



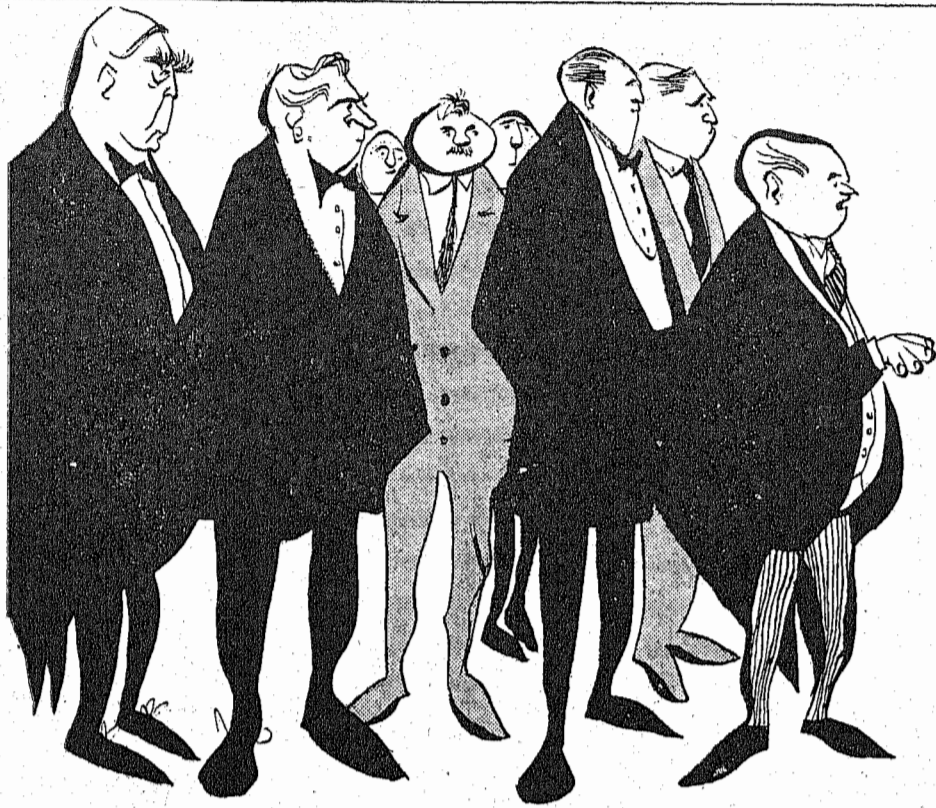
Michaelmas

Term

1959

Produced by
honi soit
University of Sydney

Australian Universities' Press Interstate Supplement



"Your Highness, one need not place *too much* importance on Mr Osborne's remarks about the gold filling in the mouthful of decay . . ."

Hoses And Vice-Chancellor Turned On In Melb. Riots

The Height Of Festivities

Hundreds of Melbourne University students bombarded six carloads of police with flour and water in a rag in the University grounds on the last day of second term.

The rag started fairly innocently when Commerce students raided the annual marbles match between Law and Engineering students.

four 200ft hoses onto the large crowd which had come to watch the match.

Cars and people were pelted with bad fruit, flour bombs and water.

The Commerce students turned

The fun lasted for about 40

minutes but just when it seemed to be all over, six carloads of police arrived in the University grounds.

They were under orders to take no action unless the students got out of hand.

When students surrounded one of the cars, let down its tyres and tried to lift it off the feet of students who had got in its way, the police took action and bundled four students into another car.

The Melbourne daily Press reported that students had tried to overturn the car.

Sydney and Adelaide papers stated that the car WAS overturned!

One of the students grabbed by the police had great presence of mind and slid out of the car door on the opposite side and ran off.

A tow truck was called to shift the disabled police car but its tyres were deflated too. Yet another tow truck was called.

One policeman, trying to control students, lost his cap in the process and students played football with it. Before he was rescued by other members of the force he was pushed into a puddle and hosed.

Several pleas to stop the rag came over the loudspeaker of a police courtesy squad car. They were met with indifference.

