price: threepence

thursday, 28th March

registered at the G.P.O. Adelaide, for transmission by post as a periodical





INDIAN **DELEGATION** RETURNS

by M. Porter

Eating with hands, sleeping in places varying from third class railway latrines to the most fabulous suite in the homes of the stinking rich industrial magnates were common experiences for the six Adelaide students who returned last week from India. They were among a delegation of sixty students organised by N.U.A.U.S. through the local S.R.C's.

Depending on their interests the students got mixed up in varying kinds of activities. One of the students travelled for almost a week with a Family Planning and Social Welfare group, moving from village to village in the most backward parts of Southern India. He later managed to hitchhike through the Himalayas along with a lot of refugees from Tibet travelling to India.

The students managed to gain interviews with controversial characters like Krishna Menon and the benevolent Jawakarbal

India's experiment with democracy is of vital importance to the Western world, and with a bit of luck in the following editions of "On Dit" quite a bit of light will be shed on the various sides of India as seen by

on the various sides of India as seen by Australian eyes.

It is hoped that an even larger delegation will make the trip this Christmas vacation. (Latin America and Japan are on the drawing board as well as India.)

In 1962 the S.R.C. gave up to £50 assistance per person, and with this aid some of the students managed to keep total costs (including the four weeks' debauche on the ship) for the three and a half months below £150. There must be a lot of students who earned as much or more than this in the vacation this year. Let's hope that the Scheme, when it gets going soon with the fullest possible financial support from the S.R.C., will attract many applications.

The cost is low and the return is infinite.

STUDENTS: dignity, integrity, respect

For those of us who have been students at institutions of higher learning overseas, at institutions of higher learning overseas, or who have had opportunities to compare student life outside Australia with that which exists here, the attitude of the student at Adelaide University appals. It is not merely that he is apathetic towards student group activities, though the dismal attendance at some student club meetings is notorious, but that he is nearly always socially and politically immature. In many cases the student is politically a negative quantity altogether.

socially and politically immature. In many cases the student is politically a negative quantity altogether.

He has no sense of human dignity, nor any inclination to voice his opinions on matters affecting the future of our own Society or of mankind in which he should be vitally interested. Immersed (outside his academic studies) in a welter of trivia, ranging from football to needlework, the Australian student resolutely turns his back on issues of the greatest possible significance to himself, his country, and the world, so that he may enjoy himself a little longer before settling down to the real aim and interest in his life: having a job, making money, or getting married, as the case may be.

In his "Outline of History" H. G. Wells writes: "Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe." This is clearly even more relevant today than when it was written, but if our

today than when it was written, but if our students continue to be the biggest bunch of navel gazers while the storm clouds gather all round our horizon, what hope for the future have we? Students here are for the future have we? Students here are treated by the outside public largely as a lot of silly kids. Our local press is mostly unfavourable and at times openly hostile to students as a whole. There seems little opportunity for the student to shoulder adult responsibilities or even to be heard on matters of importance. The reply of many business people to one who dared let drop

that he had been a student at a university, is: "Never mind, you'll soon grow out of it."

it."
Against this background, what is the spectacle with which we are presented at the S.R.C. Fresher Camps? New students are herded together into disused army huts by the beach. Nothing stronger than coffee, even for those over 18, is permitted to be consumed on the premises, lights are out at 11.30 p.m., with no talking after that time presumably. Is this an introduction to an institution of higher learning, to a university? The student as usual is treated as a child and will continue to behave like one.

one.

Generally speaking people will react in a situation in the manner in which they see others expect them to react. If much is expected they will give of their best, when nothing much is expected, little is forthcoming. Let us not hear others say with Congreve: "Tis well enough for a servant to be bred at an university, but the education is a little too pedantic for a gentleman." Sadly, it seems that the inward looking subservient mentality prevails among many undergraduates here, and that in time their own sloth and indifference will make them the soft tools of the socially and politically conscious. conscious.

conscious.

Fun and games are fine and necessary, too, but let us not forget that it is at a University that the ideas of many of the individuals become hardened and their moral, political and social convictions are hammered out. Let our student leaders strive to awaken the consciences of freshers and others to their future roles as leaders. and others to their future roles as leaders, in the vanguard of society. Let them raise the student to his rightful position in the community: one of dignity, integrity and respect, not treat him like a child, to be protected from minself at the very outset of his appropriate cargotic field. of his university career.



Gay Freshers at the Paddle-Boat Derby

Students Arrested

LEYDEN (March 4).—African students leaving Bulgaria have urged student organisations throughout the world to protest against the persecution of Africans by the Bulgarian government and police as well as by Bulgarian students. Most of the more than two hundred African students in Bulgaria have either left the country or plan to do so as soon as they find funds.

The immediate cause of the massive departure of African students was the arrest of the leaders of the recently-formed All African Students' Union in Bulgaria. The background cause was a consistent pattern of discrimination and brutality against African students.

ing to deal with the students on a national basis but refused to grant permission for them to band together in an All-African organisation which might have been sufficiently large and strong to protect its members. After the students had elected their seven-member Executive Committee, the Bulgarian government ordered its President expelled from the University and deported from the country. On February 9, more than 100 students went to the office of the Bulgarian Prime Minister to urge him to reconsider this order, and they were given assurances that their leaders could interview him at a later date. During the early morning of February 12, however, the Bulgarian police raided the student hostel and arrested two of the officers of the

Later that morning more than two hundred students, many of them carrying their baggage with them, marched towards the Prime Minister's office to demand either the release of the arrested students and permission for the All African Students' Union to exist or that they be given their exit visas and tickets to leave Bulgaria. The march was promptly assaulted by the police, who beat up large numbers of the students and arrested more than 40 of them. All the arrested students were released

later in the day, except for the seven members of the A.A.S.U. Executive Committee, its President, Tetteh Tawiah of Chana, its Vice-President, Mr. Amlak of Ethiopia, 2 Togolese, 1 Nigerian, 1 Guinean and 1 Somali.

The students then demanded that they be allowed to leave Bulgaria, but the government would not provide them with tickets to enable them to do so. The twenty Ghanaian students were able to leave on February 14 only with the help of their country's Ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr. Appan Sampong. The Ambassador stated that many African students from countries having no diplomatic representation in having no diplomatic representation in Sofia were turning to him for help. He said that his government would lodge a formal diplomatic protest with the Bulgarian foreign ministry.

Twenty Ghanaian students—all of those who had been studying in Sofia itself arrived in Amsterdam accompanied by the Ghanaian Ambassador. The students provided details of the background of discrimination to which they had been subjected in Bulgaria. "Jeers, insults, and beatings of African students by their Bulgarian colleagues were common," according to the secretary of the Ghana Students Union in Bulgaria, Mr. Robert Kotey. "Despite our repeated protests, the Bulgarian authorities have neither publicised nor undertaken action against the hooliganism to which we were subjected."

Responding to the concern voiced by students in every continent of the world over the fate of African students in Bulgaria, the Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students (C.O.S.E.C.) and the International University Exchange Fund (I.U.E.F.) have assisted nine Kenyan students in Bulgaria. They will attempt to find scholarships for them so that they may continue their studies as soon as possible.

The students arrived in Amsterdam from Sofia via Vienna on Sunday and were

greeted at the airport by officials of the National Union of Students in the Netherlands (N.S.R.) and the Co-ordinating Secretariat, C.O.S.E.C. is the administrative agency of the International Student Conagency of the International Student Conference in which national unions of students of 80 countries participate, while I.U.E.F. is the conference agency charged with scholarship activities. The President of the N.S.R., Mr. Peter Wacky-Eyesten, and C.O.S.E.C. Finance Secretary, Gwyn Morgan, welcomed the African students to Holland

"It should be understood," Morgan said, "that C.O.S.E.C., in helping to obtain passages for African students in Bulgaria and in assisting their re-settlement in the country of their choice, has responded to the wishes of the students in every continent in the world which have expressed concern that, where students are oppressed by racial inthe principles of the International Student Conference, should take clear measures to effect the speedy amelioration of their condition." All the Kenyan students, as well as a large number of students. from Ghana, Nigeria, Togo, Ethiopia and other African countries, decided to leave Bulgaria because of the absence of police protection in the face of acts of violence against African students, the refusal to permit the formation of the All African Students' Union in Bulgaria, the subsequent raid on the student hostel in which African students resided, the police attack on a march of African students protesting against these events, and the arrest and deportation of the leaders of the All African Students Union. A spokesman for the Kenyans, Mr. Hongo Nyandeje, said that the majority of well over 200 African students still left in Bulgaria wish to leave, "but in some cases the Bulgarian government is deliberately delaying the issuance of exit visas," he said. Several of the students described their own experiences of being beaten by the Bulgarian police during the student march.

The students are temporarily staying in a Dutch student cultural centre, in Enkhuizen, Dutch student cultural centre, in Enkhuizen, in the northern part of the Netherlands, while the I.U.E.F. Director, Thord Palmlund of Sweden, seeks academic placement and scholarship assistance for them. National Unions of Students from the Netherlands, Germany, England, Wales and Northern Ireland, France, Denmark, Norway, Austria, United States, Sweden and Italy have all offered assistance in placement or scholaroffered assistance in placement or scholar-ships to academically qualified students.

-C.O.S.E.C. Press Release.

STOP PRESS

MOTION DEFENDING ACA-DEMIC FREEDOM PASSED BY GENERAL STUDENT MEET-ING. S.R.C. ENDORSEMENT VINDICATED IN PRINCIPLE. "Look Back in Anger." The season will extend to this Saturday night.

A.U.D.S. is putting on "Two Men of Soho" and also "Poison, passion and petrification" for all Shavian admirary and the true and drought their mirers and to try and drown their sorrow at the departure of their president, Mr. Malcolm Elliot for the emerald isles.

These two enjoyable plays have talented producers and will be staged in the Lady Symon Hall.

times

We are told that you will get what you want at the Engineers' Jubilee Ball and Cocktail Party on Saturday,

Australia, will address a student meeting in the Union Hall at 1,10 p.m. on

Tuesday, 2nd April.

Mr. Quirke will speak on "Money" and will answer questions.

University athletics championships, Sat., March 30th, commencing 1.30.

Trophies for each event. Entries close March 28th at Union Office.

Good performances may carn selections. Good performances may earn selec-tion for Australian Universities Cham-pionships being held here in May.

tides

On Dit is edited by David Grieve

and Lyn Marshall.

On Dit is published by the Students' Representative Council of the University of Adelaide.

On Dit is printed by The Griffin

The staff of "On Dit" includes Jaqui Dibden, Michelle Scantlebury, Gordon Bilney, Don McNicol, Andrew

Hunwick, Rorie Hume.

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, 11th April, closes Wednesday, 3rd April.

This space has not been used by clubs and societies wishing to advertise in times and tides.

This space has not been used by clubs and societies wishing to advertise in times and tides.

This space has not been used by clubs and societies wishing to advertise in times and tides.

This space has not been used by clubs and tides.

and tides.

This space has not been used by clubs and societies wishing to advertise in times and tides.

This space has not been used by clubs and societies wishing to advertise in times and tides.

This space has not been used by clubs and societies wishing to advertise in times and tides.

This space has not been used by clubs and societies wishing to advertise in times and tides.

adelaide university magazine

applications are now called for the position of applications are

applications close 9th April, 1963, at S.R.C. Office

adelaide university magazine

The Liberal View

CART TAN

On Thursday, 14th March, the Liberal Union held their Freshers' Welcome. It was gratifying to see an increased attendance (45) over previous years. An interesting example of price elasticity came to light when it was realised that the members' subscription had been raised by 150 per cent. from 2/- to 5/- a head. Perhaps if the A.L.P. club should charge half-aguinea for membership they would attract more followers! more followers!

Mr. Millhouse, M.P., addressed the freshers, and spoke on Liberalism and the need for student interest in politics. He voiced the opinion of many younger members of the L.C.L. of the need to criticise the accepted principles, and to introduce new ideas to cope with changing situations.

The Liberal Union is an ideal forum for airing these views and to stimulate political discussion. The club could do more good by taking up causes not approved of by the existing State and Federal governments, and to examine them critically from the Liberal viewpoint, rather than meekly attempting to justify the status quo.

