

NEW FACES, OLD THEMES

Though we now have a new S.R.C. it is not likely that any great change in policy will take place. The S.R.C.'s two main functions are, firstly, to organise finance and, at a distance, supervise the many student societies and activities; secondly, to act as advocate for the students to the rest of the world.

The twenty-five recommendations which the 15th S.R.C. made to the 16th S.R.C. at its first meeting fall into these two categories. The function of advocate requires more astute diplomacy than is normally necessary within the student body, particularly when the old S.R.C. recommends that the new S.R.C. continue to press for a student representative, if not on the University Council, at least on the University Council's Education Committee.

Other Australian Universities of the age of Adelaide have at least one observer on their Council. This does not lead to any undesirable consequences in these Universities. What is peculiar about Adelaide that it should be denied what its nearest equivalents have in this matter? It is particularly important that the Council should have some closer contact with student opinion now that the Bedford Park scheme is being mooted. There are also moves afoot to introduce a Student Counselling System, which is surely a concern common to the S.R.C. and the University Council. It is plausible to suggest that there will always be matters in which a profitable exchange of views could take place between these two bodies. In the meantime, the new S.R.C. is recommended to avail itself of the services of Professor Karmel who graciously speaks for it on Council.

Irritating as the lack of parking space is, it is impossible that any further concessions will be made to students. The new S.R.C. will do well to do nothing about this.

The S.R.C. works rather more closely with the Union Council, the governing body of the Union Buildings, Sports Association and the controller of the S.R.C.'s budget. Here it is represented by two S.R.C. members and the three elected general Union members may also be students. It is likely that intelligent student opinion upon matters such as the building of the extensions to the Refectory and upon the mooted Union Shop will receive attention. It is desirable that a Union Shop to serve some of students' non-academic needs should exist. The present shop, run by a commercial organization, is a failure. To be a success, it needs at least a larger range than it now has. And when the extensions to the new Refectory are built everything humanly possible ought to be done to make it less noisy by far than the present bedlam.

The S.R.C. is also asked to investigate the possibility of obtaining student blood donors. A good response to such a campaign would help our public image. It is also among the more worthwhile community services anyone can perform. Adequate as the number of blood donors is normally, age and movement to other States leads to an annual loss. The effect of a major infectious epidemic among those who normally donate would diminish the supply, because some infections can be transmitted through the blood; a reserve is needed.

On the domestic side, it is to be hoped that the recommendation that the S.R.C. should investigate the need for establishing Student Common Rooms in University Faculties will arouse some controversy. There is enough isolation of students into faculties without encouraging it further. A faculty is a place to work in rather than to relax in. It would be better for the S.R.C. to ask for more Union buildings than it now has. They are at present too small to support the social life of more than a few. Billiard rooms, a room to play chess, even a bar for the mature, are desirable. And there is no reason why it should not clamour, and we mean



Mr. Gordon Bilney, the recently elected President of the S.R.C.

clamour, for a Sports Centre; Adelaide is woefully off by comparison with Melbourne in this respect. If it were to be broadcast far and wide that the students felt this lack keenly, perhaps a Beaurepaire might take pity on us.

If the S.R.C. is worried, as it ought to be, about student recreational and social life, then it should direct its attention toward extending Union faculties in general. From a purely mercenary point of view, a body representing all the students is far more likely to have its needs satisfied than one which merely represents a faculty. For the S.R.C. to provide for faculties will not only lead to fewer interfaculty student activities but will weaken its own contention that students in general are being hard done by. For example, to provide Faculty Common Rooms would make the case for more Union facilities weaker. And it is more desirable to have Union facilities, simply because this is a University (even though it might be quicker and easier to provide Faculty Common Rooms).

One of the most successful activities of the previous S.R.C. was the organization of Union Meetings. This year the speakers included Col. Dina Worth, of the Israeli Women's Army, Father Scott and Bishop Vockler, Professor Robson and the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Basten), and a delegation of Russian students. If the new S.R.C. can do as well it will have succeeded. It might try to encourage the holding of talks given for Clubs and Societies in the Lady Symon Hall rather than in the Union Hall. Too often a phalanx of empty seats separates the speaker and his audience of fifty when meetings are held in the Union Hall. The L.S.H. is far more conducive to debate and discussion than the often-empty expanse of the Union Hall. It is really only Union meetings which can justifiably be held there.

Amongst the other recommendations which the new S.R.C. has before it is one to "keep a watchful

eye on the N.U.A.U.S. Administrative Secretary and Advisory Committee to ensure that they do not overstep the bounds of their authority." N.U.A.U.S. is the S.R.C.'s advocate on the national scale. It has recently been re-organized in order to make its administration more efficient by appointing a full-time Administrative Secretary. The pot luck method of electing students once a year to do the job had not given the happiest results, despite some sterling individual efforts.

The fact that the executive had this year to produce A.U.M. (Adelaide University Magazine) has drawn attention to the somewhat deficient state of records of the S.R.C. and the various publications which it, and the bodies which preceded it, have published from about 1890. An archivist is likely to be appointed to set these in order over the long vacation.

The orientation sub-committee has been told to keep going until it presents a report. The value of Orientation Week is dubious. It gives a false picture to the uninitiated of what is likely to happen during the rest of the year. There is never so much activity nor so much supper. The impression of frenzied activity and proselytization which one receives is in complete contrast to the reality of lethargy and cliquism which prevails for the remainder of the year among all but a few. The freshman usually attends so many functions that his ability to decide which club best suits his taste declines in direct proportion to the amount of coffee, tea, biscuits and chops he consumes. Many of these clubs would be better engaged in arranging their normal activities. What is a better way of initiating the freshman than to show him what the University is like for an undergraduate normally?

And some may be interested to know of the final recommendation that was made.

"That the S.R.C. should approve a less chaste, more popular student paper than at present."

TIDES

GENERAL MOTORS-HOLDEN'S
POST-GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS
FOR 1962

Through the generosity of General Motors-Holden's, the University is able to invite applications for TWO postgraduate research fellowships for 1962.

Value: Within the range £800-£1,200.

Tenure: One year in the first instance, with possible extension up to a total of three years.

Eligibility: Any graduate of an Australian University may apply. However, other things being equal, preference may be given to applicants who have graduated in Engineering (including Traffic Theory), Science, Commerce or Economics, and who intend to follow careers in industry or academic careers including teaching on completion of their fellowships. Preference may also be given to applicants who have already qualified for a Master's degree or its equivalent (i.e., one or two years of work towards the Ph.D. degree) in their appropriate Faculty.

Applications: Application forms, obtainable from the Academic Branch of the Registrar's Office, should be completed and lodged with the Registrar by November 30, 1961.

