as democratic. They suppressed all the valid logic of Walsh's arguments.

The "News" on the same day was in the same day was in the same day was in the same day.

The "News" on the same cay little better. True, they attacked electoral system as unjust, but they seemed ready to compromise democracy. once again in the favour of the countryman-the sacred cow of our State's politics.

This sordid scene was made still more murky when Sir Thomas announced this idea of electoral reform. He suggested a blatant system of industrial, semi-industrial and rural electorates—a pretty close follow-on from Mussolini's cor-porate state ideas. He refused to further enlarge on the topic, and everyone was left with the suspicion that the "re-form" winds would still blow in favour of the conservative souls.

Throughout this interlude "The Advertiser" kept hammering on the necessity for stable government. Hitler wanted stable government, but government is only a means to an end. They of course suppressed the proven facts. Govern-

CORNER

ment can be stable yet still progressive. Look at the State government in New South Wales, if you want a case in point. What of course was behind their attitude was the terror that the people would rule as they wanted to, and this would de-prive its influential friends and backers of their power. It was somewhat re-freshing to hear the "independents" talk at last. Mr. Quirke favoured a thorough reform of the whole electoral system and termed it unjust. He still, however, favoured a weighting of the votes so that the countryman received 1½ votes to the cityman'sl

Mr. Stott by the time he spoke was in quite a mess! He still had not (and has not to the date of writing) disclosed his intentions. He spoke of consulting his electorate, and then in the next breath of consulting the Wheat Growers' Federation (the relevance of the opinions of those persons is still somewhat uncer-He then aunounced his infatuation with the Swiss system of govern-ment, to what end was unclear. Finally he stated he was in favour of some electoral reform, but not of what kind or to what extent.

The results of the elections may have been constitutionally ambiguous, but they were politically and morally certain. They can be summarised as follows:

1. The people have demonstrated overwhelmingly that they want the Labor party to form a government.

2. The Labor party was unjustly prevented from doing so by a corrupt electoral system. 3. The Liberal party supporting Playford and Company can no longer

claim to be democrats. 4. Playford has been shown up in his

true colours. It is clearly impossible to have a

democracy without complete equality of voting power. It is quite impossible to justify any system of weighted votes on the grounds that some persons (e.g. countrymen) are more important that others (e.g. citymen) and call that system a democracy. It is good to see that at last the people have demanded their rights publicly. But it is also im-portant to see through Playford's tactics.

He is playing the old political game of delaying the claims for justice in the hope the tide of protest will recede and leave him safe. He must not be allowed to achieve his end. It is therefore heartening to see the trade unions supporting a fund to finance propagunda on all modern media with the purpose of ousting him. The elections showed the power of the medium of television used for the first time effectively prepared nor the first time effectively prepared material, and put over in a precise and eye-and-ear catching way by the A.L.P. did much to inform the people correctly. The gem was the proof that a giant new industrial development at Elizabeth was to employ the giant labor force of 30 makers.

It is completely frustrating that the Labor Party with competent, even brilliant, leadership, with dynamic and economically workable projects (for instance the scheme for the tunnel under the Mount Lofty Ranges, and for a new deal in education; a progressive but stable party, is denied office by such grimy tactics. However, I venture to say that although Playford has won the eleventh round, there is a twelfth round of reckoning to come and he will be defeated. The issue lies in the hands of all of us, and with a common purpose we can get the government we deserve—the A.L.P.

John Mitchell Finnis last year com-

PERSONAL PORTRAYT

Our Festival

by Desmond Roman

It has already been announced that a further Festival of Arts will be held in 1964, and we are constantly being urged to help make the present Festival an even greater success than its predecessor. This armouncement of future plans by the Board of Governors indicates that it considers the Festival of Arts as worthy of propagation, and is satisfied that certain aims have been fulfilled. Yet has this "cultural feast" proved the success we are told is the case, and is it serving a sufficiently useful purpose to warrant its continuation?

Whether the answer to this question is whether the answer to this question is in the affirmative or the negative will depend on what section of the community is asked. There are many cultural Philistines who would undoubtedly consider any money spent on a festival of arts, however modest, is a waste, but their arguments have been refuted before.

On the other hand, it would seem that for people in the accommodation industry the Festival is a profitable event, and simi-larly for the few engaged in the hiring out of chairs, or amplifiers, or providing flags to fly from M.T.T. buses. But does this hold for the general business community? Is there going to be a great influx of tourists who would otherwise never have come to Adelaide? It was recently announced that less than 5 per cent. of the bookings have come from outside the State. Now, as most people book for more than one event, this means that, at the very most, some 2 per cent. of the audiences will be in Adelaide especially for the Festival, and, presumably freely-spending money. Thus from a commercial point of view the Festival is of little value.

The other strongly advanced, and often genuinely believed, reason for holding a l'estival of Arts is that it would raise the general level of cultural awareness in the community. This is a hard thing to measure, but I would contend that, on the whole, the Festival has not improved the attitude of the populace towards the arts. Certainly it has not yet been thought profitable to build a large new theatre in Adelaide, while the Government and City Council still lang fire on proposals for utilising the M.T.T. barn.

The provision in the Festival this year of "Festival Fair" is, I think, an admission a "Festival Fair" is, I think, an admission of failure in trying to attract a wider audience. Though there is nothing intrinsically wrong in a programme of light en-tertainment, this surely relegates the whole purpose of the Festival; the idea is that everybody should participate in the more serious events, not have to be induced by a "Henley-on-Torrens" type show. For far less money than is spent on the Festival as a whole such a programme could be mounted, if it is merely a question of "panem et circenses" to keep the populace

Who then is buying all the seats, and filling (or partly filling, to Mr. Wick's despair) the halls and theatres? It is, I feel sure, the same band of people who are A.B.C. subscription concerts ticket holders, who support Musica Viva, and form the mucleus of the audience at amateur degree. nucleus of the audience at amateur dramatic society productions. These people, to whom the Festival programme appeals, fee obliged to go to as many events as possible Thus in two weeks they attend two plays, two concerts, an opera, and three recitals, with a few art exhibitions thrown in for good measure. At the end of this time, exhausted in pocket and artistic receptiveness, they face the prospect of a winter season nearly devoid of overseas celebrities.