Finally the Vice-Chancellor, Sir George Paton, said over the loudspeaker:

"This is the vice-chancellor. Let's break up this so some other people at the University can do some work."

"I was a law student once myself, but you've had your fun. Now give yourself three cheers, I don't think, and go home."

The students gradually left after this appeal.

No. It's not the Vice-Chancellor. We were sent a picture of the hoses, but someone forgot about the V.C.



Commerce students give the works to the Law students' procession. We had a close-up of the babe in the scoop (on the tractor), but we thought this shot had more action.



Members of the Victorian Constabulary. We have been asked to draw special attention to the absence of flour, water, treacle, hydatid cysts, etc. from their uniforms (cf daily papers).

Sydney Swimmers For Moscow?

Negotiations at present under way could possibly result in a swimming contest between the universities of Sydney and Moscow.

This would take the form of a "postal contest," and would involve a contest of swimming times.

Mr Mike Dowsett of the University of Sydney Swimming Club said he doubted if any forgery of swimming times would occur.

"We regard the contest primarily as a sporting event, and the Muscovites feel the same way," he said.

The Name's The Thing

by
A.M.

STUDENTS have always noted with interest and amusement the profusion of unlikely surnames to be found in the case records of the various law courts, both here and abroad. Hitherto, the tendency has been to chuckle quietly into the bookshelves and to display no more than the well-known, "Ho, ho, what a name—wow!" reaction.

Certainly none of the earnest researchers of past times has made the startling discovery of a fact that has been staring us in the face for years — namely that there is a direct casual relationship between the names of the litigant and the fact that he happens to be involved in litigation.

No longer need the lawyer search for disparity in socio-economic strati in an attempt to discern which class is most litigious and why—the answer is very clear—people who go to law have funny names, or, more correctly, people who have funny names, go to law.

The plaintiff is the more likely to be afflicted, but the records abound with cases where both parties rejoice in such genuine names as Wimpy, Hunk, Bedder and Tsioutrageos. A representative case is that of Shattoff Pie Co. vs. Clumpy.

Shattering Blow

Why, you ask does this relationship hold? — the explanation, naturally, is terribly simple.

Let us take, for example, the well-known case (1933) Darnold vs. Humpty, and try to reconstruct the unhappy life of one of the participants.

Neville Darnold is born of rich but honest parents in a poor but honest country town. His early childhood is normal, happy and well adjusted and his parents see to it that his suite at home is provided with every amenity and amusement—even down to the electronic mediaeval torture kit—a wonderful toy, which keeps Neville enthralled for hours until he runs out of kittens.

On his first day of kindergarten school, however, Neville's unsightly pimples annoy a schoolmate named Clive Cummings, who is preceious. Clive taunts Neville by repeatedly calling him "darn old Leper" — a

crude and apparently harmless pun indeed—but how shatteringly hurtful to a sensitive child. Neville storms and sobs and beats his tiny fists on the chauffeur's neck all the way home.

In the ensuing weeks, the children of the kindergarten, aware of the constructive slander suit taken out by Neville's father against Mr Nigel Cummins, and, seizing in their childish way, upon Neville's unusual surname and the fact of his webbed feet — begin to taunt the unfortunate child with the tag of "Darnold Duck." Neville is so upset that he insists on being removed from the kindergarten and the family moves to another town.

Doomed By Circumstances

The position is no better in secondary school, where Neville's amusing habit of flicking the other boys with a wet towel in the showers elicits the hurtful nickname of "darn ol pervert."

Soon the lad has an irrevocable stain on his character and is aggressive, arrogant, and unsure of himself. He is not liked by his friends and becomes envious of the physiques of the other fellows at the beach. He begins to hang around coffee lounges.

As Neville grows older, it seems almost inevitable that on meeting a Mr Humphreys Humpty his sense of fun should prompt him to jokingly prophesy an imminent "great fall" for the latter and that this innocent banter should lead to fisticuffs and subsequent litigation.

The direct casual relationship in this case, between the name and the lawsuit needs no further proof. It is manifestly clear that



Neville is the victim of circumstances — doomed by the name of his father.