Renewals: Any 1961 G.M.-H. Fellow requiring a renewal of his Fellowship must also apply on the special application form.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATED STUDENTS SCHOLARSHIPS

The Associated Students of Stanford University, the organisation of the student body, award scholarships yearly to outstanding student leaders from abroad. These awards, sponsored by Stanford University, the Associated Students, and the student living groups, are made on the basis of academic achievement and broad interests in non-academic activities.

The purpose of the Scholarship is to promote the exchange of ideas and beliefs of students of all nations in order to secure the mutual understanding necessary for promoting and maintaining world peace.

In addition to academic pursuits, a broad programme of extra-curricular activities is planned for the Scholars in the hope that they will be able to obtain a better understanding of the United States and its people. Because the candidates are expected to share their experiences on returning to their own countries and universities, the Scholarship is non-renewable. Permission to remain in the United States for more than one year is granted only in exceptional circumstances.

Requests for application blanks must be received before December 15, 1961. Please write to the A.S.S.U. Foreign Scholarship Committee, Stanford, California, United States of America. All letters requesting application blanks must be accompanied by ten single-rate universal postal union coupons. Completed applications MUST be received before February 1, 1962.

For further information regarding scholarships see page 8.

ON DIT

On Dit is edited by Will Baynes, Des Cooper, and John Finnis.

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

On Dit is printed by The Griffin Press.

The Editors will welcome letters, articles and other contributions from all members of the University. Copy for the final edition, which will appear on Friday, September 15, 1961, closes on Friday, September 8.

"LOV . . . ARK . . . AAH . . ."

by

Victor Sobolewski

No doubt still overwhelmed by the fact that the three Russian students not only looked human but *actually* spoke with her, Miss Sue Godwin immediately jumps to the defense of the aforementioned three innocents by arming herself with the shield of ignorance and the pen of sheer idiocy, and launches into a bitter, almost rabid, diatribe against the "narrow . . . prejudging" majority who had the goddam impudence to ask certain questions termed, ever so gently, as "bombastic" and "rude", of our "guests". It is debatable whether Miss Godwin's presence at the meeting would make any difference to her so objective deductions, for she uses as the basis of her argument, impressions and not facts, second-hand opinions of the meeting, and inconsistent, contradictory statements. Undoubtedly to a "thinking under-graduate", these are all that are necessary for a valid argument; why bother herself with mere facts, admissions and evidence-assumptions; irrelevancies, fallacies and delusions will do.

Now a look at the friendly members of the delegations.

(1) ALEXANDER LEBEDEV, a History and English student, who Miss Godwin immediately assures us is not "an out-and-out Marxist"—Deo Gratias.

(2) MRS. ELVIRA ASTAFIEVA, also a History student, tags along to provide all the necessary whatever it is to make all the Miss Godwins on this blessed Earth go gaaa everywhere she goes.

(3) Finally OTARI CHERKEZIA, a post-graduate student in Engineering (but who nevertheless answers most of the questions on politics and history) plays the role of leader, mouthpiece ("I only speak God's own language—Russian") and Big Brother rolled into the large Kremlin economy size. However B.B. (not her, Klotz—Big Brother) has something which makes the ability to speak English seem paltry and trivial by comparison: as the only member of the Communist Party it not only gives him the right to speak for the troika, but also the gift to immunize and isolate the others from various diseases frequently caught by unwary travellers in the "diseased and corrupt" west: diseases whose symptoms include delusions of varying kind such as "standard of living higher in the west", "more individual freedom in west" (often incurable). However these can often be cured by breathing the fresh, unpolluted air of Communism in the Virgin Lands of Novosibirsk 300 miles north of Omsk. (Merely incidental of course the inability of friend Otari to speak English gives them a useful chance to discuss the questions put to them—in Russian—before answering.)

One of our "aspiring intellects" wished to know whether Moscow still favoured revolution as the means for a peaceful take-over of our country by the proletariat. After a largiloquent (but nevertheless lucid) speech, during which he managed to give a few plugs for his sponsor, Khrushchev of Moscow, about his product "Peaceful Co-existence" which guarantees to solve all (sic) his troubles, Alexander assured us that the current Party line stipulates that revolution is out. A sudden burst of bourgeois revisionism perhaps?

"The dictatorship of the proletariat . . . can only arise as the result of the smashing of the bourgeois state, the bourgeois army the bourgeois bureaucratic machine, the bourgeois police . . ."

(Stalin paraphrasing Lenin and Marx in "What I Believe".)

Freedom of the Press and All That Jazz and the free access to the Western Press. A sudden loss of memory?

"The principle of defending general freedom . . . is not only superfluous but directly dangerous. This holds good for the Press."

(Bukharin—theses 18-19 of "Theses on Socialist Revolution".)

If anyone reads the Ruscom press (or even the watered-down 40 per cent. proof translations for external consumption) and does not immediately throw forty hysterical fits (if suffering from macabre sense of humour) or reach for his air-sickness bag (by courtesy of "Help" No. 4), he should stop trying to be a smart Marlon, turn the paper right-side up and then start reading. The "Western Press" mentioned consists of even such pro-Western rags as the "Daily Worker", "L'Humanite", etc., and our own unrivalled publications "Tribune" and "Guardian"; the articles therein are a motley collection of translations from above and a gaggle of rabble-rousing philippics for the local proletariat, exhorting them to overthrow the monopolists, capitalists, and the Mickey Mouse Club and vive la revolution.

Heaven was called to witness that criticism in the U.S.S.R. was not merely permissible but even stimulated — even Chairman Khrushchev (may he Long Live!) said criticism is to be kept in deep-freeze until at least four years after Nikita's death or till the next Party Congress. No need to stress that criticism against individuals but not the Party is permissible ("just"). Thus if a Prof. Pottsoff would declare that $2 + 2 = 4$ then criticise the miscreant by all means and accuse him of "bourgeois idealism"—better still tag him a "rightist deviationist." However, if by some newly discovered law of mathematics the Party deduces (showing Socialist superiority in the Sciences, of course) that henceforth all

roubles above say 1,000 in a personal savings account = 0 then woe to "critics." (Someone accused of "leftist sectarianism" would be one who had suggested that all ka'plonks or whatever currency the Chicoms use held in a savings account henceforth = 0 + a public execution.)

The climax of these enlightening revelations came when the guests were touched by "touchy" questions.