Mr. Millhouse then emphasised some basic aspects of Liberal thinking.

The first is the fundamental right of the freedom of an individual. Every individual should be able to choose his own way of life, subject to laws, without government interference or domination.

The second is the incentive or profit concept of business. Liberals believe that men work better if guided by the incentive of material benefit in proportion to skills and work. The Socialist "incentive" of compulsion and direction of labour is repugnant to Liberals, and conducive to laziness, in-efficiency and resentment against the employer, the government.

Liberals believe that a system of workers sharing in the profits of a firm, in return for loyal efficient work for the firm, is best. This could be through bonuses, or employee shares. Management and labour are not opposite natural enemies, but members of a partnership working for the good of

both.

To help attain this, we believe that government planning should take the form of advertising general economic objectives and standards, and encourage or compel, through legislation, private enterprise to co-operate to those ends.

Another basic Liberal belief is that of private property. Private property allows an individual to develop personality and responsibility to the utmost. It is a duty to use it well, while not infringing on the

use it well, while not infringing on the rights of others.

Private property is in the interest of the community as it introduces the incentive for work, and promotes new innovations and techniques.

Also, a very important point is that it

Also, a very important point is that it allows the separation of economic power away from the monopoly of government. It acts as a bulwark of liberty in main-

It acts as a bulwark of liberty in maintaining the continuance of democracy, and avoiding the making of unchallengable decisions by government bureaucrats.

Liberals do not defend all private property, and recognise that public ownership of some utilities is beneficial. The choice between private enterprise and government monopoly should be made on its merits, not automatically as a matter of principle. Also the state has a right to limit private enterprise through democratic processes, if it is in the public interest.

Finally, a great quality of Liberal thinking is to make progressive adjustments to policy as situations and attitudes develop.

The ability to criticise and improve traditional attitudes, and to introduce new in-

tional attitudes, and to introduce new in-novations in Liberal principles, is a great advantage the Liberals have over other more

dognatic political parties.

The listener, after rapidly consuming morning tea and signing on as a member, left the Freshers Welcome with the important parties. pression that there is room for student political action not to destroy existing support for governments, but to change current attitudes for more enlightened liberal ones.

A. J. DEAN, President, A.U.L.U.

At a future general meeting of the Liberal Union, the club will formulate policies concerning electoral reform, the "White Australia" policy, and defence, especially national service training.

The resolutions expected to be adopted at this meeting are not of the same views held by governments in Australia today.

THAT FREEDOM

As a topic of conversation, most students by now are fairly sick of Eastick. The R.S.L. has rather blown itself out where the university is concerned. Which where the university is concerned. Which is a pity. Particularly where the university is concerned it is a pity. Because the university will have to start getting concerned pretty soon.

In an interview on "Meet the Press", a long, long time ago (Sunday, 10/3/63) Mr. Eastick, after praising his own preliminary play pagued his next shot—the

iminary play, named his next shot—the university. Now Mr. Eastick was rather funny; the combined ingenuity of Adams and Temple bouncing off his complete assurance was rather funny; the contrast between this dignified assurance and the singularly undignified rabble contrast between this dignified assurance and the singularly undignified rabble he caused at the university last year was unquestionably funny. Mr. Eastick, however, has so far done very little harm — has only made intellectuals mad, which is good for them, bothered a few teachers, relieving tedium, and provided copy for the press and material for cartoons. And so, that Sunday, when Mr. Eastick forecast his attack on the university, and we remembered the the university, and we remembered the university's attack on Mr. Eastick, it was rather funny.

At the same time, S.R.C. circles began constitutional squabbling over the infamous N.U.A.U.S. resolution on the R.S.L., the infamy soon faded, and

those with no respect for constitutions were quickly confused and bored. As a topic of conversation, the R.S.L. is out.

But to return to TV. Mr. Eastick, if entertaining, was at the same time rather frightening. His stolid sincerity, in the face of Noel Adams' quiet but devastating attack, must for most viewers have ing attack, must for most viewers have won the day. It is this unquestionable sincerity, paradoxically, which, coupled

with the appalling stolidity, carries the threat of the R.S.L. campaign. Whether right or wrong, Eastick, in all homesty, believes in his crusade. For intellectuals now to be scornful is both useless to their purpose and degrading to their status. Their only honest and effective weapon is serious sincerity on their own part. Intellectual argument, as Adams discovered, can't possibly budge the Brigadier, and mockery against him will only look cheap.

The R.S.L. campaign on the university

editorial

The R.S.L. campaign on the university, whenever it is due to start, could give us, besides entertainment, considerable uglihesides entertainment, considerable agniess. Since the Brenner case the security of any university position in face of political smears is by no means sure, And dismissals, if the most extreme threat, are by no means the most dangerous. The effects of a smear campaign, on individuals and on the university as a whole could be nothing but serious. whole, could be nothing but serious.

The R.S.L. would find easily plenty of evidence against Adelaide University, swarms of socialists, several Marxists, and, one surely hopes, a body of people and, one surely hopes, a body of people not afraid to consider the advantages of Communism. If the Brigadier would like to start here, there are three LUS. posters, and one from the All-China Students' Federation in On Dit Office (along with "Hey, Fresher" and the "Mona Lisa").

It is the function of a university to provide and offer freedom of thought and opinion, and its duty to protect this freedom. It is the duty of every student not to laugh aff or forget this potential danger, now that the singularly unimportant student meeting is over.

We hold these truths to be self-evi-

BUT

The S.R.C., in the opinion of a disorderly student meeting last Thursday, should not have passed an endorsement of the N.U.A.U.S. resolution. That the meeting was disorderly is irrelevant: that it was appallingly organised, however disgusting, is also irrelevant. In the opinion of the meeting, the S.R.C. was

But in the following weeks the movers of the motion will argue that the meeting was confused. It was. But had it been given an intelligently worded motion restricted simply to an approval of the S.R.C. action this would still have been lost. No matter how much of a mess the meeting was, it's verdict was

decisive.

But this verdict did not mean the meeting disagreed with the original N.U.A.U.S. resolution. It did not mean the meeting did not disapprove of the R.S.L. any more than the motion, if passed would have meant such disap-

I implore the student body to get these facts straight, and not to confuse a petty constitutional squabble, however important in university internal politics, with a real and present external danger. And above all, not, in the heat of the constitutional explosion, the explosives that caused it.

PLEASE

It is now concrete fact that the Barr Smith is having bagracks, but it is pretty wet concrete, and, one must mention pretty unbeautiful bagracks. A noted member of staff the other day confessed to me in a hushed whisper, "I nearly made an embarrassing mistake with that square stone building". Which brings one to a third grouch—the needs of the Women's Union in the city are nothing to those of the student working all morning in the Barr.

But the concrete is most pressing. . . . Is it merely the glorious mistiming of committee consultations that prepared ploughed turf, a stretch of sand dunes and a beautiful tin shed, fenced off with cords and complicated by fresh concrete mixer and pneumatic drills to greet the student outside the library? Or does the Barr want less readers, by a filtering ob-stacle track, or does the staff want to prevent them from getting to the refecprevent them from getting to the refec-tories, or does the refectory want to prevent them from leaving, or didn't the raised fees deter enough freshers? Or is this simply the same ineptness that pulls Biology apart at the beginning of Orientation Week on the anniversary of another attempt to build it last year, or imports painters to the Mawson the day term starts? At any rate, the sign outside the library is but a voice crying in the wilderness — Silence please, out of consideration. consideration. . . .

IF YOUR MIND

feels like an open book, put something worth while in it. You'll get the very thing in

Uhe Advertiser

The Paper for Young People



with Potential.

You can buy it 'most anywhere for 4d.

to the S.R.C.

the following positions are vacant:

2 Men's General 1 Women's General 1 Medicine Rep. (Junior) 1 Science Rep. (Senior)

nominations close at the S.R.C. Office Friday, 5th April, 1963 polling days 9th, 10th, 11th April, 10 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.

STILL A DEMOCRACY

Accused of covering only the A.L.P. club in the Orientation issue, and curious anyway to find out how the Liberal Union worked and why it apparently didn't "On Dit" arrived (late) for the relevant Freshers' Welcome. The following is a report, we hope objective, of what your correspondent found out about liberalism, Mr. Millhouse, democracy and the Union, in that order.

The speaker, sometime leader of this same Union, now M.P., outlined five propositions basic to liberalism and Liberalism: viz, that the purpose for which man was put on earth by God was to develop to the greatest extent possible, which aim necessitated freedom for the individual; that as children of God and Brothers one of the other the individuals concerned were important; that, however, man could only attain his highest good within the community, which must restrict freedom; that man was best stipulated by incentives; that because of Original Sin, he was selfish. Your objective reporter understood all this, having done Politics I, but what we failed to understand was Mr. Millhouse's conclusion, "If you believe these things, then the Liberal Union is the political organisation for you." However.

It seemed logical then to find out about Mr. Millhouse, in connection with his politics. Mr. Millhouse believes, "The Liberal Party in the State lacks intellectual discussion of its policies" (see below). He believes there is a slackening of interest in politics because his party has been in government so long (see below). However, "Ours is still a democracy, despite what you may be told from time to time" (vide above). Other relevant quotations follow: "Could Australia defend itself to day if we had to? I'm jolly doubtful about follow: "Could Australia derend asen uday if we had to? I'm jolly doubtful about it." "I am a pure opportunist." "I prefer not to comment on section 92." Re the R.S.L., "I support the campaign broadly." Ouizzed by your correspondent, "Fairly Quizzed by your correspondent, broadly". "On Dit", "But . . . " M broadly". "On Dit", "But . . " Mr. Millhouse, "The only way to fight Communists is to expose them." (Unlike Mr. Eastick, Mr. Millhouse has read the Communist manifesto; like your correspondent he did

Politics I.) Concerning his party, "We don't have a monopoly of truth".

Then to democracy, but we have discussed Liberalism, and that will do. Incidentally, Mr. Millhouse believes Democratic Centralism to be a contradiction in terms, and the objects of the A.L.P. (warning to the A.L.P. club) to be "deliberately vague", and "meaningless", also delibering to the A.L.P. club) to be "deliberately vague", and "meaningless", also deliberately. Incidentally, too, when quizzed by your correspondent, he didn't seem to think the aesthetic qualities of Stalin's visage good reason to offer him (Stalin) as a model to school-age art students. It occurred to your correspondent that Mr. Milhouse, a singularly beautiful young man, would be preferable to Mr. Menzies, even robed in the Order of the Thistle, in the event sought by the Brigadier, that the event sought by the Brigadier, that Australian subjects exclusively should be offered ("I don't think anyone needs to go to that length for art when there is so much beauty in Australia"). But back to democracy. Mr. Millhouse was surprised at the contention that both newspapers in South Australia supported his party. But back to the Liberal Union.

Mr. Millhouse claimed that "It's fashionto believe most university students tend to be left. . . . The overwhelming majority of graduates all over the world support parties to the right of centre."
Your correspondent asked later if this was fact or opinion. It was opinion. We suggested that this would be an interesting gester that this would be an interesting topic for research. Mr. Millhouse agreed. He believed "University clubs have their ups and downs", and actually quoted from your last "On Dit" ("the moribund Labor club"). Having thus defended moribund clubs in general, he went on to prove that the Liberal Ludon weakly meethers to the Liberal Ludon weakly meethers. the Liberal Union wasn't—moribund, I mean. "It should be composed of a group who broadly profess a liberal outlook, but who are not afraid to speak views in variance with the Liberal government, if we happen to be in power." Returning later ance with the Liberal government, it we happen to be in power." Returning later to moribundity, we asked Mr. Millhouse, rather tactlessly, why student leaders always seemed to be Labor. We didn't get far; he said they didn't. We suggested it was revolt from Conservatism; he said it



could be, and confided that once, as an undergrad, he had been turned to Communism. We promised not to tell the

Your correspondent makes three closing

We didn't find out why, but the Liberal Union is working or was. There were forty-five students present at this meeting, about twenty-odd freshers, i.e. only the first two rows of the Lady Symon Hall were completely vacant. We agreed with Mr. Millhouse that one side of an issue Mr. Millhouse that one side of an issue was not enough, and rejoice now in the knowledge that the moribundity of A.L.P. and Liberal in the university is on an equal par, that "Ours is still a democracy despite what you may be told from time to time".