The fortunate citizens of Melbourne and Sydney, however, enjoy nearly all the same artists without having to appraise them at one gargantuan session. The London Philharmonic Orchestra, Dave Brubeck, the Menuhins, the opera season, David Atten-borough—all will visit the eastern States either before or after coming to Adelaide. Because of Adelaide's relative remoteness this is inevitable, but people would appreciate the artists much more, and even be able to afford a few extra seats, if their visits were more evenly spread. Of course a few productions will be unique to Adelaide (it would be outrageous if this wero not so), and there may be more recitals given than would otherwise be the citals given than would otherwise be the case, but these considerations do not compensate for the burdensome concentration of talent over a short period.



FESTIVAL GAIETY IN CITY: SA. Fire Brigade's biggest extension ladder was called in to help when work of giving the Adelaide Town Hall its Festival of Arts decoration wher way. Photo shows the work in

A Ham Funeralor Australian Music?

by Michael Best

It was a nice gesture by the Lor Philharmonic to include the Sinfoniette Australian composer Robert Hughes in first programme. It almost makes that Australian music is getting a bideal than Australian drama during

We had hoped that once the setablished itself the concert programould show more enterprise, and it a few works more daring than stravinsky. Perhaps even a comple of w local composers.

The programmes being presented London Philharmonic do in fact sh improvement; we have a chance to works by Walton and Tippett, owing to crusading zeal of the two English

But Australian music again is ou cold. Hughes' Sinfonietta, the only is sentative, was performed at the last Fe by the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, so hardly be said to represent a positive in programming

It must be admitted that the cause the A.B.C. which was progr twenty years ago, has encouraged

of the younger generation of composers, and has relied on a few established names to provide them with the 5 per cent. broadcast time required by law.

Nevertheless, even among the older names there are works which could be presented with no misgivings about musical standard. Hughes' own Exanada ballet suite and Serenade for Small Orchestra, Le Galliennes Symphony in E, Antills Corroboree suite (still the greatest Australian work, though he has written nothing comparable since) and even, if we are to be very daring, works by Badger or Werder. And there is always Alfred Hill the G.O.M., whose recent death should have made his very enjoyable music respectable

There is no reason why we should not be allowed to hear the works of Australian composers; one must postulate either fear of box-office reaction or any unwarranted shame at the standard of Australian music to explain their absence from the programmes. So far as the box-office is concerned, I fail to see why people should avoid modern Australian works when they are apparently attracted by modern English works

The Festival Committee has missed a perfect chance of selling Australian music to Adelaide audiences. The London Philharmonic would have given local composers a great boost if they had presented two or three Australian works not heard in Adelaide political independence by subscribing to the conditions of the Treaty of Rome. This argument, however, has gradually Britons are now told that participation will involve some sacrifice of political autonomy, but Britain will not be inveigled into a West European Federation.

For a realistic interpretation of the Treaty of Rome, the expressed views and intentions of the leaders of the Six foundation Member States of the European Economic Community and its governing Commission are of paramount significance.

Until recently, Common Market protagonists in this country were arguing that Britain would suffer no further loss of

MARKETP

Corbet in London

by R. Hugh

This has been well realised by Mr. Reginald Maudling, the Colonial Secretary, one of the Conservative Central Office educated Ministers in Mr. Macmillan's government. On February 12, 1959, when President of the Board of Trade, he said that 'we must recognise that for us to sign the Treaty of Rome would be to accept as the ultimate goal political federation in Europe, including ourselves."

On this point, the President of the E.E.C's. Commission, Prof. Walter Hallstein, has given a clear assurance: "We are not in business at all, We are in politics.

The Guardian declared on 8th February 1961, that Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, is aiming at a federa-tion for Europe "with one Prime Minister and a unified policy towards the rest of

Since Britain opened negotiations with the Six, Prof. Hallstein has said "the crea-tion of an economic area is bound to extend to the cultural, social and defensive spheres, and such extension will be an essential counterpart of economic integration. To overcome problems on a global scale," he says, "Europe must be capable of common action. In the atomic age," declares Prof. Hallstein, "we should renounce all outdated political forms."

Both in Britain and on the Continent there exists ample documentary proof that political unity is the driving force behind the E.E.C., but Britons are demonstrating a widespread reluctance to accept this vital

In large measure this has been due to the dishonesty of the Macmillan Government, to the efforts of the powerful Conservative Central Office under the chairmanship of Mr. Iain McLeod, M.P., and other such pressure groups as Lord Gladwin's Common Market Campaign Committee, the European Movement which was founded by Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., in 1947 and the European Community Information Services by Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., in 1947 and the European Community Information Service. Of even greater influence is the Conservative Press—The Daily Telegraph edited by ex-Liberal M.P. Sir Colin Coote and The Daily Mail with which the Liberal News Chronicle has amalgamated.

In view of the defeatist state of British public opinion the cynical sentiments of Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., expressed in his pamphlet Design for Europe, published in 1947, are highly significant.

"No Government dependent upon a democratic vote, could possibly agree in advance to the sacrifices which any ade-

advance to the sacrifices which any adequate plan must involve," said Mr. Thorneycroft and his co-author. "The people must be led slowly and unconsciously into the abandonment of their traditional economic defences. The political implications of the Treaty

of Rome can not be avoided.

In a speech on the 17th January this year which was very widely publicised in West Germany but virtually ignored in Britain, Dr. Adenauer, commenting on the achievement of a common E.E.C. agricultural policy said: "It is quite clear to all members of the Economic Community that

Rome Treaties cannot exist without close political union. We hope and desire, therefore, that by the decisions in Brussels a powerful impulse will be given towards a speedy realisation of a European union."

BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY IN THE COMMON

Dr. Adenauer has emphasised this point still further in an article distributed by the West German Embassy in London.

"In the final analysis, the aim of European policies is a political one. Economic policies are an indispensable prerequisite and complementation. It was wise and right first to bring about economic unity Europe, for economic unity offers the most solid and resistant basis of political unity. Political union must, however, now be added to economic merger, for it will now become more and more inevitable to take political decisions concerning both the in-ternal economics and the external relations of the Community.

"The Community is not simply a trading agreement or an economic agreement, but one element in a wider political construction. . . ." Those are the very words of the Third General Report on the activities of the E.E.C., which later says ". . . the Commission wishes to emphasise the political Those are the very words of the importance it attaches to this acceleration. The internal strengthening which it proposes . . . is intended to reinforce, by leaving behind national divergencies, that movement towards union which the Six States began when they signed the Treaty

At Bonn last July the Heads of State of the Six declared their conviction that "only a United Europe is in a position, allied with the United States and other free peoples, to meet the common danger of the free world;" and "that they were determined to develop their political co-operation with the aim of European unification.