Bourgeois agents-provocateur supported by the money bags of the corrupt capitalists of Wall Street began abusing violently the Peoples' Representatives and hurling venomous threats and insolent remarks about "freedom" and "insurrection" during the infamous and inglorious counter-revolution. Employing their favorite weapons of slander and fabrication and inflamed by the bourgeois press, they insinuated by their vile accusations (O temporal O mores!) that the freedom loving People's Army of the Soviet (freedom loving) people were responsible for the terror unleashed by the gangs of counter-revolutionary bandits and murderers under the leadership of the war-monger Dulles (pttuit). Heroic Comrade Alexander valiantly defended the steps taken by the freedom loving Soviet Union in crushing this terror motivated by medieval obscurantism and Hitlerite gangsterism. He further brilliantly explained why the peace loving Soviet Army defended the interests of the liberty loving people's democratic system from the savage hordes of the reactionaries and triumphantly crushed all elements of the former fascist Horthy-Hitlerite dictatorship. When one of the blood crazed agents-provocateur of dollar bemedded Wall Street cynically demanded whether the freedom loving people of people loving Soviet Russia felt pity for the Hungarian patriots, of course, replied Tovarich Alexander: of course all f.l. & p.l. Soviet people felt pity for the Hungarian patriots of the A.V.O. bravely defending the People's interests from the beasts of imperialistic opportunism, and for the fallen heroes of the p.l. & f.l. Soviet Army who fell under the cannons of the barbaric colonialists and revanchists. We salute you, fighters of all people loving and freedom lov . . . ark . . . aaah . . .

As for the East German-Berlin Question, read any rag peddled at street corners to learn what is happening there. The "Tribune" gives an excellent (though in rather quaint but picturesque language) exposé of the problem in toto in its 16th Aug. issue.

The comparatively uninteresting and even boring "inside" of Soviet uni. life et cet. (not one syllable about the compulsory "scientific atheism"—4 hours in 1st year; or about political "education" fobbed off as "party history," "socialist theory" and generally as "Marxism-Leninism") was used as fillgap, and afterwards readily seized upon

and answered in great length and detail when things got hot. However, Miss Godwin will still maintain and preach "Life as I know it as a student would not be very different in Russia from the one we lead here."

It was clearly evident that there were not a few Miss Godwins (m. or f. indifferently) in the audience. The bewhiskered gay rogue who stood up to appeal to students to refrain from asking "embarrassing" questions must have been a Miss Godwin of the m. type-rah for "Good manners" and "politeness" and "courtesy," and to hell with feelings, ideals and beliefs. But then these people more readily believe or are influenced by the quasi-pundits who peddle, at reduced prices, the virtues of Communism.

Mouthing words and phrases (knowing their meaning is irrelevant) they attempt to make us see the light and superiority of "Socialism"—especially in economics (hah! —see books by Hilferding, Schwartz, Meyer and others), not knowing, or forgetting, or not wishing to know the other 39-odd things of Communist life—such as the lack of the four fundamental freedoms and their n combinations, et cet., which make the dictatorship of the proletariat the "worker's paradise" it is now.

Sometimes these dupes counter with "arguments" such as put by Miss Godwin—"Do you not feel pity and shame at the mass extermination of the Australian Aborigines in Tasmania?" Come now, Miss Godwin, let us do justice to the Ruscoms! (Koestler once called this "the fallacy of the false equation.") Equating 1840-vintage ignorant country yokels in a strange land with the "peace loving" "leaders of the 20th century" in Hungary in 1956!

Why did some of us prick the balloon of "courtesy" and "good manners?" Not merely to acquaint the Russian students with the "embarrassing" truth (or if they had known it, to let them know our opinion of Communism) but mainly to remind the easily duped, "broad-minded" minority (Deo valente!) of the Miss Godwin type of mentality of the facts, and to bring them back to reality from the heights of exponential gullibility which not a few seemed to be suffering from—rapt expressions, hanging onto each and every blessed word which the apostles of peace and freedom à la Khrushchev uttered.

Finally, we seem to be unable to forget that inscribed, God knows how many times, in the Sacred Works of the Holy Vladimir Ilych and the other Prophets, that every (peaceful) action, however small and apparently insignificant, committed by (liberty loving) Communists should have a central aim—to help the (democratic) cause of (freedom loving) Communism.

In Nomine Lenini, et Khrushchev, et Spiritus Marxi. Amen.

Something proved?



The University Procession passed through the streets of Adelaide last week with all the significance and consequence of a corn-flakes-and-milk breakfast through the bowels of a pimply adolescent. The mess of pottage for which the students sold themselves on this occasion came to something of the order of £3,000, of which the War Veterans' Homes got half. Five years ago the taking up of a collection for charity was a mere sop to the City Council for depriving it of two or three of its streets for a half-hour; fifteen years ago it was unheard of; now a cup is given to whoever collects the most. Collectors were everywhere, selling Procession papers for anything they could get and their souls thrown in.

One is prompted to reflect with a certain nostalgia on the days when University processions and stunts had satire and point. The procession this year gave an overall impression of lack of perception; its commentaries were rarely penetrative and incisive criticisms abdicated in favour of groundling amusements. One float and one only was worthwhile, which had upon it an ape, a bishop and a sign saying, "Primates of the World, Unite." An oppor-

tunity lost was the Procession paper; jolly jokes and blue filled its tired pages, and, in spite of a letter to the daily press calling its editor a "mastermind of filth and depravity," it remained a dilute and a harmless thing. The traditional morning stunt took the form of kidnapping of a visiting rock and roll entertainer, who just happened to be visiting Adelaide at the time. No one is certain who paid whom to be kidnapped, but it is 7 to 4 anywhere against anyone being out of pocket over it. Nostalgia compares this paleness with the Lucas Heights adventure of Sydney, when a few students with a night off managed to get a goodly number of top brass roundly kicked in their respective bums.

The rest was silence, broken only by the cry of a student in court the next morning, who fearlessly, fecklessly and in a spirit of free speech corrected the court's ruling that his costume was that of a Roman centurion. He insisted that he was a gladiator, but the emperor gave the thumbs-down signal for £7.

One supposes that the whole day proved something.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

by an observer

The combined meeting of the 15th and 16th S.R.C.'s met in the evening hours of Tuesday, August 1, and closed in the early hours of Wednesday, 2nd. This simple statement missed the very real excitement and expectation of a changeover in personnel and administration—Mr. Dean Campbell, who had worked with real patience and sincerity, was about to retire. Who would be the new office holders?

Messrs. Ken Badenoch and Gordon Bilney were nominated for the Presidency; their proposers spoke in appreciative terms; the candidates presented their opinions and beliefs to the Assembly. Mr. Bilney was elected.

A similar procedure followed for the sought-after position of Vice-President. Sande, Hume and Badenoch placed themselves at the Council's vote—Ian Sande was successful.