We enjoyed Mr. Millhouse, his eloquence and his tolerance, and we thank him for both, and the Liberal Union for its Fanta.

We were given no opportunity to offer the Liberal Union copy space, in return for the Fanta. Mr. Millhouse in closing expressed "Hope, sir, that in the coming year the Liberal Union won't be afraid first to examine its thoughts and then to publish them". They beat us to it, we expressed delight, and we publish the thoughts, hope as objective as our own report, herewith.

EDUCATION: Student action

Late last year the Melbourne University R.C. President, Mr. John Patterson, launched a programme proposing action on the issue of Education in Australia. At the August Council Meeting of the National Union of Australian University Students, Constituents from all Australian Universities supported the programme and granted Melbourne £700 towards the cost of publica-tions they will issue in conjunction with the prospect.

The Melbourne scheme is as simple as it is monumental. Noting that Australia's population is growing rapidly, the discrepancy between the proportion of our Gross Notineal Production National Product expended on education (2.9 per cent.) and the United States (4.5 one considers the far from perfect state of education in the United States. The fundamental problem of Australian Education in the United States. tion is its dearth of planning for the future

and intelligent expenditure. Inadequate teaching, lack of incentive and in some cases the inability of parents to support their children, has led to many students leaving schools unqualified to find satisfying jobs. This means many people satisfying jobs. This means many people are in jobs not demanding upon their intellectual or technical capabilities. They are then unhappy, frustrated and ill-equipped to face the challenges an affluent nation

J. K. Galbraith has recognised the position of education in a nation. "Education," he has said, "no less than national defence or foreign assistance is in the public domain. It is subject to the impediments of resource allocation between private and public use. So, our hope for survival, security and contentment returns us to the problem of guiding resources to the most urgent ends."

The responsibility of the student is to make his society aware of this necessity to divert wasteful productive energy into what will eventually he of benefit to the society as a whole. Already there is considerable discounter that the society as a whole. siderable discontent with the present set-up at many levels. The parent who is un-happy with classes of 70; Sir Marcus Oliphant calling for greater diffusion of edu-cation on the technical level.

Melbourne has enlisted the aid of experts in the various fields of education to prepare a pamphlet stating the case for increased education activity. With the publication of this pamphlet it hopes to arouse public interest and eventually action by political

The plan intends more than this, how-ever. Acutely aware of the desirability of students being progressive, thinking citizens, it is proposed to enlist between 400 and 600 students who are prepared to put the case for education to the community. Direct case for education to the community. Direct student participation on a large scale is the decisive part of the scheme. They are to start at the grass-roots, with the fundamental groups in society, emphasizing the benefits their support can bring. Parents and Friends' Associations, church groups, Rotary, R.S.L., Party local branches, Workers' Educational Association are to be contacted and moved. Eventually it is contacted and moved. Eventually it is hoped that the play will be taken up on the national scale by other Universities.

It seems to be a magnificent opportunity for the students of Australia to unite and act in what could play a positive part in shaping a better Australia in the future.

T.A.B. . . . a political question

So far the Premier in all his wisdom has not yielded to the persistent requests of the members of various deputations pleading the case for a legalized off-course totalizator to be run on similar lines to the Totalizator Agency Board operating on horse racing and trotting throughout Victoria.

The argument put forward to Sir Thomas

The argument put forward to Sir Thomas by the main deputation whose number in cludes the Chairman of the major racing and trotting clubs and the secretary of the South Australian Jockey Club, asserts that for two years the Victorian T.A.B. has operated throughout Victoria and that during this time the turnover in bets has exceeded 31 million. Of this sum the Victorian State Government has received 1.25 torian State Government has received 1.25 million, which would have gone straight into the pockets of illegal S.P. bookmakers, had the T.A.B. not been in existence.

Of the remaining turnover after dividends and costs of running the T.A.B. have been taken out, the racing and trotting clubs have received a sum which by the end of this season in June will have been in excess of £900,000. The money has gone into higher stake money for all racing and trotting events and into the better maintenance racecourses and trotting tracks. attraction of more prizemoney and better conditions has caused an exodus of owners, trainers, riders and officials to Melbourne in an endeavour to capture the big money. As a result, horse-racing in particular has shown a marked tendency to decline in popularity, because substantially lower stake money has brought about an overall down-grading in the quality of the sport in South Australia.

It was further pointed out to the Premier that it is impossible legally for country people (upon whom his regime is depenlent) to have a bet should they desire to lo so. One presumes that the Premier despaired before the persistent onslaught when he told the racing and trotting men that by Act of Parliament, the Betting Control Board has been established, and that in any country town betting shops may be established, if request to do so by inhabitants of the town is approved by the B.C.B.
Of course, the Premier's main objection to

the institution of a T.A.B. derives from his non-conformist fundamentalist principles which lead him to despise drinking, gambling and associated vices. Sir Thomas believes that the incidence of betting—a social evil—would be greatly lengthened, as the constability of length facilities would ingrease availability of legal facilities would increase the temptation for the poor, uneducated worker (with whose democratic rights the Premier is little concerned) to squander away his hard-earned wages.

One wonders whether it might not be better if the Premier allowed the workers to decide for themselves what they want, instead of telling them what is best for them. Of course, he has refused to hold a referendum on legalized off-course betting.

The racing and trotting men have been quick to point out to the Premier that in condoning country betting shops he is permitting a system with none of the advantages of the T.A.B. and all of its disadvantages. The credit of the T.A.B. system of off-course betting rests in the nature of its branches dotted throughout Melbourne, its suburbs and major country towns. Without, they are inconspicuous, within they are orderly, they are not smoke-filled dens crowded with beery hangers-on and touts. They are rather like a bank with their barred pay-out windows. The quiet of the branches is assured by the regulations that no race may be broadcast within the confines of the T.A.B. shop, nor can any dividends be collected until after the last race. Sir Thomas was told that since those who use the T.A.B. will gamble on horses anyway, they may as well be given orderly legal facilities

for doing so.

The Premier's determined resistance is not surprising, but what is surprising is the silence from the Opposition benches and backroom. One would imagine that it would be to the A.L.P.'s advantage electorally to advocate publically and indeed promise a Totalizator Agency Board. This seems a natural assumption from the fact that whilst the Methodist Church is a powerful pressure group in L.C.L. circles, the A.L.P. is the party of liberal ideas especially on liquor and gambling.

It is to stand the status quo on its head, therefore the status there is the party of the status of the statu

therefore, to say there is more chance of a legalized off-course totalizator being introduced by the present Government than by the Opposition, if in power. This assump-tion is based on the peculiar composition of the South Australian Parliamentary Labor Party, and the existence of a pressure upon the Premier greater perhaps than any

The silence of the Opposition leader on the matter of an off-course totalizator can be attributed to the existence within his Caucus of members from country electorates whose non-conformist religious beliefs make the existence of legal facilities for gambling anathema to them. The leader himself is reputed to be in favour of a system similar to the Victorian T.A.B. even though his brother, a course bookmaker, would suffer, like others in that trade, because of the reduced attendances at racing and trotting fixtures such a system, if introduced, would inevitably bring about. Nevertheless, for the sake of maintaining unity within his Caucus he prefers not to have the subject of off-course betting discussed. Only last year considerable friction within the Parliamentary Party was caused when the A.L.P.'s Parliamentary executive sought to introduce legislation which would liberalize liquor laws for aborigines. Rather than risk further upsetting, Messrs. Riches, Bywaters and Hughes, the leader wisely thinks it better to maintain silence on an issue so contentious in a State with large non-conformist

minorities.

It would seem then that the best the State's bettors could expect from a Labor Government would be an extensive revision

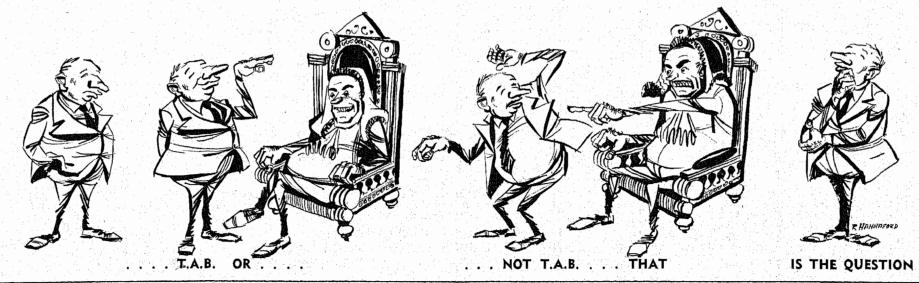
of laws relating to betting tax.
On the Government side, all the resources of the extra-Parliamentary deputations have heen of little avail. However, within Par-liament there is a gentleman who besides being Speaker of the House of Assembly, Secretary of the Wheat and Woolgrowers Association, a resident of Plympton and when he can find time, Independent member for the country electorate of Ridley, is

also President of the South Australian Racehorse Owners' Association. The long and short of it is that Mr. Stott wants a T.A.B.

The Premier's predicament then, is that he needs Mr. Stott's casting vote on all important matters if he is to stay in office. On at least one occasion (when the Opposition moved that South Australian Senators be instructed to reject the Federal Budget unless provision was made for the standardisation of the Port Pirie-Broken Hill railway line) a brief note from the Speaker caused the Premier and his Government to speak and vote against its conscience. One hardly considers that Stott's promise never to use his casting vote to defeat the Premier on

a vital issue is worth very much.

Thus it may well be, for the Premier, when the voices of the elected representatives of the people are eventually heard again after an eight-month recess, a choice between a T.A.B. and the Opposition



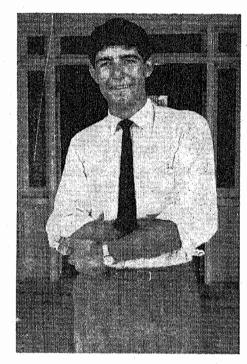
S.R.C. TREASURER'S REPORT

ROGER Q. FRENEY

Money is a particularly interesting and fundamental basis of the commercial and academic life. It is with the hope that those already interested in monetary matters will continue, and develop, their interests; and that those hitherto apathe tic will in future show an interest, that I present, with pleasure, this TREA-SURER'S REPORT.