That determination is reflected in The Times on October 7 last. There it was reported that the then West German Foreign Minister, Herr Clemens von Brentano, and Economics Minister, Prof. Ludwig Erhard, were reliably understood to have emphasised to Britain's Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Edward Heath, the necessity for Britain to accept without reservation the political implications of the Treaty of Rome, thus making it easier all round for compromise to be achieved on the economic issues. achieved on the economic issues.

R. Hugh Corbet, one-time editor of "On Dit", is at present working in London. He is a member of the U.K. Anti-Common Market League. This article is the first of a series.

A few days later, at preliminary negotiations with the Six in Paris, Mr. Heath accepted the Bonn Declaration.

This acceptance was and is irreconcilable with Mr. Heath's remarks to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference just twelve days before.

"The Six joined together for a common purpose," he said, "in which they are willing to make a contribution of sovereignty which is specifically limited under the Treaty of Rome. It (the contribution) does not include defence or foreign clude defence or foreign policy and it could not be extended against the will of a member of the Community."

To date no Minister has directly repudiated British membership of a West European Federation. It is well known, though, that at least three influential Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. Edward Heath, Peter Thorneycroft and Duncan Sandys, have long been advocating British participation European union. In the face of convincing substantiated

reason, Government spokesmen have only been able to protest that the Treaty of Rome itself commits no nation to federation.
Clearly Britain's national sovereignty and

traditional independence are endangered. Sovereignty, of course, implies the right of a nation to decide its own policies in both internal and international affairs.

Typically, Mr. Thorneycroft has described is "nonsense" the view that Britain would

be handing over sovereignty to Europe by joining the E.E.C. Mr. Macmillan in equally typical fashion has blithely informed B.B.C. televiewers that the proposed move can be likened to a gentleman joining a

The Treaty of Rome, however, is quite different from other international treaties. It is quite different from the U.N., G.A.T.T., or N.A.T.O. It is quite different from S.E.A.T.O. or A.N.Z.U.S. It is different in the international treaties. one important respect. Members of all pre-

one important respect. Members of all previous treaties have been able to withdraw, to resign, as they think fit, in exercise of the very sovereignty whereby they joined. This point has been explained by Mr. Menzies. "Under the Treaty of Rome," he has said, "there must be unanimous agreement for joining and leaving. Complete independence of action no longer exists."

If he doesn't like the chaps, the gentle-man can resign from his club. But having signed the Treaty of Rome, Britain will not be able to honourably resign from the E.E.C. For all practical purposes British membership of the E.E.C. would be irrevocable. It would be forever.

The Treaty of Rome, the basis of the E.E.C., amounts to a supra-national constitution, albeit a federal one.

That constitution provides for a European Assembly of 142 members, eventually pean Assembly of 142 members, eventually to be elected directly by universal suffrage; a Council of Ministers of six, a largely majority-vote-decision-making body, being representative of the Member States; and a Commission of nine members, which has extensive powers ranging from initiating proposals to issuing directives to Member governments and indicting them before the Court of Justice, the arbiter in interpreting

If Britain joined the E.E.C., it would have equal constitutional powers with West Germany, France and Italy, electing 36 out of 178 members to the Assembly and having one out of seven in the Council of Ministers with four out of 21 qualified votes. British members would be appointed to the Commission and the Court of Justice. In such a European body the Macmillan Government believes that Britain will have considerable influence.

If Britain joins the E.E.C. it is expected that Denmark, Eire and Spain will too. The voice of 50 million British voters will be barely heard in the Babel of over 250 million Continentals.

National sovereignty on the Continent is an historically recent event, a child of the 19th century. There, parliamentary demo-cracy is still in its intancy.

cracy is still in its infancy.

In the essentially Roman Catholic countries of the Six, where "the common danger of the free world"—Communism—is rampant in the legislatures of France and Italy and governs half of Germany, such British principles of order and good government as a spirit of tolerance, a willingness to compromise and a two-party parliamentary system are hardly recognisable. system are hardly recognisable

What of France when de Gaulle passe

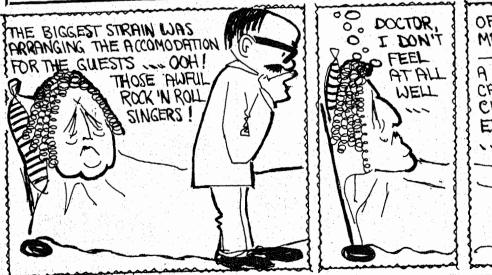
What of France when de Gaune passes on? What of Germany after Adenauer? What now of the political stability of Italy? The leading members of the E.E.C. were members of the Holy Roman Empire. For them political union is merely reunion. They are rejoining an old system which was dismembered and is now being restored. But for Britain, political unity with Europe would be a break from her traditions of independence and self-reliance. The history of Britain has been insular and imperial.

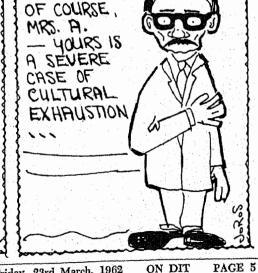
For Britain to sign the Treaty of Rome the consequences are ominous. Britain would be signing a ready-made federal constitution, forsaking forever her identity and sovereignty, her institutions—the achieve-ment of five hundred years of political de-velopment—and her leading role in the Commonwealth of Nations, to subscribe finally to a permanent entanglement in the chaotic affairs of the Continent.

Federation in Europe would inevitably mean for Britain the virtual subjection of an ancient and respected monarchy to a republican system, of a flexible unwritten Constitution to an inflexible written one, of ish Common Law to Byzantine Roman Law, and of time-honoured institutions, tried and proven, to a new Continental experiment in government.









Friday, 23rd March, 1962

Letters to the editors

a complaint

Sirs,
Detmold's article "Student Protest Meetings—Worthy or Not" shows a complete ignorance of the facts concerning the protest march as well as a deliberate misreporting of the marcher's encounter with a police officer. Furthermore, the writer, in order to make his point, disregards journalistic ethics by making comments of a libellous nature to a fellow student. Surely this is unnecessary if "On Dit" is to preserve its traditional standards

traditional standards.