The three other executive positions were filled without ballot—D. Combe was unopposed as Hon. Secretary, M. Porter as Hon. Treasurer, and Miss M. Quartly became local N.U.A.U.S. Officer.

To more mundane matters The History and Politics Club was accused of double dealing over finances for the visit of Sir Keith Hancock; the matter is to be subject to further investigation.

A letter from the Australian National University was read by the Hon. Secretary, Miss Lindsay, on the subject of Archbishop Gough; the letter appears on page 6.

After some protest from Mr. Hyslop over Graduate control of the Film Society executive, this organisation was registered and granted £25. The appeal from Miss Greet (Hon. Sec. of the Society) for a special notice board was delayed subject to the new Notice Board Regulations being adopted.

The Choral Society was granted affiliation and provided with £30 booty.

Twenty-four Reports were read and received.

The President's Report read as follows: Ladies and Gentlemen,

Miss Lindsay has presented a detailed report of the year's activities and so I con-

fine myself to a few remarks on the more important aspects of this year's work and to a few personal observations.

Embryonic ideas of the last S.R.C. are beginning to mature into reality.

The Bookshop is progressing well and should be seen in the near future.

The University Tie has arrived at last, thus filling a gaping hole in this University.

The matter of Student Representation on the University Council is still being considered. I sincerely hope that this approach succeeds.

The successful re-introduction of Union Meetings had its beginnings, where before we have failed, in gaining enough money from the Union for this important sphere of S.R.C. activity. The energy of the Vice-President ensured success from this point, and my thanks go to him and his Committee. It was a relief for me to know that the organisation of these meetings was in capable hands.

Our relationships with the University Council through the Vice-Chancellor and Prof. Karmel are as good as they have ever been. I would record my thanks to these distinguished gentlemen for their help during my term of office. I hope that the new S.R.C. will keep up this liaison.

National Union has occupied much of this S.R.C.'s time. It could legitimately occupy much more. Adelaide has continued to play its customary role in National Union, and I hope that this will be the case in the future.

Happily, I cannot report that this S.R.C. has been dull. There has been lively discussion and members have been willing to put their views to Council.

I had hoped to report, as Mr. Jenkin did, that the Standing Committees had worked well during the past year. It is my fault, as much as that of the Standing Committees that I am not able to do so. However, it is pleasing to me that the Standing Committees have begun to organise themselves,

and my thanks go to the respective chairmen, for achieving this much. The Standing Committees are not a spectacular aspect of S.R.C. work, but I lay great stress on their importance, as I do on the other office bearers of the S.R.C. such as the Public Relations Officer, Notice Boards Director, and so on.

It is my belief that the S.R.C. will never function as efficiently as it can until every portfolio is managed to the best of the ability of the respective bearers.

There has been one blatant failure of this S.R.C. and that is that members have not realised their responsibility to the student body. There have been too many meetings, both S.R.C. and committee, poorly attended. Some committee meetings have not been held through lack of attendance. Unless there is a radical change in the outlook of S.R.C. members, then the worth of this Council will be negligible. I hope that the new S.R.C. will quickly realise that they are serving the students and will be prepared to put themselves out to fulfil this purpose.

However, this has been a good S.R.C. and I have been privileged to be your President. My thanks go to the Executive with whom it has been a pleasure to work. Mr. Blandy has at all times been a constant help and faithful second, as well as carrying out his own work with distinction. Miss Lindsay has carried out the unspectacular task of Hon. Secretary efficiently, and has added charm to the Executive. Mr. Badenoch has capably looked after the finances, and Mr. Anthony, complete with pipe, has brought vitality to the Local Secretary's position. My sincere thanks to June, also, without whom my job would have been impossible.

Finally, my thanks to you all for helping an inexperienced President through a difficult year.

My best wishes to the new President and the 16th S.R.C.

Respectfully submitted,

R. D. CAMPBELL,
President.

MORAL LETTERS

My Dear Nephew,

The Shetland ponies on the sands of Brighton trotted so swiftly past me the other day and on out of sight that it reminded me of the hasting days which will soon have foreclosed our bright correspondence. Yes, the proposed trip to Utopia and Sense is not far off.

But while I am still here I shall seek to abuse your ear on a subject of some delicacy, of some importance in an age of wider freedom of choice and yet greater conformist hierarchies. I refer to *abortion*.

It is a manifest right of every woman, if she so desires, to have a child; whether she chooses to be in wedlock or not must largely depend upon her own social values and her ability to care for and attend to the needs of such a child in whatever state she chooses to be. To accept marriage as a *norm* is obvious—most people can only fulfil the duties of parenthood in this context. But *some* societies and groups can adequately raise children in a wider community where all children are held to be a *common* responsibility.

I am not, dear Nephew, trying to say that children born out of wedlock have not often succeeded in the past—but we are surely looking for an optimum condition, and in special cases (a plague on all lawyers!) marriage maketh not woman. It is to the historic basis of abortion that we must look to discover the proper principle of action.

There have been many reasons for this practice. Economic difficulties, political demands, psychological pressures—the latter being perhaps the most important. A fear of social stigma either because the child will be born out of wedlock, or because it may be born too soon after marriage, or because it may mean more than the fashionably approved number. These three form a vicious cord. What humanitarian bastis can be found?

There can only be *one* criterion for action: the potential human being. But there can be several concomitants. (I am excluding any reference to therapeutic abortion which belongs to another class of actions, another scheme of values.) Firstly, and primarily the mother will affect the formative stages of the child-life. If she fears, hates, loathes the thought of having and raising her child, she barely qualifies for the position of *alma mater*, the tenderer of a delicate phenomenon.

Some would like to argue that she will learn to love the loathed object—after what damage, after what brutality? The casual unconcern of the negligent provides a bundle of sticks for the back of the next generation.

The causes of such sentiments of hate, in so far as they spring from a fear of contravening bourgeois morality, can be relieved by the persistent pressure of intelligent individuals on the society to which they belong. The responsibility for any abortion which might be provoked by such a socially produced fear must rest upon the society.

The removal of odious distinctions in this bower of love (be careful before *you* criticise this statement, dear Nephew) is a primary means to a salutary end—the life of the young.

However, antagonism and animosity may still exist within some natural breast—then let the foetus die rather than force its proximity to an alien breast, to a life studded with the word "bastard."

The State should acknowledge its debt to the mother, whether married or not, and provide the necessary equipment for the child's proper nurture. To punish an abortionist and also punish the illegitimate child makes nonsense of any system of human values.

yours sincerely
Auntie Edith

Honi soit qui mal y pense

EXPOSITION OF THE PROBLEM

Ever since the institution of parking permits in this University as a means of controlling the number of cars parked on the campus, there has been ill feeling between the S.R.C. and the University Council.

