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ON DIT

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2,000 YEARS AFTER



'WALSH SLATED'

Dear Sirs,

The RSL began spectacularly last year, appears now to have exhausted its subject matter, and is on the decline. The inaugural meeting filled the Union Hall. The Orientation meeting, with Richard Walsh, no less, as its attraction, crammed the hall to almost one third capacity. Perhaps numbers are not everything. Perhaps the clash with the ever popular judo club kept the thousands away. But Mr. O'Brien's boast that the RSL is the biggest political club in the university sounded a little thin as it travelled over the goodly number of empty seats.

Mr. Walsh, in the most convincing part of his speech, urged that the RSL not continually attack the monarchy, but widen its activities to encourage discussion on political change in general. One must agree. The prospect of

a year's crapping on the monarchy must become tiresome even to the most rabid Republican.

Mr. Walsh's speech was interesting for its rather naive view of the possible effects of the removal of Australia's monarchy. He said that Australia had never really gained its independence from Britain. This is a possible interpretation to be placed on the Queen's few remaining powers in Australia. However, he said that the removal of the monarchy would engender a spirit of nationalism and idealism clearly absent in Australia.

Earlier he had spoken bitterly of alliances made in order to break international law and of the Liberal governments' neglect of the U.N.

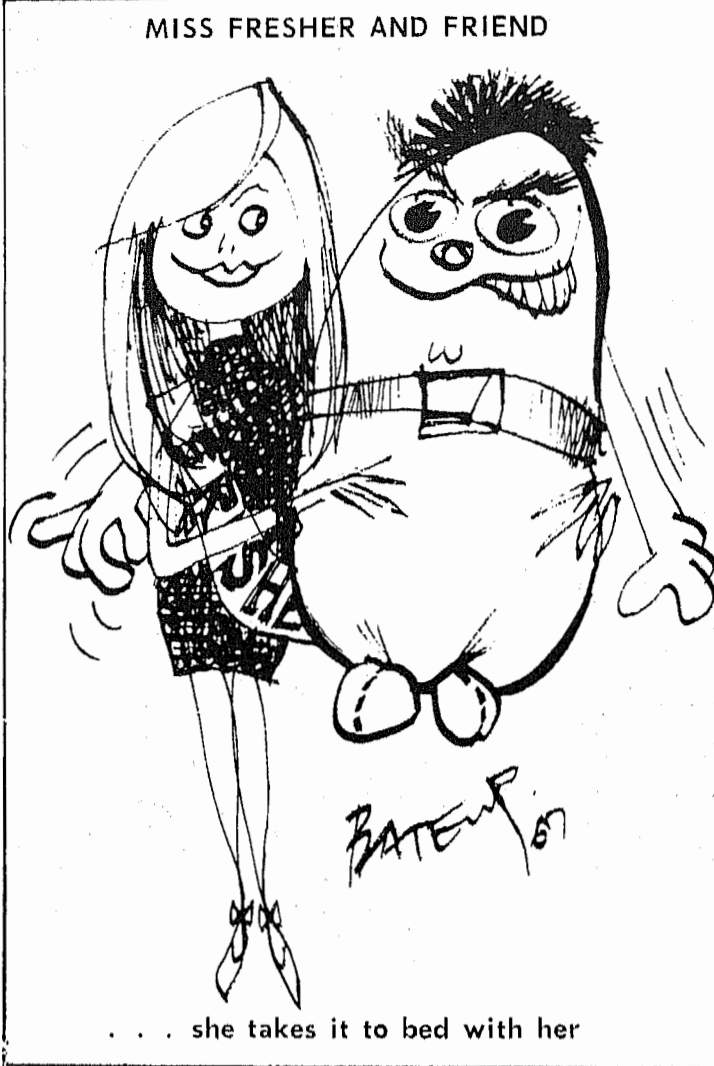
I cannot see how Mr. Walsh reconciles his jingoistic hope that Australia would become more fervently nationalist

with his own admirable ideal of international co-operation.

At other times Mr. Walsh skipped lightly over (1) the organisation of the economy, in which he showed absolute fairmindedness by awarding equal share to socialism and free enterprise, and (2) the replacement of parliament by a completely neutral body of good fellows considering representations put to it by the political parties. (Unfortunately Mr. Walsh omitted to mention where the completely neutral body of men was to be found.)

Mr. Walsh may console himself that you can't win them all. He is International Vice-President of NUAUS, Oz is still going, and 'No Holts Barred' was quite funny. It is bad luck that Republicanism seems to have missed out.

Yours etc.
J. R. Cook.



... she takes it to bed with her

PACIFISM DEFENDED

Dear Sirs,

Without apologising for the deficiencies in the Pacifist Society according to "Warlord" (On Dit, 6/3/67), I would like to point to some shallowness of thought in his exuberant and unconstructive criticism.

"Warlord" can see pacifists only as emasculated fairies imploring in a whimpering and unmanly manner that those who outrage our shores be not so unkind. "Warlord's" reaction to others "threatening or invading" us, "oncoming tanks" bearing down upon us and "torture and death" doing us in, is indeed sensitive. Yet his ability to see violence only as emanating from others, explains his mis-

understanding of the role the Australian pacifist must play. The pacifist's purpose is to inform the public that no force vying for international stakes has a monopoly of virtue, and more specifically that the many superficial veneers of this self-esteemed country must not hide from us our violations of others' rights, and our actions in arousing the indignation of Warlords in other countries.

It seems that as Warlords and their jingoistic confidants cannot be trusted to safeguard international peace, and ordinary Australian taxpayers cannot care a damn, the onus to be non-spiritually vigilant for this peace falls

on the scapegoats of a "what war are we celebrating tonight, cobber?" orientated society, the Pacifists.

Yours etc.
John Hubrechen.

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

SZASZ JAZZ

Dear Sirs,

I should like to comment on some points made by V. S. Szasz, in reviewing my article on religion in "Adelaide Humanist."

The following quotation from "Honest to God" should make my position more clear. Robinson talks of "Christ as the disclosure of the final truth not merely about human nature (that we might accept relatively easily) but about the nature of all reality. The Christian's faith cannot rest in the capacities of man... affirming the ultimate personal character of reality... is what finally distinguishes him from the humanist." (p.128).

In my article, I distinguished Robinson's "conservative" position from van Buren's "reductionist" approach (see "Adelaide Humanist", p.11, paragraph 1). Judging by "The Secular Meaning of the Gospel", van Buren would be quite content to think of Christianity as only a moral way of life, based on a response to the person of Jesus. I would have no quarrel with this, the only difference with the humanist would be over the uniqueness of the teachings of Jesus. Robinson, however, is more ambitious in his claims, as I mentioned in my article. He argues that our experiences of personal love reveal the inner nature of the

universe as being personal and benevolent (see p.11, paragraph 7).

I argued, as V. S. Szasz points out, against supernaturalism, as an unnecessary complication. The super-naturalism I had in mind here was not (a) the sense of "super-natural" which Robinson rejects, when he argues "God is not out there" (p.47) — i.e. the sense in which God has a "separate existence over and above the sum of things" (p.31). It was (b) the super-natural (in another sense) aspects of Robinson's thought which still remain; that I argued against in my concluding paragraphs. That is, Robinson's claim that "the necessity for the name God lies in the fact that our being has depths which naturalism... cannot or will not recognise." (p.54).

There are then, two senses of "super-natural" which I want to distinguish: (a) God as having a separate existence (p.31) and (b) God as the "depth of our being" (p.54). The super-naturalism which I attacked in my article was Robinson's refusal to adopt a fully naturalist position, to reject (b) as well as (a). I did not claim in my article that Robinson had "reduced" religion to a moral way of life, as had van Buren. The final section of my article (1) pointed out that

van Buren's approach was almost indistinguishable from humanism, (2) then proceeded to attack the more "conservative" Robinson. My argument was very condensed at this point and I cannot blame anyone for misinterpreting my position.

Finally, as to my use of the term "psychology." The key sentence in the third-last paragraph of my article is: "The fact that they accept different standards of evidence is due to their different character-structures." The Robinson-type Christian and the atheist disagree as to whether personal experiences of love and mystery, reveal that the universe is basically personal in nature because: (a) They are different persons who see the world in a distinctly individual fashion, and (b) their different experiences in life have led them to accept different standards of what is plausible evidence for a hypothesis about the world (e.g. the hypothesis that the world is or is not personal in nature) (see "Adelaide Humanist" p.11, paragraph 7 and p.13, paragraph 2). I argued that the basic subjectivism in the positions of the atheist and Christian was a reason for agnosticism.

Yours etc.
Raymond Hawkes.

SRC BY-ELECTION

NOMINATIONS are called for the following positions due to resignations. Membership will be for the remainder of the 21st SRC until August:

- 1 Physical Education Representative
- 1 Physiotherapy Representative
- 1 Technology Representative (Senior)
- 1 Law Representative (Senior)
- 2 General Representatives (Either sex)

Nominations to be at SRC office by Friday 24th and to be accompanied by a photo and resume of Uni. activities. Nominations will not be accepted without a personal photograph for publicity purposes.

KATHRYN WARD,
Returning Officer.

ABSCHOL

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Uni. student volunteers required to give fortnightly tutorials to secondary aboriginal students. Contact:

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THE ASIO DEBATE



GORTON — NO DISTINCTION.



BADGER — NO APPROACH.



PARISH — NO WORRIES.

Last week ON DIT published an article which examined the activities of the Australian Security Service in Universities. The aim of the article was to make people aware of the problems of a security organisation acting within a university. There is no doubt in our minds that ASIO is operating at Universities and that some of the effects of their activity are not desirable in a free society. The various reactions to the article proved interesting.

● In Canberra, Mr. Jones, MHR, the 22-year-old Member for Adelaide, and former Adelaide student denied that he was "the prominent Right-wing student politician" referred to in ON DIT. The words "student politician" obviously confused some people — in the context they were used they referred to one who was active in student affairs.

● Professor Badger, the Vice-Chancellor, said that he had no knowledge of Australian Security Intelligence Organisation activities within the University. The fact that the administration had not been approached, however, is not very significant — one would hardly expect a Security Organisation to ask permission if it could operate within a University — the Administration and Staff number many people who would not tolerate the abuse of ASIO in an Academic community.

● Senator Cavanagh (ALP) in the Senate on Wednesday, March 8, asked Senator Gorton, the Minister for Education and Science, to make a statement on the ASIO activities as reported in ON DIT. The Minister replied that he didn't think that there should be any distinction drawn between people inside the Universities and those outside when it was conducting an investigation.

As pointed out in the previous article, the problem of balancing individual rights with the security of the nation is particularly acute with regard to Universities. We sought to bring to the public's attention the importance to the country of academic freedom at Universities and the ill effects that such ASIO activities as are clearly pointed to by our evidence have on this freedom.

In our opinion, lectures and tutorials must be free from ASIO scrutiny, and to this extent we do feel (contrary to Senator Gorton) that the University is a case worthy of special consideration. This can be justified on purely utilitarian grounds.

And, of course, to condemn the raiding of students flats is not to ask for any special privilege for University students, it is merely to assert that ASIO is subject to the laws of the land, and that University students are entitled to the protection of that law.

PARISH v. ON DIT

The most exhaustive commentary on the article was offered by Mr. Bill Parish, President of the University Liberal Club. Because his contribution makes several allegations, we have commented upon them separately.

PARISH:

The recent C.I.A.-N.S.A. "spying" sensation in America seems to have temporarily blown over, but on the home front we now have NUAUS finding an ASIO man under every bed and emotional accusations of spying bordering on the hysterical have appeared in the little-read and less respected National U and our own ON DIT.

Let us examine the "proof" of ASIO clandestine activity on campus as thrown up in the first editions of these papers.

(1) On the national scene, two members of the NUAUS executive have claimed that their flats have been broken into and papers have been found "disturbed".

(2) "A prominent left-wing member" of the 1966 executive asserts that his 'phone was tapped during his term of office.

(3) Finally, NUAUS Head Office in Melbourne

was "illegally entered and files disarranged" during the recent abortive Conscriptio campaign.

To my mind, these accusations are nothing more than a compilation of circumstances, conjecture and perhaps not a little wishful thinking on the part of the "victims". Just imagine the status in student circles of being important enough to be investigated by ASIO.

On the question of phone-tapping, I have it from reliable sources that it is quite impossible for untrained ears to detect "a tap" (unless, of course, the "prominent left-wing member" glimpsed an ASIO man crawling about on his roof with earphones!).

ON DIT:

We have said that conclusive proof of ASIO activities is unlikely to be forthcoming without the aid of an organisation such as ASIO itself. This does not mean we must remain eternally silent — it is a reasonable implication from such evidence as we do have that ASIO is active at the University; then everyone (students and the general public) must decide to what extent this activity should be permitted. This is what ON DIT tried to do — and without sensationalism.

The evidence we cited was not merely a list of irresponsible allegations — we rejected several reports which we felt were of dubious merit. But the three allegations referred to by Mr. Parish above (which we admitted were allegations, not facts) were made by responsible student leaders. Patti Warn and Tony McMichael did not broadcast their allegations — they were known to only a very few students prior to the publicity given to the NUAUS February Council meeting. This publicity was in no way promoted by Miss Warn or Mr. McMichael. They have most definitely not bruted it around to earn some extra status. Mr. Parish speaks from a sublime ignorance of the whole history of these allegations.

With respect to the phone-tapping allegation, we gave this very little prominence (one brief sentence at the end of a paragraph) because we did not regard it as one of the more thoroughly substantiated allegations. We believe that it was an allegation worth mentioning, but our treatment showed quite clearly that we did not regard it as evidence which was at all vital to our assertions.

PARISH:

National U also seems outraged that students applying for Commonwealth positions are given a security check. Surely this is only commonsense, or perhaps National Union officers would like to see someone of extremely doubtful political allegiances handling top secret material?

Now it seems that even sleepy old Adelaide does not escape the espionage purge, for ON DIT has proved this on the strength of two students being approached by ASIO to work as "agents" and the utterly unsubstantiated rumors that the travel bookings of a nation-wide airline are checked to record the movements of a "black list" of students, and that Lincoln Young, "prominent student pacifist", was refused a visa to Indonesia.

On the last two points I will say no more; devoid of any real evidence they may be dismissed as conjecture by an over-zealous ON DIT staff.

ON DIT:

This is utter nonsense. The matters dealt with here by Mr. Parish were referred to in our articles as facts, and this is exactly what they are. Because he is personally acquainted with the two students approached, he does not deny that part of our evidence; but because he does not know anything about the rest he dismisses them as the fabrications of ON DIT.

We are prepared to give Mr. Parish our sources of information about the travel bookings — even he may be satisfied with the word of an executive of a national airline. If he is not, he can say why in the next ON DIT.

PARISH:

The first "proof" (i.e. that two students have been approached by ASIO) deserves more consideration. Being personally acquainted with both the students in question, I can categorically state that

in neither case was ASIO definitely attempting to establish "on-campus agents".

ON DIT:

We dispute this interpretation of the approaches. The "prominent right-wing student" was asked if he would like to become an ASIO agent at University whilst still an undergraduate. We agree with Mr. Parish that the nature of the approach suggests that there was no premeditated plan to recruit that specific student as an agent but was an approach in the course of social discussion on the student's University activities. But surely it is a reasonable implication from the evidence that ASIO is interested in having undergraduates acting as agents within the University, and it is this concept of having undergraduate agents which we think threatens freedom and honesty of discussion. Is it really reasonable to assume that the "prominent right-wing student" was the only one approached — that just off-the-cuff during discussion the ASIO executive decided to employ his first undergraduate agent? Surely the very circumstances of the approach are compelling evidence that having an undergraduate agent was not a new policy.

The fact that one of them was approached to become an ASIO employee on graduation is not relevant — being a "secret" organisation ASIO cannot advertise openly and are obliged to recruit all new members by personal approach.

PARISH:

It cannot be denied that the Australian Security Organisation is not entirely uninterested about University affairs. (viz. the David Godfrey "Confession" in New Zealand). However, I say again that in the absence of real proof the hysterical accusations such as were seen in National U ("every University has a group of paid student informers") must be taken with a large pinch of salt.

In conclusion I would like to make it clear that while I call for a more realistic and mature approach to the question of security intelligence organisations, I am the first to agree that their powers can, and have been abused. I deplore the actions of Evatt, Menzies and more recently Holt in using ASIO in a witch-hunting, "Commie-flushing" capacity. Both the Michaelis and Francis James affairs suggest that ASIO has been used by politicians for matters other than defence and security. For this there can be no excuse.

However, if ASIO is "introducing an element of suspicion into the University community" and "intimidating radical thinkers" (as National U and ON DIT would have us think) I certainly have seen no evidence of it.