It pleases one to read that Mr. Detmold approves of students who decide to express their grievances. However, he feels that a line should be drawn somewhere (preferably 500 miles from Adelaide) but as long as a protest is carried in a disciplined manner and in good faith it is justified. The Brenner's protest march, led by a few Arts students, was organised just in this spirit. Yet Mr. Detmold has the audacity to describe the march in these terms "a puerile, abortive rabble." Some of us would like to know where our friend gathered his evidence. He certainly was not an eye witness and therefore one would be pardoned to assume that his adolescent mind, coupled with his rather fanciful imagination, managed to get the worse of

The facts about the protest march were as follow:—On Oct. 21st, 1961, following the S.R.C. meeting, a decision was taken by about 25 students to take a copy of the resolution to the Minister for Immigration's office. But the protest march had a duel purpose, to deliver a copy of the resolution and to arouse some public interest. (Mr. Detmold's description of it as a "rabble" cannot be taken seriously by anyone who attended the S.R.C. meeting.) Any un-biased intelligent witness would easily conclude that the participants were disciplined and in good faith. Had Mr. Detmold been more objectively

informed he would not have been so hasty in using words such as "abortive." Un-fortunately, this is only an attempt to conceal the writer's ignorance. The marchers were already on the way back to the University when they were accosted by a police officer. "On Dit" reporter's fanciful description of the encounter was obviously a bit of padding for the sake of cheap sensationalism

tionalism.
Overall, Mr. Detmold's article is full of impressions rather than reporting of the facts. Though, his method of writing an article may be pardoned, his use of damaging allegations cannot. In fact, Mr. damaging allegations cannot. In fact, Mr. Detmold, as a future lawyer, does not exhibit a very logical mind. His illogical code goes something like this: He asks "was there any good faith?" He looks at one student in the photograph as evidence and infers that one would be pardoned to assume that he did not have any ideas of the principle involved in the Brenner's affair and was just in it for fun.

In view of the fact that Mr. Detmold did

In view of the fact that Mr. Detmold did not have any first-hand information when he wrote the article (he was not an eye witness) and that he was personally ac-quainted with only two of the marchers, I leave it to "On Dit" readers to judge leave it to "On Dit" readers to judge whether in fact he was justified in pointing out one student which he had never met and making libellous allegations. I can assure Mr. Detmold that all those who participated in the protest were in good faith, as far as I can judge.

I trust Mr. Detmold will reconsider his approach to topics about which he feels moved to write and in future articles will tone his remarks in conformity with more

tone his remarks in conformity with more acceptable forms of journalistic expression.

Yours,

LEO ROSENBERG.

another

Sirs, Student protests are often half-cocked affairs. Whether the technique is a meeting or march, or a resolution sent to a Cabinet Minister the direct benefit is likely to be nothing. But that doesn't mean we should sit back and do nothing too. Some form of protest helps keep students alive and con-crete expression of it may keep the sparks of radicalism going a bit longer. In a conformist society if students become too close to the establishment too early they build up no personal tradition of criticism. They are apologists for the existing system from the cradle to the grave instead of from the age of thirty.

Any reasonable and sincere steps of protest can be countenanced. But when is an test can be countenanced. But when is an action of protest reasonable and sincere? Mr. Detmold ("On Dit", 9/3/62) apparently thinks that placard-bearing becomes more respectable the further away it is from him. Although defending participants in "Student Action" he roundly abuses the people who went marching down King William Street in protest against Mr. Downer's unexplained exclusion from Australia of Y. S. Brenner. He says they were no ner's unexplained exclusion from Australia of Y. S. Brenner. He says they were no more than an undisciplined rabble acting in bad faith and singles one of them out for a particularly harsh swipe. "Look at this grinning monkey...," he says, "... has he any idea of the principles involved ... or is he in the rabble just for laughs?"

Then he asks to be pardoned for assuming the latter. Just how much does Mr. Detmold know about this person he is being rude about? This might be speculation but I would guess he knows nothing about him at all. Otherwise he would know that he is an Honours History student with quite a good idea of the issues involved in the Brenner case. In fact practically everyone in the procession had a pretty good idea of what it was all about. They were all present at the meeting called by the S.R.C. and were not satisfied with the outcome. They felt strongly enough to walk down to Mr. Downer's office, present a petition and walk quietly back. They caused no fuss and

wark quietly back. They caused no russ and they abused no policeman, but at least they felt that they'd expressed their stand.

What is wrong with this? If someone personally prefers less spectacular forms of protest I might argue with him, but to cast the participants in this little episode as a faithless rabble is a bit rough. Discussion about the merits and tactics of student sion about the merits and tactics of student protests are a good thing but vituperation could well be left out of it. Nothing con-structive can emerge from calling a man a monkey. If points cannot be made without vicious rhetoric they might just as well not be made at all. Besides, lawyers are sup-posed to have evidence behind their asser-tions and Mr. Detmold ought to know this. If he doesn't I hope he has the grace to

R. F. I. SMITH.

yet another

Sirs,
I was both heartened and displeased to read Mr. Detmold's article, "Student Protest Meetings—Worthy or Not?" ("On Dit," Friday, 9th March, 1962), in which he articles the student protest march over the Friday, 9th March, 1962), in which he criticises the student protest march over the Brenner issue and compares it unfavourably with the larger and more virile organisation, "Student Action," in Victoria. It was heartening to see Mr. Detmold's article because it does show that he counts student protests a serious enough matter to be thought about, which is something of an improvement on most students.

It was less pleasurable to notice that the

It was less pleasurable to notice that the author's journalism left much to be desired. At the risk of being didactic I would draw Mr. Detmold's attention to the following matters.

matters.

I do not like my conversations with policemen to be inaccurately reported (this is only a matter of personal taste, however) but even less do I like this erroneous information to be used to add a further (and of course, unjustifiable) emotional loading to Mr. Detmold's argument. It has been suggested that the reported conversation had a satirical reference only and was not meant to be taken literally. As Mr. Detmold began his account, "On Dit's' reporter described the climax of the rabble thus: ...," it would be hard to argue that the subsequent report was satirical rather

thus: ...," it would be hard to argue that the subsequent report was satirical rather than just one of fact.