The pages of this paper have many times been ablaze with fiery words, unsubtle attacks on the Council's policies, denunciation of the S.R.C. for doing nothing to enlarge the students' lot.

Let us examine closely one of the major contentious portions of the dispute.

When the official Parking Regulations were first released, the S.R.C. was quick to realise that, although nobody below the rank of a full-time masters' degree student (caretakers and nightwatchmen excepted) was permitted a sticker, there seemed to be no upper limit to the number of permits that a member of the staff may acquire.

When faced with this, the Council said that they felt sure the integrity of the Staff could be relied upon.

In reply to this, the S.R.C., with very

by Wayne Anthony

little effort indeed, unearthed a number of cases in which (a) wives, (b) brothers, (c) grandfathers, etc., of staff-members had parked permit-bedecked vehicles within the grounds, then gone (a) shopping, (b) boozing, or (c) playing bowls.

In reply to a report containing the above information, the Council said, in a circular letter, that they felt unable to do anything.

That, then, is the problem. There are actually two parts to it, you see. The first is the problem of one person having an infinite number of stickers, and the second is the problem of the aforementioned wives, brothers, grandfathers, etc., parking cars within the grounds when not engaged upon academic work.

Having proposed a double-headed problem, let me place before you now a simple solution to it.

PROPOSITION OF A SOLUTION

It is simply this, that instead of parking permits being attached to eligible persons' cars, they be attached to the eligible persons themselves.

This would clearly eliminate the possibility of any of the staff-members' relatives and friends parking unlawfully on the campus.

It would also mean that the Council must provide full-time inspectors on all the seven entrance gates but this seems to me to be a trivial objection.

I propose that the new permit should take the form of a brand, to be burned into the flesh of the left buttock.

"How disgusting," I hear you cry. "I shall read no further." "But stay," shout I with urgency, "There is a reasoning most salutary behind my somewhat macabre plan, the which I shall now divulge, as follows.

The burning of a brand is ordinarily a most painful process and this in itself would seem a deterrent sufficient to dissuade intending abusers of the scheme from administering their own permits, do-it-yourself style.

I, however, have developed a most amazing physik which, if applied to the skin immediately prior to branding, renders the operation completely painless and if the Council adopts my scheme, I shall be happy to sell to them the sole rights to its manufacture, for a sum of money which I consider to be most reasonable.

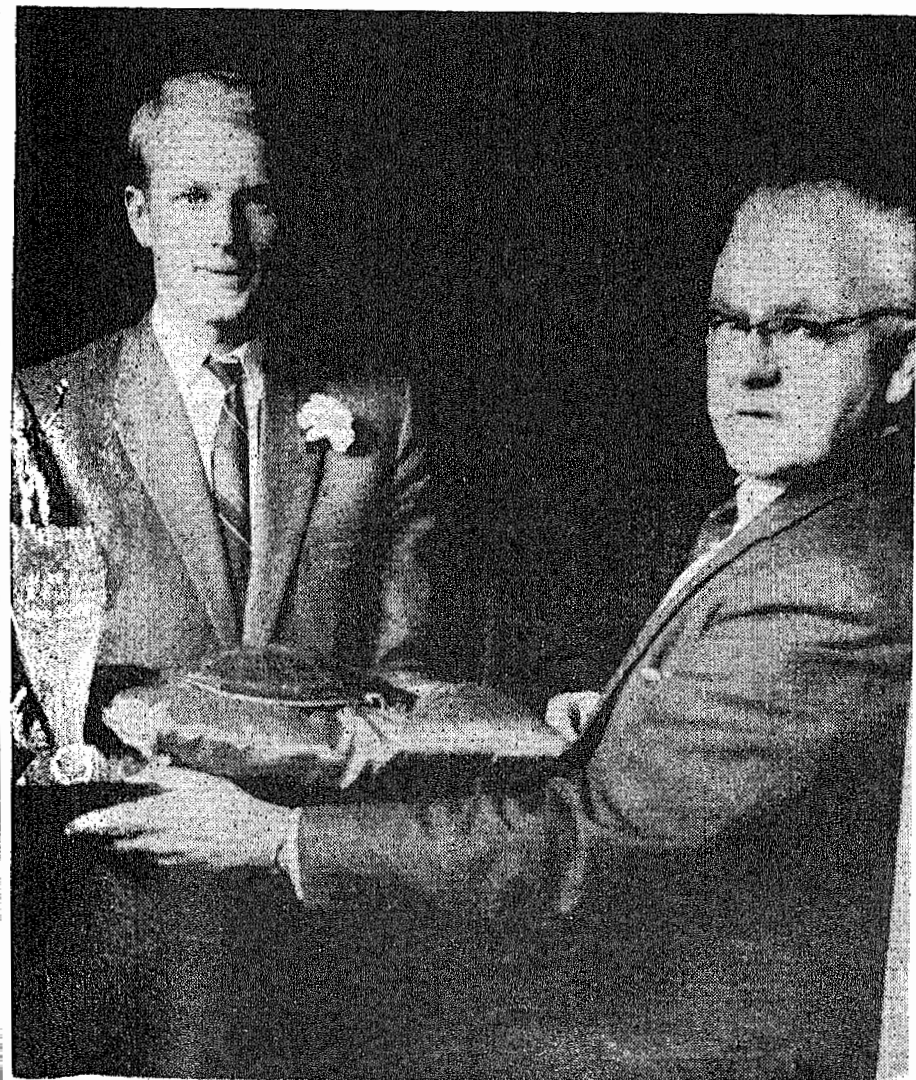
There is another aspect of my plan worthy of consideration. In order to gain access to the campus in a vehicle the driver must partially disrobe, which could conceivably cause some embarrassment, if done in the open air, and which would be absolute hell in the winter months. Therefore I propose that it would be necessary to build at each of the seven entrance gates a *disrobitorium* in which the driver could expose his (her) branded buttock in privacy, style and comfort, while at the same time enjoying a cup of coffee, or sandwiches, which could be sold, at a small profit, by the mothers of S.C.I.A.E.S. personnel.

In my humble opinion the disrobitorium should be of sturdy construction, preferably of the standard green brick. At the present rate of building construction in the University, I calculate that seven single-roomed 20 ft. x 20 ft. disrobitoriums would take forty labourers four years to construct—an admirable solution to South Australia's unemployment problem.

There seems to be one loophole remaining in my exposition, namely that it is still possible for a brand-bearer to drive as many of his relatives' and friends' cars into the grounds as he wishes, going out again each time on foot.

To combat this, I suggest that the design of the brand should include, besides the University crest, a network of 365½ little squares, one for every day of the year and that the inspector in each disrobitorium be instructed to stamp, each day in a pre-determined square, the words *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, which, as we all know, is translated to be "Honey, isn't it cold without your pants."