This thesis is not confined to civil cases, either. I have heard of a Mr and Mrs B. D. Pan, of Unley Park, Adelaide, who saw fit to christen their son Peter. Today that boy is serving three years for robbing a service station.

Numerical proof of the theory is easily collated. A random sample of pages in the Sydney telephone directory yielded an incidence of funny names of 98.2 per cent. A similar survey of case records yielded a staggering 69.23 per cent where at least one litigant possessed a funny name.

There is room also for vast research into the relationship of this theory in Australia and its application overseas. Australians are among the most litigious people in the world — does this mean that Australians have the funniest names in the world, and if so, why? What can be done about it?

Obviously, much of the enormous cost of the legal proceedings every year could be

saved if this problem were attacked at its source. Compulsory deed poll Courts could be set up to alter the more glaringly unusual and provocative names. In this way the names of the fathers need no longer be visited upon the children. Committees and advisory groups could be established to instruct parents on the proper naming of offspring so that such things as unpleasantly suggestive sequence of initials may be avoided. How often, too, are parents like Mr and Mrs Mervyn Monroe, of Padstow, tempted to name their offspring after rich Auntie Marilyn in order to impress her. The boy is fortunate indeed whose great-aunt realises that such a name can only be a stigma for life.

But now research has discovered the germ. It is up to the authorities that he to range themselves foursquare alongside the banner of the fight for a cure. There is no time to lose . . . the Neville Darnolds and Marilyn Monroes of the world must be protected.

Reprinted Without Comment

South Africa And Us

know the enemy, who is out to mongrelise the world, and we shall fight him, wherever he shows his face.

We have millions of friends all over the globe, but unfortunately they are not in control of the great propaganda machine. Nevertheless, we are convinced, in our young hearts, that the white race will survive and will refuse to be destroyed by those who believe that race mixing is an act of the highest moral value.

We would be pleased if all academic institutions of this world would take note of this protest, and that we South Africans are being submitted to a defamatory campaign such as the world has never seen before.

Academic freedom means to find the truth, the whole truth. May our academic colleagues overseas use that academic freedom to establish the truth about South Africa and nothing but the truth.

THE following reply was sent by Mr J. Janes, International Officer of the Guild of Undergraduates University of W.A.

I REFER to your circular of April 8, 1959. The Guild of Undergraduates, University of Western Australia, wishes to oppose the view set forth by you in defence of University Apartheid. We agree with the statement made by students at the University of Witwatersrand that it is their duty to uphold the principle that a university is a place where men and women without regard to race and colour are welcome to join in the acquisition and advancement of knowledge. This principle has always been subscribed to by the Guild quite apart from any effort made by N.U.S.A.S. to influence us. Examples can be given of our attitude to racial discrimination. The Guild has for some time endeavoured to have the restricted immigration policy to Australia relaxed because it discriminates on a racial basis. We also offer scholarships to encourage aborigines to enter this university. Asian students are welcome to this university and most of them play prominent parts in student clubs and societies as well as on the sporting fields. Their participation in university societies conclusively shows the absence of racial prejudices within this University.

It has come as a surprise to the Guild

that you have not realised the great feeling in the world against Apartheid. The opposition to Apartheid arises both from universities and from nations. No less than 220 universities from most countries of the Western world have protested against the South African Government's intention to force Apartheid in the university. The I.S.C.'s sixty-six constituent organisations are all opposed to the introduction to the university of Apartheid, due to the subsequent limitation of academic freedom which would be suffered by the coloured races. As university students, we are compelled to voice our opinion when the liberty of any university is in danger.

Government Senates

Not only have basic human rights been infringed upon by the University Education Extension Bill, but the fundamental of academic freedom and university autonomy has been destroyed. The proposal to set up five university colleges for coloured students, to be controlled by State Department to such an extent that lecturers in these colleges will in the majority be Public Servants and subject to the discipline of the Public Service, which would inter alia forbid lecturers to criticise the working and administration of any Government department, is an outrage to the traditions of universities.