ON DIT:

With due respect to Mr. Parish the fact that he hasn't observed any evidence of ASIO intimidation concerning freedom of discussion doesn't mean that it doesn't exist, in fact ON DIT has talked to a number of students who have felt inhibited by the fact there are agents on campus and who could possibly prejudice future careers in the Government service.

PARISH:

Students who really have the courage of their convictions still go on protesting, dissenting and flag burning and thumb their noses at that suspicious little man with the camera. And in the final analysis, the old adage that "if you have nothing to hide then you have nothing to fear" rings very true.

ON DIT:

A banal adage can be cited for almost any proposition. It is more convincing if supported by evidence. This one is not. Mr. Parish has admitted that ASIO has been improperly used in the past — what guarantee is there that it is not being so used at this moment, or will not be in the future? And yet he urges us not to fear! The problem is that ASIO's activities are creating an understandable suspicion in responsible students that while they have "nothing to hide", yet ASIO may feel that they have. The very fact that incidents such as those concerning Mrs. Michaelis and Francis James have occurred gives us cause to at least keep a watchful eye on ASIO and to examine its role in a democratic society. This is precisely what the ON DIT article tried to do.

Them's Fighting Words!

By Mike Jacobs

Now that the scheme can be regarded as having got off the ground, ON DIT is in a position to bring you a full report on the SASTEN-SRC enterprise, "Fighting Words", and takes the opportunity of referring all readers to the words of Chairman Mao: "The purpose of criticism is to increase the Party's fighting capacity in order to achieve victory in the class struggle."

Taking inspiration from a Melbourne programme, "Fighting Words" allows a few minutes in which an avowed expert, or pair of them, speaks on the topic of the day. The rest of the half-hour show is taken up by questions from the all-student audience, controlled (?) by a student chairman. Basically, the programme is similar in its format to a debating club public forum, although it can and has taken on more of the tone of a debate, with two "experts" of opposing viewpoints speaking in turn on the topic, having a minute or two for rebuttal, and then being subjected to audience questions.

SRC STUNT

This should be sufficient to stir the average free-thinking sceptical student into asking "So what? I suppose it's just another bloody puerile SRC stunt." True, it is "another SRC stunt"; the whole affair is under the control of the newly-appointed SRC Broadcasts Officer, Nick Walker; but this time it's not so puerile. There is no system of SRC privilege for getting in to the audience; all one does is walk along to the SRC office and ask for a ticket to the next taping session. (These sessions are at 2.15 p.m. on Wednesdays at Channel 10 studios), so that if the audience is dominated by SRC and hangers-on, it's only that they were a bit alert and got tickets early. (Some may consider "first come, first served" an immoral system of privilege, of course).

UNEDIFYING IMAGE

As vice-president Anne Dunn, the moving spirit behind "Fighting Words" stresses, this programme is not an SRC mouthpiece. It's a student mouthpiece, and this, as we all realise, can be a very different thing. There will be no plugging of an official SRC line; this programme gives a chance to students, as individuals, to "bring contentious issues into public notice", both on the "Fighting Words" itself and one imagines, by hinting to broadcast officer Walker that a certain topic might be dealt with.

TACKLE ISSUES

The SRC organisers see this as a chance to counter the somewhat unedifying Prosh-

Week Minibike Race student image which is certainly a distinct disadvantage when we are trying to be serious (e.g. ON DIT "The Spies Around Us" 6/3/67). This, it is hoped, will let the public see students in their "thinking role" as reasonably responsible young people who are prepared to tackle serious issues and are prepared to tackle them in public. In this context (far be it from this newspaper to wilfully and



Rademeyer — the first guest.

maliciously withhold material facts) ON DIT must report that present plans are for "Fighting Words" to be screened at 7 p.m. on Saturdays, a time when certain well known avenues of TV entertainment provide replays of the football matches (that everyone's seen that afternoon and then re-lives, beer and all).

IMPORTANT ROLE

It might therefore be very well argued that this attempt to press our intellects on the unwilling public is nothing short of woeful; that we're simply being had to death so that Ten can make up their quotas of local content. Well, let's face it, this IS an experiment, and unless and until it proves that it works well, it's asking a bit much to expect it to take top preference in time slots. Secondly, the people who are going to watch a show of this type are probably less likely than many to have a great interest in football replays. And, added to this, Sasten have co-operated to the utmost, in preliminary discussions, and

in working out the programme. As Ten programme manager, John Trost said, they like this sort of programming (remember the Hall-Dunstan debate last month?) which they believe is an important part of a TV channel's role, and, to quote him verbatim, they are "delighted to be working with the University."

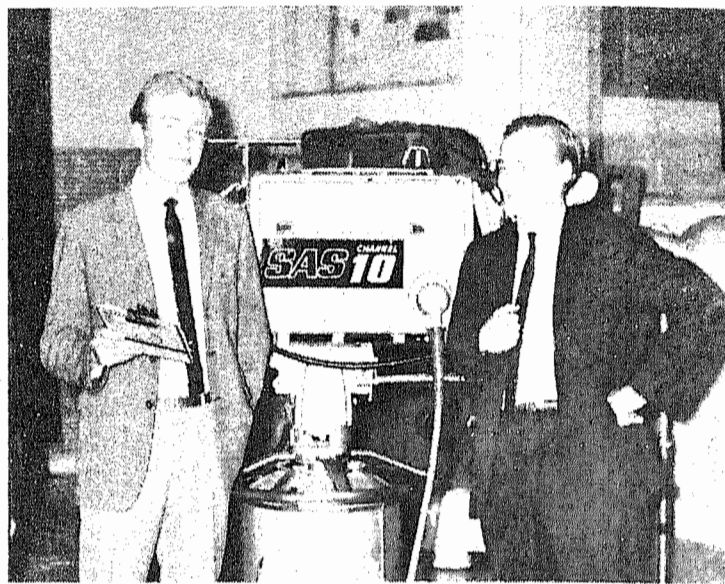
PROBLEMS

Of course, it would be wrong to suggest that there are no significant problems involved. The essence of "Fighting Words" is audience participation, and the first taping, a "dummy run" (ON DIT'S O'Brien vs. SRC Bannon on "State Aid for Private Schools") revealed two main problems. The first is to get an audience that is well-informed on the topic of the day: if for 20-odd minutes the audience is to be given its head, then that audience must be capable of taking the bit between its teeth. For this reason, it will probably be necessary for the organisers to invite a certain number of students who are especially well-informed on the topic of the day (as, for example, in a Christian-Humanist debate, a few SCM and Humanist Society members in the audience).

The second is that it is essential to fill the semi-circular tiered audience area which, depending on the number of tiers used, will hold 50 to 70 people. The replay of the dummy run, which was only testing the practicability of the format, showed clearly how essential it is to have the seating filled every week. Still, 1 per cent of the University shouldn't be too difficult.

A further point to consider is the need to have a sprinkling of really well-known public figures amongst guests to attract viewers. It's all very well tearing strips off an apartheidist called Rademeyer (the first programme taped a week ago) but not many people have heard of him. Hence it is planned to have a proportion of big names like Santamaria and Knopfmacher (What! Haven't heard of them either?)

The most crucial problem, though, was revealed by the Apartheid programme. This was indeed a vigorous, interesting, and entertaining dis-

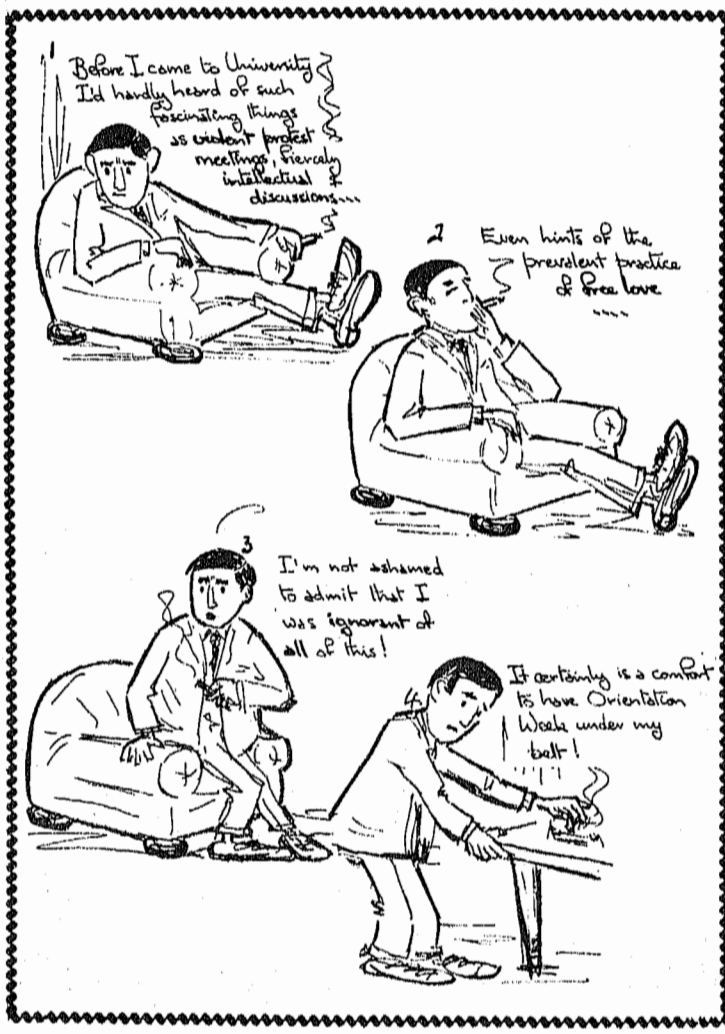


Bannon and Walker — on the set.

cussion, but in the half-hour available, it never really got down to fundamentals, let alone canvassing the field of the topic. If the discussions are to be fruitful and not just entertaining, there is need for a narrower type of topic which can be reasonably covered.

And yet, if the topic is too specialised, public interest will wane and Ten will have to drop the show.

None of these problems are insurmountable. Like anything, this could be a flop. But it has a hell of a lot of potential.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND

By a Staff Reporter

Archaeological experts have maintained with some force in recent years that the species of Spiritus Facultatis once thought to exist in the upper levels of the campus (e.g. Prince of Wales building) was extinct. It is therefore with a sense of historical significance that ON DIT reports that the contrary appears to be the case. The beast is believed to have been sighted in the Union Hall on the Monday of Orientation Week.

The explorers were greeted as they ventured into the unknown by the sounds of someone banging away on an old piano in a deep ravine (orchestra pit, actually). A few people then appeared on the eastern plateau. One of these was Di Dibden. She announced to the party that this was the Arts Faculty Society, made very vague reference to membership fees, very explicit reference to as to where to pay them, and dwelt at length on the lovely individualised membership cards. (Perhaps Arts Faculty pre-occupation with individualism is what has led to the demise of the AFS?)

Deploring student apathy, she urged all to come to the AFS functions (concessions for members), all of which so far are to be in the Portus Room at 7.30. On March 22 will be the inaugural AGM; on Page 4 ON DIT Wednesday, March 15, 1967

April 6, Barbara Kerr Wilson, authoress and prominent figure in Australian publishing (to speak on just that); and on May 4, (at last) Stewart Cockburn on "The Press and Journalism." (The usual bait — sherry first, coffee and bikkies afterwards — was held out to the assembled masses.) Plans for second term include Max Harris and Bishop Reed and a bumper AFS "Solidarity Week," complete with Arts Ball, a folkie festival, arts exhibitions and concessions for members. Finally, Di welcomed everybody.

The main attraction for those of us "in the wilderness" is that the AFS offers associate memberships which bring the undoubted twin benefits of members' concessions and (guess what?) individualised membership cards.

Dr. Brissenden didn't sing

any bawdy tavern songs, but he did hand out a bit of paternal advice; Les Ardlie plugged the upcoming intervarsity Arts Festival, and Bruce King exhorted his constituents to do the right thing and show their muscles as an on-campus political force (25% of undergrads are Arts students) and that was it, except for Robyn Smith who was supposed to wow them in before the meeting but somehow didn't make it. This was a pity, because no sooner did she start singing than people started to drift in (with no idea at all of what had gone before.)

Unlike the brontosaurus (pace Phil.) this species has shown signs of ability to adapt to changing environmental conditions; whether there is sufficient degree of cross-breeding to maintain a healthy existence remains to be seen.

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COMMUNISM IN ASIA

by Peter Wesley Smith

A THREAT TO AUSTRALIA?

Seeking informed debate, intellectual fulfilment and certain aspects of the Good Life, your On Dit correspondent took himself and his toothbrush to Canberra for the Australian Institute of Political Science Summer School. The Institute exists "to promote discussion and understanding of political matters," and the subject of the 1967 school was "Communism in Asia — a threat to Australia?"

The programme consisted of five sessions over three days. At each session a paper was delivered by an eminent academic; each paper was critically assessed by another expert, who had been given time to prepare fully his argument, and the topic was thrown open for general discussion by the audience. This system and the choosing of the topics, were well planned to give an informed background and guide to debate.

In this article an attempt is made to analyse the issues involved, using the arguments presented at the school.

FOUR ISSUES

There are, I think, four essential issues, which I will examine in order:

- (1) The policy of China — will she extend control over Asia.
- (2) Will Asia become Communist, either through Chinese domination or successful indigenous movements?
- (3) Would a Communist Asia be hostile to Australia?
- (4) Would a hostile Communist Asia constitute a threat to Australia?

Firstly, then, what about China and its ultimate objectives? It was generally recognised at the school that Chinese action is far less bellicose than its statements, and Mr. Gregory Clark (of ANU) was at pains to emphasise that there are many responsible Chinese statements which are most reasonable and pacific (even in the same article as Mao's famous "barrel-of-a-gun" quotation.)

Undoubtedly, as Profs. J. D. B. Miller (ANU) and Scalapino (UCLA) agreed, China wants to aid revolutions and see the end of Western influence in Asia — it is impossible to say how far she will go in furthering these objectives. Not even the Chin-



MILLER

ese know, for if the "professionals" (revisionists) win the present power-struggle, the orthodox policy of intervening only when borders are threatened may continue in a period of "peaceful co-existence."

Mr. Clark pointed to U Thant's disclosure of the Sino-Burmese talks in 1954 to show that China is prepared to forgo aid to indigenous movements. Her attitude might change with improvements in arms, however, though the lack of response from the Third World might turn her inwards again. According to Prof. Miller, Chinese foreign policy will fluctuate with the world nuclear balance, U.S.A.'s Asian policy, and Sino-Soviet relations.

UNCERTAINTY

With regard to China's future actions, then, there is a genuine uncertainty and no firm prediction is warranted. Let us have, as was insisted by Prof. Zelman Cowen (Vice-Chancellor at Armidale) and Dr. Max Teichmann (Monash), a policy capable of considerable adjustment to meet new situations.

China is now "aggressive" if you accept Prof. Miller's redefinition of the term as



SCALAPINO

"mere opportunism," but there is no evidence of her pursuing direct, invasion-type aggression. Jeff Morrow diagnosed a miasma of fear, hatred and suspicion that we have concerning China, and we expect a double standard of her. Dr. Teichmann effectively compared America with Prof. Miller's analysis of Chinese foreign policy to show a remarkable similarity. China is no more "aggressive" than USA or Australia.

The second major issue is the likelihood of Asia becoming Communist. In the near future Asia will not be overtly controlled by China. This is reasonably certain. Mr. Owen Harries (University of NSW) maintained strongly that, assuming a Chinese will to expand, Chinese domination is prevented essentially by American influence in the area, and America's commitment might easily be withdrawn if Bobby Kennedy is the next President or if present U.S.-USSR co-operation breaks down. Anyway, nationalism and political strength in Asia are probably not sufficient to prevent successful insurgent movements.

Weaknesses in these arguments may be mentioned.



BELOFF

Firstly, China might emerge from its present power-struggle without a will to expand. Secondly, Dr. Goh Keng Swee (Singapore Minister of Defence) showed at the second session how Asian countries can safeguard themselves from Communism (by "good government" providing proper treatment of social discontent and the absorption of the intelligentsia into meaningful occupations, and the maintenance of an efficient secret police). Lee Kuan Yew in 1959 won power by going with the irrepensible social movements (while the Australian government supported the reactionary "strong man" Lim Yew Hock), and has maintained power by (interalia) vigorous social reform. Mr. Clark pointed to conservatives Chiang, Lim and Diem as instances of how not to govern or aspire to power in Asia.

Thirdly, a discussion speaker suggested that submarines and ICBMs could maintain American influence in Asia without actual physical presence.

Finally, as Dr. Teichmann contended, Tito-type Communist countries and India and Indonesia might balance

China if America withdrew, though Prof. Cowen denied this.