Yours sincerely and Merry Christmas.



Aborigines at Coober Pedy

A party of sixteen, including University students and staff, has just returned from a work camp at Coober Pedy, organised by the South Australian Christian Youth Council. The programme of building work undertaken at the Government Reserve was intended to help the Aborigines rather than the Aborigines Department. Since most of the work done would have been carried out by the Department at some future date anyhow, it seems that the greatest benefit to the Aborigines has been the education of a party of whites. I therefore intend to outline the present conditions and possible future of Aborigines at Coober Pedy.

It is not possible to generalise about Aborigines in Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Don Busbridge, who superintend the Reserve, constantly drew our attention to the complete difference between natives of different areas. They even went as far as to say that, in their opinion, there was more difference between the Northern Territory Aborigines and those at Coober Pedy than between Englishmen and Chinese. The present discussion applies therefore only to the Coober Pedy area.

Coober Pedy consists of sandstone hills rising above the general level of the gibber plains. The 200 whites live for the most part in houses dug out of the hills, though there are some galvanised iron buildings and shacks. For this reason, the "town" is spread out over several square miles. On the south side are two general stores, the Progress Association hall cum school, and the Lutheran Mission building. The Aborigines, varying in numbers but usually about 250 strong, live in wurlies on the "flats" near the general store area. The Reserve is about two miles east of here and consists of the Superintendent's house, workshop, large bathroom, medical room and store (some other buildings were erected by our party). All water is carted from 70 miles away by Government tanker, being distributed from a large tank at the Reserve and two smaller town tanks. The million-gallon town rain-water tank is at present empty.

The town has only one reason for existing—opals. Diggings are being worked on the "flats" four miles, eight miles and twelve miles north, and twenty miles south.

WHERE AND HOW DO ABORIGINES FIT IN?

Years ago they were dying out quite quickly, and it was Government policy to make their dying at least comfortable. They were protected on reserves, fed and clothed by hand-outs. The result is that the present adult generation has no native culture but have never known the necessity to work. In fact, they do not know how to work and have to be taught even the simplest jobs.

This hand-out policy had its merits in those days. However, with improved nutrition and medical care the Aboriginal population is now rapidly on the increase and it is plain that they are going to be with us increasingly in the future. For this reason a policy of assimilation is now being pursued by the Government. Assimilation faces its greatest in the results of the policy of the past. The Aborigines have become so used to hand-outs that they look on them as their right. The new policy has banished the hand-out and replaced it by a rations for work system. This system works in Coober Pedy in the following way.

The Superintendent has decreed that no able bodied man or woman shall get free rations. However, there is always work available for anyone who wishes to come to the Reserve. A man can earn a week's rations for himself with one day's work a week, whilst two days a week earns rations for his wife also. All children, infirm and aged are fed and clothed without work. Mothers have been told that if they bring their children to the Reserve they will be fed each day. Many take advantage of this supplementary feeding since the idea of working seems quite repugnant to many of the men. The mothers still have to do their one day's work for their own week's rations, though the work is usually of a token nature.

The rations cover a wide range of food-stuffs held in the Reserve store, and include Kangaroo twice a week. This fresh meat is shot by the Superintendent two nights a week, the Aborigines having forgotten how to hunt.

Medical care is dispensed by Mrs. Busbridge, who is a highly trained nursing sister. A high standard of child care has been introduced, resulting in plump and healthy children. Adults come for medical attention regularly, and women are instructed in simple hygiene. The Flying Doctor calls monthly. This clinic has the great advantage, from the assimilation point of view, of being the only medical care centre in Coober Pedy. It is used freely by white and black alike. The longer this situation can be prolonged the better for assimilation (hence one job done by the work party was renovation, improvement and enlargement of this clinic).

Schooling for the children is carried on by two Education Department teachers in the local hall, though a new school is about to be built. There are about twenty-four Aboriginal children and four whites at the school. Each morning Mrs. Busbridge drives down to the wurlies and collects these

by
R. Lawrence
(Dept. of Physics staff)

children. They are brought to the Reserve, bathed, dressed in clean clothes, given lunch money (there is a safeguard to see that it buys lunch!) and driven off to school. This gives the whites no material grounds for objection to mixed schooling, and so far none has arisen.

The children learn in English since there is no future in their own tongue. It is an unfortunate thing, though, that home environment and ridicule by the uneducated blacks, is capable of making the children forget up to five years of schooling in the space of a few months. This is one of the greatest challenges of all—how to place the schooled children so that the benefit of schooling is retained.

At Coober Pedy, there is every chance that the Aborigines may be taught to mine opal on a large scale by themselves. Perhaps the present generation of children can be raised to the level of conducting such a venture in a responsible way. The present adult generation are going to be very difficult, however, while a small living can be scratched from the dumps by the women who "noodle" for opal. When a reasonable find is made, the money seems to filter through the whole group, thus encouraging the lazy to remain lazy.

Should the Aborigines be given the same wages as whites? Our experience was that most of the Coober Pedy Aborigines cannot yet do a day's work of the same value as that done by a white labourer. One tends to overlook the skill of, for instance, a builder's labourer. The white builder's labourer can quickly measure up lengths of wood, or make up cement mixtures. The Aborigines here cannot use a ruler, cannot read an instruction, cannot count, cannot jot down a measurement. Even the simplest jobs have to be taught. There is one advantage, though, that they seem to learn quickly when once they have the incentive.

Getting right down to basic education, the Superintendent guides the women in the spending of child endowment. The endowment is credited to a trust account for each recipient. This can be spent in the Reserve store on food, fruit, clothing, shoes, etc. "Baby bonus" is given directly in cash, with £7 retained by the Government for medical expenses. One difficulty in raising the standards of these younger people is that they will not use this basic education while the old men continue to live at the lower standard. The old men have a traditional hold over the young, but the Superintendent at Coober Pedy believes them to be more amenable to change than is often believed. He is therefore trying to educate the pensioners in better housing and hygiene, hoping that the young will follow suit. This housing has to be easily dismantled because if a person dies in a house (or wurlie) no one will occupy it for six months unless it is moved to a new site.

There is no colour bar in Coober Pedy. The Aborigines are accepted in their station of life in much the same way as whites would be if they lived under similar conditions. The men are accepted for their standing as men, rather than for their race. This attitude is engendered by the nature of the work available—personal, hard mining work. Even so, there is very little actual contact between Aborigines and whites mainly because of standards of hygiene and personal cleanliness.