Mr. Detmold asks of the march, "Was there any good faith?" or was it just done for laughs without any concern for the principles involved? Despite the fact that the tone of the article suggests that Mr. Detmold has answered his own question and concludes that good faith was sorely lacking, I will give him a reply.

Yes. The march was conducted in good faith and with knowledge of the principles involved. Mr. Detmold is to be warned that it is unwise to deduce peoples' motives from photographs in "The Advertiser," and even if he notices certain simian characteristics about the marchers, this does not

istics about the marchers, this does not necessarily mean that they are not dedicated

Yours, DON McNICOL.

a reply M1. Detmold writes: Elsewhere in this issue the Editors of "On Dit" have apologised to the individual referred to in my article for the reflection that has been cast article for the reflection that has been cast upon his person. I, too, apologise: I am sorry that such has been the result of what I wrote. I have subsequently spoken to the person involved and am quite sure, as I think everyone who knows him must be, that he is and always was quite sincere in his participation in the Brenner affair. I understood in my article to imply, not that he was in bad faith but that the picture of him would imply so. And after all, he is him would imply so. And after all, he is grinning at a time, above all, when he should be serious.

It is undoubtedly unfair to damn a man because of one picture. I intended to go no further than the latter; that my statement has been construed as doing so, causes me to apologise.

me to apologise.

I would still defend my use of the term "grinning monkey" so long as it goes no further than a comment on a picture. I think the term in this sense can be validly used in reference to the picture of a person fooling when he should be serious: I think it is not "vicious rhetoric" and I stand by my use of the term as a comment upon what is in many ways a very unfurturate. what is, in many ways, a very unfortunate picture.

I see no reason either to withdraw from the general tenet of my article. Mr. Smith writes that I apparently think that "placard-bearing becomes more respectable the fur-ther it is away from (me)." This is, of This is, of course, quite silly. My position with regard to placard-bearing is easily deduced from what I wrote. I am in favour, just as Mr. Smith is, of student protests, when disci-plined and bona fide. I am not in favour, as I imagine Mr. Smith is now, of puerile as I imagine Mr. Smith is now, of puerile abortive rabbles. My judgment in the Melbourne case was for the former; in the Adelaide case (whether right or wrong) for the latter. I have yet to be convinced that this judgment was very far wrong or an incorrect appraisal of the general nature of the procession. Mr. Smith implies that the procession was the result of dissatisfaction with the outcome of the meeting. (How come, then, that the placards were prepared beforehand? Or were the marchers dissatisfied with the meeting's outcome even before it got under way?) Yet it seems from Mr. Rosenberg's words that the actual resolution with which the merchants were disconnected.

Rosenberg's words that the actual resolution with which the marchers were "dissatisfied" was carried to Mr. Downer. How is this? The two correspondents each attempt to justify the holding of the march in basically conflicting ways.

Mr. McNicol objects that my report of

Mr. McNicol objects that my report of his encounter with the policeman is not literally true—of course it's not; what Adelaide cop would say "ooze" or what student wear a sexy sweater? No, it did not purport to be literally true, Mr. McNicol, and I think anyone who thought it did would have to be fairly naive. It did, however, purport to be, and I think it was, a fair appraisal of the trend of the encounter and the nature of the relevant conversations: the nature of the relevant conversations: this, in spite of Mr. Rosenberg's allegations of "deliberate misreporting" AND "cheap sensationalism", which terms savour somewhat of themselves.

Mr. Rosenberg writes that "any unbiased intelligent witness would easily conclude that the participants were disciplined and in good faith." Maybe so, Mr. Rosenberg, but he would certainly have wondered why a mere request by a policeman for names

caused the marchers to abandon their fight for Brenner's rights. And the question, Mr. Rosenberg, of where the adolescent mind of his is, of course, a moot point.

damned

Sirs, In your first, and one hopes, least meritorious, issue for 1962, appears an article purporting to be an introduction to the University for freshers. In the selection of its audience lies perhaps its only claim to wisdom and scholarly caution, for its mis-constructions, omissions and inaccuracies are at once apparent to those who have been at the University for more than a few weeks. And they are, it seems, as apparent to the writer of the article: for towards its conclusion appears the following para-

graph:

"Without a doubt this presentation of the University is somewhat inaccurate in many respects. Sometimes this is the result of a misconstruction of the facts of a situation, often it is simply owing to omission."

This part of the article, is, alas, too true: and leads one more seriously to question the morality of the Three who allow to be printed an article founded admittedly and so patently on the triple bastions of inaccuracies, misconstructions and omissions. Its worthlessness as an introduction to the Univertity is exceeded only by its to the Univerity is exceeded only by its unworthiness of inclusion in a University newspaper.

Yours, GORDON N. BILNEY, President, S.R.C.

with faint praise

Sirs,
I have read with approval the first article of your new feature, "McRae's Corner".

Regarding their political theme, Mr. Mc-Rae's statements are depressingly well founded: his laying-bare of election humfounded: his laying-bare of election humburg is laudable—nay, masterly. Although I had read the stuff already (several days before in "The Advertiser"...), I nevertheless found his frank, bold attitude most refreshing. Yet with one or two inconsistencies. Having noticed, for instance, that Mr. McBae strongly supports the A.I.P. I a jibe at the Premier, the latter's "pre-ference for a technical institute". Surely Mr. McRae wishes to see technical education raised to its peak under that Better-Industry government he so ardently hopes to see in power?

By the way, although we may have no Chair of Politics so-called, Mr. McRae is of course aware that Professor Duncan, occupying the Chair of History and Political Science (as distinct from History), is the head of a department which teaches precisely that dangerous subject—Politics, and the science and history thereof. Let us cheer ourselves with the knowledge that it is merely a case of the rose under an-other name smelling (almost) as sweet.

I was a little surprised by Mr. McRae's intense pre-occupation with the City Beau-tiful. His fussy complaints about Adelaide's architectural oddities suggest the Festival of Arts organiser rather than the lofty political thinker.

Yet I must not quibble, for, apart from some minor quaintnesses, one cannot help feeling that Mr. McRae's efficient "give 'em the truth" style shows exciting promise for "On Dit". He may soon be too big for his little "corner".

Yours sincerely,
A. CORNELL.