In 1962, the S.R.C. received a grant from the Union of £8,131, following the submission of a budget to the Union Finance Committee. This represents approxi-mately twenty-five shillings per annum from each student, and is spent on student activities by the Council

Essentially, your money is managed in two accounts, the General and the



ACCOUNTS

The General Account consists solely of the Union Grant. This grant is shown on the accompanying statement as the revenue. The numerous items under general headings are the various classifications of expenditure during the year. The treasurer, on behalf of the students, is responsible to the Union for the proper employ of the money. The Functions Account money is the sole province of the students, and the Council is in no way responsible to the Union for the money

The nature of the activities handled in each account is quite distinct, and a clear analysis of S.R.C. functions can be made from the items as listed. Here presented is a statement of the activities in both accounts for the year ended

S.R.G. GENERAL ACCOUNT

Grants-			_			
Faculty Societies	£490	. 0	0			
Clubs and Societies	771	0	0			
Congresses	150	0	O			
Reserves	85	0	.0			
V 1000 00 1000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00				£1,496	0	0
Entertainment-				,		
S.R.C. Hospitality	210	. 0	9			
Union Meetings		11	10			
Official affectings				662	12	7
Administration-	100					
Typewriter Service	: 10	0	0			
Stationery, Postage	377	ï	ĩ			
Telephone Galls	156	6	. Ā	5,500		
S.R.C. Accountants	100	٠,	. 7			
•	80	0	0			1
S.R.C. Typist's		0				
	673	13	2			
Salary	070	10		1,297	0	7
N.U.A.U.S	-	-		1,201	U	, i .
	907	13	. 9			
Membership Fee	347	3	ğ	- 1 . je i		
E.R.O. Levy	392	ő	ĭ			
Council Expenses	092	Ų		1,646	17	77
Publications-				1,040	11	P., .
	2,225	10	a.		0.00	
On Dit		18 18	8			1
Diary	86		-8			
Magazine	63	19	. 0	0.070	10	~
D 1				2,376	16	. 7
Delegation Trust Fund	******		*****	25	0:	o .
Freshers' Camp			*****	20	ŏ	0
Capital	******		*****	28	.0	
Balance	******		•••••	578	12	8
	5.3					
				£8,131	0	0 .
REV	ENUE			je svet		
A. S.A. J. B. S. C				EQ 101	^	
Union Grant			im	£8,131	U,	0

As can be seen from the primary classification, the major activities recorded in this account are: Grants to Clubs and Societies, Entertainment, Administration, N.U.A.U.S. and S.R.C. Publica-

Similarly the Functions Account re-cords such activities as all S.R.C. sponsored dances, procession day (which is as you can see a major financial item), sales of ties and pennants, and loans to affiliated clubs and societies.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL FUNCTIONS ACCOUNT

Statement of Receipts and Payments for Year Ended 31st December, 1962

Balance at Bank, 1/1/62 Collections—Student Proces				£643 4,969	$\frac{10}{16}$	9				
Procession Dance	tie	Soci	iely	735 343 211 18 288 44	13 4 5 0 8 14	9 7 5 0 8 0				
				£7,254	12	8				
PAYME Distribution Students' Procession Collections— World University Service £3, Aboriginal Scholarship 1,		S 5 8	4 5							
War Veterans' Home	300 686	0	0							
Procession Expenses Functs, 1961 Recuperation Ball Grants—A.O.S.T. £				£4,969 225 21		9 9 7				
Delegation Trust Fund Donations, etc. Loans—Adelaide University—				330 75 47	0 0 10	0 0 0				
Law Soc £ Arts Assoc £ Agric. Sc	100 55 50 170 40	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0							
University Tie	550 497	16 16	0	435	0	()				
Songbook	304 115	4 12	 8 0		19	2				
N.U.A.U.S. Congress, 1962 Balance at Bank, 31/12/62	Acc	1.		188 273 635	12 9 1	8				
				£7,254	12	9				
s one of the major uni-	so	υg	boo	oks du	ing	the	year,	and	reven	ue

Procession day is one of the major university functions organised by the S.R.C. In 1962, a record of almost £5,000 was collected on Procession Day from donations, contributions and the sale of the Prosh Rag, as well as pram-push. The proceeds are divided between W.U.S. and Abschol in the proportion of 3:1—£300 having been set aside previously for the War Veterans' Home, and the expenses of the Prosh Rag and collection boxes having been deducted. Last year Adelaide University collected in one day £3,000 for W.U.S. and £1,000 for the

The loans made to clubs and societies during the year are further evidence of the purpose of the Functions Account, in that students' money is used to help support activities in their initial stages, and that once working, revenue can be collected and the loan repaid. Examples of loans both made and repaid can be

stock purchases was made on ties and COMPARISON

Capital expenditure in the form of

A Table of Comparisons of 1901 and 1902 Expenditure should be of interest:										
GENERAL ACCOUNT										
and the second of the second o	Budget,	Amount,	Over-	Under-	Amount,	Per cent.				
Item	1962	1962	spent	spent	1961	from 1961				
	£	£	£	£	2					
Grants to Clubs and		0.00								
Societies	1,806	1.496		160	1,501					
		663	13	_	526	+ 26%				
Administration		1,297	_	173	1.357	- 4%				
N.U.A.U.S.—				1. 1						
1. Levies	1,350	1,255	_	95	1,212	+ 4%				
2. Councils	300	392	92	_	269	+ 46%				
"On Dit"	2,200	2,226	26	_	1.767	+ 26%				
Union Diary	100	87	· •	13	83	+ 5%				
A.U.M	140	64		76	132	52%				
Delegation Fund	25	25			25					
Freshers' Camp	20	20	, <u> </u>	-		1 1				
Capital	70	28	_		66					
Balance	_	579	- "		407	_				

The reason for the apparently static expenditure on clubs and societies is that few extraordinary grants were made and unlike 1961, Reserves were left

The increase in Entertainment was a direct increase in student services by way of many more Union Meetings, and a decrease in S.R.C. hospitality.

Following our policy there was a substantial reduction in administration costs. This is quite remarkable when general increase in the volume of S.R.C. activities is considered, and where one would expect an increase, a decrease has eventuated. Let us hope that such results can be repeated

Further large spending increases in

student activities are seen in representation at National Councils and in "On

from sales did not offset expenditure,

but in future it is hoped that these will

be revenue items, the capital cost having

The most important factor in the

monetary organisation of the Union, and of the S.R.C. in particular, is that as much money as possible be directed to

the immediate needs of the students,

and that you receive the greatest possible

benefit from the money you pay at the beginning of the year, some of which is received by the S.R.C.

It has been our general policy in 1962, and will be again in 1963 to restrict to a

minimum the spending on purely administrative and secretarial matters,

through greater care and efficiency, so

that you will gain maximum satisfaction

from your contributions. When submitting the 1963 budget to the Union thi

policy will be stressed and greater consideration will be sought for clubs and societies, N.U.A.U.S. and Publications.

MONEY TO THE STUDENTS

The great reduction in the cost of the Magazine was due to cheaper printing ny more advertisements

Finally, may I conclude that a quick review of the S.R.C. financial statements is the surest way of assessing its progress and present activities. Over the years the annual Union grant has increased (£7,300 in 1961, £8,100 in 1962 and I hope well over £9,000 in the coming financial year), and such an increase must assure critics of the S.R.C. that it is forging ahead in fundamental, material student activities, that new projects are being undertaken, and progress, not stag-

An Important Announcement

John Wiley & Sons Australasia Pty. Ltd. has been formed to provide a headquarters in Australia for the distribution through booksellers of Wiley and Interscience publications.

A uniform conversion rate will be established for Wiley and Interscience publications which will take effect when booksellers have cleared their existing stocks of books imported from the United States

A further announcement will be made later in the year

JOHN WILEY & SONS AUSTRALASIA PTY, LTD.

102 Alexander Street, Crow's Nest, N.S.W., Telephone 43-3268

EDUCATION IN CRISIS

by JOHN R. SLEE

The sad state of education in Australia may not for you be a burning issue at the moment. But every one of us has certainly had opportunity to observe the real life manifestations of an inadequately programmed and poorly planned education system: we all know of schoolboy contemparies who have left school at 14 either because their parents could not afford to have them continue their schooling, or because their home environment discouraged further study, or because their teachers at primary school were simply incompetent to give the child the necessary encouragement to continue to study; and each of us has suffered right through our schooldays, even to University level, teachers who for various reasons have been ineffective; each of us knows friends who should be at University, but because of the insufficiency of the present system of Commonwealth Scholarships, cannot obtain the financial assistance which they require to enable them to attend University; and each of us knows that this situation is the cause of much personal discontent and frustration to the thousands of people who are prevented from being as completely useful to society as they should be and that, in the wider view, the loss to the nation in terms of wastage of potential professional and highly skilled workers presents a picture so disturbing that it demands more thought and action than most have been prepared to give to it in the past.

STUDENTS EXPRESS

DISAPPROVAL

OF SOMETHING

It is a fact that Australia, about the fifth most prosperous nation in the world, ranks fourteenth in percentage expenditure of the Gross National Product on education. Australia in 1958 spent 2.9 per cent. of the G.N.P. on education while the U.S.A. spent 4.5 per cent., the U.K. 3.7 per cent., Sweden 4.1 per cent., the U.S.S.R. 3.7 per cent., and Japan, in 1960, spent about 6

It is a fact that the proportion of the population in the age group 15-19 enrolled in full-time education (which is a good guide to the amount of education being received in a country) was in Australia's case in 1958 20.3 per cent., while in the U.S.A. the figure was 66.2 per cent. and in Russia 48.6 per cent.

It is a fact that of those students who matriculated in South Australian Public Examinations last year approximately half ouly of those who attained a standard which would have been sufficient to get a Commonwealth Scholarship four years ago actu-ally received a scholarship this year: the increase in the number of scholarships awarded over this period has not kept pace

(Thursday, 21st March.) A general student meeting voted today against a

motion to support the S.R.C.'s cudorsement of the N.U.A.U.S. resolution condemning the attempts of the R.S.L. to remove com-

munist teachers from Australian schools. About 100 students met in the Lady Symon Hall to discuss the action of the S.R.C. in

supporting the resolution, and the corres-

pondence in the Press by President Slee and Past-President Bilney with notables

Moving the motion that the students back the S.R.C. stand, Mr. Strickland, local N.U.A.U.S. secretary, appealed to the

meeting's democratic motives, also pointing

out that he believed the resolution con-

cerned was within the terms of reference of National Union. Mr. McNicol seemed ill

at ease in his seconding of the motion, as apparently no one had told him he was seconding a motion, but he found himself

Opposition came from a bloc at the back

of the hall. Mr. Gibson said that the S.R.C.

should have kept quiet until it had consulted the student body. Mr. Cooper be-

lieved that the question of communists in schools was a party political matter, and outside the bounds of N.U.A.U.S. Mr.

Dawson maintained that communists should be booted out of schools anyhow. While

he was developing the argument (as allegi-

ance to the party committed a communis

teacher to an alien concept of truth, they should be excluded from schools), it was

objected that his argument was irrelevant,

and that the meeting should not be con-

sidering the merits or demerits of com-

munism, but the appropriateness or in-appropriateness of the S.R.C.'s action.

President Slee then ruled Mr. Dawson

out of order, saying that the scope of the

meeting was to consider the action of the

S.R.C. in endorsing the anti-R.S.L. resolu

itself. In the ensuing turmoil, Mr. Slee's

decision was shouted down, Mr. McNicol threatened to withdraw his seconding, and Mr. Bilney challenged Mr Slee's ruling.

Relenting, Mr. Slee decided to allow discussion on the content of the resolution, as

tion, and not the content of the reso

well as on the S.R.C. action.

in agreement with Mr. Strickland.

such as Brigadier Thyer.

with the increase in the numbers of students matriculating with standards once considered high enough to have them receive assistance to attend University,

Each of us has in one way or another been vaguely familiar with the factual sub-stance of these various statistics. Many of us have thought deeply about the problems as they exist. But most all of us have despaired of ever being able to do anything about the matter. Yet this is exactly where our responsibility as students and responsible members of the community lies. It is not enough that we are prepared to examine facts of the situation in all their details and to decide that a problem certainly does exist. It is irresponsible and an avoidance of a clear duty for us not to act upon our

The possibility of our arousing sufficient public interest in the problems of education to achieve real results does exist. A con-certed effort to put into effect these ideas which originated in Melbourne and which were adopted by the National Union of Australian University Students is now being

Next to speak in support of the motion was Vice-President Jono Haslam. He re-iterated the belief that the condemnation of

the R.S.L. was within the terms of reference of N.U.A.U.S. as it concerned the

question of academic freedom. He also condemned what he called the "emotional speech" of the opposition—Messrs. Dawson,

That well-known student political autho-

rity, R. F. I. Smith, also came down in

support of the motion. Granting that the S.R.C. had shown considerable ineptitude in the landling of the matter, he still be-

lieved that the content of the resolution de

served support. A democratic country had to be democratic, he said, had to tolerate revolutionaries until they began doing real

harm, and as there was yet no evidence that the Communist Party was endangering

freedom in Australia, there was therefore

who felt that there was little point in discussing the S.R.C. action, as Mr. Slee had previously informed Mr. Gihson that censure of the S.R.C. by a student meeting

would not require the S.R.C.'s resignation

Therefore, according to Mr. Bannon, the meeting should consider the content of the

resolution, and not the S.R.C.'s handling of

Miss Marshall Editress of "On Dit"

then spoke for the opposition bloc. She maintained that the meeting should not

endorse the S.R.C.'s action as the resolution

had been claimed to be representative of

50,000 students, which it wasn't. Also, she

pointed out that anyone who believed that the S.R.C. had not represented students' opinions or had mishandled the issue should

vote against the endorsement of the S.R.C.

stand, as the motion under consideration

was one only of approval of the S.R.C.