Further, the extension of University Education Bills lays down that the university councils, themselves shall consist only of members appointed by the Government. The prestige of any university college so administered is seriously undermined. Even within your so-called humanitarian Universities for Coloureds, the ground for objections is not removed. The Coloureds within what seems at first sight to be a university just for coloureds, have to put up with the Government's illusion of white superiority in that the University will be administered by a White Council and Senate with only shadow coloured councils and senates existing.

That attitude of the students at this university towards Apartheid could be well summed up in terms of the Resolution 1016 (XI), of the United Nations General Assembly. The Resolution incidentally was passed

(Continued on Page Three)

SHELL POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS IN APPLIED SCIENCE AND IN ARTS

The Shell Company of Australia Ltd. will offer two scholarships in 1959 to graduates in Engineering or Science, and up to three to graduates in Arts, Commerce, Economics or Law. The scholarships are tenable for two years, commencing October, 1960, at Oxford, Cambridge or other U.K. Universities.

Each scholarship is valued at £750 sterling per annum, and the cost of passages to and from the United Kingdom is borne by the Company.

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The Shell Company of Australia Ltd.

THIS letter was received by the W.A. Guild of Undergraduates from Mr B. H. Pieters, director for International Student Affairs, Afrikaanse Student Bond (A.S.B.), Union of South Africa.

IT has come to our notice through a statement by our Minister of Education that a students' association called NUSAS (National Union of South African Students), has written letters to foreign universities with the aim of inducing them to send protests to our Government on University Apartheid, i.e. separate University education for the different races in the country.

We, the A.S.B. on behalf of our more than 16,000 members, who represent the vast majority of South African students view this deed of NUSAS with gravest concern, and cannot consider it otherwise than an act of high treason towards South Africa. The United Nations have proclaimed that no State should interfere with the internal affairs of another.

"Christian Solution"

This however is constantly being done by associations and institutions outside our boundary. We consider it to be a most contemptible act of betrayal of our country when a South African students' association urges the foreigner to interfere.

We, the A.S.B. stand four square behind our Government. We know that its aims are humanitarian. Our enemies are liberalists and leftists. The liberalists are following a policy for short term humanitarianism which in the long run will turn out to be inhumane. The leftists are never humanitarian, neither today nor in the future. We prefer a long-term humanitarianism, which would prove humane, also in the centuries to come. We are attempting to find the best biological solution and we, the young generation do not hesitate to say that we shall give our blood in order to realise what we consider the most Christian solution to all racial difficulties. We

Adelaide University and the Case of Rupert Max Stuart

By
Hugh Corbett
(Editor "On Dit")

THE first person to approach Adelaide lawyer J. D. O'Sullivan, on behalf of his client, convicted murderer Rupert Max Stuart, was Father Thomas Dixon.

This approach was made several days before Stuart was due to hang for the killing of Mary Olive Hattam, at Thevenard, just a few days before Christmas, 1958.

Father Dixon thought that some features of the case were strange; the type of crime for which Stuart, a seven-eighths aboriginal, was convicted; the confession; the absence at the trial of an interpreter; and the lack of substantial evidence.

Dixon and O'Sullivan asked Mr T. G. H. Strehlow, M.A. (Adel.), Reader in Australian Linguistics at the University of Adelaide, to interview Stuart in the Adelaide Gaol.

The expert on the Aranda language visited Stuart on numerous occasions.

He also analysed Stuart's alleged confession and concluded that Stuart could not have dictated the document as taken down by the police.

Highly perplexed, Fr. Dixon outlined his concern over the possible miscarriage of justice to the president of the Aborigines Advancement League, Dr Charles Duguid, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), F.R.A.C.S.

Dr Duguid arranged a meeting in his home, of people known to be interested in aborigines and the abolition of capital punishment. Fr. Dixon and Mr Strehlow explained their misgivings to the meeting.

The appeal to the South Australian Court of Criminal Appeal having failed, a further appeal was made to the High Court of Australia, but this also failed. It was felt in many legal circles, including the university, that in expressing "anxiety" over certain aspects of the case, that the High Court was in fact hinting to the Executive Council that the death penalty should be commuted to life imprisonment.

At a second meeting, many members of

the university were amongst the invited participants.