HOSTILE CHINA

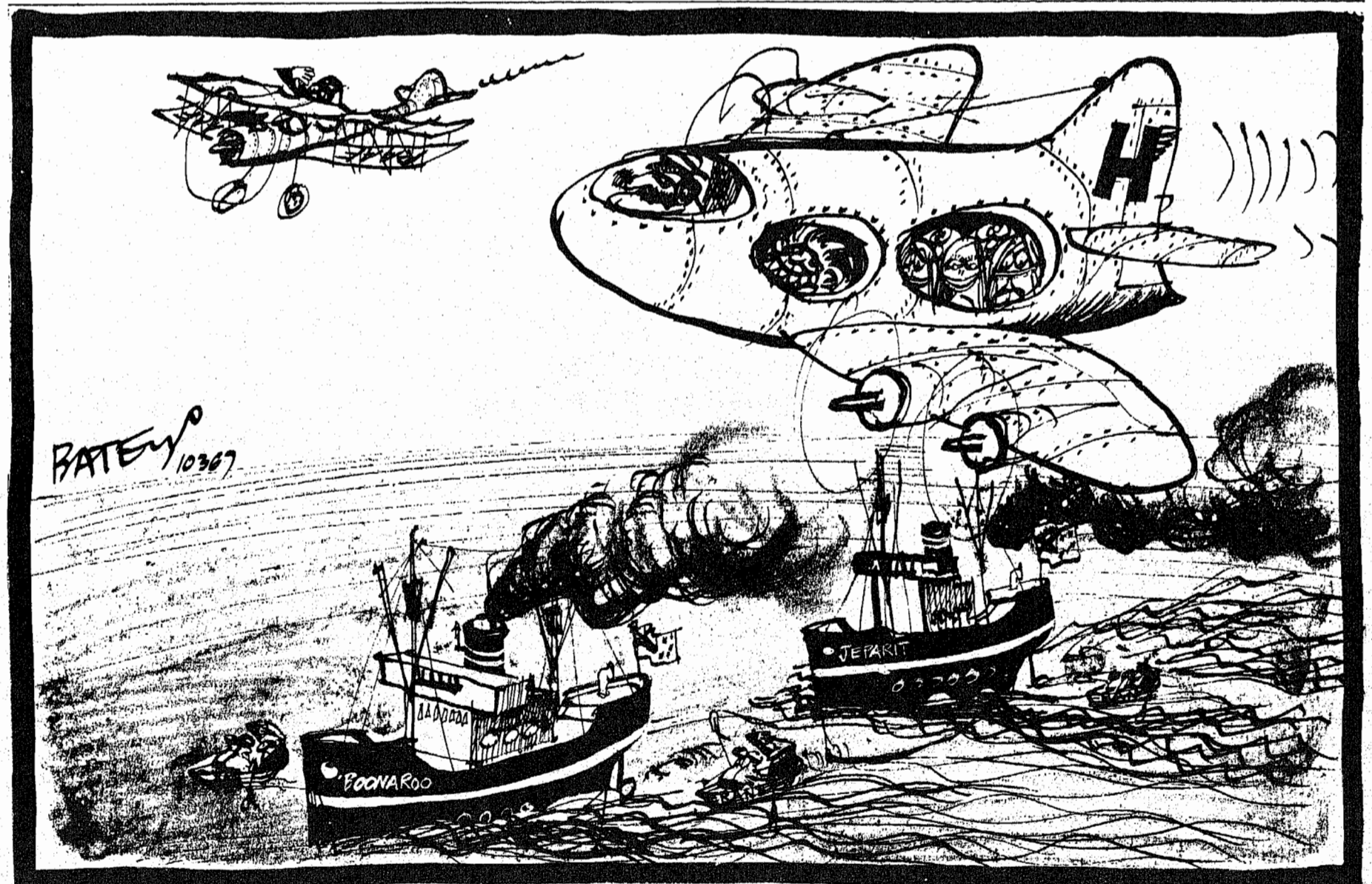
This last point leads into the third important question, viz. would a Communist Asia be hostile to Australia? If completely under China's domination then we can assume that it would be (by "hostile" is meant: diplomatically opposed, willing to see defeated in combat but not necessarily willing to mount military attack). What are the chances for Tito-ism in Asia?

Mr. Harries argued that Titoist regimes are unlikely anyway, would still be within a Chinese sphere of influence because of the lack of a balancing power (in the event of U.S. withdrawal), and might anyway still be aggressive towards us. Mr. H. B. Turner, MP, pointed out that Yugoslavia has Western encouragement and can thus afford to be more liberal. U.S. withdrawal would, he said, have a catastrophic effect on morale and allow Chinese theory to triumph. Prof. Beloff (Oxford) replied, however, that Yugoslavia was based on a nationalist movement and it was this, rather than the presence of a counter-vailing power, which produced Tito.

They might still, however, wish to bear arms against Australia, and this is the final question: Would a hostile Communist Asia constitute a threat to Australia? Again Mr. Harries provides the pro arguments. He defined "threat" as including diplomatic hostility, psychological pressure and economic pressure, as well as military aggression. The first two are certain consequences. At the final session an economist from ANU, Dr. Corden, analytically examined the effect of an Asian Communist bloc on Australian commerce.

He said that our economic dependence on Asia is small anyway, and that our trade routes to Japan and USA etc. need not go through Asia. And since naval interference is not dependent upon geographical position, there is no economic justification for our concern with the Asian dominoes. Mr. Harries had merely assumed deleterious trade embargoes and, I think, assumed falsely.

● Cont. Page 7



"MAYBE UNCLE HAROLD COULD FLOG US A SHIP"

KOONIBBA CAPERS

January 22 - February 4, 1967. Seventeen students from Universities in five Australian capitals. Students of Arts, Engineering, Education, Economics, Medicine, Science, Politics. A fortnight's stay at Koonibba Aboriginal Reserve, 27 miles west of Ceduna, 500 miles north-west of Adelaide. A reserve with a population of about 130 part-aboriginals, an odd one or two full-bloods. Such, simply, are the facts and figures of the latest ABSCHOL work-camp. More difficult is an interpretation of the value of such a camp.

On first approaching Koonibba, the observer relates its appearance to its history with surprising ease. Set in mallee scrub, 27 miles from the nearest township, the reserve was originally begun by the Evangelical Lutheran Church at the turn of the century. Its planning recalls vague memories in one's mind — strangely enough, it appears as a village of the Dark Ages, on the hill, the church, massive and stately, dominates the whole with Romanesque solidarity, at once protective and overbearing. Further along the ridge, on similar, but more subdued proportions, are the manse, ex-children's home, a school and hospital.

OPEN HOUSE

And then, down the hill-side, in suitably more humbling positions, stand the aboriginal homes. The original stone houses, squalid and dirty, consist of two tiny rooms — an archway serves as a door, with a lean-to at the back. Worse are the wretched single room iron cottages, with back

tration block with store, post-office, and staff officers was established. The infamous hand-outs of food and clothing ceased. Contact with the outside world was furthered by sending children from Grade IV up into the Ceduna School.

The Church had wished to set up a canteen at the reserve, at which all liquor bought would be opened there and then; three months ago, the Government decided that liquor should be allowed on its reserves. This step was taken in the frank admittance that, as in the white community, there would always be a certain proportion of habitual alcoholics. It was also a combined effort to stop the continuous sly-grogging and black-mailing, and, with a fifty year lee way, to educate those aborigines wishing to drink. A higher standard of housing was begun — Lloyds cottages were transported there to be patched and painted; concrete houses were also built. But still, pretty

the country. Three years ago, a record \$18,000 was given to the aborigines for such activities.

AFFINITY

But if the work-camp left any impression on Koonibba, it would be less in the practical achievement than in the sudden and overwhelming affinity which sprang up between the students and aborigines. It is easy to understand the enthusiasm of Koonibba. Life there seems one of supreme boredom, with the little contact with the outside community often being one of inferiority at best, of pathetic attempts to use alcohol to bolster one's courage at worst. What else to do but get teen-age girls pregnant?

Towards the end of the camp, the students could see an uplift in moral — people began combing their hair, changing their shirts, putting up fresh curtains; a girl decided to return for another year at school — small things, but significant it seems, of an enlivening of outlook, of a chance to hope. This, in turn, fired our imagination, and final goodbyes were said with genuine regret.

For the students, two fundamental reasons help explain the success of the camp. The most notable was the extraordinary group-feeling, indicated in the most mundane of jobs and the most thorough of discussions. We ceased to be individuals aroused by an Exciting New Cause. We found out pretty quickly that, by themselves, bucketfuls of sympathy were not much good. Before this came understanding — analysing our personal motives for coming in the first place — was it misguided altruism; was it in search of a good time; was it somewhat smugly to avoid the label of apathy? Analysing the attitudes of the Church, who, in discarding a centuries-old culture, appeared, to our intolerant minds, to be ignoring the sacred privileges of any civilisation. Analysing the problems of the aborigines — the problems of alcohol, of boredom, of isolation, physically and racially. Seeing the need for elementary education in hygiene, birth-control, the functioning of a technological society. So much to understand, analyse, relate. So much to DO. And so much which has no immediate future, no apparent answer, no single solution.

In all this, the staff offered a second reason for the camp's success — by inviting us to their homes, by entering freely into discussions, by taking us on outings, by giving practical aid and a guide and reference for our thinking. Physically and intellectually, the camp could not have functioned without their help.

The 1967 work-camp was, obviously, a remarkable success. I would personally like to thank all those who made it such — my fellow-campers, the ABSCHOL directors in the various states, and finally the staff and people of Koonibba.

generally, apathy, ignorance, neglect.

A fortnight's work-camp, with a majority of girls, cannot do much. One of the objects, so the works-overseer said, was to complete something, anything, to offer a standard and an incentive. Painting was the major job — two Lloyds' cottages were finished, interior and exterior, with sealer, gloss and undercoat. The interior of an aboriginal stone cottage and the kindergarten kitchen were also painted. The boys were involved as well in electrical wiring, and digging and laying the foundations of a septic tank.

Spare time was occupied by playing with the scurrying hordes of children, by a slide evening of Northern Territory and South Australian reserves, discussions, and dings in the hall — dings being a combination of bellowing record players, folk-singing and dancing to the point of utter exhaustion. A day was spent in visiting Yalata Lutheran Mission, about 160 miles west from Koonibba. Here, largely dominated by tribal laws and customs, the aborigines, still living in wurlies, earn their living by carving curios, which, via the Church are sold throughout



The Mission Station — a first step.

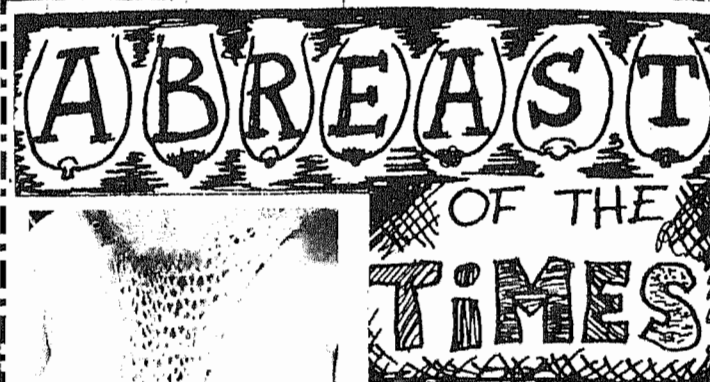
and front doors left wide open, so that one sees right through — right through to the pitted lavatories, again with their doors open, to leave nothing to the imagination.

Along another track, second-hand Lloyd's cottages, looking as disillusioned as the combined and peerless destructiveness of outback dust-storms and aboriginal children can make them.

An absence of gardens; an absence of water. If modern suburbia reflects the attitudes of its citizens, so, in equal truth, does this — the attitudes of an aboriginal population in a white establishment, whose practicality and generosity, admirable in themselves, were nevertheless undermined by an intense evangelical ardour — and by a damnable lack of finance.

GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER

About three years ago, the Government, at the Church's request, took over Koonibba. With great enthusiasm, plans were begun on a variety of programmes designed to make the reserve self supporting — dam, chrome kitchen furniture, cement building bricks and fencing posts — begun, half-finished, petered out. But finally, an Adminis-



It has now been over a year since the Beaumont tragedy occurred and while one sympathises deeply with the parents of the children anyone with any sensitivity must be shocked with what can only be described as the subculture of ballyhoo that has grown up since the children have disappeared.

The press, radio and television have in the main been responsible for this — at the time of the disappearance they did an excellent job in conveying information to all parts of Australia and although the investigation came to no avail they in general acted in a responsible and tasteful manner.

There came a time, however, when it was obvious that the press had done all it could to assist the inquiries and any "news value" that could have been gleaned from new developments should have been treated in a manner which was calculated not to raise false hopes in anyone's mind.

Unfortunately, the lure of sensationalism was too much for the mass media — time and again newspapers right throughout the country insisted that every new "clue" was a dramatic turn in the investigation. The times the headline "Fresh Beaumont Clue" (or a variation) appeared, is incredible.

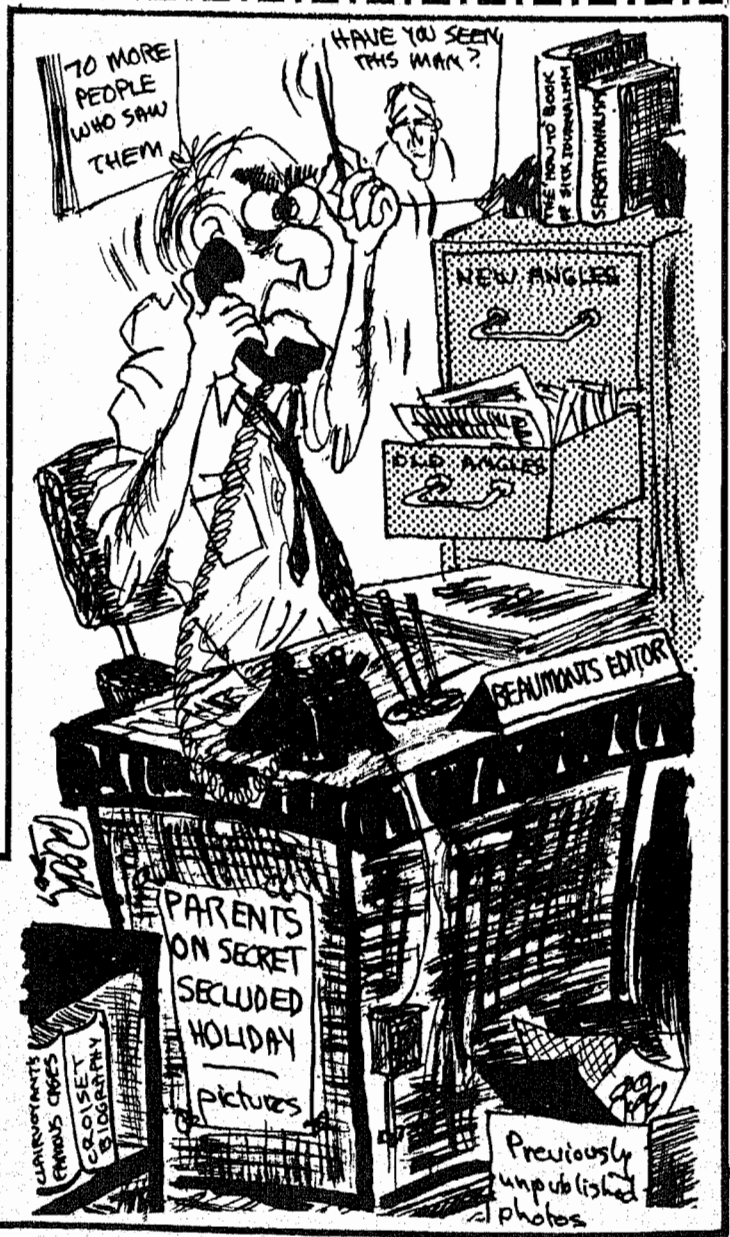
The Croiset business, of course, was a Godsend to the purveyors of the thick black headline and the

dramatic "on the spot" news clip. The whole affair had the definite atmosphere of a circus — one could just imagine how the Beaumont parents reacted to the daily front page coverage of the rather (scientifically) dubious methods of the Dutch clairvoyant. Again, one cannot doubt the obvious sincerity and good will of the people who sponsored his visit — but such an action in this day and age and the mild hysteria it produced in some would lead one to think that things would have been better if they minded their own business.

The whole affair now seems to have been completely taken out of the hands of the SA Police, where it rightly belongs — the decision to dig up the warehouse floor which has been marked as the spot by Mr. Croiset and which, incidentally, has proved fruitless as one would have suspected, seems indicative of a type of mentality more akin to the Middle Ages rather than that of modern society.