I would not like to give the impression that there is no hope for the Aborigine. Many families from the West Coast and elsewhere in the State have been successfully placed in employment, mainly in the Railways as labourers and live in ordinary houses quite generally spread throughout the community. There are failures in these placings, but no more so than amongst the whites. Unfortunately, we hear about the failures and not about the hundreds of successes.

There are still considerable barriers against successful assimilation, notably the liquor laws. These laws have the effect of placing the Aborigine in a separate category to the white, and the Aborigine recognises it, too. Drinking goes on in a clandestine way with bad wine and methylated spirits. Extension of the white laws to the Aborigines, with initially adequate policing and punishment for drinking offences, would do a great deal at present for assimilation.

Finally, I would like to close with a statement made by Mrs. Busbridge when I was talking about the Aborigine problem. She said, "There is no Aborigine problem here, just people living from day to day with other people." I got to thinking about this and saw the point. A problem means an answer if you look long enough. There is no answer as such here, just the recognition by us that these are human beings to be treated as such. Assimilation will be a slow business but in the final analysis it is going to be up to us and not them. Here is where your question mark should be placed.



Aborigines chipping opal outside their "home," Coober Pedy, 1961

Destination-work

by
Rae Shanks

When I set out recently on a work camp I had no idea what a work camp was. Do work camps work? one might ask. Yes, they do, judging by ours at Coober Pedy in August, when a party of sixteen under the ponderous official title "South Australian Christian Youth Council Coober Pedy Work Camp" set out blithely into the desert to build the natives a store and expand the hospital, and even to try to educate the Aborigines slightly. However, we were the ones educated. With the hearing ear and the seeing eye we learnt far more of the problems of "assimilating" Aborigines, of teaching them hygiene, of reaching them through the Church, and of simply getting them to work, giving them a purpose in life, than we would have through months of studying learned papers.

Our work camp succeeded not only in material gain but also in spiritual gain—for in all labour there is profit, not only the deep satisfaction of having a job well done, but also the profit of having learnt, of having helped, of having met others and seen their way of life, of having reached a deeper understanding of their problems and of those of this modern world in general.

I think most of us would feel that although we were pleased we could do so much of the basic work on the store and hospital, we had obtained deepest satisfaction from seeing the country and its people and discussing their needs. In this we have to thank Don Busbridge and his wife of the Aborigines Department especially for the time they spent around our campfire at night discussing, with their great store of experience, problems of native peoples; and also for the way in which we were taken around in the Landrover meeting the people, seeing the country. The kindness, naturalness and humour of the outback people struck us particularly.

As well as manual labour, there was time for religious discussion and services, meditative silences (always hard to enforce when there was so much to say) and "at homes," if one could call them that, with local people. The day was well planned and ran according to programme. A typical programme went something like this:

7.00 a.m.—Cooks rise. (We had a roster and menus were pinned upon another board.)
7.30—Others rise.
8.00—Breakfast.
8.45—Service.
9.00—Work.
10.30—Morning tea.
12.30—Lunch.
1.00—Work.
4.00—Afternoon tea.
6.00—Knock off work (gradually).
6.30—Tea.
7.00—(Approx.) Prayers.
Silence. Discussion (elastic—anything up to 2.30 a.m.).

Towards the end, some of us got up at 5 a.m. in an endeavour to finish the task, and I think it is safe to say that a good deal was achieved in building, painting, concreting and carrying boulders down hillsides, even if we did not quite complete the big project of erecting a 20 x 30 foot store, a shower block, and altering the hospital. As well, some of the girls helped cut children's hair, wash babies, type medical cards and look after Baby Mary, who was taken home to Coober Pedy from the Adelaide Children's Hospital by our party.

Since we came back, there has been a constant barrage of questions—"What's Coober Pedy like?" "What did you do?" "What are the natives like?" "Are they really as purposeless as that?" "Did you find any opals?" "Did you meet any Aborigines?" "You're sunburnt, was it hot?" "And so they have a school. Is it a mission school?"—to which there has been one basic answer: "Yes, it was hot, but it was cold; we were given opals; no, the Aborigines don't even hunt their own kangaroos, the

Aborigines Department does it for them; and, the Outback has got me, I didn't want to come back."

Coober Pedy was a fascinating place to choose for a work camp. After the vast nothingness of horizon, mirage and red sand, the scattered gibber and the straggly salt-bush, Coober Pedy's little hills jump into view, flat-topped and pebble-strewn, riddled with dug-outs and mine shafts and mullock piles; not a tree in sight. I can give no indication of the space—of the empty heavens with their little loaf-shaped clouds on the skyline, of the bare red earth stretching endlessly, of the warm evening and morning light that rounds the hills and brings them closer. I can only picture one Sunday morning when our party, returning from church, came swanning over the horizon like a little army of black ants. They looked so hopelessly small, waving their arms valiantly. For what was man, compared to the desert?

Man was always racing across the desert at Coober Pedy, sending up his little plumes of dust; tourists, opal miners, school children, all fantastically busy, a delightful semblance of Lilliput. On the other hand, there was the slow and monotonous noodling of opal chips at the mines, and the idle chatter of Aborigines squatting around with their children.

Life at the Aboriginal Reserve was usually very busy. Most of the school children were brought to be washed and dressed for school and then were taken off by Don Busbridge in the Landrover, all singing lustily: "What's up now with the little red waggon? One wheel off and the axle draggin'."

That seemed so typical to us, it almost became our theme song.

Besides the present building scheme, the Busbridges are kept busy giving treatment to sick Aborigines, issuing pensioners' rations, selling stores and providing kangaroo meat twice a week. The Flying Doctor comes once a month, and a water supply is brought by tanker. The Aborigines have no sanitation, washing facilities or permanent homes, and so by building a community block at the Reserve it is hoped some hygiene may be instilled into them. This is a hard proposition in such a land of dust; at the end of a week we had a very deep understanding of the difficulties, for to keep clean was a constant anxiety; one could easily be dirty and happy. We were glad we had "roughed it" in tents so that we did have an understanding of the problems involved.

Finally, I should like to say we have the utmost confidence in the work being carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Busbridge for the Aborigines Department. We should like to thank John Millar, Chief Welfare Officer, for his guidance, and Bill Llewellyn for his supervision of the building. Teachers and others working among the Aborigines have a difficult task. For any teaching to do good, first one must reach the Aborigine at his level, then he must be given the opportunity to put his learning into practice. So far, this has not been achieved in Coober Pedy, but we pray that it shall. We hope that we, ourselves, have helped the Aborigine in some small way.