(Just after this point your reporter became somewhat confused, but he recalls someone pleading for clarification of exactly

what was being voted on, Mr. McNicol threatening to withdraw his seconding again, and Mr. Ashendon moving a foreshadowed motion of censure against the SRC

In this he was supported by Mr. Bannon,

Cooper, etc.



S.R.C. President John Slee

The part which you as an individual student can play in positively placing before the community the problems existing in our education system is vital. The effectiveness of any campaign to arouse widespread pub-lic interest depends precisely on the willingness of each of us to make the effort to give effect in positive action to the respon-sible opinions which we hold on this

Elsewhere in this issue brief details are given of the progress of Melbourne students their plan to publicize the question o education and give expression to their col-

I and many others in Adelaide share those views; I am confident that in fact the vast majority of students here are of the same opinion and I believe that it is time we all ceased to be inarticulate. We must now give serious consideration to actually doing something about expressing our opinion, with the long-term view of eventually convincing the politicians, on whom the decisions to bring about changes ultimately rest, that public opinion in Australia is of one accord and demands action.

A general Student Meeting will be held early in April to discover how many students at this University wish to do anything about this matter. Until then may I ask you to consider the problems of education as a matter of importance, form your opinion on the question, and face the moral test of whether you are prepared to do anything to give effect to your views.



A number of procedural motions were bandied about. Someone moved the gag but Mr. Slee declined to accept it, and it was eventually decided that the motion would be put to the vote when all the speakers on Mr. Slee's call list had had their say. Mr. Bilney, being the only one, rose and pleaded for support of the S.R.C. He said that he did not give a bugger for the S.R.C., but he did care about the content of the motion, and such things as democracy. His speech met with the approval of the meeting.

The motion was put to the vote and lost,

the meeting expressing its disapproval about whatever it believed itself to be voting on. Mr. Slee and Mr. Strickland immediately announced their intentions to resign, but at this stage someone expressed doubt that anyone knew what was being voted on, and demanded a recount. It was pointed out that the motion was either an endorsement of the N.U.A.U.S. resolution condemning R.S.L. action on communism, or it was a vote of approval of the way the S.R.C. had acted in endorsing the re-solution itself, and writing letters to the Press, or both of these. Mr Slee ruled that motion concerned both matters. Mr. McNicol, who has never been convinced that the S.R.C. has done anything worthy of approval, did withdraw his seconding, and was replaced by Mr. Bilney. A recount was taken and the motion still defeated 47/37. Messrs, Slee and Strickland said that after all, after reconsideration, they did not intend to resign from their respective positions of President of the S.R.C. and local N.U.A.U.S. officer,

abreast of the times

THE WHOLE THING IS RIDICULOUS

One of the recurrently piquant aspects of life in the University of Adelaide is the affair of Professor X and his private library. Professor X, a well-known and well-loved figure around the University campus, maintains in his department a selection of books belonging to the Barr Smith Library. This, of course, is not even unusual, let alone piquant: what is unusual is the fact that Professor X has in his department on permanent loan not 5 or 10 or even 50, but some 800 volumes belonging to the Barr Smith.

One may well ask why. The commonsense answer is, of course, that it is too far for students in Professor X's department to walk to the Barr Smith in order to consult these books, and that therefore the Professor is doing his students a service in keeping the books in his department. This, of course, is perfectly

In the first place, it is over 100 yards from Professor X's department to the Barr, and students are not so active that they can afford the energy (and, indeed, the time) to make that sort of trip too often. Besides, the inevitable confusion that results from students hav-ing to learn to use a full scale library is in my opinion a waste of time and effort. I regard it as niggling and shortsighted to maintain that in doing his own students this undoubted service, Professor X is effectively keeping 800 volumes of the Barr Smith out of circulation. After all, one has only to apply at the library for any of these books, where, by filling out a form, one can borrow the book after a period which may be as short as three days, provided, of course, that Professor X has no objections and that the book is promptly returned to him. Admittedly, students in Profes-sor X's department do not have borrowing privileges and must read the books in the department, but the students of Professor X realize that privileges to be privileges must sometimes carry irksome restrictions and responsibilities.

No one is better qualified than Professor X to instil into his students these ideas of privilege and accompanying responsibility. Professor X, as a Professor at this University, has the privilege of obtaining volumes on "permanent loan" from the Barr Smith Library, by a sort of gentleman's agreement. Now, privi-leges, once granted, are there to be made use of, and it is silly to maintain that it is using a privilege responsibly to borrow eight volumes, but irresponsibly to

borrow 800. If this were the case, Professor X would emerge in this respect as the only irresponsible Professor in this University, which is, of course, too silly I have been at some pains to keep the identity of Professor X a secret, as facts of this nature may be made use of by

dissentient minorities with nothing better to do than to stir up trouble. However, it seems to me that the obvious justification of Professor X's private library is that the volumes which it contains are so specialised that they could not possibly of use or interest to any student in any other department. This is in fact the case, as a list of books culled at random from the 800 will show. How random from the 800 will show. How specialised, for instance, are the four books in his collection by Morris Ginsherg: "Sociology", "On the Diversity of Morals", "Evolution and Progress", and "Essays in Sociology and Social Philosophy". How could anyone else (except for the students of Professor X) possibly be interested in Lichfield, "The Economics of Planned Development", Allen nics of Planned Development"; Allen, R. G. D., "Statistics for Economists"; or Tippett, L. C. H., "Methods of Statistics"? (It is just as well, of course, that they are not interested in the latter, since Professor X had mislaid it at the 1962 annual library check.) Of what limited interest, though, these books are, together with others such as Reynolds and Proto-Mechanics", Armytage, W. H. G., "A Social History of England", and Bieber, M., "A History of Greek and Roman

Against such evidence, then, as these titles selected from Professor X's library, who could maintain that Professor was obtaining from the Barr on per-maneut loan anything other than books of interest to his students, and to no others? Unfortunately, their very appo-siteness to Professor X's department must have done what I had intended to avoid that is, plainly to reveal the identity of Professor X. It must now be obvious that I have been referring to the Professor of Architecture, Professor R. A. Jensen; but I do hope that this article voiced against Professor Jensen for the tactics he is employing to get a separate departmental library. I hope I have shown that these criticisms are ill-founded and ill-directed.

The whole thing is, indeed, too ridi-

Hey Fresher and Fresher and Fresher

Nobody in the cast was loaded with talent and perfectly at home within the disci-plines of intimate revue except Mike Johnson, Anne Dibden, Roger Taylor, Sue Lawrence, Tony Brookes, Rosie Doran and

over all, the show got off the ground smartly and moved as smoothly and insinuatingly from highspot to highspot as Tom Playford from airport to take the mick out of a programmed. garden party to royal yacht.

It was a deftly handled, carefully honed and polished piece of production from All in all, it was a more than welcome

well-nigh impossible to put them in any rating order, so I won't try.

But I guess it'll be a long time before anything causes me to wet the stovepipes as instantaneously as did that finale. For one horrible moment I thought Neale Hume along the dead connect but he was a long time before as instantaneously as did that finale. For one horrible moment I thought Neale Hume along the dead connect but he was how add.

(And that, grandmother, is how you suck that the property is a suck to be a suck to be a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck that the property is a suck to the suck that the property is a suck that the proper as instantaneously as did that finale. For one horrible moment I thought Neale Hume was in dead earnest. Just shows how old I must be getting, for suddenly, Whammol the apotheosis. Left "King of Kings" for dead, and I'm still drying them out.

The Whipsnade zoo bit, too, quite justifiably laid 'em in the aisles. The whole cast, executedly Suc Laurence and Ame Didden.

especially Sue Lawrence and Anne Dibden, worked with rare skill and restraint in a beautifully controlled approach to an idea that could so easily have gotten out of hand and gone over the edge. Perhaps it did go on just a shade too long and perhaps the penultimate moments were just a shade ragged. Perhaps I'm quibbling. It was, as I said, beautifully controlled and very

funny.
"Shakespeare Shook" was a beauty, too It had wit and bite in its writing, and style in its presentation. The real stuff, that one.

So all right, it's got to be said.

Nothing about the auds-footlights revue stoppers was well worth the revival. Bill Cornish's trio of Overseas Leaguers was acidly maltreated by Doran, Dibden and Hume, and Brian Bergin's (whatever became of him?) dell congrues deliciously handled. ing, the properties and the stage manage- of him?) doll song was deliciously handled by Sue Lawrence, though in an accent that was perhaps closer to Lisson Grove than

Lygon Street.
What else? Well, of course, Roger Taylor's wonderfully timed meditation on the Kennedy family in "that old Russian satellite moon," Tony Brookes' memory-stirring ovocation of all that's green in a freshman So, I said it.

Sure, there was the occasional greenic among all those black jellybeans. But what the hell? Who's complaining about an odd greenie? Not me.

Over all, the show got off the ground over the sap-opera (with apologies to "Time") about Dolores, and the whole cast (except the belt and bloody funny send-up of advertising techniques. And so on, and

Wayne Anthoney. He should have got a well-deserved thistle for it.

And how about those highspots! It'd be of it, Every effort should be made by

eggs.)



Go Home Fresher

on dit 28th march, 1963

£8,131 0 0

letters to the editor

"The Facts"?

19th March, 1963.

The Editors,
"On Dit,"
The following paragraph appeared in an article, "Reds, teachers, R.S.L. and students," in the 12th March issue.

'The subsequent correspondence to 'The Advertiser' on the publication of this motion accused the N.U.A.U.S. of not representing the views of the students. In particular a letter signed by three leaders of students' organisations made this claim. It was found that two of the signatories were not that two of the signatories were not university students and that the bodies included students other than university students."

The above statements imply that the views presented in our letter were not those of university students.

The facts are that two of the signatories are students at this University while the third was a student at the time of her election to office.

Secondly, we wish to explain that 90 per cent. of the members of these societies are university students. The rest are students at the Teachers College and Institute of Technology.

It is hoped that this will remove any doubt that we were not representing opinions of university students.

We also wish to stress that our disagreement was only with the N.U.A.U.S. resolution and was not directed against that body or the S.R.C. as such.

A. STKSNA.

President—Adelaide Latvian Students Club. A. V. STEPANAS,

President-Adelaide Lithuanian Students E. LOOKE,

President-Adelaide Estonian Students Club.

The names of A. Siksna and E. Looke did not appear in the Union Register of students enrolled at the University of Adelaide in 1962. In addition, neither of these names appear in the Register for 1961. The Register for 1963 was not available when the article referred to was written, and is still not available, but enquiries at the Records Office reveal that A. Siksna enrolled this year. It appears that neither of these persons have been students at this University for at least two years and that therefore the election referred to must have taken place previous to 1961.

None of the three organisations referred

None of the three organisations referred to is affiliated with the S.R.C.

EDITOR.

"Spectacle"

Thursday, 21st March.

Thursday, 21st March.

Dear Sirs,—Today we saw the rather astonishing spectacle of the defeat in a general student meeting of a carefully restrained resolution condemning, or rather, disapproving the R.S.L.'s present campaign against communists. This decision is made even more remarkable when it is remembered that some of the main targets of the R.S.L. have been the products (teachers) and roots (primary and secondary schooling) of the university. schooling) of the university,

This calls for some explanation, particurins cans for some explanation, particularly from those who while agreeing with the resolution opposed the motion. The reason for this lay in the interpretation of the motion accorded by its own loose wording and more importantly, the Chairman's dogmatic and insistent definition. The motion by calling for retification of the dogmatic and insistent definition. The motion, by calling for ratification of the S.R.C.'s acceptance of the N.U.A.U.S. resolution, became a question not only of solution, became a question not only of approval or disapproval of the anti-R.S.L. resolution, but opened up the subject of whether the student body approved of the executive liberty taken by the S.R.C. both through a motion and in the public press, in approving the resolution without seeking student ratification.

In fact, the coupling of these two major issues in such a way could be said to amount to either plain dishonesty or crass foolishness on the part of the executive, and would be in line with the whole tenor of their negotiations.

The two issues in some minds have different answers—the interpretation placed upon the motion lumped two totally different ideas together, each worthy of separate discussion. Faced with this quandary one has to either weigh approval of the resolution against its approval of the S.R.C.'s action, or vice versa, or abstain from voting. Hence the amazing result. I hope the resolution of the N.U.A.U.S. can be debated again with no strings attached—the action of the S.R.C. very clearly needs a public light.