The meetings included the Bonython Professor of Law, Norval R. Morris, LL.M. (Melb.), Ph.D. (London), who had recently chaired a Royal Commission in Ceylon on capital punishment, Dr A. C. Castles, LL.B. (Melb.), J. D. (Chicago), and American Fulbright Scholar, Mr R. Force, in Adelaide doing a Ph.D. thesis on criminology under the supervision of Prof. Morris, were also present.

Dr K. S. Inglis, M.A. (Melb.), D. Phil. (Oxon), Senior Lecturer in History, and the University Union Warden, Mr F. T. Borland, M.A. (Melb.) Dip. Ed. (Edin.) were also there.

A petition was drawn up with the assistance of the Law lecturers. It was also decided to produce a pamphlet in order to draw public attention to the case and clarify many misunderstandings regarding the protests against the hanging.

Public Meeting

At the request of the meeting, Prof. Morris, Fr. Dixon and Mr Strehlow waited upon the Attorney-General, the Hon. C. O. Rowe, M.L.C., LL.B., in order to discuss the case.

Mr Rowe, however, did not impress the deputation and in point of fact they were even more dissatisfied with the reasons why the Executive Council would not commute the sentence.

On July 18 an article appeared in "Nation" written by Dr Inglis, describing several suspicious aspects of the affair, including the Police Association statement.

The following weekend a "Sydney Morning Herald" reporter, Mr T. Farrell, obtained a statement in Adelaide from Fr. Dixon. With a covering story, this statement appeared in the Sydney paper on July 21.

On the same day, "On Dit," the student newspaper of the University of Adelaide, arranged a public meeting to be held in the university on July 30. Fr. Dixon and Prof. Morris agreed to address the audience.

The next day, July 22, the "News" published the Dixon statement. Fr. Dixon said that it was his personal conviction that Stuart was not the man who committed the crime.

Throughout the rest of that week Mr Borland introduced Fr. Dixon to many members of the university staff. Interest within the academic circles began to mount.

Support From The "News"

On July 24, Mr Borland introduced Fr. Dixon to the Editor-in-Chief of the "News," Mr Rohan A. Rivett, B.A. The three, with Dr Inglis, lunched in the Graduates Centre of the university.

It was after this luncheon that the "News" entered the Stuart case.

That evening Fr. Dixon and Prof. Morris discussed the case on television. Prof. Morris said the court's decision had depended too much on a confession obtained by six policemen. He said there was a lack of scientific evidence.

"I suggest," said the noted criminologist, "the history of criminal law would indicate we shouldn't rely on confessions."

While Fr. Dixon travelled around Queensland at the expense of the "News" and accompanied by "News" Police Roundsmen Mr Jack Clark, interest in Adelaide, as in the rest of Australia, increased.

The liberally minded Rivett threw the full resources of the "News" behind the demand for an investigation into the possibility of Max Stuart's innocence.

On the day the Leave to Appeal to the Privy Council was refused the pamphlet, "Why Not Hang Rupert Stuart" was distributed around the university and city.

The announcement of the Royal Commission brought some satisfaction to a large section of Adelaide's community. Distribution of the pamphlet was stopped.

When, though, the terms of reference and the names of the Commissioners were announced, misgivings again arose. Two of the Commissioners, Hon. Sir Mellis Napier and the Hon. Sir Geoffrey Reed, had both been connected with previous hearings of the case.

Prof. Morris in the "News" of July 31 said: "The Royal Commission into certain aspects of the Stuart Case, despite its re-

stricted terms of reference, will in fact be judging the worth of evidence said to indicate Stuart's innocence."

"Alternatively there is the strong authority for the view that it would be wiser for the Government to refer the matter, as they have power to do, to the Full Court to hear the whole case as an appeal for a conviction.

"Then if it were thought that there was a case for a jury to order a re-trial.

"The discretion would then be where it should be — in a court, not in a Government."

The postponed "On Dit" Stuart Case meeting was arranged for August 4.

Private Meeting

When the meeting was announced in the "Advertiser," however, influential representations were made to "On Dit" and Mr Borland to have the meeting stopped. Many legal advisers considered that a public meeting, if held, would greatly damage the course of Stuart's case at the Royal Commission.