The attitude of some of the mass media and unfortunately a section of the general public who apparently want this sort of sensationalism must be condemned in the strongest terms. It reflects a basic immaturity and lack of restraint on their part.

The feelings of the parents do not seem to have been considered at all. In a matter so delicate as this with so much ignorance of the facts on everyone's part each new development should be assessed for what it is worth, not rushed into a front page headline merely because it might sell more newspapers, or because it might make a better TV news story.



You've WHAT??!!
You've found them? Then for crying out loud, lose 'em again — I've new angles for 27 more front page articles.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ITCH

"BOBBY, LBJ, AND HUBERT HORATIO"

As the semi-mythical Mr. Dooley once said: "For Democrats, if there's one thing better than fighting Republicans, it's fighting fellow-Democrats." Like our own A.L.P., the Democratic Party of the United States has been famous for its intramural feuding, fussing and fighting. In the course of its 140 years it has split over slavery, the gold standard, internationalism, government and economic life, the rights of minorities, attitudes to communism and so on. Unlike our own A.L.P., it is nowadays the normal, governing party of the greatest power on earth, and the fussing and fighting that is going on at the moment between its leading personalities has more than the antiquarian interest that attaches to the Whitlam-Calwell dog-fight.

What is it then that keeps this party together so that such diverse characters as Bobby Kennedy, L.B.J., and Hubert Horatio Humphrey, let alone George Wallace of Alabama, can all call themselves Democrats and can usually sink their differences every four years to conduct a more or less united campaign? First of all, there is the office of President of the United States with its increasing areas of external and internal influence (jobs for one's friends and allies is still an important lubricating factor in U.S. politics) and the fact that if those who call themselves Democrats do not unite to capture this office, then the "unspeakable" Republicans will. Secondly, there is what I would call a vague unifying sentiment of discontent that is at the centre of Democratic activity and ideas. What I mean can be seen by examining the backgrounds and careers of the present day leading feuding Democrats — President Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Senator Robert Kennedy, junior senator from New York.

LONG, TALL TEXAN

Johnson is the political product of two historical periods of discontent or breakdowns in the American system of government — the Civil War between the North and South, of 100 years ago and the Depression of the 1930's and its aftermath, the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt. The Civil War distorted, and still distorts, American political life by creating an important section of the country where voters (white of course) feel they are being got at, that in certain respects (the "natural" superiority of the white master over the "coloured person") U.S. society in the general does not appreciate their point of view and that in the past, rather than the future, there was a well-ordered society where men (white of course) fought for liberty and equality (white of course). To these people the Democrats are the party who upheld the Southern cause in the "War Between the States" and who were the natural governing party in the country before 1860 and the advent of Abraham Lincoln.

Texas fought for the South and Lyndon Johnson as Majority Leader in the U.S. Senate in the 1950's never forgot his "Southern heritage", until he began to develop a Presidential itch in 1959-60. He then exploited the fact that the geographical size of Texas enables one, with a little imagination, to class it as a Western state with connexions other than with the Deep South. For it is important to remember that the South was beaten, that American society by and large rejects the Southern viewpoint, and that no Southerner (save by accident as in L.B.J.'s case) has become the President of the United States or even been selected by either of the two major parties to be its standard-bearer since James Polk of Tennessee in 1844. The Deep South for much of its history has been left to stew in its own peculiar brand of Democratic discontent — able only to retain some federal political influence through the system of "power-by-seniority" that operates in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate.

There is, however, another L.B.J. who speaks of Franklin

Roosevelt as "my daddy". (In Texas parlance this does not refer to any ex-nuptial child of F.D.R. but means that L.B.J. considers F.D.R. the greatest of U.S. Presidents and that he received advice and help from F.D.R. when he was a fresh-man member of the House of Representatives in the 1930's.) F.D.R.'s New Deal was another example of the way in which the Democratic party latched on to a failure of the American system that gave rise to great discontent. Something had to be done and at a time in the 1930's when the Nazi and

MR. BOB REID, Senior Lecturer in Politics, who spent a year as a Political Adviser to U.S. Congressional Candidate Staebler, examines the prospects of three of the key figures in the Democratic Party for the 1968 American Presidential election.

Communist solutions seemed to be the only ones that could cope with the Great Depression, F.D.R. confidently and with tremendous panache instigated a burst of governmental activity that was unparalleled in the democratic world. When, as a nominee for the presidency in 1960, John Kennedy reminded his viewers that he was the candidate of



"A little more Boston soul, Senator".

the party of Woodrow Wilson, F.D.R., Harry Truman and Adlai Stevenson it was this aspect of the Democratic Party of which he was thinking — the Democrats attract and have elected as Presidents of the U.S. in this Century people who think there are things to be done to make the United States (and the world) a better place and that government in general, and the Presidency in particular, must be activist. Kennedy's "let's get this place moving again", Truman's Fair Deal, F.D.R.'s New Deal, Wilson's progressivism provoked bitter debate but no-one would deny that under these Presidents the White House was a power-house of ideas and activity aimed at doing something about discontent. L.B.J.'s "Great Society" programmes, several of which would be damned as "wild-eyed socialism" in this country

are the spiritual legatees of this strain.

AGRARIAN RADICAL

Hubert Horatio Humphrey is another example of the use of discontent. A product of the mid-West whose family suffered the full force of the Depression, he is the latest of that line of agrarian radicals whose statements about Wall Street and the evils of Eastern seaboard capitalism make Chairman Mao's denunciations sound like Sunday School Superintendent's. Not that Hubert Horatio is a small-town hick. A professor of political science in Minneapolis

who managed to clean up a racket-ridden city and at the same time capture control of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party from the Communists (not many people realise that the State of Minnesota had a Communist Governor in 1938), his activities in the senate on behalf of Negro-rights, pensioners and small businessmen and farm-



"Horatio — Go blow your horn".

Irish political dynasts (his mother is a Fitzgerald) he has political and blood relationships which many of the shady politicians summed up in the words "Tammy Hall". What is often forgotten about these old Irish politicians is that they performed elementary political and social services for poor, dispossessed immigrants before the days of government social services. From the loot gathered in local and state taxes they personally helped widows or their sons who may have had a brush with the law.

There are still plenty of these politicians in cities like Boston, New York, Newark and Philadelphia. Their apex is the Kennedy family whose political methods of operation show clearly where they learnt their politics.

Yet it would be unfair to dismiss John and Robert Kennedy as mere grand-children of their grand-fathers. Bobby Kennedy has become the focus of another discontent that must make his relationships with L.B.J. and Hubert Horatio very trying to all concerned. The Democrats have now been in office in Washington almost continuously since 1933 (the Eisenhower era can be dismissed as a mere interlude). The Liberal Democrats of the F.D.R. New Deal and the agrarian progressive tradition have become part of the Establishment — they have lost "the fire in their belly". Even L.B.J.'s Great Society programme (in practical terms the greatest amount of progressive legislation since the burst by Wilson in 1913-15) has failed to win over those who feel that the President and Vice-President are drifting. This discontent, using Viet Nam and negro quality as issues, has latched on to the brother of a martyred president, conveniently forgetting his dubiously liberal background and his relatively late arrival in the ranks of civil-rights supporters.

Given their different backgrounds, their sensitivity, and the power at stake, this latest burst of feuding by Democratic leaders promises to be as spectacular as past bunt-fights with the added piquancy that it will be dissected by a world Press that just cannot leave U.S. politics alone.

Communism in Asia

● Cont. from Page 5

Then he suggested that Dr. Teichmann's military argument (that Australia is too difficult to invade) was dangerous in a technological age, and Australia could not rely on American military aid. Technology could, of course, just as well strengthen our defence and Gregory Clark was quick to reply that America would not easily desert her \$2 billion investment in this country.

One must feel reluctant to draw firm conclusions from all these arguments. It does seem to me, though, that there is not sufficient justification for the categorical statement that we are threatened by Asian Communism. While we retain a belief in this statement, irrational fear will dominate our thinking. Preconception, prejudice and ignorance have long exercised great influence, as Prof. Max Beloff claimed: we must recognise this, and recognise that the assumptions upon which our policy is built are, in the main, mere assumptions.

One cannot get rid of nagging suspicions that it was Western policy which produced Chinese anti-Western hostility, that Western policy now must drive the Lee Kuan Yews into prison or the jungle instead of into government, or that the alternatives to Communists in Asia (e.g. Chiang) might be more hostile to Australia. Our attitudes must undergo continual intellectual scrutiny and justification, and the summer school gave a lead in this process.

Finally, you will notice that no mention has been made of moral considerations. Charges of "amorality" were vigorously denied by Prof. Cowen at the final session but he and Mr. Harries inferred that we have a right to kill Communists in order to protect our "way of life" from the purely psychological pressure of a Communist Asia. In my opinion we have a moral right to intervene (uninvited) only when our physical security is clearly at stake. Perhaps, however, it is merely naive to think that morality has anything to do with it.

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THAT DAMN DEGREE

This week, when nearly two thousand freshers are attending their first University lectures, seems an appropriate time to examine the emphasis which should be placed on these lectures, and the time which should be spent on "strictly curricular" study.

It is, unfortunately, a platitude to say that you are at University to pass your exams and get a degree. A large proportion of the academic staff seems totally pre-occupied with the curriculum and scarcely even pays lip-service to the need for a broad general education on all aspects of the student's personality. In too many of the corridors of power there seems to be little or no regard being paid to the production of a balanced, integrated mind. At the secondary school stage it is impressed upon one that University demands long and concentrated toiling, and that the self-denial and unrelieved labours are all made worthwhile when one finally graduates and enters the wide world outside, assured of a good job. This, of course, is true, but on its own it gives the impression that University is a place to be endured, a place to be put up with in order to reach the Nirvana beyond. Consequently, we find that the majority of freshers (and science students in particular) come to University with but one thought in their minds — work.

Their faculty advisor, if he says anything at all, stresses the need for sheer hard work, and thus fortified the fresher turns down all societies and clubs, spurns sport, and just toils and toils at his course. And who can blame him, for no-one amongst his lecturers or tutors encourages him to have any activities outside his studies. No provision is made in the science course for learning to express one's thoughts by taking part in debates or for discussing even basic political subjects upon which all people should have an opinion (e.g., Vietnam, democracy, etc.). Certainly, facilities for these things are provided by clubs affiliated to the Union, but who can blame a student in the present situation for concentrating exclusively on the exams which will give him his ticket to wealth, and to a certain extent freedom, in later life. Such things as debating and political discussion should be made a compulsory part of every course in the University. They should not be merely compulsory formalities such as Humanities in Med. I verged upon — they should be regarded as vital parts of the course. It is only through doing this that we can avoid the narrow-minded, emotionally immature and academically precocious graduate which the march of specialisation threatens to produce.

Far too often the academic staff seem to begrudge any time spent away from the curriculum — even the holidays are being filled with assignments. An open avowal by lecturers of the worth of extra-curricular activities such as sport, politics and public-speaking, is a first step. But it is merely lip-service unless backed by practical action designed at actually making it possible and indeed advantageous for students to engage in them. They should not be left to the student who is sufficiently bright (and confident) to be able to devote his time to them and still cover a curriculum which was designed for a student of average intelligence working without such diversions.

This is the situation in the Law School where no training in public speaking and the art of arguing a case is given, except in the form of voluntary moots (or "mock" trials). No provision in the syllabus is made for taking part in these moots — and the average student (who needs them most) quite understandably and probably correctly decides that his curricular studies need all his time. These moots should become just as much a part of the syllabus as, say, the Law of Contract.

In some cases it is preferable for these extra-curricular activities (e.g. debating) to become part of the curriculum, and thus overcome the inevitably strong reluctance to risk one's future by straying from the exam. syllabus. In other cases (e.g. sport) this would not be desirable — but the disappearance of the philistine tendency to regard it as "so dreadfully physical" or as something to be left in one's school days is essential.

Because ours is a long-established University does not mean we cannot be forward-looking, or even just up-to-date, in our attempt to produce University graduates who are educated in the true sense, not just immature façades of learning.

ON DIT

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

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

CHRISTIANITY'S ROLE TODAY

Christianity in the past 2,000 years has had a profound effect on the development of civilisation — some say for good, some say for bad. It is perhaps relevant at this time of the year to examine what Christianity means today both to the person and to the society. In this so called post-Christian era when the Christian church is going through a period of violent introspection, there is no clearly defined Christian "line," even Catholicism now has its shades.

Heather Phillips

What is Easter about? What is Christianity about? Many are claiming that the Christian faith is scarcely relevant to twentieth century human conditions. Religious belief is all right as a psychological escape for unrealistic minds and rather comforting for elderly maiden aunts perhaps; but on the whole, out-dated and obscurantist: not plausible for any thinking person to hold. These ideas seem to be wide-spread, and perhaps it is no wonder, the way we Christians act a good deal of the time.

UNPLEASANT DOCTRINE

Yet the Christian Church declares that the man who died on the Roman gallows was God. And more than this: that the Son of God became a man to enable men to become sons of God. By our own continual choice we have made ourselves less than human. We have become wrapped up inside ourselves. The natural life inside us wants to be left to itself — kept away from anything that might make it feel small. It is afraid of the light and the air of the spiritual world, just as people who have been brought up to be dirty are afraid of a bath.

But what is this talk about a "spiritual world"? Implausible, surely. And the way in which our culture has conditioned us to think is bound to make us feel that it is a rather dubious idea. Naturalistic assumptions assail us everywhere. The belief that

physical events and material objects make up the whole of reality is not difficult to accept, because we feel that way. Yet this is not a certainty which has been arrived at by logical thought; it is merely an assumption. It is the groove in which our minds are habitually struck because we have been brought up that way. The naturalist has absolutely no certainty that physical realities are the whole of existence.

What if the universal myths of death and rebirth were not mere wishful thinking, but a true indication of reality. And what of the so-called "religious experience" of the human race: something quite specific and universal. The peculiar predisposition of the human species as a whole to worship something or someone, whether it be the moon, a fertility god, a vague life-force or another human being, seems to be an established fact. These things in

way back to God. Was he mad or bad? It seems unlikely that he was mad — his teachings are respected by the world's wisest men. And from the kind of life he lived, it seems highly improbable that he was bad — deliberately making false claims about himself (though for what reason is hard to imagine).

He was put to death on a Roman gallows, and buried. The first fact in the history of Christendom; is a number of people who claimed to have seen him alive after this. They claimed to have seen and talked with him during the six or seven weeks that followed his death. Sometimes they were alone when they saw him; on one occasion twelve of them saw him at once, and on another there were about five hundred of them. The documents record that he ate with them. Maybe these appearances were hallucinations; but this theory breaks down when on three separate occasions the hallucination was not immediately recognised as Jesus.

The fact of the resurrection is difficult to explain away. Mere moral reformation will hardly explain the way the early Christians acted. To them it was quite plainly the invasion of their lives by a new

PAINFUL BUSINESS

Christians believe that in the life, that in the person, of Jesus Christ there is a unique insight into the "spiritual world" — about which, up until now, we have had no certainty and that the life, death and in particular the resurrection of this man are convincing demonstrations of its reality. He demanded the trust and obedience of men and promised to give them a new quality of life. He warned that it would be a painful business; that it meant renouncing self-centredness and all forms of self-will. He claimed to be able to impart to his followers something of the quality of his own life, which he described as being "eternal". Some of us, Christians, admittedly, are rather poor advertisements for this, but the reality of the existence of this quality is evident from the documents.

The truth is that we were made to grow into unbelievably splendid creatures in the likeness of God Himself. The offer is that we can become "sons of God" — an offer made by God at tremendous cost to Himself. Not that this is something which happens as if by magic suddenly overnight. Heaven, as someone has said, is a mountain to be toiled to. Yet the offer has been made. Imagine adopting a toy soldier as your son.

Suppose that the toy soldier had a mind and could think. And suppose that the toy soldier had never seen a real man. To allow you to turn him into a real man would involve something amounting to an act of faith on his part. It would mean turning tin into flesh. He is not interested in flesh; all he sees is that the tin is being spoilt and thinks he is being killed. Christians claim that to become a "Son of God" is to become something that will one day become unimaginably splendid. It requires an initial act, and after that, many more acts, of humility and self renunciation. This attitude is otherwise known as faith. The truth of these claims cannot be "proved", because this is more than a mere theoretical matter of giving assent to certain abstract, purely intellectual propositions. Jesus Christ is a person, not a theory. To discover the truth about a person you have to exercise more than your think muscle.



A CHRISTIAN VIEW

This is a rather unpleasant doctrine. To believe it is for some a sign of psychological insecurity; a manifestation of masochist tendencies to ingratiate oneself. Yet the existence of this self-centred something-or-other which delights in exploiting other human beings is inescapable. Witness daily the front page of "The News", or if that be too coarse, "The Australian".