I. C. BANNON.

Balls-up

Dear Sir and/or Madam,—After nearly four months' vacation it is glorious to be able to come back to the University to find that our archaic, and autocratic, University Council has seen fit to start extensive altera-tions around the main entrance of "The

Barr" just one mouth before lectures begin, so that they can continue their policy of minimum convenience for the maximum number of students.

Not only does a student need to be a professional athlete and gymnast, but also he has to be competent at orientating as he blazes his trail to the entrance of "The Barr" under ropes, over ditches and around sundry heaps of rubble, workmen and freshers (all of which look alike to the untrained eye, although freshers can be distinguished by their library tour tickets which they still hopefully hold as they search for Miss A.).

For the more intrepid, who try to ride their bikes to the steps of "The Barr", the same asinine and atrabilious Council has provided a horizontal bike rack which is illuminated at night so that no-one has a hope of stealing your bike and getting away with it.

Would it not be possible for the library committee to relent just this once and allow the students to use the eastern entrance?

I remain Sir and/or Madam, as I began,

SEMPER IN EXCRETIA.

Dear Sir,—Bouquets to the bovine authorities who had the foresight to start the alterations in front of the library just before lectures began. It's marvellous to he able to find a refuge from the overcrowded rowdy refectory in the sparsely populated rowdy library.—Yours, etc.,

ALFRED E. NEUMAN.

Cameron Christians and Castro

The Editors, "On Dit."

The recent motion of the N.U.A.U.S. concerning the R.S.L. campaign has, to my mind, important ramifications insofar as the N.U.A.U.S. itself is concerned. As the N.U.A.U.S. is the official voice of Australian students, its motions and resolutions must represent the views held by the majority of students, or else they are almost worthless.

In my opinion it is extremely doubtful if the majority of students, at least in Adelaide, fully support the motion against the R.S.L. Many adhere to the view that since Communists operate by subversive methods, the best way to fight them is to bring them into the open, although not perhaps going so far as the R.S.L. in this respect. In any case, if Communists believe in their doctrine, they should not object to being named publicly. In my opinion it is extremely doubtful

being named publicly.

There are arguments against the latter viewpoint, certainly, but all theoretical debate aside, why did not the N.U.A.U.S. first obtain the opinion of the students concerning this issue? Surely there is something wrong with such a union when it can pass various strongly-worded motions, only vaguely knowing whether they are the will of the Students. The essential function of the N.U.A.U.S. is being lost when this sort of shambles happens. The self-perpetuating elite is fast becoming dissociated from and, I hear, less interested in the general body of students and student opinion. of students and student opinion.

The second part of my letter concerns the rebuttal of Mr. C. R. Cameron to Brigadier Eastick. His letter contains several statements which have sullied the force of his argument. Firstly, Mr. Cameron claims that he is unaware that any Communist teacher has used his position to inject Communist philosophy into his teaching. Recently it was claimed that one teacher had made his pupils paint portraits of Stalin and Khrushchev in an art lesson. As an introduction to indoctrination there could be few better means than this. Then Mr. Cameron discusses Cuba and Castro. With much emotion Mr. Cameron:

(1) Implies Castro is a Christian. No such egotist who proclaims the atheists of the Kremlin his greatest friends and who espouses the most atheistic doctrine in the world could ever be honoured with such a

(2) Says Castro was forced into the communist camp after the economic boycott of the U.S. Factual accounts of the Cuban revolution indicate that Castro was in the Communist camp only a few months, at the very most, after Batista had been de-

(3) Calls the American companies greedy after they wanted some repayment for all their assets that had been robbed from them by a ranting rabble-rouser. Fair go,

Finally, the statement is made that Christians were forced underground by the Roman Emperors, and by implication that because of going underground their religion grew more than it would have if they had not done so. This is contrary to basic Christian belief and idealism.

A topic as potentially explosive as an anti-Communist campaign is bound to be an emotional one. We must be careful that the basic facts of the situation are seen in their true light. their true light.

Yours faithfully, G. H. SEARLE.

SURREALISM MADE SIMPLE

Young people who lack experience find it difficult to appreciate the mature expression of the hypersensitive artist. One of the amenities we offer you in your first week here is a guided tour of hallowed precincts of the Refectory art gallery. The following read from North to South (approximately).

THE DYING STOCKMAN by John Melvig lent by Kyrn Reputthey. The allegery.

Molvig, lent by Kym Bonython: The allegory of the stockman is rooted deep in the Biblical story of Joseph. Joseph was put in a hole; that is why you can only see part of his coat. The new technique for depicting the night is manifested by the use of dirty brushes. The sand dune above the figure indicates that he is dying in the desert. It also represents clouds drawing his soul upwards, and may be interpreted as his

head.

WOMEN: A white — pure white — flat
with a bar sinister. This door is still

KING TIDE, SWANSEA, by Thomas Gleghorn, lent by Kym Bonython. The king is unmistakable, posing as a fish in the top left hand corner, surrounded by flotsam, jetsam and Bettison. The subtle blue is reminiscent of the motion of the

ocean—of all water.

THE PRODIGAL, by David Boyd, lent
by Kym Bonython: Monumental.

TWO LIZARDS, by Clifton Pugh, lent
by Kym Bonython: This is a departure

from Pugh's habitual style, as these are lizards, not goannas. Young Adelaide would fail to appreciate the complexity of the

Part to apprehence the complexity of the N.S.W. scenery. Have a Pew.
P by P, lent by Kym Bonython: This picture has been defaced with black boot polish, but you know it is a landscape because on the horizon there is a hill. Problem: Find the landscape.

Problem: Find the landscape.

BUSHFIRE, by Gil Jamieson, lent by Kym Bonython: This is not a very good picture. It is too easy to understand.

NIGHT LANDSCAPE, by Eric Smith, lent by Kym Bonython, Esq.: The artist obviously knows only the primary colours—very primary. Have a spew.

?, by Jacqui Hicks, lent . . .: Lurid constipation gives way to gentle diarrhoea. Freshers will gain inspiration from its subtlety throughout the year. The dramatic composition is accentuated by the tasteful frame (by courtesy of Max Harris). frame (by courtesy of Max Harris).

SEASCAPE, by Charles Bannon, lent
. . . : The pretty colours and sweet little
fishies will bring back vivid memories of

our kindergarten days.
Trala la la tiangle
My life's in such a tangle.

STREET SCENE, by Donald Friend, lent
. . . : This got here by accident, but
luckily the light by the window is bad.
"Quoth the Raven, Nevermore."

SHIFTING FACE OF CANADA

A young boy with muddy shoes and tangled hair, eyes sparkling, rushes into the kitchen. "There's a robin in the apple tree, mom, honest there is!" Down the street a group of girls cease their animated chatter, and pause enthralled by a pale yellow crocus peeking furtively from the snow-blotched flower bed to see if winter has really gone. The trees along the boulevard naked skeletons since November, sprout tiny green leaves: hardy fruit trees, successful against winter's frigid seige, foam into clouds of pink and white; the bare rolling hills are given a thin water-colour wash of faintest green. This is spring in Canada, the season of rebirth, and growth and colour. It arrives on the warm Japanese and colour. It arrives on the warm Japanese current, travels east, leaving vivid signs of its presence as it passes. Five hundred pounds of fur-clad muscle, the grizzly bear, lumbers ponderously to the front door of his cave, rubs four months' sleep from his his cave, rubs four months' sleep from his heavy-lidded eyes, and inhales the invigorating scent of pine. He glances listlessly as geese honk their way north in V forma-tion, then strolls carelessly down his familiar pathway to the cascading mountain stream, to test his skill against the wily brook trout. And as the sun climbs higher and the days get longer, the white burden of snow subtly becomes the substance of swollen silt-strewn rivers hurtling down precipitous gorges to find freedom in the sea. In British Columbia power saws throb in the forests, the fisherman on the rugged coast mends his nets, and Vancouver shrugs off her grey cloak of fog to reveal her bright spring wardrobe. The prairie farmer in Alberta and Saskatchewan and Manitoba tills the black soil, plants his wheat or oats or barley, looks west to the majestic sculptured Rockies and silently prays for rain. tured Rockies and silently prays for rain. The oil rigs seem to increase their tempo under the disinterested but knowing gaze of fat Herefords, newly released from their winter enclosure. In Ontario, Niagara Falls bulges with pride, the red-coated Mountie struts with imperious formality outside the parliament buildings at Ottawa, and the bustling activity of the Toronto Stock Exchange reflects resurging growth in the economy. Gay neon lights wink suggestively from expensive nightclubs and suggestively from expensive nightclubs and cabarets in Montreal, the second largest French-speaking city in the world. Burly French-speaking city in the world. Burly moustached loggers in checkered coats sing Alouette as they jab and poke and dynamite jammed pulpwood logs while in the low-lands cattle gaze complacently and children collect maple sap for boiling into thick golden syrup. The ancient grey stone face of Quebec City glances down with stoic detachment as the ice explodes in the St. Lawrence and freighters once more ply their way 1,500 miles into Canada's belly. Lobster pots are set in the Maritimes, pota-Lobster pots are set in the Maritimes, pota-toes are planted, softwood logs are crushed toes are planted, softwood logs are crushed into pulp, and hardy fishermen caulk their boats for the cod season. And all across the vast land the people sing the joys of renewed life, are themselves rejuvenated by the meadowlark's plaintive song, the multicoloured tulips and golden daffodils, the ecstatic shouts of restless children anticipating summer vacation. Dad oils the lawnmower, removes protective storm windows. mower, removes protective storm windows, plants a garden and surreptitiously swings his golf clubs in the confines of the back For three weeks Mother rushes about with vacuum cleaner, window spray, polishing cloth and paint brush; stores winter clothing in scented cedar chests; and with surprising imagination reminds Dad of all those little home improvements they had discussed before the blazing fireplace last

Summer is hot in Canada, hot and shy and dusty. Heat waves shimmer above the golden grain fields, broad bitumen highways go limp and sticky, irrigation sprinklers chug through their monotonous orbit supplying life to the parched landscape, Jagged lightning pierces the night sky, and below a spindly fir tree bursts into agonized flame, and again the titanic struggle to halt the ravenous predator, swallowing acres of trees at a gulp and scorning scorched carcasses, gutted homesteads and withered black skeletons on the ravaged hillsides. But in the fertile valleys apples hulge ruddy-cheeked, complacent Jerseys graze in ver-dant meadows, and irrigation water gurgles between the rows of vegetables that gleam like jewels on the earth's black body. The temperature climbs into the high nineties and lingers to look down on dusty brown grassland, white crusty alkali ponds, in-hibiting forests and turquoise lakes dotted with week-end lishermen and noisy teenagers. Summer is the season of escape; Sunday the day of mass exodus. Escape from the suffocating dry heat of the cities, from the throbbing air-conditioned offices, from the noise and exhausting chores, when the heat sucks our energy and boses our from the noise and exhausting chores, when the heat sucks our energy and hoses our tempers' fire. Escape to the cool stillness of the forest where husky pines grow thick as the hairs on a dog's back; escape to the meandering alpine stream and creep stealthily across the spongy forest floor, fishing rod in hand; escape to the lakeshore cabin and relax, after a swim and a ski, with a tall cool gin, a group of funds and a click of cards. a click of cards.

Then one morning in September your nostrils quiver with a rich, tingling chill, white clouds send across the sky, and the day is hushed and mauve and misty. The day is hushed and mauve and misty. The north wind rustles carelessly through the yellow poplar leaves and watches as they swirl daintily groundward. The dusty, sweat-stained farmer pauses under the lingering sun; looks at his black soil, and pregnant harvest, and raises his head heavenward in silent gratitude. Broadhipped fishing boats chug through the oil green water to rest once more at tar-stained wharves. Loggers cut with renewed energy wharves. Loggers cut with renewed energy before the winter freeze-up, miners leave their hard hats in the northland and move to the comfortable, centrally heated city flat, and construction workers flock to the Unemployment Insurance Office for their workly allowed The forest translation.