The meeting was cancelled.

The following Thursday, August 6, another private meeting was arranged by Mr Borland, Mr Duguid and Co., which was attended by those who had been known to have contributed funds for sending Mr O'Sullivan to London, besides many others, including university lecturers and students.

This meeting elected a committee to assist in any way they could the campaign to ensure that Stuart got a "fair go." Three of the six committeemen were members of the uni-

versity. Mr Borland, Dr Inglis and Mr R. H. Wallace, B.Com. (Melb.), B.Phil. (Oxon.), Lecturer in Economics.

Throughout the Royal Commission hearing the gallery audience always included students and lecturers from the university.

"The Sunday Mail" published a letter on August 30 from 18 members of the university staff, including three professors, which stated: "We believe that to protect all the reputations involved and to test the guilt or innocence of Stuart in a manner nobody could reasonably dispute, the Government should now order a re-trial or reconstitute the Royal Commission."

Many more would have signed the letter if they had had the opportunity. Some had refused to sign because the letter was written on the University of Adelaide letterhead.

A case which arouses as many complicated legal and political issues as the Stuart Affair can not but arouse widespread academic interest.

Whatever the fate of Rupert Max Stuart, academics are going to discuss, as many already have, such reforms as greater legal protection to part and full aborigines in S.A., greater financial assistance to paupers and the abolition of capital punishment.

Already people are saying that the Establishment in Adelaide and the complacency of the 20-year-old Playford Government has received a jolt, and that the gerrymandered country vote is imposing itself on the city.

Within the University the Thevenard Murder Case will surely remain a topic of controversy for years to come.

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Africa Letters

Continued from Page 2

on 30th January, 1957, by the General Assembly of the United Nations with the majority of 56-5 with 12 abstentions, thus indicating overwhelming world opinion against Apartheid. The Resolution 1016 (XI) as adopted, briefly reads as follows:

"That Government policies which are designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination are inconsistent with the United Nations charter. That a policy of racial segregation is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discriminations. That in a multi-racial society, harmony and respect for human rights and freedoms and the peaceful development of a unified community are best assured with patterns of legislation and practices that are directed towards ensuring legal order that will ensure the equality before the law and the elimination of discrimination between all peoples regardless of race, creed or colour. That perseverance of such discriminatory policies for extensions of the policy of University Apartheid by the Government of South Africa is inconsistent not only with the United Nations Charter, but with the forces of progress and international co-operation in implementing the ideals of equality, freedom and justice."

As for your biased statement on "mongrelisation" of the race, surely, it is a restriction of individual freedom. If inter-racial marriage is stopped by force of legislation. From the scientific point of view, there is every indication that inter-racial marriage does not result in a general deterioration of the human type. Today no race exists which has not been physically affected by other races.

In conclusion, we sincerely desire that you will eventually make use of your professed academic freedom to press for the intellectual freedom of all people regardless of their race, creed or colour.

We are happy that we have had the academic freedom to find the truth that superior ability is not a mark of the white race. We maintain, that it is a universal human prerogative to live his life to the fullest without restriction of race, colour or religion.

The WEAKAGERS' TRITELY

-- an adolescent magazine

Australian Platter Pilot Writes

A GUY finds out What makes a girl SICK

● Every girl wants to be a social success. Here from a boy is the inside story on what boys like and DISLIKE when they are taking a girl out.

The first step is to be asked out on a date. This means you must make every effort to present attractive side to the boy who is inviting you.

You can err to the side of being attractive but dumb or to the opposite extreme of being brilliant but not datebait.

Today's young men like girls who are intelligent conversationalists—so bone up on some conversation material: Tolstoy, Elvis, Boone, Bach, Engels, Platters—you know the sort of thing.

Then after he has picked you up, sit back in the bus and start up a loud conversation about courtly love in dos Passos and watch his face light up with surprise.

On the other hand, you may be first class on the intelligence and not much to look at.

So spruce up a bit—take those braces off your teeth, take off your Harris tweed sox, try some makeup—mothers don't mind lending girls their lipstick if the girls have passed 20 or so.