The Humanist is too hopeful (unrealistic?) about human nature.

themselves prove nothing of course. But what if they were true and genuine indications of reality, just as the hunger indicates the existence of food.

MAD OR BAD?

We have not been left in the dark. God has revealed Himself. What are we told about Jesus Christ from the documents available to us? He claimed that he was God, and that he was the only

quality of life altogether. There were radical personality changes amongst them. They themselves described it as Christ "living in" them. It is difficult, if not impossible, to provide any other motive for the way these people acted. The world around them certainly offered little encouragement for their course of action. Any attempt at mere moral reformation would surely have died out within a few weeks. These men were possessed with the conviction that they had become, through Christ, literally, sons of God.

Chris Starrs

It would be quite inconsistent for Humanists to desire to complement their social policies only in a society consisting solely of Humanists or fellow travellers. Humanists want to increase the welfare and liberty of all the people in our society. Humanists therefore support other groups, religious and miscellaneous, whose aims coincide principally with their own.

With regard to Christianity then, Humanists have the task of investigating the heterogeneous group of religions which call themselves Christian and of sorting those which support Humanist policies from those which oppose or ignore them. The Humanist investigates other possible ill effects of the religions which are humanistic, and urges the non-humanist religions to adopt more humane policies.

Where the debate is on Philosophical or Theological topics however, for the sake of truth and logic, and in the interests of useful debate, no quarter is offered and none asked.

Accordingly, Humanists when not on the philosophical battle-field, applaud and encourage the modern, radical, humanitarian Christians to be found mainly in the larger Protestant religions. Humanists challenge most strenuously the contrasting fundamentalist, and conservative creeds of the you-know-who's and the odd-ball Protestant sects.

FREEDOM

For instance, one would wish to comment on the presence of Christian religions as organisations within our free democracy. In deference to the welcome, modern-radical Catholics, I don't want to labor the point, but historical and contemporary (Spain) evidence of anti-liberalism must give us pause before the Catholic Church. Some Protestant churches seem likewise to become authoritarian when they become dominant. The lesson to be learned is that organised Christianity within the free society is most harmless when divided into relatively small factions, but should any one sect begin to dominate, then it may constitute an authoritarian threat to the free society. It ought to be recognised that this threat is quite unlikely from some Churches, but not so unlikely from others.

Socio-Psychological surveys offer some exploration of the above, and provide more reasons for not being over hasty to declare certain Christian religions harmless. R. Neviet and Sanford (1) finds a Psychological connection between authoritarianism and anti-Semitism, and Christian religions; "The more agreement with statements to the effect that people should have complete faith in some supernatural force and that 'there are some things that can never be understood by the human mind', the higher did the A-S score tend to be." (Where A-S score is an assessment of authoritarian submissiveness, and anti-semitism). This finding is in-

imised of course for those radical Churches which minimise these two dogmas.

So far as sociological advance is concerned, one must also bear in mind the surveys which show that; "Religious people are more conservative and one less interested in politics than other people." (2) Although Argyle comments — as Sanford does not — that the direction of causation in such statistics is undetermined. (3) And in our country certainly, it is not the Catholics who form the conservative party.

BATH-WATER

This is all very obvious and hum-drum; I want now to consider a more interesting point. Most Christian Churches claim that their beliefs are in some way true or valid — they want to say that it is true that there is a god, that there is an afterlife, that Jesus Christ was god. The Catholic Church and some others use traditional arguments, for example the Aquinas' arguments for the existence of god. These arguments may be un-

A HUMANIST VIEW

successful and naive, but they are clear rational attempts. Other religions whilst still making truth-claims, have abandoned these arguments, but unfortunately seem to have thrown baby out with bath water because they have also abandoned the rational, scientific method, and its concern for objectivity.

The struggle for objectivity has been abandoned in favor of the struggle for subjectivity. The only evidence appealed to, in place of for example, the Aquinas arguments, is the evidence of personal feelings of awe, sublimity, faith, holiness, humility, morality — all interpreted as evidence of divinity. Indeed, sometimes the case is so put that if a person is experiencing any sort of feeling or passion, i.e. if he is not yet dead, then he is having an intimation of immortality!

This flight from reason is quite undesirable since widespread abandonment of the scientific point of view would render vested interest, privilege, racialism as unassailable as Christian Faith — for where objectivity is abandoned, one claim is as good as another. And this is a caution Humanists as well as Christians ought to be aware of.

OPIATES

I want now to consider the argument sometimes used that Christianity is good for our society because it is good for the individuals, the ordinary man in our society. The ordinary man, it is argued, in a time of personal distress needs to have faith that cosmic evil fulfills a 'higher' purpose he does not comprehend. Or it may be claimed that Christianity motivates the ordinary man to be moral or altruistic. In fact studies show that there is little or no correlation between conduct and belief, and as Argyle comments (4) the direction of causation is undetermined. The argument seems to be recommending Christianity as a medicine for the masses, as an opiate for the people. Humanists, the argument concludes, ought not to spoil people's faith in Christianity.

There are a number of problems; is the opiate efficient? Does it have the side effects mentioned earlier? Is Christianity to be taught as truth or as myth? I presume it is not intended to teach as true what is probably false. If Christianity is to be taught as a helpful myth, a moralising

just those tasks which Christianity is supposed to perform, without offending human dignity with medicinal myths. (6)

Whether Christianity is good for our society or not, is an empirical question. There are some Christian religions which Humanists ought to encourage, just as there are some which ought to be discouraged, while most are in between. Where Philosophical Theology is concerned, in the struggle for truth, all religions and Humanists are fair game. Being realistic, Humanists must co-operate with the humanitarian religions in their efforts to improve society; it seems to me however that a religionless society would be an improvement, because of the disadvantages of religion and because whatever religion can do, science can probably do better.

REFERENCES

- (1) The Authoritarian Personality by T. W. Adorno P. 221.
- (2) Religious Behaviour by M. Argyle P. 83.
- (3) Ibid. P. 92.
- (4) Ibid. P. 100.
- (5) The Quest for Being by Sydney Hook P. 100.
- (6) Those interested in this point may care to read Walden Two by B. F. Skinner.

ON DIT

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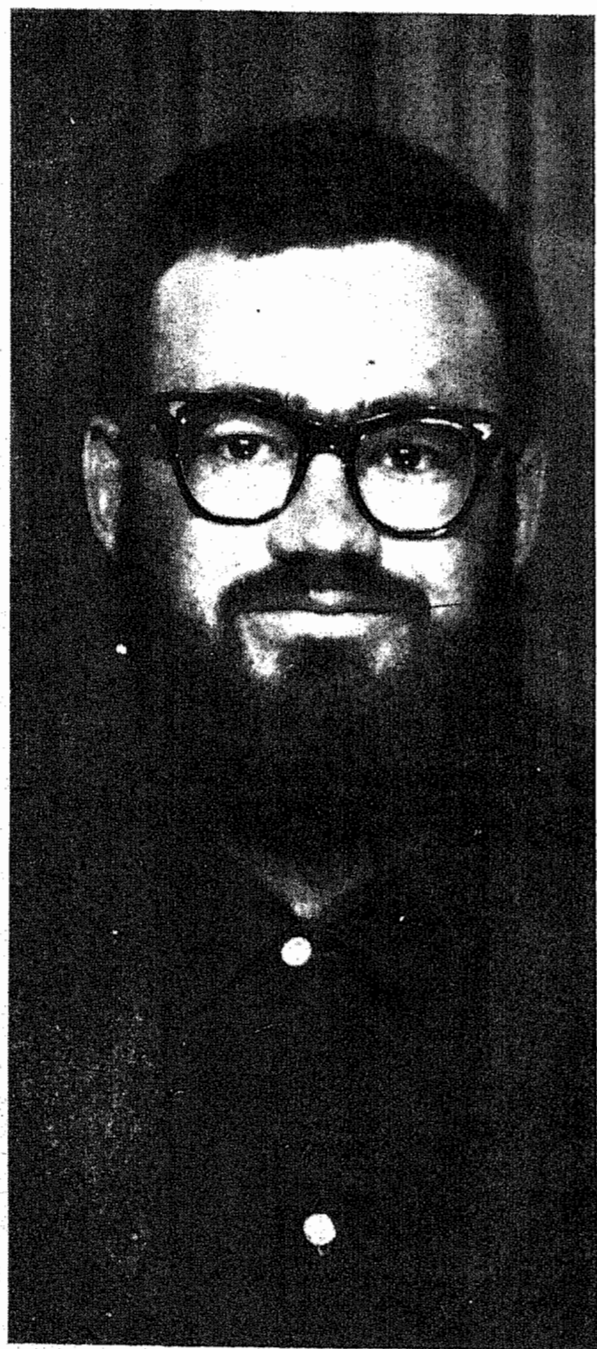
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"THE MAN FROM OZ"

Richie Walsh is probably the most well-known university student in Australia. His manifold activities in student politics, the editorship of "OZ" and his contribution to the Republican movement has meant that his notoriety has spread not only through student circles but also to the general public.

His politics are an interesting combination of liberalism, in the traditional sense and socialism — he believes in the free enterprise system but is violently opposed to such laissez-faire doctrines as inheritance. The left-right concept in politics with its dogmatic implications doesn't appeal to him as a suitable basis for a political philosophy. He feels, at times that the left wing in Australia lets itself down by "absurd and dishonest criticism" — the Galwell criticism of Ky for example.

KNOCKERS

One of the most constant criticisms of "OZ" and Walsh in particular is that it is representative of a group in each generation that "Knock" every sacred cow in the pasture. Walsh claims that this is a basic misunderstanding of the "OZ" position. "OZ" among other things, is a forum which tries as far as possible to allow for both sides of the question. There is a definite "OZ" line — it stands among other things for the "new morality", a meritocratic state, liberal censorship laws, and of course, the Republic. There is need, according to Walsh, to invigorate society; to put a rocket under the tired and often hypocritical values of the Australian Middle Class.

On the question of obscenity in "OZ" he maintains that there is no definite policy of putting a nude on every page like some of the cruder and more banal imitations of "OZ" like the "Kings Cross Whisper" or "Tom Thumb". (In fact, "OZ" must be considered out of that class altogether). There are times, he admits, that sex is an effective way to make a point which is designed to shock the prejudices of some readers — as he says, "a good four letter concept but never a word."

The London "OZ" which has published two issues, according to Walsh represents the different approach between himself and Richard Neville, the original co-editor of "OZ", now editor of the London "OZ". Neville is more interested in presenting a good publication — Walsh is more interested in socio and political comment.

STUDENT POLITICS

On the subject of student politics (he is at the moment on the executive of the National Union as International Vice-President) he would like to see the general student more involved in the affairs of the Union. Being a democrat, he believes that it should represent the view of the majority of students — its policies should evolve through the campuses — not be foisted upon the constituents by a small group of student politicians. Students, he declares, are basically ignorant of international student politics and in his term as IVP he intends to do something about it. He has tremendous faith in the present generation of young Australians. The current bent towards authoritarianism in government circles, in Queensland and Victoria in particular, he says, is the last ditch stand of those who would insist that all the values of their genera-

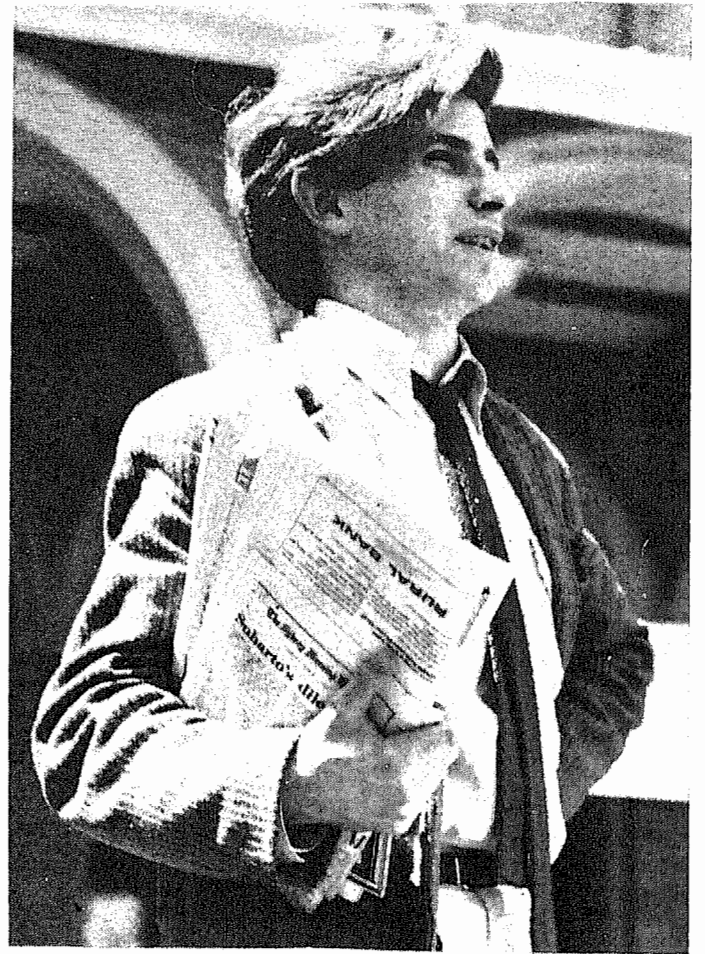
tion should be assiduously emulated by succeeding ones.

PERSONAL

He is at the present doing the final year of a Medical course — he has already completed a B.A., majoring in Psychology. A man of tremendous energy — he gives the impression that there is always something to be done — a fluent speaker, at times, however, his words seem to tumble after one another as if they could not keep pace with his ideas.

He has held just about every post there is to hold in student politics — editor of Sydney's "Honi Soit", president of Sydney SRC, member of the National Union Executive, and at the moment he is chairman of the first Australian Universities Festival of Arts Committee — a project which he has been closely associated with since the idea was first mooted several years ago.

Walsh, like Craig McGregor, Garry Shead, and other young critics of contemporary Australian society, believes passionately in the future of Australia. Unlike Alister Kershaw and countless other gifted people who have despaired of the Moonee Ponds mentality and become professional expatriates, he feels that his



"A good four-letter concept but never a word".

place is here in Australia, not in a dingy Earls' Court flat complaining about London; beer; while declaring never to return to the homeland shores of sunshine and ignorance.

disagrees morally with the government's policy, a person has a duty to conscientiously object. He is, however, more a believer in internationalism than nationalism.

On the other hand, he does not believe in patriotism in the traditional sense of "one's country right or wrong" — he feels that where one's life is involved, and where one

In an age which looks upon non-conformists with a jaundiced eye, people like Richie Walsh are needed desperately even if it is just to remind the majority that there is more to life than beer and football.

BIRD OF THE WEEK



The second Bird of the Week for 1967 is Leslie Anne Shimmers, a first year arts student who intends to major in psychology, politics and loves Mr. Holt as well as her male friend who, unfortunately, attends SA's other university. She adores horses and rides two of them every time she goes home to Keith. In Adelaide she lives at St. Anne's.

Leslie is a Republican, not a Humanist, always drinks gin, brandy, beer and Scotch — for readers of "Bed for Beginners", she looks like a good one for the fuddle-duddle method — and is mad on Dylan and human skin lampshades. She keeps her collection of two skin lampshades in her boudoir at St. Anne's.

Her favourite clothes, so she informs me, tend to be insignificant.

Our Bird of the Week is quite partial to snuff and thinks the ON DIT couch is superbly comfortable.

The judges of "Miss Fresher" demonstrate their excellent taste in birds, you will note, and picked the Pictorial Editor's choice of ON DIT's first "Bird of the Week" as Miss Fresher 1967. Congratulations, Jill.

By the way, the Pictorial Editor wishes to notify all birds that he has moved out of his flat and that his phone number is now 62 2247.

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POEM

I take my mind,
Like a supple bow,
Straining, bending,
And shoot my thoughts in an arrow of love
To the beautiful and strong;
An arc unending, bending, sending
Gently humming its heartfelt song.
I gave my heart and soul to them,
But they were savages,
Barbarians.
They smiled and silently mocked my thoughts:
They sneered and senselessly wrecked my hopes;
They snatched from air my sacred arrow,
And breaking, laughed.
They smashed and crushed its guiding feathers,
Shattered to a thousand splinters
Its piercing shaft.
They were warm on the outside only:
Within, they were metal-cold,
They had vision but they could not see themselves,
They had sight but they could not see each other.
If through armoured masks they only could!
Then would they be aware
I saw, I knew, I understood!
I have taken my bow,
Bent it, strained its wood,
And still it is supple and strong.
It did not break then;
Though shaft-born arrow struck cold armour,
May I not fashion another,
And shoot again?