Unemployment Insurance Office for their weekly allowance. The forests proudly display their garrish beauty after the caressing touch of frost. Golden poplars and birches, blood-red maples, and leathery oaks mingle on the slopes with the conservative, neverchanging charcoal green of fir and pine and spruce. The hunter takes up his post on the reedy lakeshore awaiting the first dawn flight of ducks. Children return to school in varying degrees of auticipation and anxiety, sweaters are taken out of moth balls, and Dad pours anti-freeze into his radiator, applies storm windows and resignradiator, applies storm windows and resi edly contemplates his rising fuel bills.

Autumn is the season of blazing colour and blue smoke, hushed stillness and invigorating chill, a brief ostentatious flair of

ating chill, a brief ostentatious flair of colour and mellow ripeness before death. In November the trees stand stark and naked, devoid of summer garments. The ground turns hard and frost etches tiny intricate patterns in the window corners. The north wind visits daily and turns the heat down a notch or two each time. Busy people rush ground expelling frosty by each heat down a notch or two each time. Busy people rush around expelling frosty breaths, bundled up in heavy coats and scarves and long underwear, buying skis or ice skates, snow shovels or boots, winter tyres or block heaters. And when the grey clouds hang expressively low and the first snow steals on to the highest hilltops, even Canadians shout and point excitedly. For this is the beginning of winter, when autumn's graveyard is clothed in virginal, luminous white; sounds are hushed and quickly absorbed and nights are long and still and crisp and crystalline. And as December marches past the streets fill with slush and coloured lights, Christmas music, and thronging shoppers. Christmas music, and thronging shoppers. Santa Claus, complete with flowing beard and pillow-lined stomach, chuckles to keep warm on the street corner, and unfamiliar (Continued on page 7)

ASIAN INVASION

by ALASTAIR FISCHER

Experiment in International Living
Have you ever seen a small girl run down
the street, pounce delightedly on some fresh
cowdung, and busily scrape it up in her
hands to take home? She will assiduously
collect every scrap, and when she reaches
home she will carefully shape it into lumps
resembling fat pancakes, which she will
then arrange neatly in rows upon the mud
or brick wall of her house. or brick wall of her house.

If you have not witnessed this, then you have not been to India, for this is not a particularly uncommon and certainly not an unusual sight to see in any part of India.

The scheme which took us to India gave The scheme which took us to India gave us ample opportunity to observe a great deal of this sort of living in the span of eleven weeks. It provided us with homes in three parts of India—homes of fairly ordinary Indian people who were able to accept us into their family circles with great readiness. Once accepted, it was our aim to try to assimilate and become as much as readiness. Once accepted, it was our ann to try to assimilate and become as much a part of those families as we could in the time available. To some extent we succeeded — in many cases our differently coloured skin and our inability to speak the language were the only barriers in the way of making our assimilation complete. The greatest compliment towards this end was paid to one of our group, when after only two weeks in India he wore typically Indian clothes to an informal gathering. "Here comes Ray," I said to the Indian

beside me.

"Oh, an Indian friend of yours?" was his honest comment.

It was easy for me to live in the same fashion as the family in Hyderabad, for they were Christiaus living in a very Western style. But it was a far ery from this in Chandigarh, my next homestay. The family were Brahman Hindus, who awoke early (5.30) in the morning, said their prayers (called "Puja") and then went about their essential early morning chores before taking breakfast at about 8. breakfast at about 8.

To enter the kitchen for breakfast, I have first to take off my shoes, then sit crosslegged on a mat, or hessian sugarbag, on the cement floor. The wife squats at on the cement floor. The wire squats at a charcoal burner at the end of the small room, cooking the meal, which consists mainly of "Chappati" a home-made bread rolled and cooked like a paneake. Making chappatis is a constant job for the wife, who has about six to eater for, one chappating the state of the cooked like a paneake. at a time. This is caten with various cooked and spiced vegetables, for the family, like most Hindu families is strictly vegetarian. (They will have milk and its products—they cook with glee, a sort of butterfat—but they will never have eggs, even in cakes.)

cakes.)
In composition and method of food preparation, breakfast is the same as the other two meals. The food is placed on a large round brass tray in front of me, chappatis in the middle, and around the side of the tray are smaller brass dishes containing the vegetables. Using only my right hand, I break up my chappati and dip it in the vegetable soup, in this way having a large number of chappatis for the meal, eating all the more solid vegetable wrapped in

Canadian, Doug Smith, who is in Adelaide on a Rotary Foundation Fellowship

humility seems to descend on the busy people with each descending flake of soft white lace. Christmas means a Sunday excursion to find a bushy fir tree, a confused last-minute shopping spree, sending cards and stuffing turkeys and baking puddings and dressing the tree with winking lights and tinsel and silky angel hair. And praying for peace and brotherhood at the Christmas-eve service in a small white church with jagged icicles hanging from the eaves. And Christmas brings to Canadians a feeling of unity and uniqueness, a solemn a reeming or unity and uniqueness, a solemn awareness of strength and progress and solidarity. On this day the people realize their indebtedness to God and nature for the beauty, the fertility, the diversity of this vast country whose name is reminiscent of an Indian war or the place and virile ringof an Indian war cry—clear and virile, ringing in the pine forests, across the vast expanse of plains, through the rugged Shield to the quaint and colourful Maritimes— Canada.

chappati, and drinking the remaining liquid. No utensils are used at all, nor is the left haud. The wife does not speak English, nor do the children unless I spell the words out, so when the husband now goes off to work it is extremely hard to converse with her. But it is possible, because by now I know a word or two of Hindu, and with much waving of hands and making animal noises, I am able to say that I am going to see the Teachers' College, and she understands. understands.

In Bombay I stayed with a joint family, that is to say, in general a father and mother with all their grown sons and their families all live under the one roof. In this particular case three elder brothers headed the family, which consisted of them, their wives, twenty children four of whom were marked and children, four of whom were married and who had between them five children of their

Here the experience was that of being a member of so large and harmonious a group of people of different ages, interests, and

time for any reason or no reason at all. This they did in Indian trains, where we spent a great deal of time travelling. An accompanying article should explain this facet of life in India. It was on the trains, travelling 3rd class, that we were able to

which they are so proud (probably they have improved vastly in the last few years) the Indians nevertheless still have a double

standard, for they will spit anywhere at any

meet some very interesting and likeable people. They were all extremely interested in us and in Australia, about which they knew little. Generally, most foreigners never travel 3rd class with the common people in India, and so on our journeys we were often hallowed guests.

Several people on every train would generally invite me home to stay with them, and on a couple of occasions I accepted their offers, and was pleased I did, for I their offers, and was pleased I did, for I received lavish hospitality in every case. My Chandigarh host had told me, "We Indians treat a guest as though he were a god." I found it to be true. I suppose I was refreshed not to find once any bitterness against British and British-type people, a bitterness which I thought before I went I might easily find.

even outlook, who have to make concessions towards the feeling of the group in order to maintain the harmony established. It becomes extremely hard under these circumstances for a younger member of the family to be a rebel and still maintain a place in the house. Change is therefore slow and any which takes place could be a generation or so making itself felt.

In this house the lavatory was like most of those in India, a "squat-box" where there is no pedestal; instead, one squats down, feet on slightly raised portions and a hole yawning down between. I might remark that this system is an extremely hygienic provided the system of changing into one: so too is the system of changing into other shoes on going for a visit. Toilet paper is unknown. I was told, "We prefer water—it is the only clean way." In a country where disease is so prevalent, many of these precautions are fairly necessary. Yet for all this display of cleanliness of

This article deals mainly with a description of some of the physical experiences we encountered in India as experimenters. It does not try and delve into how we managed to become completely accepted by our host families. It does not tell you much of families. It does not tell you much of Indian attitudes, nor does it say anything about Indian foreign policy, or its community development. A government official in Delhi told me: "What you want to experience when you are in India, Mr. Fischer, is not a different food, different way of eating, different customs or clothes. What you want to experience, to learn about, is the Indian mind. Only then can you understand India. You can never fully grasp the Indian mind, so consequently you can never fully understand India."

P.S.—Oh, what is the fate of the dung-cake on the wall? you ask. Well, it dries in the sun and is then used as fuel to cook food and warm the house.



The Mutual Hospital **Association**

STUDENT DEPENDANTS

STUDENTS who are 17 years of age and under 24 years may be covered for Hospital and Medical Benefits as a dependant under their parents' membership AT NO EXTRA COST.

To be eligible the Student must be an unmarried full-time student and not in receipt of income (income for this purpose does not include pocket money earned during vacation nor a bursary covering fees or books).

Students turning 17 during 1963 must he registered as Student Dependants within two months of turning 17 to continue to be covered as Dependants under their parents' membership.

Student Dependants registered last year must be registered again this

SPECIAL STUDENT DEPENDANT FORM REQUIRED

Forms are obtainable from your local Chemist or Agent or direct from our Head Office or Branch Offices.

MUTUAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION LTD.

Registered to pay all Commonwealth Hospital and Medical Benefits

HEAD OFFICE: 41 Rundle Street, Adelaide

BRANCH OFFICES: Victoria Square and Mt. Gambier sport

SOCCER

It looks as though the A.U. Soccer Club is in for a great season this year. We have the players, among them a few really bright prospects, and for once, we also have a really competent coach. The man behind us this year will be Alex Arangelovic, whom many will know for his exploits with Red Star in Belgrave and with Beograd here in South Australia. Alex is also State Coach, so it doesn't take much to realise what a man of his calibre does have to offer. And we must admit, we are very lucky to have Our main training sessions, where he will have complete control, are held for the time being at any rate, on Wednesday evenings on the Graduates' Oval (behind the Zoo). Things start to get under way soon after 4.30.

It is essential that all intending players turn out for this session, for it is mainly on performances here that teams for the forthcoming season will be picked. So, if you haven't come out of hibernation yet, you'd better hurry, for it seems that there won't be much room in the Club this year for the apathetic. A training session has also been organised for Thursday evenings, same time, same place, where Club ings, same time, same place, where Club Captain Des Geary will take charge of proceedings. You can learn quite a bit from Des, too.

Thus, if all three of our teams are to run premiers this year (wouldn't it be nice?) and there's really nothing stopping them now, blokes will have to get fit before the season begins on April 6. This doesn't just mean kicking a ball around. Anybody can do that—just watch the Aussic Rules boys with thin egg—it means hard, solid conditioning. A fellow has to be fit before he can tackle, or dribble or shoot straight, no matter how good his ball control is. So, members of the A.U.S.F.C., if you're not already so, get with it! get with it!

Things are pretty active at the moment, so keep up to date with what's going on within the Club, by tearing just one of your beady eyes from that passing pair of legs and gluing it to the Club's notice board at the western end of the Cloisters (outside Sports Office). See you down by the

DAVE VALE.

TIDDLYWINKS

On Wednesday lunchtime of Orientation Week there occurred the traditional Freshers' Welcome debate between staff and students, before a crowded and violently partisan crowd, Mr. Reid of the Politics department opened the case for the staff. This argument was, in his own words, a model for all writers of Politics essays. He proceeded to take the subject apart and put it back together again, with the aid of Roget's Thesaurus. It transpired that the two component parts of the word "tiddly-winks"—doubtless the operative word in this debate—are "tiddly" and "winks". These according to Roget, may be rendered respectively as "boozed", "sozzled", "saturated", etc., and "ogles". Putting the subject back together, it can then be seen that its true meaning is "That the sozzled ogling of young maidens should replace all kinds of sport in this University". Mr. Reid maintained that there is by no means enough sozzled ogling of young maidens on the campus, and for this an overemphasis on sport is responsible.

Mr. Disney pointed out that Mr. Reid had shown that admirable attribute of all On Wednesday lunchtime of Orientation

Mr. Disney pointed out that Mr. Reid had shown that admirable attribute of all had shown that admirable attribute of all staff members—viz.: Wandering aimlessly and endlessly around the point without ever getting anywhere near it. He then recounted a very moving incident in which his great grandfather, a sprightly old boy of 94, had passed away during the tension of a tiddlywinks game, when one wink had teetered on the edge of the cup. Our eyes dimmed with tears. Finally Mr. Disney revealed to us that the promotion of tiddlyrevealed to us that the promotion of tiddlywinks was a foul communist plot, of which the aim was to sublimate the good, healthy capitalistic desire to press down the poor into a neurotic desire to press down a tiddlywink.