Another useful hint is to give up that onion sandwich and chutney spread before going on dates.

Having been asked out, the next question is how to behave when on the date. This depends on the boy.

If he is quiet and retiring you should not be too noisy and chatty. However, if he is bright and sociable, then you must turn on the full force of your personality.

If you are out with another couple and the evening is going poorly, you may be the key to the salvation of your escort's social prestige. A flow of conversation and wit is called for. Tell your friends the sick joke about junior and little sister in the coffin and you are sure to add to the evening's atmosphere.

But dinner is not the only date you may be invited on. You must mould your behaviour to where you go.

Remember, the boy is paying for this and it is up to you to help him to conserve his finances. Offer to pay for some part of the evening; but make it small. He may be loose enough to accept.

Another thing you must watch is dress. Every girl knows how her escort would like to see her, and it is up to her to see that she does not appear in public in such a fashion.

Some girls when they're out always seem to want to put on an act. They seem to feel obliged to go on as though they were Audrey Hepburns or Susan Strasbergs. This is all right, but some girls go too far. I once spent an embarrassing evening with a girl who thought she was the Pope.

So be your natural self. Not only will you be as PRETTY as a film star, you'll probably also be as HAPPY!

Here is a recipe for a happy evening:

When your escort arrives, walk in with hair in curlers and say, "I haven't had a bath yet," and walk out again.

Half an hour later walk in with your hair still in curlers and say, "Oh! You're still here."

While he is still in a state of collapse rush out and take off the dressing-gown you are wearing over your going-out clothes, whip off your curlers, come in to where he is prostrate and throw a glass of water in his face saying, "I've waited long enough for you to wake up!"

When you go out, mention how stupid you think people look sitting up in buses and suggest he call a cab.

Insist on the most expensive restaurant in town. When you get there offer to order for both of you. Get him a glass of water and yourself oysters, creme of chicken, veal and mushrooms and strawberries with cream.

At the show buy several peanut bars and open the tinfoil wrapping at the crucial points in the plot.

After the show tell him it's been a wonderful night, and why should it end, and why don't the two of you go dancing?

Having come home from dancing, say goodbye to him at the gate and point out to him that you didn't approve of his holding your hand in the theatre and go straight inside.

If he asks you out again, you have found a true friend.

Phoebe Asquair

ALL ABOUT THE BIG WHEELS

● Howdy doody, everybooby! This is Bib Hubcap calling you from God's country.

IN the past week I've discovered the hamfurter, the Hollywood way of life, Palm Springs, Las Vegas and FEBRILE, the silent sensation from Salasquipedmont, Mo. It's been a fabulous seven days, a tremendous couple of hundred hours.

In the 117-degree heat of Las Vegas I've seen and heard them all, Elvis Presley, Tommy Sands, Paul Anka, Steep Deeply, Wipe Gently, Tab. A, Slot B, Tuptim Timberwold II, Stalag Luft III, Little Richard, Big Momma, Louis Prima and Keely Smith, Max Schmelling and Joe Louis, Bob Browning and Liz Barrett, Edward Underdown, Rabid Eiderdown, Slipid Underhand, Swim Overarm, Yul Brynner, Yel Rebel, Lil Quibble, Lin Yutang, Red Robin, Bob Bobbin, Hip Nex, Will Fix, Nick Carter, Cole Porter, Hot Compress, Mane Nickless, Kick Slightly, Holiday Golightly, The Three Didgets,

The Four Midgets, The Five Gadgets, The Six Slipsticks, The Seven Against Thebes, The Phantom Of The Opera, The Tower of London, The Rage of Paris, The Age Of Anxiety, The Watchful Poker Chip Of H. Matisse, and FEBRILE!

Yes, Febrile, the new wonder-singer. Born without vocal cords, he has overcome this handicap and rocketed to fame in the short space of three weeks. Nobody is more surprised at his success than Febrile himself. I found him a pleasant, quiet sort of guy, very well-built, with a tasteful line in phosphorescent T-shirts and a smile wide enough to knock your eyes out. He has an unusual understanding with his manager, too.