A. Hann



PLASTERED

Voices tremble lap around me
swaying in a sea of sound
drinking in great gulps of lamplight
ceiling softly swirling down.
People float towards me fishlike
bloated dreams of faces fall
weary wise I stumble, laughing,
caught serenely by the floor.

R. TIPPING

YOU THINK TOO MUCH

That is your trouble. Clever people and
grocers — they weigh everything (Zorba).
Water. Kicked through feet
ring upon ring in the pool
black upon silver, silver upon sand,
yellow sand?
How would I translate?
I could gorge vibrant yellow
but it wasn't yellow
It was . . .
O God — if I could leave it as it was
black upon silver, silver upon sand
and not translate.
This ivory tower is full enough.

L. A.

“AUDS '67”

The Adelaide University Dramatic Society is embarking on a very full and lively programme for the year. In first term during May the Society will be presenting a mad, mad comedy, “As Long As They're Happy”, with a campus cast of millions. It is sure to be a box-office success, and it is hoped that all records, including those set by “Only an Orphan Girl”, AUDS's major production last year, will be smashed.

ARTS FESTIVAL

Also in May, the society (whose patron is Max Harris) will send a small one-acter to the Sydney Arts Festival. The Festival incorporates all the recognised art forms — music, drama, painting, ballet, poetry reading and so on, and is the first of its kind supported by Universities throughout Australia.

In second term AUDS has plans to prove that it is really switched on to where it is all happening baby, and hopes to hit campus with a full-blooded vaudeville show, which should appeal very much to those students who are not so much interested in theatre as in being thoroughly entertained. The society realises the need on the campus for shows of this nature, and both this one and the first-term comedy at least help to fill a large gap in on-campus theatre — the appeal to the masses as well as the intellectuals amongst us.

INTERVARSITY

In August the 1967 intervarsity Drama Festival comes to Adelaide and Flinders' FUDS and Adelaide's AUDS are co-hosting. Well-known uptown producer Harold Minear, formerly of Sydney, will be producing the AUDS entry for the festival.

In conjunction with the Jazz Club, the society will bring jazz and dramatic ballet to eager campus audiences. Liz Dalman, recently returned from New York with excellent notices, stars with the Australian Dance Theatre Company in a fabulous show. Negotiations are also under way to present Margaret Barr, choreographer of Royal Hunt of the Sun, sometime in first term.

In addition to actually presenting theatre to the campus, AUDS has special arrangements with J. C. Williamson for concessions on all Her Majesty's productions for members of the society. Switch on to action — switch on to AUDS '67.

F.A.U.A.F.

WANTED

- ★ Folk Singers
- ★ Artists
- ★ Film Makers
- ★ Writers

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ARTS FESTIVAL

MAY 25—JUNE 3

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See:

LEE ARDLIE,
S.R.C. OFFICE

STUDENT RECREATION SCHEME

Students are advised that the recreation scheme for 1967 commenced on Monday, March 13.

The following programmes are available to all students:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m.-9 a.m. | * WEIGHT TRAINING |
| Mon.-Fri., 5 p.m.-7 p.m. | * CIRCUIT TRAINING |
| | * CONDITIONING AND FITNESS CLASSES |
| | * MINOR GAMES |
| Mon.-Fri., 7 p.m.-9.30 p.m. | * BASKETBALL |
| Saturday, 8 a.m.-11.30 a.m. | * JUDO |
| | * FENCING |
| | * BOXING |
| | * BADMINTON |
| | * TABLE TENNIS |

SPECIAL CLASSES are available to women students.

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The Advertiser

Arrival and Departure

Arthur Koestler
(Grey Arrow)

Reviewed by Adrian Wilson

Written and set in World War II, this is very much a novel of the twentieth century, of the war, and of the adolescent caught in its ideologies. Peter Slacek, the central character, is a dedicated revolutionary whose student days ended abruptly with torture on account of his communist political activities. By not cracking under torture he became "the hero of his generation" and earned himself three years in prison.

PARALYSIS

After his release, he reaches "Neutralla" in the chapter titled "Arrival", and meets a blonde psychologist. While staying (innocently) at her flat he has an affair with one Odette which lasts during the chapter, "The Present". The shock of Odette's unexpected departure brings on a sudden paralysis of the right leg, the seat of old torture wounds. Sonia takes him back to "The Past" in the following chapter by percolating, through his own idealistic mind, his own dreams and repressed memories of childhood. His paralysis is cured and he is freed of the guilt feelings which, he has found, impelled his political actions.

When Sonia (the psychologist) also leaves, he decides on "The Future" — he will go to America and meet Odette. But his feelings of aimlessness, coupled with what he is told of the Nazis' plans for Europe, make him reconsider. Finally, "Departure" sees him abandoning the idea of rest and study in America and enlisting for his own country. Finally, he parachutes into the unknown.

EVERYMAN

Koestler lacks subtlety: Peter's feelings are pictured directly, there are slabs of pure politics, and the characters are oversimple — they have motives and complexes without personalities. But the themes of the book are too direct to permit finer literary indulgences. The psychologist tells us that Peter's heroism in the face of torture was simply a lust for martyrdom to erase feelings of guilt left by the almost proverbial early childhood incidents. This is balanced by Peter's grim accounts of his own torture and of Jews being gassed. Thus Koestler avoids seeming cynical about high ideals (such as "Justice and Equality" by having Slavek enlist "in spite of" all he knows of his former immaturity. Early in the book, the psychologist tells Peter "Neither the role of the hero nor the traitor fits you" and the author seems to conclude that the true role is a plainer, saner one — that of the ordinary soldier fighting only because it has to be done.

The ending, poisoning us in the air, reminded me of "For Whom the Bell Tolls" and, indeed there are similarities. But Koestler has stated his themes more definitely, and here the young man's grappling with himself has more power — for he is genuinely unbalanced — and yet less personal reality for the reader but it is a compelling book that displays the cruelty of war, paints a convincing picture of Freudian analysis and makes one re-examine the ideals of the "dedicated revolutionary".

The Unicorn

By Iris Murdoch

Penguin Books, 70 cents

Reviewed by G. J. Searle

The cover design of "The Unicorn" provides a good clue to the theme of the novel. It shows a pale, lifeless female gazing into a mirror, and touching her cheek lightly with the tips of her fingers, as if she doesn't really believe that she exists. She is the central, but not the chief figure in this highly symbolic and allegorical novel.

The scene is in a nameless land which has all the features of the lands of spell-binding legends — strange rock formations, a terrifying sea, a mystical pool, and what is virtually a castle. The central image is Hannah, the unreal woman with the legendary characteristics of a unicorn, around whom nearly all the other characters are held.

There is a mythical force about Hannah which exerts itself on the other characters. The spell is made stronger by the almost primeval effect of the landscape. Unfolding the events brilliantly and dramatically, novelist Murdoch describes the growing unreality, and fantasy with great power. The word "unreality" is here used with the caution the novel forces you to use. The theme seems to be the strength of images and legends in creating fantasy and upsetting normal intellectual and emotional responses.

Iris Murdoch is a writer of great force, with an ability to build up tension imperceptibly and surely. "The Unicorn" is worth reading purely for the narrative, but there is a lot more to it than that. The images or ideas which put a spell on the characters around Hannah are felt by the reader. They seem to be so powerful and confusing that you begin to wonder if the author herself is not dazzled by them. The conclusion certainly is dazed on the part of the lively and normal Marian who is a chief focussing-point in the novel. The reaction of one who has been to undreamt-of places and must return to normalcy.

To conclude, a fascinating book for anyone who likes novels, and a paradise for symbol and allegory hunters.

Curtains for Hitchcock

So may the outward shows be least themselves — Mr. Hitchcock has deceived with ornament. Despite the glossy packaging, the old reliable "Master of Suspense" label, and the respective sugar and spice talents of Julie Andrews and Paul Newman, "Torn Curtain" proved to be nothing more than a moderately entertaining piece in the style of the early fifties. This is not to say, of course, that the film is not an assured box-office success, but other than as a lucrative commercial venture, the production has little to offer.

by Bruce King

The paper-thin plot concerns an American scientist (hooray!), and his endeavours to steal "the formula" from a scientist behind the Iron Curtain. (Boo!) The American scientist (hooray!) is loved/hated/assisted/frustrated by "the girl who wants to come, too" (aaah!) The well-meaning, but misguided loyal Communist scientist is hindered / hampered/fondled/pampered by the Secret Agents (Boo!). The audience has to guess who will win (Yech!)

SUSPENSE LACKING

The direction is uneven, in places almost careless, and at all times conventional. One cannot help but wonder if Mr. Hitchcock has passed his peak. Altogether this film is too reminiscent of his earlier successes, and this criticism could have fairly been levelled at his previous production, "Marnie." The atmosphere of suspense which became a legend in the commercial film world (and it should be remembered that this film is in the "entertainment only" category) is sadly lacking here. Attempts to recreate memorable scenes from past productions serve only to remind the audience of what is missing in Hitchcock's work today. Perhaps the most obvious example in "Torn Curtain" occurs when Paul Newman eludes a pur-

suer by entering a museum. The device of echoing footsteps used in this situation was merely a duplication of the effect created for James Stewart as he walked down a narrow lane to the taxidermists in "The Man Who Knew Too Much."



Newman and Andrews in "Curtain".

As the central character, Paul Newman plays a role not unlike, but less satisfying than his interpretation of the author in the film adaptation of Irving Wallace's "The Prize." As in that film, he is at his best here in the few moments of light comedy which occur, although I personally found his handling of the Press conference scene

a highlight in what was, overall, a superficial characterisation. Of Miss Andrews, the kindest thing which could be said is that she was very good in "The Americanisation of Emily."

HACKNEYED CAMERA

The camera work, once original and strikingly effective, has been duplicated by so vast an array of imitators as to be hackneyed. The angles are conventional, and little use, if any, is made of lighting effects. While generally the film is technically sound, it was noted that the productive technique, particularly the use of incidental music, did little to add to what was a badly needed dramatic atmosphere.

In one scene, however, there is evidence of much tender loving care on the part of Mr. Hitchcock. The killing of the Communist agent surpasses even the murder in the bath in "Psycho," and the aftermath is even more grisly. Had some part of the effort lavished on this scene to perfect every macabre detail been spared for the other 95% of the production, "Torn Curtain" may have reached a standard considered adequate within this field of film-making, and indeed, a field in which most of the standards have been set by this director.

WIND AND HAIR

by Wes

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY
WIND QUINTET
(W & G, 57/6)

Of particular interest to students is the first commercial recording by the University of Adelaide Wind Quintet (W. & G. Mono WG-B. 5008; Stereo WG-B.S. 5008). This brilliant group was hand-picked by the late Professor John Bishop, and now enjoys the status of being one of the only resident wind quintets in the world. Strict and regular rehearsal periods have brought their playing to immaculate perfection, and this selection (recorded early last year) reveals them in fine form.

The program ranges from Mozart to Hindemith, with perhaps the most successful being Ibert's "Trois Pieces Breves." It is not, of course, a "modern" work, but is full of life and charm, and the quintet obviously relishes its good humour. The "classical" side of the record (Danzl and Mozart) suffers slightly from balance problems (it is noticeably inferior to the recording sound of the Ibert and Hindemith on the other side), but the quintet's performance is just as good, and the overall recording sound is surprisingly good for W. & G. An impression in color of the quintet makes an attractive cover.

David Cubbin (flute), Jiri Tancibudek (oboe), Gabor Reeves (clarinet), Stanley Fry (horn) and Thomas Wightman (bassoon) would be delighted if you bought a copy. If you can't manage it just yet, go along to one of their numerous concerts at the Con-



servatorium this year and judge for yourself.

ORIENTATION WEEK CONCERT

The highlight of the first student concert at the Conservatorium during Orientation Week was a piece by the Adelaide composer Graham Hair. Highly artistic and entertaining, it was a setting for tenor and piano duet of "October Dawn," a poem by Ted Hughes. While Professor David Galliver (tenor) warbled, hissed and shouted, Graham Williams manipulated the keys, and the composer provided comic relief by darting from keyboard to strings, duster in hand, hitting, scraping and scratching the strings, frame and wood, with mallets, thumbs and fingernails.

Yes, it was unusual, but very expressive, and opened up the exciting realm of possibilities in this piano technique. 1967 will be a good year for contemporary music, for a local branch of ISCM (International Society of Contemporary Music) has been formed, and is planning concerts of the best Australian and overseas modern compositions. It will give local com-

posers a chance to have their music performed in public, and will bring to Adelaide "music lovers" the chance to become terribly twee and contemporary.

Arts Festival

During the May vacation Sydney will be besieged by thousands of students as they gather for the Universities Arts Festival.

The SRC is organising return trips for approximately \$15 and it is expected that many students will be billeted out to Sydney families. Those interested in seeing Canberra, at no extra charge, while students who wish to visit the Snowys, will have to pay a little extra. In addition to SRC provided transport, it is hoped that TAA will come good with some cut rate flights as they generally do.

The only trouble with the Arts Festival is the inevitable clash with the Ninth Adelaide Film Festival. It is hoped that the festival organisers will consider the fact that those students who generally make up the bulk of the audience will also be those most interested in the Sydney festival.

THERRY ACROSS THE SHAW

Therry Dramatic Society opened its 1967 season with the highly successful revival of George Bernard Shaw's comedy "Major Barbara". It is a difficult period play with many staging complexities and is written in a style opposed to that of the moderns such as Pinter, Williams, Osborne, Albee and Schisgal; but Adelaide audiences reacted in a way showing that Shaw's attacks on morality, Christianity, society, politicians, capitalism and war are still very poignantly relevant sixty years later.

by Chris White

The play could have developed into a long, uncomfortable snooze in the recesses of Willard Hall; but Jean Marshall, guest producer from Sheridan Theatre, prevented this by coming to the play with the intention of bringing Shaw's characters and his often long and difficult dialogue to life, and also by keeping the movement and intensity of the production at a high level. It meant three hours of entertainment.

GARBLED DIALOGUE

It would be a valid criticism to point out that at times Shaw's dialogue tended to be garbled — Bill Whittle was the main offender on the opening night — but if the tempo had been slackened at any time, especially during the third act, the result would have approached boredom. In fact, I thought that the third act was the most successfully handled. There was a danger that after Shaw's brilliant second act (which could almost be a short play in itself), his beliefs, as expressed in the third act through Undershaft, a devilish and powerful arms manufacturer, Barbara, an idealistic Salvation Army major, and Adolphus Cusins, a student of Greek, would have been lost.

A few points in the third act in particular seem to strike home — no doubt English I students will inspect them at greater length. Undershaft claims he is the government of England, in the sense that the country can only go to war when the arms' manufacturers allow it. Perhaps the only people who benefit significantly from any war (echoes of Vietnam?) are the Undershafts of this world?

Later, in the cannon foundry which Cusins finds "all horribly, frightfully, immorally, unanswerably perfect," Undershaft states that he really has no power over his model community of workers. Shaw's socialism significantly traverses the stage. Undershaft's vehement attack on poverty as the greatest crime of society is something else which particularly affected me, as did Major Barbara's realisation near the end that she must "let God's work be done for its own sake," and that she must stop winning converts to the Salvation Army with bribes of bread. These examples are only isolated ones. There was obviously much more food for thought which reached the audience on the opening night.

I should emphasise that Shaw's philosophy reached the audience through the success of the play as a comedy. Most effective with the penetrating, witty dialogue was Laurie Davies as Undershaft. I doubt whether anybody could criticise his interpretation and handling of the part. In a play such as "Major Barbara" it might have been expected that the experienced players Laurie Davies and Loriel Smart (who was perhaps too young and pretty for Lady Britomart, but kept some difficult times at a fast tempo) would have dominated over the younger players. In fact, the production was notable for the high standard of every member of the cast. Julie Hamilton portrayed Major Barbara with excellent conviction and feeling, but could have dominated the action, especially in the second act, a little more than she did.

Bill Whittle as Adolphus Cusins did a good job, particularly in his scenes with Undershaft and Barbara. Eryl Evans, making his first appearance as the tough Bill Walker was most impressive. He deserved the applause after his first exit — applause of a kind which is rare in amateur theatre. It will be most interesting to watch the future performances of these three young talented actors. Keep your eye on Eryl Evans.

EFFECTIVE SET

Michael Scheid, Barry Morrison, Rosemary Thompson and Carol Clark all impressed in making a most enjoyable second act. Lyndon Piddington, Niall Glancy, and Rosemary Verrall did well in parts in which I feel Shaw wasn't particularly concerned. The set, designed by Laurie Freeman, was most effective with the exception of the last scene. The costumes by Janette Pitcher were adequate.