4c-ability

Sirs,—Freshers who shared the harmony, bonhomic and economy of the E.S.A. Welcome last Monday evening must have come away with a pretty mixed impression that the state of the from the speeches, in which we were variously urged to work hard, play hard, stick to our own ideas, along together, argue with the staff, have a clear objective, avoid some dreadful beast called "4c", etc.

I feel moved to express my "Fresher's Resolve" in verse, or worse: It's our last chance to play but if we would

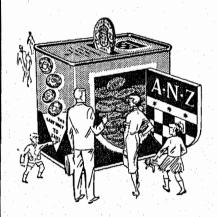
We must work with a vigour fanatic, Our political hue may be red, buff or blue But the Faculty's multi-chromatic. With the lecturers we may all disagree

In a manner completely agreeable And our efforts must bend to some definite end

As long as it isn't 4c-able!

Confusedly,

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THE ELFIN PINNACE

By Carl Meyer

On the water a paired sculls is unlike an

On the water a paired sculls is unlike an eight in the same way that the magic of Tennyson's "flitting shallop" contrasts with the commonplace of "heavy barges trail'd by slow horses."

Sculling appeals as the refined art of rowing. The Adelaide University Boat Club is represented by Bob Morgan (Captain of Boats) and "Chips" Levinge. They are the only paired sculls in this State, and, indeed, the only pair in the Australian world of only pair in the Australian world of

Varsity rowing.

In watching the scull glide along you In watching the scull glide along you are at once struck by its smooth propulsion. The oars stroke through with clockwise precision. There is nothing of the boisterous energy so characteristic of an eight, with its concerted attack on the water. Whereas all the pent-up energy of rowers in an eight is directed to a maximum effort at the "catch" (when the oars first hit the water), the sculler must concentrate on a steady increasing pull steady increasing pull.

The difference between the two rowing schools is reflected in their training. Scullers spend more time on light work, and concentrate on rhythm and smoothness of action. They must train themselves to row with an oar in each hand.

This technical training enables them to cultivate "run" while on the water, i.e. the shell glides through between strokes with negligible slowing. (The heavier eight is rather jerked along with successive thrusts.)

Sculls are characterised by a relatively slow rating (Morgan and Levinge row at 29 strokes per minute). After an initial, coordinated flurry of short strokes the pair aims to maintain constant rating for the rest of a race, but reserve another fast burst for the finish.

ERRATA

The Editors regret the incidence of inadvertent errors in the S.R.C. Treasurer's Report as it appeared in "On Dit" appeared in

The amount contributed to the S.R.C. indirectly by each student is about 25/-, not 75/-.

The items "On Dit" and "Union Diary" in the S.R.C. Budget, 1961, were underspent, not overspent.



The absence of a cox in the sculls set-up (no room for "three men in a boat" here!) means there is no "calling the time"—rating and timing sense must be instinctive. rating and timing seuse must be instinctive. It also means that the steering must be done merely by oar work at the rowers' discretion . . . rather difficult, it would seem, since they have their backs to the direction in which they are going. This calls for a constant eye on the bank, but they have no idea of what is in front of the boat, unless the bowman looks round. . . Bob forgot to look around a few times on the Torrens, and promptly cleaned up a couple of paddleboats. They have only just missed some heavy jobs on the Port River—unlike "sail", rowboats do not have "the right of way"!

WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

Calling All Hockey Enthusiasts! Although the warm weather is still with us, the Women's Hockey Association has begun practices on three days a week. Those interested are expected to come for at least one hour during the week and also on Saturdays at a time indicated on the Sports Notice Board, located outside the Sports Association Office. Week-day practices are Tuesdays from 5-6 p.m. and Wednesdays from 4-6 p.m.

As two State players have kindly consented to coach the hockey this year, it is necessary that they should be given strong

support at practices.

Let us keep up the good work of last year's intervarsity team at Armidale in May.

The intimate relationships and mutual responsibilities of each of a rowing pair stamps paired sculls as a high point in team games. In such confined space, temperament is especially important. Bob admits that there can be "many differences of opinion under the intense strain and concentration.

Size is important in picking a partner. In 1961, Bob rowed bow for the State lightweight four. He is 1½ stone lighter than "Chips", who was No. 7 in the S.A. Kings Cup crew last year. So it is that latter strokes the sculls (and is on the right in the secondarying photograph) right in the accompanying photograph).

The two have been rowing together for six months, and their immediate objective is the Empiro Games. They will represent the

the Empire Games. They will represent the State in the Games trials to be held on Lake Windouree, Ballarat, over Easter.

Bridges rejoiced in his "splendid ship, with white sails crowding;" Masefield warmed to his graceful "quinquireme of Nineveh". Boats do have an inescapable faccination. The smooth elegance and effects fascination. The smooth elegance and effectiveness of the paired sculls seems characteristic of the refinements of the present century. The shell only weighs 32 lb. you know: it is truly an "elfin pinnace".

Last Saturday the University Boat Club laid claim to being the top club, by winning both Championship and Junior Eights. They now go to an unbeatable lead in the Junior Premiership.

SOCCER

Once more the Soccer season seems to have come around again and once more into the breach dear friends. First and foremost requirement as usual, and naturally, and why not, is that we need players. Bad, poor, or indifferent are all welcome and we're so desperate that perhaps we'll take some chaps who have played before. Seriously, we have three teams to field this year, rough estimate means that unless at least 40 turn out we might as well turn to snooker. As usual, the Annual General Meeting was a "sell-out," we can't blame it all on no advertising surely in the hundreds of new Freshers (as opposed to secondhand) there are some who have an overwhelming urge to kick a little round ball into a net. Let me briefly summarise the advantages of belonging to the Soccer Club this year and other years, of course.

Firstly we will of course be sending a team to Brisbane for the Intervarsity and this is something worth training for. Secondly, extensive plans are afoot to obtain a good coach. Then of course the question of what side we shall take in the Association-Federation squabble must of course be decided by our members. Profuse and exaggerated promises have been put forward by the Social Committee, so that off the field as well as on the Club morale can be maintained at a high level.

The most important factor that must again be stressed this year is attendance at practice. Soccer is a highly technical and very skilful game, though sometimes I have my doubts, but if one wants to play like a member of the "Spur", Barcelona or Moscow Dynamo one must train. Older members of club take note of this too. We cannot expect a coach to teach us the tricks of the trade if only a meagre few turn up each week. Training is on Wednesday. Naturally some can't come out on Wednesday, so Thursday night also there will be practice.