Febrile had only to make a few semaphoring motions with his hips before his manager, Art Kraft, was able to tell me that Febrile had said "Nobody could be more surprised at my success than I am myself."

Some of our own boys could learn something from Febrile's modesty!

We discussed some of the star's forthcoming hits. "Background" is his latest. It's all background, although the noise of Febrile's hips grinding is mixed in for effect. Febrile will join the Five Kazoos on the Snide release of "Zestful," a new one from the well-oiled factory of tune-smith Borg and lyricist Beck. "Zestful" will be notable as the first example of Febrile's talent with the kazoo. But Kraft assures me that this venture away from his usual paper and comb will be one of few.

Febrile's evanescent talent will be exploited to the full in a forthcoming pressing of "Nobody Here But Us Chickens."

The studio will be crammed full of chickens and Febrile will not be present. A shot for the sleeve of the pressing will show Febrile with his head shoved through the trap of a chicken-



FEBRILE'S mother — the talent runs in the family.

coop. Art Kraft is full of such gimmicks.

By now the news has been released in Australia that Febrile is to make a tour for Lee Gordon. Since even the Showground would not be enough to contain the fans eager to see this young artist, I suggested to Art that a platform be erected on Fort Denison. The fans could then get an uninterrupted view from the harbour foreshores, I assured him.

I was also able to tell Febrile of the magnificent reception awaiting him in Sydney, and all about the thousands of fans who would throw themselves flat on the runway to make sure of a gentle landing for his plane. When he heard of the enthusiasm of his Sydney admirers his hips wiggled with pleasure. Make sure Febrile isn't disappointed, men! Even if you've never heard of him, be there to wave him in! Please.

Part 8: 'Twixt Three and Thirty

PARENT PROBLEMS

THE trouble with parents from a teenager's point of view is that they take a lot of getting used to.

I first met my parents in the back of a car. My television sponsor is a car company. So

naturally I'm quite fond of cars.

I own twenty of them. But enough of this—let's start talking about me.

As I say, it took me a long time to get used to having parents. As a matter of fact, by the time I did get used to them, Shirley and I had been married twenty-five years.

While I do not regret the delay, I don't recommend it to teenagers, and here's why:

Firstly, there's the strain of living with strange people—it's something that you never quite get over.

Secondly, there's the hurt that you do to your wife.

● Pat Boone in this part of his best-seller "Twixt Three and Thirty" tells of how after twenty-five years of married life, he got used to the idea of having parents.

Shirley had warned of the dangers of knowing my parents, but by this time she had come round to my point of view that it was just as well to have it this way, as to be dishonest about the whole sordid business.

Nevertheless, by the time that I decided to have parents, she was used to things as they were,

and it was a great shock to her when I at length made up my mind.

And, believe me, when she found out, what she did to me was something I'll never forget. As I led in my parents, she smiled and said, "How do you do?"

She didn't even offer to change my nappy, it hurt that much.

Lots of people have written to me asking me how to be more popular; or how to make the girls like me; or how to get on with the fellas.

So here's how to be a good friend.

Take me, for instance. Am I sincere? That I am. When I like a guy or a gal, I go for 'em in a big way.

None of this shake-hands-and-leave stuff—a collar straight round the neck and home to meet the folks!

Am I honest? I try to be, but I'm a bit tactless at times. I've found that a valuable friend will cut you off at the neck if you start making a fool of yourself—all those necks I've cut.

Am I trustworthy? I've made special efforts along these lines, and I must admit it isn't easy. I've sometimes spoken about friends' goings-on behind their backs, and they haven't thanked me for it. Poor Mickey Jelke!

Am I good company? At 400 dollars a minute, I'd want to be.

Am I consistently thoughtful and dependable? Since I'm being perfectly honest with me, I'll tell you. The answer's "yes." That is, if you take out the "thoughtful" and "dependable"

But there are very often things that I mean to do and get sidetracked before I can complete them.

From "Twixt Three and Thirty," by Pat Boone, published by The World's Worst.



● "I never got used to having parents," says Pat Boone shown here discussing family affairs with his father (right).