"Major Barbara" was obviously a challenge to Therry Society. Firstly in its nature as Shaw digs sharply at religion. Secondly, in the fact that most of the cast were young and inexperienced. This challenge was met successfully by the experienced handling of producer Jean Marshall, and by the keenness and the enthusiasm of all the actors. They deserved the support of the Adelaide audiences which filled Willard Hall for the eight performances. It could have run a little later in the year, thus getting all the English students.

Therry Society's next major production is also a challenge — "An enemy of the People," by Henrik Ibsen. It will be under the competent direction of Robert Kimber.

GREENFINGERS

GALLERIES

National Gallery

What qualities do the judges of the Archibald competition believe constitute a prize-winning portrait? Few people will not ask this question when they see the sixteen selected entries from the controversial competition. It seems inevitable that almost every year the decision of the judges will be challenged and a brief look over the awards of the past few years will prove this point.

Surely the purpose of the portrait is to achieve not only the physical likeness of the subject, but also to convey some of the qualities which make this man unique. This I believe can be found in David Harrison's "Dr. J. D. Bollen", Clifton Pugh's "Sir MacFarlane Burnett" and "Self Portrait at 47" by Charles Bush. One is struck by the hypnotic effect of Harrison's subject and feels the sensitivity and strength of this man. This, too, can be said of the Bush and Pugh portraits for one learns something of the nature of the subjects.

But what does Jon Molvig's portrait convey — a slight, hunched figure with intense eyes. Does Molvig really communicate to us the character of Charles Blackman? I don't believe he does.

Selected entries from both the Sulman and Wynne competitions can also be seen

along with the portraits in Gallery 3.

Bonython Gallery

An exhibition by Arthur Evan Read of Australian landscapes. Read is definitely a painter as you see it man. This display finishes on March 16.

Royal South Australian Society of Arts Gallery

Australiana once again, but this time a selection of watercolour by Aranda artists from the McDonnell Ranges.

North Adelaide Galleries

Yet again, an entirely Australian display of prints, paintings and drawings.

Art School Gallery

A collection of Swiss posters that combine artistry and advertising. Let's hope our commercial artists see this display which proves it is possible to achieve an aesthetic quality in posters and yet still retain their commercial purpose. This display is only on until March 15.

Stairway Restaurant Gallery

Barbra Powell's one-man effort, which consists of monotypes, oils and watercolours.

It is a pity this display is so small as it is difficult to really assess her work on such a few exhibits. Finishes March 23.

Handorf and Osborne Galleries

Mixed exhibitions.

CINEMA

Woman of the Dunes (Curzon)

Anyone who saw this excellent Japanese film when it was screened at the 1966 Adelaide Film Festival will certainly vouch for its many merits and undoubtedly wish to see it again.

The story of this masterpiece which won the special Jury Prize at the 1964 Cannes Festival, plus three other major international awards, is that of a man and woman confined to a pit in the sand dunes. Theirs is the never ending job of clearing away the sand that would inevitably cover their own home and also those of the villagers who keep them captive for this purpose.

One of the most unforgettable sequence of shots in this film is that of sand grains on human skin. This film is both beautiful and haunting.

Torn Curtain (State)

Another Hitchcock thriller — absorbing, polished and starring Julie Andrews minus her magic umbrella and Austrian captain. Hitchcock's

maintenance of the suspense, as in his other films, is the best feature of "Torn Curtain".

It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World (Forum)

In the seemingly popular modern tradition of tracing the activities of certain people as they race or chase from point A to point B, the requisites for such a film are firstly, a convincing motive for the race (money), an impressive cast (Terry Thomas, Buster Keaton, Spencer Tracy — ad infinitum) and a worthy jackpot.

Slapsack, completely lacking in subtlety but most entertaining.

Darling (Sturt)

At the time of writing this article "Darling" is still not with us, but if some reliable heresay evidence is acceptable to the honourable reader this should prove to be a fine film and leave the audience completely convinced that Julie Christie well deserved her academy award.

THEATRE

Luisillo (Her Majesty's)

Spanish singers, dancers and musicians, in all, a company of about sixty performers. Colour, excitement and spectacle are the main features of this production.

cloaked villain (Barry Eggington), innocent hand-clasping heroine (Phyl Skinner) and hearty audience participation.

This is the first production at the theatre restaurant and provides a new class of entertainment for Adelaide audiences.

The Cure of a Girl From the Poorhouse (The Olde King's Theatre Music Hall)

A true Victorian melodrama, complete with dark top-hatted,

Luv (Sheridan Theatre)

"Luv" is coming. "A million megaton hit... The funniest comedy I can recall."

FOLK AND JAZZ

Catacombs

Currently appearing every Friday and Sunday night at 8.30 are folk singers Robyn Smith, Irene Petrie, Doug Ashdown, Patsie Briscoe, Andy Becker and Phil Cunneen, plus 10 others who are not so widely known, among whom is On Dit pictorial editor Mike Venning.

Entertainment four nights a week from 8.30 to about 12 is something unequalled by the rest of our coffee lounges.

The Cellar

Among the best jazz dives currently available for the connoisseur is The Cellar (Twin Street) after 12 p.m. on Saturday nights. For a reasonable sum, one can listen to Adelaide's hottest modern trio, the Ted Nettlebeck Trio, backed by Dave Kemp (bass) and Trevor Frost (percussion). Ted reveals that "swing is Ted-shaped."

The Bladders Quartet play trad on Thursday while Wednesday is devoted to modern jazz.



"The Knack . . .

And How To Get It"

by Daniele

On being confronted with a proverbially meek and mild school teacher, Colin, who is panting for a creditable sex life with which to confront his apparently unending satiated tenant, Tolan, and so revitalise ("any organ not in constant use atrophies") his withered virility, one is led to expect yet another world-weary and earthy comedy of the modern kind.

It is not to be so. Although there is much delightfully funny Goon Show type humor, there are unexpectedly delicate scenes which Rita Tushingham as Nancy Jones, the gawky newcomer to London looking for the "X", plays flawlessly.

A beautifully mobile and expressive face makes her not only a more than competent comedienne, but a sensitive actress who can capture and convey deftly and skilfully emotions as difficult as those of a girl faced with and confused by, for the first time, a maddeningly professional Don Juan.

Dick Lester's use of techniques usually found in more "arty" films is distinctly effective. En masse intonings of key phrases by Colin's third form class of his more distraught gems are almost reminiscent of "The Trial", while a gently satirical note is added by the background of stock platitudes droned cabbage like by the uncompre-

hending yet nevertheless improving masses.

It takes an epic Huck Finn type voyage down the Thames and around the roundabout to ensconce a monstrous iron bed ("I like to accommodate my married cousins") from the junkyard in a hallway. And Rita Tushingham's flight around Hyde Park alternately tweeting and croaking "Rape" to disinterested parties, is definitely memorable.

While the film is surrealist, the comedy is very real. It is altogether well worth seeing.

The film was recently shown at the Sturt theatre and is destined in the near future for outer suburbia.

DIRECTOR ANTARCTIC DIVISION — MELBOURNE

SALARY: \$10,605 (actual) per annum

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of Director of the Antarctic Division of the Australian Department of External Affairs.

DUTIES:

The successful applicant will be responsible for the direction of the Antarctic Division of the Department of External Affairs, which covers:

- Co-ordination of the activities of the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions.
- Direction of the scientific research programme of the Antarctic Division.
- Provision of logistic support for annual expeditions to the Antarctic and the operation and maintenance of Australian Antarctic Stations.
- Assistance in the formulation of Australian Antarctic policy proposals and the implementation of approved policies in all Australian Antarctic activities.

The Australian National Research Expeditions (ANARE) implement the scientific research, exploration and mapping programmes of the Antarctic Division of the Department of External Affairs, the Australian Bureau of Meteorology, the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, the Division of National Mapping, and Ionospheric Prediction Services Organisation, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation as well as some Australian Universities. The research programme conducted by the Ant-

artic Division covers cosmic rays, the aurora and other aspects of upper atmosphere physics, glaciology, Antarctic biology and (under the direction of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine of the University of Sydney) medical science.

Two Antarctic and one sub-Antarctic stations are operated at present. They provide separate facilities for all programmes including Antarctic building, over-snow transport, power supplies, communications, heating systems, etc. Expeditions are organised annually to replace wintering parties at the stations and to conduct summer programmes of research, explorations, mapping and construction. Ships, aircraft and amphibious vehicles are used in these operations. The Director would be expected from time-to-time to lead an expedition to the Antarctic.

QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants must have had extensive experience in the prosecution and direction of scientific research in an appropriate field. Academic qualifications to be stated. Familiarity with polar regions is desirable but not essential.

Enquiries or applications should be addressed to—

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Canberra, Australian Capital Territory,
Australia.

APPLICATIONS close April 5, 1967.

It's OUR Job, Australia

"At a time when many genuinely fear the limitations of self-centred nationalism, why should not Australia set the pace in meeting the needs of the world?"
by Pat Bidstrup

Tuesday, March 28, at 1 o'clock in Union Hall . . . the travelling cast of the new musical "It's Our Job, Australia" presents a show in miniature. Friday 31, and Saturday 1, the major production will be presented at 8 p.m. in Union Hall.

Most of us want to contribute something to others when it suits us. Here's a group of people who've decided that it's not just a spare time activity and have produced a show expressing their ideas. It's no show just for egg-heads: it is relevant to everyone. It satirizes: but with a difference (it's constructive!), the unrealistic businessman (and his nagging spouse, the smug intellectual, the apathetic worker).

What's all the song and dance about? Well, either a person can aim for his own success and security, or he can be an integral part of a nation that aims at unselfishly meeting the needs of every person. The show makes this choice relevant and practical for the individual.

At Monash University in January the Prime Minister

opened the Moral Re-Armament Action Assembly — from which this show emerged. Major issues confronting Australia as a nation were reviewed; but the crunch-point nearly always turned out to be human nature — here most people give up. The show takes up this challenge. Individuals can change their basic nature and way of thinking if they have a big enough aim. Idealists — changing human nature is practical. Cynics changing human nature is possible.

Drawn from across Australia and New Zealand, the unique cast is travelling through Adelaide from Melbourne en route to Broken Hill. It includes some who were part of a show "Sing Out, Australia," which last year went to India and resulted in the creation of similar straight-speaking shows throughout India.

They put kick and humour together with point — skits are varied, and the music ranges from beat to semi-folk. Whatever view you're taking, the show will set you thinking — and, who knows, you might even enjoy it.

Not Only . . . But Also

Peter Cook and Dudley Moore, the two famous British funny men who became known throughout the world after their performances on Beyond the Fringe star in the BBC series Not Only . . . But Also which starts on Channel 2 at 9.20 p.m. on Monday, March 20.

The opening programme includes satirical comedy sketches from Moore and Cook, the Dudley Moore trio, an American pop group Goldie and the Gingerbreads, and a clever young comedian Roddy Maude-Roxby. Also appearing in Not Only . . . But Also will be Barry Humphries, Peter Sellers, John Bluthal, and Anna Quayle.

Peter Cook and Dudley Moore have provided the following details of their lives for the edification of ON DIT readers.

PETER COOK — Peter Cook was born in St. Chad's nursing home, Torquay on November 17, 1937. From an early age he developed an interest in crude humour and spent much of his youth rigging up devices to sweep his grandmother's hat off her head as she came through the door. At preparatory school he was bullied by a large boy called Ramsbotham. To cope with any violence he made use of his wit and sarcasm ("Shut up fat-face" being one of his earliest barbs). His close friends number E. L. Wisty and Spotty Muldoon, but these need not bother us now.

DUDLEY MOORE — Dudley Moore was born in Charing Cross Hospital, on April 19, 1935. Finding that his rate of growth, when much younger, was getting out of hand, he took to smoking for two days, which kept him down to the sensible and reasonable height of 5 ft. 2 in. It is easy to see how Peter Cook lost the opportunity to be stunted many years ago, if one merely takes a glance at his monstrous form which soars to what can only be described as an absurd 6 ft. 2 in. Whereas most people spent one-third of their lives kipping, Dudley Moore spends most of his time weaving delicate patterns, with his small, but delicately formed hands, on the piano. He has devoted himself to music ever since he heard Bing Crosby singing "White Christmas" some 22 years ago.

Not Only . . . But Also—The show has been described by E. L. Spendrail of Dulwich as a "mad hodge podge", but there is no reason why anybody should take any notice of this obscure man.

Channel 2 will show four programmes in this series.

NOT ONLY, BUT ALSO

PETER COOK AND DUDLEY MOORE WITH PETER SELLERS, BARRY HUMPHREYS, JOHN BLUTHAL AND ANNA QUALE. FOUR WAY OUT, WICKEDLY FUNNY PROGRAMMES. NOT ONLY "Quite the funniest" shown on television—London Times—BUT ALSO "ecstatically funny"—Observer—NOT ONLY CHANNEL 2 BUT ALSO CHANNEL 1 NOT ONLY MONDAY AT 9.20 BUT ALSO MARCH 27, APRIL 3, APRIL 10.

MONDAY 9-20  ABC-TV



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QUERIES.

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TENNIS HOPES HIGH

The Adelaide University Mens' Lawn Tennis Club has again had a successful season this year. The district team is top of the ladder at the moment, and with only three matches to play it looks like staying in that position.

It is to be hoped that the team can take it out, and not repeat last year's performance of two losses in two matches in the major round.

by P. Muggleton

The metropolitan sides have not enjoyed their usual run of successes. This is probably due to players being promoted to the district side and the consequent unsettling of doubles combinations.

However, they have proved an excellent reservoir to call on when competent reserves have been needed.

CLASS RECRUITS

At the beginning of the season the district side gained the services of Peter Oatey and Ian Bidmeade, which we felt compensated for the loss of Peter's brother Bob, and Ellis Harris, who had been regular players for the past four or five seasons.

The club would like to thank these two players for their services. Playing at first, second, or third single they both won many more matches than they lost, giving the team a reliable and strong kick-off each week.

Activities during the season have not been great, the major event of note being the Inter-University last May. Adelaide University tennis was represented by seven players in the men's division. It would not be true to say the team excelled itself in the competition. The hospitality given by the host club, Sydney Uni., was probably to blame!

The club representatives were A. Bills, D. Dall, B. Daniells, R. Twelftree, G. Trott, M. Hawkes and P. Muggleton.

Congratulations to Jock Bills on being selected in the All-Australian Universities tennis team.

THE LINE-UP

The men's district team this year has comprised:

Eugene Russo — This player, ranked number four in the State last season, has not had as much success in tournament play this season as in the past. Possibly this season his best performance was in going down to Roy Emerson in the SA titles in three good sets. A knee injury has kept Eugene out of the tennis picture for about six weeks now. We hope it is on the mend for the finals.

Peter Oatey — Coming from East Torrens where he had mixed success, Peter has been reliability itself this season and so far has been our only undefeated player. Peter began at number three but has since been promoted to number two player and with Russo's absence he is filling in at first single. He has a sound all-court game and could upset higher ranked players in the finals.

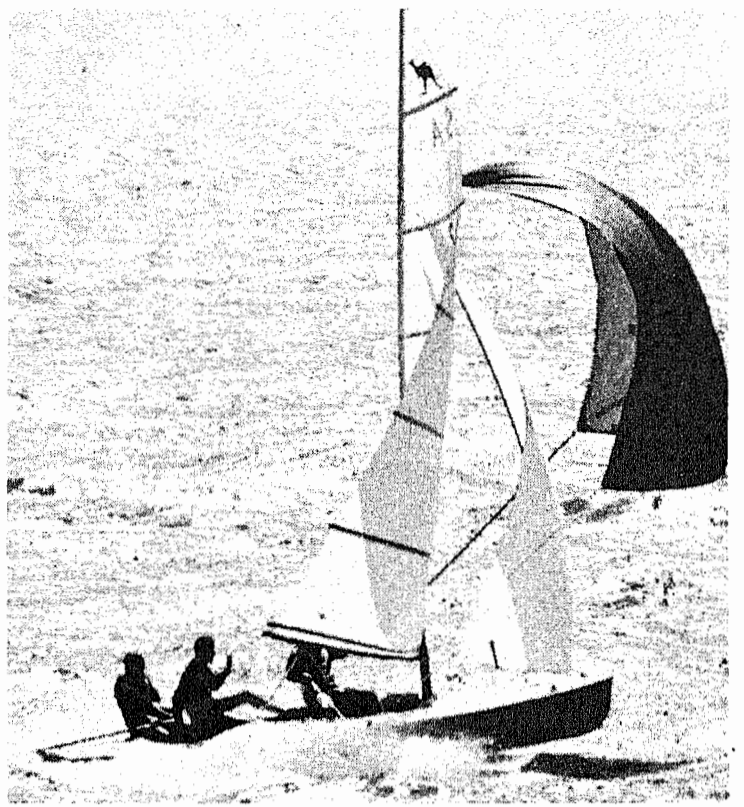
Ian Bidmeade — Another import, Ian came from Glenelg, last season's premiers. We are hoping he will play in two premier teams in a row! Ian began at number two but around exam time his form fell away a little and Ian had a couple of losses. He seems to be regaining touch again and we hope to see the form that made him SA's leading junior last season.