Well, go to it! Let us see the practice field (opposite the Zoo—no smart com-ments) black with prospective Stan Matthews. We have 22 matches plus per season, so you get your money's worth. See you there!

LECTURES IN COUNCIL BAITING No. 1 DIEU ET MON DROIT

by W. R. Anthoney

A situation has arisen which I find absolutely incredible. In the second-to-last edition of "On Dit" last year (Vol. 29, No. 11, page 3, to be exact) an article of mine was printed which was titled "Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense" and which dealt in some detail with the University parking problem, giving my suggestion as to what the Council could do with it.

In brief, this article suggested that parking permits should take the form of a brand on the left buttock of every vehicle-driver and that seven DISROBITORIUMS should bo built, one at each entrance gate, to be manned by seven inspectors, for daily examination of said permits.

This morning I discovered, on driving right around the campus, that the Council has hired five inspectors for the entrance gates and the floating, or gateless inspector, whose job it is to see that other inspectors mistakes are quickly and invisibly rectified, makes six.

Does this mean that my disrobitoriums are shortly to be built? Has the Council actually taken heed of my suggestion? (Which, note you carefully, was written with tongue in cheek.) If so, then I must be the control of the country when the countr surely be the first student from whom the Council has ever taken advice.

Am I a demigod? What is the secret

of this strange power I possess? I am but a normal person—a little taller than average, it's true, but do I have some divine gift that forces the Council to heed my every

Being, however, a scientist at heart, I must have more proof of my unique powers, if such, indeed, they be. I shall, therefore, write for the next "On Dit" another subtle article containing veiled hints, innuendos, etc., directed at the Council, then eagerly sit back and await the outcome.

Incidentally, in a dictionary which was not compiled by Chambers, "Dieu et mon Droit" is translated to be "My God, and you're right!"

Yours in haste and not without irony, W. R. ANTHONEY.

ROWIN

The 1961-62 season has been extremely The 1961-62 season has been extremely successful under the enthusiastic leadership of Bobby Morgan. A.U.B.C. activity has maintained a high level throughout the season, and there are more active members this year than ever before. At times during the season there were three eights training simultaneously on the Port River, quite apart from fours training at the same time. In one regatta there were nine separate crews entered.

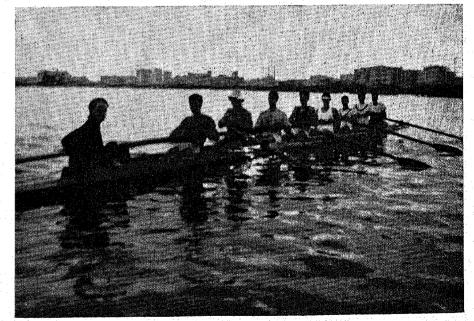
Early in the season the A.U.B.C. acquired a speedboat for coaching purposes, and the improved coaching facilities this affords has been truly reflected by the performances during the season.

tinued in its solid and consistent way to win almost all the events it has entered, and this crew shows the potentiality to go much faster still.

In the Championship Junior Eight race last Saturday the hopes of the club were realised when the Uni. Junior Eight won

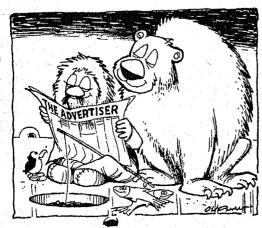
The Maiden Eight, coached by Jack Fletcher, has improved immensely during the season, and now looks like one of the best around.

The introduction of Lightweight racing for club competition and inter-varsity com-petition has provided an excellent oppor-tunity for those of slight build or under



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Owing to exams in November we were unable to participate in early championships, which unfortunately has made the task of winning senior junior or lightweight premierships more difficult.

After three weeks' training, the Senior Eight put up a remarkable performance in the Championship Senior Eight race, the major race of the season, but being forced to enter a crew with only three weeks' training it was not unexpected that unfittraining, it was not unexpected that unfitness would tell and we went down fighting. Peter Humble stroked the crew and Roger Leach, our respected and renowned coach, gave us his untiring attention.

The Junior Eight, coached also by Roger Leach and stroked by Art Benny, has con-

150 lb. The result of David Jose's con-150 lb. The result of David Jose's conscientious coaching throughout the season is that the lightweights have proven themselves to be among the best in the State by coming a very good second in the Championship Lightweight Four race in December. Exams prevented representation in the Championship Lightweight Eight race in November.

in November.
Congratulations to two members of the A.U.B.C., Rob Cheeseman and Lindsay Southcott being selected to row in the King's

Cup crew. Any oarsman or anyone interested in learning to row is welcome to come to the boatshed at 5.30 p.m. on week nights or contact Bobby Morgan through the Sports (Continued from page 1)

Naturally, therefore, there are a lot of guys who are plain clothes policemen from the Vice Squad, wanting to know who these various persons are. And last week's news coverage dealt with one of these high shots who had been pinched. And when such a high shot as this gentleman is pinched, a lot of questions are asked by a lot of people, and this man's town gets a great amount of publicity, and does not look like such a quiet and lovely little spot for a Festival of Arts to be operated in. This is all unfortunate.

It would therefore be a good idea for the Festival authorities to give all the characters in the Vice Squad free seats, so that they did not have time to pinch any more big wheels and create more unpleasant publicity. But, of course, to any person who knows which direction is north, this could be construed as bribery, and then the whole Festival Committee would be pinched for attempting to defeat the course of justice.

So when all these things are considered, it is

very hard to know what to do.

Jackals, etc. . . .

The time must come when people are going to be heartily sick of the ravings, rantings, and devious methods of the D.L.P.

The lions fight: and the jackals come; snapping at their feet; snatching fallen scraps; scuttling off with the petty plunder insecurely grasped in their little mouths; puffing themselves out; congratulating themselves on the excellence of their achievement; etc. . . . jackals. .

Was it a coincidence that in the recent election in something like 80 per cent. of the contested electorates the D.L.P. candidate had a name sufficiently high in the alphabet to give him pride of place on the ballot card? Or is one to be nasty and insinuate that the D.L.P. candidates were chosen by their party on their alphabetical rating rather than on their merits?

"My word we got a lot of votes in the last elections . . . etc. . . "—but they neglect to mention the fact that half of their votes were gained in two electorates, uncontested by the L.C.L.