In reply Dr. Mayne of the Education Department very cleverly refuted all these points. He was very keen to emphasise that the great thing about tiddlywinks was that the great thing about tiddlywinks was that all can participate. He drew a university campus littered with green baize tables with absorbed couples having a quick game on the way to lectures. He nearly had us. But John Bannon delivered a decisive blow in his final speech. He made it clear that the Play Tiddlywinks Campaign was sponsored by the British Conservative Government in a last desperate bid to hold together a disintegrating Commonwealth by gether a disintegrating Commonwealth by introducing through the length and breadth of that great institution a fine old English game. Being an Asian nation, this we could not allow.

The usual University practice of allowing the affirmative side a right of reply was lapsed, as Mr. Reid had to go to what he said was a faculty meeting. We had grave doubts but let him go. The motion was put to the house which, being composed of healthy, upstanding Australians, rejected it out of hand.

then and now

Every student at this Unversity has the right to express his or her views. OPINION is the section of this paper devoted to that right, but if students will not come into the light with their views, then "On Dit" is hardly to be blamed. OPINION is devoted to freedom of thought and as each is a to freedom of thought and as such is a valuable part of this paper. Any student has the right to express an opinion on any subject. All that has to be done is to write a letter to the Editor and place it in the "On Dit" box. It is not to be believed that students in this University are so engaged that they never have time to think, gaged that they never have time to think, complain, suggest, or criticise, and these things are just the function of OPINION. Express your views in this section of the paper. There are boxes placed at strategic positions in the 'Varsity where correspondence can be left for the Editor.

ban le bum

There was something delightfully reassuring about the outcome of the Bidault TV interview affair.

What we weren't allowed to see on the What we weren't allowed to see on the Telly, we read that Sunday morning in bed. Who would have thought that our own dear "Sunday Mail," that never hurt a fly, would come out fighting for the democratic Australian way-of-lifer But we do hope that the government doesn't leave it there. There are lots of

entrusted to him. May the day soon come when the TV stations live in terror of the telegram boy's knock.

we're freshers

so what?

To superior senior students the advantages of this lowly (?) existence are lost. At Freshers' Camp cares and responsibilities are supposedly things of the past, whereas in actual fact we began learning a new set of values, where the greatest sin is to be an "apathetic student". Our views on these camps are liable to be biased as we had such a mighty time and our opinions may therefore sound like S.R.C.-inspired propa-

Away went our ties to accepted school standards of discipline and authority at O'Sullivan's Beach, to be replaced by a period of bewilderment. Many of the things we had accepted over the last years of school had gone by the board. In their place came a series of new relationships with the authority of the university, i.e. S.R.C., senior students and lecturers, with whom our acceptance was one of the most reassuring aspects of the camp.

This change of ideas came not only through the free and easy atmosphere in which the camp was run, but also through

. . . out of consideration for readers in the library

things we would like to see banned, and no questions asked. If the "Sunday Mail" wants more banned TV scripts to pop between the furniture adverts., we'll gladly bring pressure to bear on Canberra.

"Dr. Ben Casey," for instance. How can we go on prejudicing our relations with the medical profession by having that on our screens? (Sorry, the "News" has that one already.)

But what about "Adelaide Tonight"? What sort of picture does that give of this fair city of ours? (A problem there, though. Does "Adelaide Tonight" ever have a script?)

Never mind. What about Bob and Dolly Dyer? What do the big internationel petroleum companies, investing in our economic future, think of the way their products are represented there?

And the Weather Forecast. Doesn't that prejudice our relations with the plastic raincoat and sun tan oil manufacturers?

And those old movies. Hoyts must be

And the National Anthem. Surely our American cousins must be touched to the quick, the way we keep them plugging that old monarchist thing? We hope that our Postmaster-General

won't hesitate to use all the powers we have

discussion where we found to our surprise that our opinions were respected. From the official discussions we gained disturbing and stimulating ideas on such topics as the Jewish question, propaganda, and the need to be true to one's own moral standard in life. This last principle we had the oppor-tunity to apply in the early hours of the morning(s). Strangely enough, the informal talks over tepid coffee and pilfered biscuits at four o'clock proved of just as much value. When else can you discuss frankly the in-timate facts of free love and the Australian Labour Party?

It was at these times that we learnt of "Student Action" from "The Father of His People", and heard with interest of his varied choices for the Mother of His People. We were lucky to hear Big Daddy's views on how he did it and and on "Student Action" in Melbourne as the latter was unfortunately missed by most students in his S.R.C. Welcome Whisper. A similar preview was gained from the Warden at the Camp service on the subject of meckness being not humility but a "gentleness of spirit", as Mr. Fisher less adequately explained at the Commencement Service. humility but a

On the less profound side of camp we were given an introduction to one side of University life through the visits of soliciting societies anxious to tap the flow of inexperienced fresher enthusiasm. New friendships were found among the other freshers, which, combined with our acceptance by our academic superiors, gave us a little more confidence to face the days ahead. Without this broadening of outlook we would still be restricted to our select school cliques: a further aid to Orientation was getting to know the workings of the S.R.C. at first hand.

From our games of badminton, rancons singing at the dinner table, debates on sewers and free love and ventures in this field with its consequent self-discipline, we found a new and enlivening perspective. This was crystallized through our discussions to the conviction that "being a fresher

-A.S.H. and A.J.S.

text books

This is the time of the year when the professional rumourmongers of the University in accord have a specially juicy rumour to mong. Every year in Orientation Week, to mong. Every year in Orientation Week, the lecturers give out lists of the books that the student must have in order to imbibe the learning of his masters. Some of these books are necessary ("Oh, woe betide thee, miserable miscreant, if thou dost not have this book"). Others are not quite so vital ("At least it will look nice on the book-shelves"). Then come the rumours. This book is sold out, that one is out of print, the other has not been heard of out of print, the other has not been heard of in twenty-five years. The Fresher, hearing these rumours, cries "How long must this state of affairs go on?" The second year student wags his head solemnly then speaks at length on the short-sightedness of the bookshops, on the way that lecturers ignore the syllabus, and mutters dark and un-intelligible things about the Front Office. (Here is a tip, dear Fresher, doubt blame the Front Office.) when in

Let us examine some of these rumours. For the more startling, my informers have mysteriously vanished, thus the tales of a Physiology I book not turning up until after the exam and of a 1962 English II book not only being unobtainable at the bookshops but also not in either of the libraries, can not be verified. Certainly, true are stories of last year's Physics I heat and thermodynamics text-book not being and thermodynamics text-book not being available, except for a few isolated copies, until June, that part of the course finishing in July. Also true is the tale of this year's Maths II book on linear equations.

It does happen then, that a book which a lecturer has recommended is not available, after the first one or two copies are sold, in Adelaide, and a long wait must be endured before the bulk of the students can read those books. The question is, why? Starting at the source of the books I found the bookshops order their stocks from the syllabus up to six months before the demand is expected. If any book which is not in the syllabus is likely to be used, the lecturer concerned contacts the bookshops and they, in turn place orders. When the bookshops receive no word of an impending change in the syllabus, of course they can do nothing about it except to order the book from the publisher and inform the buyers when they arrive. I am told that it takes about two weeks to get a certain book if the publishers keep stocks in Melbourne, but up to three months if the book must be ordered from England or America. A two week wait is not a great hardship unless you are expected to have read part of it or to take examples from it, but three months can, as with the Physics I book referred to earlier, be a major part of the course. (A voice in the back-ground mentions "Forty per cent. failure rate." The writer, with an effort of will ignores it.)

What can be done to avoid this difficulty? What can be come to avoid this difficulty? The first idea would be to publish a booklist early in September, with the lists of the various subjects prepared by the lecturers who will take that subject in the following year. Very good, but what to do about lecturers who will be coming to the University in the following January? Force them to work with the books set out for that

opinion

subject by the previous lecturer? The effects of this, I feel, would be worse than doing without books, for lecturers are notoriously hard to "force" in the first place, and in the second who could be expected to give of his best with a book which he has never than the country of the countr heard of, or, as occasionally happens, is entirely revolted by. No quick and easy solution from the point of view of the books

seems to be forthcoming.

What can the bookless students do, then?
The first thing to do, when you have found out you cannot get the book you want, is to put it on order. Most bookshops will take your name and address and send you a post-card when it arrives. Then borrow the book from the library. It will be in the reserve, so that you will have a good chance of getting it for a night or week-end. Lastly, you must take far more copious notes than you might otherwise and if anything is not clear, ask the lecturer.

rats!

I could scratch out these glinting black eyes of yours—but they only project a loose, empty excrement-filled skin. What right empty exerement-filed skm, what right have you to eternally twitch, twitch, twitch at me that long ridiculous nose? That rounded belly just asks to be spiked. If only your repulsively long nails would do the job for me instead of merely scratch, there rubbers, care scratch, scratching those rubbery ears. What a repellent thing your hairless pink tail is; and who could admire the yellowing fur on your back? Oh! Norwegian Hooded Rat, you disgust me.

But stay, such strong hatred frightens me.
I am, after all, a rational tolerant Australian
to whom everything must be explicable to
be tolerated. Why do I hate the rat so?
Most intelligent, well informed people
hate him. Biologist, sociologist, biochemist,
physiologist psychologist rip him apart

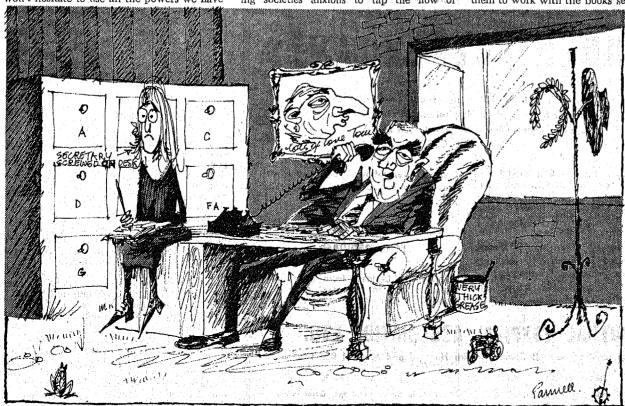
physiologist, psychologist rip him apart, cut off his head and spill his gore, drive him to insanity with certain shock, force him to swin, run, jump, fight, capulate and make friends to the click of their stop watches. No Jewish slaughter was ever so widely condoned. They justify my hatred. Consummate skill is involved in this activity. Long years and many learned dissertations Long years and many learned dissertations are devoted to arduous training in these blood sports. Any difficult skill is surely worth acquiring. At any rate, the Laws of Nature dictate the Principle of the Survival of the Fittest. The rat deserves to be obliterated, smashed to smithereens,

He has obtained, through manipulating this favourity and most requirity and most requirity.

us his favourite and most nourishing food, lumurious and safe living conditions, and yet has certain salvation for his soul as an enslaved being subject to continuous enforced penance, while we struggle to chutch at the apron strings of a most uncertain saviour. Why, he has become a sort of deified being. Professors have written learned tomes about him and the obscure articles throwing his qualities back and forth are the means to a heaven of prestige and palaces for many an otherwise

hase and lowly scoundrel.

He has made half the university population completely dependent on him. He bestows degrees (if he pleases), a living and the good will of teachers. And how does he do all this? By his accursed shy cunning. He runs only for the best reward, cunning. He runs only for the best reward, and perversely does the wrong thing so that we, Lords of the Earth, are made to look ridiculous in our painful efforts to work out just why he does as he does while he laughs up his fur. Ooh—filthy beast! The last straw has come. He has recently tricked one of the most admired psychologists in his field into publishing an erudite article advocating that we play with the rat to persuade him to work for us, and incidentally let him defecate all us, and incidentally let him defecate all over us! Am I going to be besmirched by this devil, this son of torment? Oh! Norwegian Hooded Rat, I hate you,





couldn't possibly screen that . . . we've a lot to thank France for . . . after all, she did keep Britain out of the Common Market.