Jock Bills — Jock also has suffered lapses in form this season but has been able to keep his head above the net and win most of his matches. In combination with Ian Bidmeade, Jock has been playing at second double, and these two have proved a reliable pair in that position.

Peter Muggleton — This player is a bit of a mystery. He loses at the oddest times, principally because he "does his block" when he shouldn't. It is to be hoped that he is able to control himself during the finals.

Mick Hawkes — Mick has been in the club for many years but this is his first season as a regular member of the district side. He has seized this opportunity with both hands and is going from strength to strength. He has lost only one singles match for the season.

Dennis Dall — Dennis has been a member of the club longer than anyone else in the team and has given great service. He has been a member of all three Uni. premierships sides and at fifth and sixth single has more than held his own. This season, however, Dennis considered his form did not justify his place and dropped himself to a lower grade, to make way for the promotion of Mick Hawkes. This unselfish attitude is typical of Dennis, who is captain of the side for the second year in a row.



BIRDS AND BARNACLES

Quite recently, certain of our beaches, notably Grange and Goolwa, have experienced an increase in the numbers of birds migrating from the plains to enjoy the sun, sand and salt-spray of the summer coastal life. It is generally believed that the University Sailing Club is somehow responsible for this migration.

by Jill Matthews

The new birds are no longer content with the traditional pastimes of their kind — swimming, skiing and feather-preening — but seem anxious to perch on yachts under sail. Local yachtsmen, both Uni. and Utlander, began by treating these little newcomers first as jokes, then with marked indifference, but now view them with consternation. For yachtsmen are a hardened breed, superior beings, a class apart. Previously, on their own preserve of the sea they held their own against all interlopers.

Fishermen whose lines encroached the racing boundaries found those lines neatly severed by a well sharpened keel. Swimmers, with all the shoreline at their disposal, but who cavorted in the waters near the ramp, were mown down in the best Peterlooian traditions. Young girls who paddle alone on surf-skis were expertly picked up and carried off.

BIRDS RACE

But birds in boats — alas, another matter altogether. For what spray-sodden skipper can worry about the battle of the sexes when he is battling the elements? Three boats approach a buoy together. Each struggles for inside position in 25 knot gusts and six foot seas. It must be admitted, a bird would be a distinct curb to any sailor's vituperative propensities.

Moreover, on those few rare occasions when certain skippers have been compelled to accept a female crew, it was pure coincidence that they sailed their best races for the season.

What is it that makes yachtsmen so exclusive and proud of their prowess on the waves? What makes the little feathered immigrants so eager to break their monopoly? Perhaps it is the ecstasy of flying across the face of the deep, with its combined sensations of speedboat racing, rodeo riding, gliding and losing a water-fight.

VARIED DELIGHTS

Perhaps it is the muscular agony of continual hauling and freeing of the main sheet, of hanging by the toes outstretched over the water in a desperate attempt to balance, while the boat careers from buoy to buoy to buoy to buoy in a two to four hour period of aching, freezing martyrdom, or frustrating becalmed boredom. Or perhaps the joys of a pleasant Sunday afternoon jaunt in a 30 foot racing ketch.

Then again, there are social pleasures in addition to, or to compensate for, the athletic joys. The sailing club provides one means of access to the Nirvana of Inter-varsity. Need more be said? And there have been those who joined solely to enjoy the congenial company at camps, barbecues and beach parties, and who rarely tasted salt spray.

Indeed, something for everyone. The mathematician can engross himself in the navigational problems of angles of incidence of actual and apparent winds... the aesthete can contemplate the beauty of sail and sea. The overworked student can down his neuroses either in the briny waves, or in the licensed club-house.

Sun, wind, sails, water — ah, I must go down to the sea again. Anyone coming?

Lacrosse Flourishes

No doubt the word lacrosse conjures up visions of stick wielding savages chasing after a small rubber ball for the average man on the campus.

This fallacious misconception is not due to ignorance, just a general failing to keep abreast of the times.

by Stix

True, Lacrosse was founded by the American Indians, and was enjoying widespread popularity before Columbus arrived, but like most things in America Lacrosse has progressed.

Today it is undisputed as the fastest field game, involving a combination of skills rarely seen in other sports. No, scoring is not related to the number of injuries. This is a myth.

Statistics (yes, we have heard the one about three types of liars) show that Lacrosse has no more injuries than any other winter sport. In fact Lacrosse is one of the few sports where players take any significant precautions to minimise injury.

JUMPING FIVE

At University Lacrosse is flourishing. The A grade, un-

der a new coaching system last year, managed to jump five positions on the premiership table.

The B team were narrowly defeated in their semi-final. In the deciding match of last year's Intersvarsity, the final minute saw Melbourne victors by one measly goal. This year with greater attention to fitness Adelaide will turn the tables and be restored to their rightful position on top.

Even if you are a total beginner and are looking for a sport we have a place in the team for you.

With a few weeks practice of the basic fundamentals you will soon be vying with old hardened players for positions in top teams. Tradition does not assure players of a place in a top team in our club.

SOCIAL SIDE

Like all clubs we also have our social side. Activities range from quiet sedate dinners, to the solemn task of quality control checks on some of Adelaide's wineries. An annual picnic, with a Graduates v Undergraduates match, along with many of those evenings so admirably called smoke socials and mixed dings, complete the calendar.

For the enthusiastic and energetic Lacrosse aspirers, as well as those who wish to recover from other activities from the previous Saturday night, training takes place at North Glenelg on the beach at 10 a.m. each Sunday. Further particulars of all activities are available at the Sports Office in the Union.



"Here we are at Canungra".

Aths. Champs

Eight members of the University Athletics Club represented South Australia at the Australian Track and Field championships conducted at the Olympic Sports Field, Kensington, on February 25 and 26.

by Dr. John Moncrieff

They were T. Anderson (110m., 200m. hurdles), A. Bradshaw (100m., 200m., 4 x 100), P. Griffin (110m., 200m., 400m. hurdles), I. Kirkpatrick (200m., 400m., 4 x 100, 4 x 400), C. McCusker (long jump), F. McEwen (pole vault), M. Pearce (triple jump) and J. Fenfold (shot).

Fletcher McEwen headed the list of laurel winners by capturing the gold medal in the Australian junior pole vault with a vault of 12' 1/2". After drawing the outside lane, Ivone Kirkpatrick won a silver medallion when he finished second on 47.2 sec., to G. Eddy of Victoria and Melbourne University. This was Ivone's second silver medal in the 400m. He was, however, later in the day, a member of the

victorious South Australian 4 x 400m. relay which collected the gold medals and set a new open State record for the event.

Bronze medals were collected by Peter Griffin, who finished third in the 400m. hurdles after running a personal best of 52.6 sec., and by Alan Bradshaw and Ivone Kirkpatrick for their team effort in the 4 x 100m. relay.

The efforts of Anderson, McCusker, Pearce and Fenfold placed them all within the final six placegetters in their events.

It is predicted, from the high quality of these performances in the national titles that the Adelaide Inter-Varsity athletics squad should this year be placed high upon the Australian Universities' list.

Cricket SEASONED SUMMARY

by Paddy

The Uni. Cricket Club had one of its best seasons for some years, even though it struck some bad luck in various matches at vital times during the season. The lower teams produced some promising material in several of their budding young players.

A GRADE

The A grade side enjoyed a number of highlights, some of which were:

- A win over a strong Sturt side in the second game of the year on a very difficult pitch.

- Losing to West Torrens by only six runs after dismissing them in one innings for 87. It was in this innings that David David turned in his SACA trophy-winning figures of 9/35.

- Winning three of the next four games, including a victory over Woodville, who, set 190 runs for a win, at one stage were 5 for 154 and were all out for 168.

- Set 173 to get in 120 minutes by Teachers, Uni had three runs to get and two balls to go when Tony Rice, playing his first game, hit the runs from the first ball he faced.

- A loss to Salisbury in the last game, costing Uni a place in the four.

- An outright victory over Port Adelaide after they had set us 120 runs to get in 58 minutes, which we did with 10 minutes to spare.

A grade players included: DAVID: He proved a man of experience and capability, both as skipper and player. He had to use a limited, sometimes erratic, bowling line-up and, with the brunt of the bowling on his shoulders, snared over 50 A grade wickets.

As a batsman, he is a forceful player, hitting the ball hard, especially in the mid-wicket region; he added solidarity to the batting, whether opening or at No. 5.

David led the side with intense enthusiasm and was able to instil his spirit into the younger members of the side. His captaincy was certainly a major reason for the success of the side, and with a bit more application and co-operation from his players he could have led the side into the four. His service to the club has been exceptional, and he epitomises the "great club-man". A sportsman, a gentleman, and a great bloke, David will be missed both on and off the track next season.

EDGLEY: As vice-captain, he has scored over 400 runs this season, including a brilliant 104 in the first game of the year. An excellent all-round fieldsman.

NIEHUUS: He had his best season with the bat, and is one of the outstanding fieldsmen in the State.

SCHULTZ: After being on the fringe of A grade for many years, he has established himself this season with consistent scoring with his bat.

KRIEVS: He is another player who has "made it" in A grade. He leads the batting averages and is a fine all-round fieldsman.

HOKK: He is a talented player who has yet to find form with Uni.

WILSON: He has been the regular wicket-keeper for the last three seasons. Reliable with the gloves and normally with the bat, he was forced to drop out in the latter part of the season with injury and loss of form.

GARA: He is a very talented off-spinner, who lost form in mid-season, but came back with a good 4/20 later on.

RUDDICK: A left-arm opening bowler with a lot of ability who lost form in mid-season, probably due to recently-acquired martial commitments. Best performances were 5/45 and 4/45.

MITCHELL: Turned out to be the find of the season, with a century in C grade, 70 in B grade and 41 in A grade in successive matches, followed by consistent scoring, good fielding, and occasional leg-spinning. Best performances were 59 and 3/19.

VAN DER HOEK: A left-arm wrist spinner who is sure to make his mark in district cricket. Best performances: 6/98 and 3/10.

MABLESON: A left-arm orthodox spinner, very accurate, a great team man, and a better batsman than even he thinks. His best effort was 4/29.

HODGSON: He is a hard-working bowler who is on the spot all day. Best result: 4/44.

WALSH: Took over from Wilson in the latter part of the season, and with experience will certainly be a top-class keeper.

B GRADE

The B grade side had its most successful season since

which showed promise last season, was rather disappointing.

C GRADE 'BLACK'

The Uni C grade (Black) team showed every promise of being the team to beat for the premiership early in the season, but due to a little bad luck, a lot of lack of concentration from many players, and a large exodus of good players to CMF camps, the team finished in the middle of the field.

The "Blacks" proved to be a starting place for several players who performed well and who finished the season in A and B grades, and also served as a peaceful and not too successful resting-place for several who started higher but were found to require the stricter discipline of the Skipper and of the female scorer — Miss Helen Clarke!

Consistent performances from leg-spinner John Stubberfield (with 30-odd wickets before promotion) and quickies Dick Edwards and Steve Apps were behind most of our wins and John McMurtrie



"Boxed-up".

1961-62, finishing fifth and missing out on the four by only 0.07%.

The side had many fine individual performances during this season. Undoubtedly the batting honors belonged to Terry Schultz. In his three appearances at the crease Terry amassed over 200 runs, with a fine unbeaten 126 as his top score.

Newcomer John Tonkin made his mark as a fine batsman after a somewhat uncertain start to the season. Promotion to the A's followed his scores of 70 and 40 in successive matches, and his future with them next season seems assured.

One of the most under-rated, and most valuable, members of the club is Tom Klose. In two consecutive games he was associated in stirring tenth-wicket partnerships with Bruce Ruddick. The first averted an outright loss to West Torrens and a fortnight later the two added 37 for the last wicket to take first-innings points from Sturt.

Andrew Gara would be the best team man in the club. Unfortunately for him, the A grade spinners have performed satisfactorily enough to keep him from promotion until the last minor round game. His finest performance with the B's was turned in against West Torrens, when he took 6/61 from 25 overs. Andy's off-spinners are sure to bring much success to the Blacks in the future.

The most consistent batsman was Bruce Rosewarne. On most occasions, Bruce reached 20 or so before loss of concentration cost him his wicket. His fast bowling,

and Mark Kidman scored runs stylishly before promotion.

C GRADE 'WHITE'

The season commenced well and ended well, but the interim period in the Christmas vacation saw considerable changes in the players making up the team and also difficulty in making up a full team. Altogether throughout the year approximately 40 players represented the team.

Several players from our team have proved themselves and been promoted, most notable being John Mitchell, an accomplished batsman and a good allrounder, who has proved himself with the A's.

Tony Rice has made good scores, including a quick century, bowled economically, and fielded magnificently.

Bob Farrant is a good batsman, but failed to get going on being promoted.

Considerable credit is due to Alastair Wood, who found it hard to gain a permanent place in the team throughout the season, but maintained his keeping assiduously and was finally promoted to the B team.

The two mainstays of the "Whites" are Bob Bourman, who frequently made good scores and kept wickets very well, and Mal Marshall, who was our most consistent batsman, making many scores from 30 to 80. He is also a well-controlled, flighty off-spinner, and our most outstanding regular of the season. The most noticeable feature of the team was the concentrated effort, ability to hold catches, and enthusiasm on the field.

On Dit Sportsman Of The Week



F. McEWEN

Competing in his second season for Adelaide Uni., Fletcher has emerged as one of the State's most promising athletes.

In a most successful 1966/67 season he has won the State junior decathlon; involving ten diversified track and field events, and his performances in winning the State junior (U/19) high jump, pole vault and 110 metres earned him a berth in the SA team for the national titles.

He became the first Adelaide Uni athlete to win a national title when he won a gold medal in the junior pole vault with a vault of 12' 1/2".

Having been a high jumper for ten years, for no printable reason, he joined a group being taught the pole vault. Taking an immediate liking to this event, Fletcher began to show rapid improvement, winning a State schoolboy's and two State junior titles.

Last season he was Uni. jump champion and competed with distinction in the I-V titles at Perth, gaining third place in the pole vault. This year he is seeking first place and selection in the Australian Universities team for the

World University Games in Tokyo.

Perhaps, with increased mastery of "glass" vaulting techniques and reasonable insurance premiums for broken poles and bones, he may find a place in the Australian team for the 1970 Commonwealth Games.

However, back in the Adelaide as a second-year Science student, he is faced with quite a dilemma.

His academic adviser has suggested that athletics is interfering with his studies, whilst his coach has been heard saying that study is interfering with his athletics. Could it be that both are wrong?

Tokyo Universiade

by Pip

How many of us are aware that there is a national body embracing all (twelve at the moment) University Sports Associations? Too few of us, perhaps.

This federal phenomenon is known as the Australian Universities Sports Association, with its headquarters in Sydney. Some sportsmen/women may have stumbled across AUSA on previous Intervarsityties, but this year, at least 25 University sportsmen/women will be in close contact with AUSA.

Universiade, the World University Games are being held this year in Tokyo. The Japanese organising committee, keen to accept Australia as an Asian nation has extended an official invitation to AUSA to participate at these first World University Games in Asia.

Endeavouring to maintain the spirit of the national character of the invitation, AUSA's acceptance was (rather ironically) in the form of a hand-lettered scroll set around an aboriginal motif on bark.

Universiade will consist of athletics, tennis, basketball, fencing, swimming, water polo, and judo. Australia hopes

to send a strong team of at least 25 University men and women. Our participants will have to be bona fide students as well as Australian nationals, between the ages of 17 and 28, and amateur athletes.

Most of our team's transport, accommodation and uniform will be provided by the AUSA. Universiade Organising Committee, and the maximum amount each participant will have to provide is about \$250.

The teams from about 50 countries will be quartered at the Tokyo Olympic village site, and it is expected that there will be over 3,000 contestants.

This will prove a great experience, and will also prove the worth of such a national sports body being able to represent Australian Universities in the international University scene. One would assume also that being an international university affair, there will be considerably less prejudice between certain countries, as we have experienced at Olympic Games.

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- SURFING GEAR

UNIVERSITY JUDO CLUB

- TRAINING commences at Uni. Gym on SATURDAY, MARCH 18.
- GRADED PLAYERS, 9.00-10.30 a.m.
- BEGINNERS, 10.30-11.30 a.m.

ALL FRESHERS WELCOME

Further details on Sports Association noticeboard.