Lies, damned lies and statistics.

Mr. Moran, on election night, made the incredibly naive statement that if he had been placed at the top of the Senate card he would have got in. Good on you Mr. Moran!—if this is the only way you can get into Parliament keep on trying: you may make it some day.

Semper George

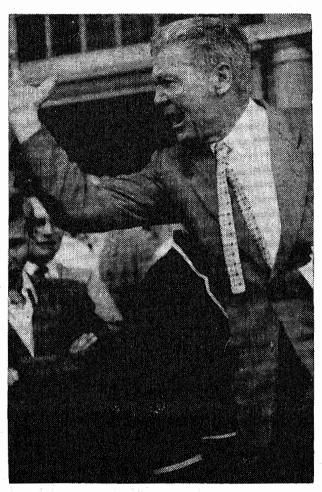
During Orientation Week many students, for the first time in their lives, were introduced to a cosmology and account of creation other than those offered by modern physics or present-day religion. Under the auspices of SCIIAES, George Fowler, apostle of the First-Ego-cum-Bubble-of-Oxygen, and firm believer in the flatness of the world, reappeared to present his case to an attentive studentbody. However, although George was received en-thusiastically, some of us, who are convinced Fowlerites, felt that the student-body did not receive George's message with the necessary gravity of mind. It was patently obvious that the students who listened to George were so prejudiced by the opinions of Columbus, Geography I and General Physics, that it was no longer possible for them to entertain the idea that the planet they live on could be anything but spherical.

You must understand that those of us who support George are not in the slightest bit prejudiced against people who like to go around believing in a spherical-type world. What we do object to is the high-handed attitude taken by teachers and scientists in not allowing people to choose the world-shape which appeals to them. Innocent babes are indoctrinated with a Spherical-World Theory be-fore they have the opportunity to make up their minds about the many other possible shapes. It

0P1N10N

seems to us that people should be allowed to choose freely and without undue coercion. The world should be viewed by humans as a housewife considers a packet of jelly-crystals-something to be moulded to a shape which appeals to one's own

Before one can be freed from the fetters of modern science which cause people to cling to Spherical-World beliefs it is necessary to see how one-eyed about explanations scientists can be. For instance, consider a simple experiment performed in every first-year High School Physics class. The master produces an iron ball and a ring. He demonstrates to his students that the ball is small enough to pass through the ring. Now he heats the ball with a bunsen-burner, and then tries to pass the ball through the ring again. Result: the ball doesn't fit! So, it is concluded, the ball must have expanded when heated. The class considers this a satisfactory explanation. But is it? Physics-masters have been holding out on their students, as the following example will show.



GEORGE: of the first ego-cum-bubble-of-oxygen.

Imagine that the universe consists of nothing but two billiard-balls. Nothing else exists but these two balls suspended in space, and they are identically the same size. Now it is observed (by a hypothetical observer) that a change has occurred, and one billiard-ball is twice the size of the other. What has happened? Has the first billiard-ball doubled its size, or has the second one halved its size? Perhaps the first ball has become four times its original size while the second one has only increased twofold. Or again, the first one may have halved its original size, while the second one is now four times as small. How are you going to decide what has happened? Remember, nothing else exists, and there are no points of reference other than the billiard-balls themselves.

Now let us bring the argument closer home. We take one billiard-ball up to THE laboratory, measure it, and heat it with a burner. We measure

it again and conclude that it has expanded. But couldn't we have just as validly concluded that when we heated the ball it remained the same, and our measuring instrument along with the rest of the universe, shrank? This may sound pretty stupid, but what is the difference between this case and the case of the two billiard-balls by themselves? Your science-master didn't dare tell you, but you have a choice. It is just a matter of taste whether you prefer the world to remain the same size or the billiard-ball to stay constant.

In a similar fashion we could argue that you have a choice of world-shape. Fowlerites are unimpressed by photographs from satellites and reports brought back by astronauts. These only prove to us that scientists have been doubly wrong. Not only have they insisted that the world is round, but they have also mistakenly believed that light always travels in straight lines. Any Fowlerite will tell you that those convincingly spherical-type photographs of the world are merely illusory, and a result of the peculiar paths taken by the rays of light.

Let the conventional scientist throw up his hands in horror, but a valid physics could be constructed based on the axiom that the earth is flat. A Flat-World physicist would be able to make the same predictions as a Round-World physicist, albeit his computors may be a trifle more complex. Once upon a time astronomers were able to make quite good predictions about the paths of heavenly bodies starting from the assumption that the world stayed still. Later on, astronomers decided that there was less work in assuming that the sun stayed still while the earth moved. But if you are tempted to think that the "Sun-stops-still" school is any more right than the "Earth-as-the-centre-of-the-University" school, think back to the two billiard-balls in space. It is equally a matter of taste as to what moves as to what gets bigger. Of course the hidden motive behind Science's refusal to admit that this planet is the centre of the universe, or that it is flat, is laziness; an unwillingness to do the somewhat more difficult calculations which result from adherence to these axioms.

Pressure on Editors

The following is the text of a circular received from Kim Patterson, Education Office of N.U.A.U.S., following the August Council Meeting, 1961. It is difficult to see whether or not this amounts to an attempt by N.U.A.U.S. to bring pressure to been on the editors of stradent news pressure to bear on the editors of student newspapers by asking that they conform to some sort of "party line."

If it is otherwise, then the motion is of no effect and the passing of it is utterly absurd.

In any event, any good sense is denied the motion because it is based on a misconstruction of the article in question, and appears to be merely the product of some hypersensitive and shortsighted Taswegians.

I take this opportunity of drawing your attention to Motion 66 of the August Council Meeting of the National Union of Australian University Students read-

"That the Union notes the following statements made in the Supplement to 'Farrago' published on 16th May, 1961:—

saved from its pathetically low standing.

"Unless something is done, and done quickly, academics shall continue to boycott this institution and the University shall remain in the unique position (for an Australian University) of being forced to advertise for students.

That the Union considers that these statements are likely to be prejudicial to the students of the University of Tasmania; that the making of such allegations is likely to divert attention from the actual issue in question in the 'Orr Case,' and urges student editors to exercise extreme caution when dealing with this case."

It is comforting to note that Adelaide (together with Melbourne) abstained in the 19:3 voting which carried the motion.