Sonnet

*I love. I love and have not won her yet;
And should I fail I shall not love again.
I love beyond the pale of mortal men
Who mate and mate once more and can
forget
Each mistress and her time: I cannot let
Sweet truth and cruel with all discerning pen
Write on my life "A compromise. Amen."*

*I fear not sudden pain but slow regret.
What of the rake that was? Where, liber-
tine?
Shameful I burn and wish but to atone
For fumbings that diverting but demean.
Youth ne'er conceives to reap what youth
has sown
In callow days: would they had never been!
Do all men feel as I? Quite, quite alone?
G.N.B.*

OUR PROBLEM GROUPS

Asian failure

by

Martin Davey

In the early part of 1959, Tim McDonald, then Vice-President of N.U.A.U.S., first made the startling proposal that Australian students should employ someone trained to engage in research into educational problems. Eighteen months later, Mrs. Margaret Theobald was appointed in Melbourne to the position of Education Research Officer.

The creation and filling of this position had aroused scepticism among students and University bodies as to its aims and potential. Student bodies were anxious for some early evidence of its value; as always they expected any new step to prove its worth within the evanescent term of their current leaders. It is to the credit of most of these that they were persuaded to patience (sometimes with difficulty) while the E.R.O. overcame her initial difficulties and laid plans for substantial and careful work.

We were fortunate in that the University of Melbourne had shown early sympathy with these plans. Mrs. Theobald's major projects have been carried out there; in particular, the survey of a group of first year students who entered the University in 1959.

Every second student enrolling in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine and Engineering was included, receiving a questionnaire of about seventy items. 521 replies were received; of these, 407 were from students who qualified for inclusion in the final analysis; these had come to the University directly from Matriculation, had lived in Australia for at least five years, were less than twenty years of age when they enrolled, single, and without knowledge of their examination results when they answered. The group was similar to the whole first year enrolment direct from matriculation in school type last attended, years taken for matriculation, and number of subjects failed.

Their matriculation and first year University performances were scored for purposes of analysis, and their University performance related to aspects of their background, previous achievement and attitude towards the University. Here I will attempt a summary of the positive findings and some of their implications.

When University performances were related to the occupations and previous education of parents it was found that results had been better than predicted (1) among students whose parents had attended Universities, or whose fathers had any tertiary education or were engaged in professional occupations. If the parents' attitude towards University attendance was strongly favourable, performance was also improved. On the other hand, students whose parents had not attended a University were unfavourable or indifferent to their University attendance or had no more than primary education had worse results than expected.

As to schools previously attended, it was found that they could be divided into two groups: major Public, Grammar and city State schools on the one hand; other Catholic and country State schools on the other. Students from the former fared better, and from the latter, worse, than expected, irrespective of level of matriculation, the occupations and level of education of their fathers and the faculty entered.

Matriculation results were next considered. Here level of performance appeared directly proportional to University achievement. No difference appeared between students who passed this examination twice and those who enrolled after success at their first

attempt. Those who had failed at their first attempt performed less well than students in the second group.

While this might lead one to argue that the difference between students from different types of schools and families will be found to reside in different academic abilities as measured by matriculation results, when the whole group of high level matriculants was taken those from the second group of schools, as from the second group of families described, were still found to be more likely to perform poorly than those from the first.

There is then strong indication that the raw material provided to Universities by certain families and schools is poorly prepared. This survey cannot suggest why this is so; nor does it adduce these factors as causes of failure, but as associated with it and contributing to it. Its results bear out both private speculations and smaller studies previously conducted in the University of Sydney and by the Melbourne Branch of the Commonwealth Office of Education (2).

These are the facts which must be given the attention of schools, Education Departments and Universities. It seems that schools, and especially those in the second group, must re-examine the preparation and intellectual environment which they provide for students planning a University career. They must ask what special effort they might make for those students whose families, in this sense, fail them. Should the schools neglect these obligations the burden is thrown back upon the University, which might have to isolate these students as potential problem groups and give them appropriate special assistance. This may, of course, come too late.

It is too little appreciated that the outcry about University failures must penetrate to schools in this way. The raw material must be improved at the same time as the University examines both its methods of treatment and the means by which it assesses its results.

This has summarised the principal objective conclusions of this study. Students were asked to make various subjective assessments of their attitude towards their courses and to the University at large. They were asked to assess factors adversely affecting their progress; to comment on the adequacy of their accommodation for study; and to give details of scholarships held and of financial difficulties. All these replies were also related to performance—and recall that none of the students had known of their examination results at the time they replied.

Those students who had asked University officers for help before enrolment; those who had not recently considered entering careers not involving University studies, and those who said that they would continue at the University in the event of failure all performed better than expected; and the group with opposite attributes had poor results.

In the analysis of factors suggested by students as affecting them adversely, only poor assessments of academic habits (ability, study method, concentration, application and interest were the test points) and the mention of financial difficulty were correlated with poor performance. Curiously, when students assessed their accommodation separately there were marked correlation between poor facilities for study and poor performance—lack of opportunity for privacy while studying seems especially important. In the whole group, students living in hostels and lodgings fared less well than those either in colleges or at home, whose performances were similar.

Those students who studied more than twenty-five hours each week in third term

fared best, and those admitting to less than twenty hours worse; and frequent use of library books was also correlated with good performance. On average, Engineering students admitted fewest hours spent in study and Medical students most; while Arts students were the most frequent users of library books, and Medical students the least.

Within Faculties, the best average standard of performance was in Medicine, and the worst in Engineering. (The statistical significance of this is doubtful.) It was not possible to relate performance in each faculty to matriculation performance, but the result may reflect University treatment and assessment rather than the quality of the raw material submitted. (3)

Finally, the performance of scholarship holders was better than that of unassisted students, and within the scholarship group Commonwealth scholars fared significantly better than bonded scholars. Employment during the University year appeared detrimental to examination results; and severe financial strain had similar effects—the two factors are clearly related. However, students reporting some financial strain performed better than expected—apparently better than those reporting none!

One further note of interest: those who admitted spending an appreciable amount of their leisure with others they had known before enrolment performed significantly better than those who had not done so.

All the influences upon performance which this part of the survey demonstrates are corrigible within the University and by associated bodies. The expansion of advisory services; assistance to students in severe financial trouble; the provision of more college and hall-of-residence-type accommodation; and the examination by the University of its system of teaching and examination, are or should be as important to Universities as the extension of their buildings and the recruitment of staff. These ideas were being urged by students even at the meeting in 1937 at which N.U.A.U.S. was founded. (4)

The results cited apply in particular to the University of Melbourne and to the Victorian school system. Sufficient other information is to hand to suggest that similar factors influence the performance of students at other Universities, although local conditions vary, for instance in the secondary school systems. Similar studies to verify these and other points will assist Universities to isolate "problem groups" among entrants which contribute most to failure rates. But remedial action should extend into schools and community—and schools and community must be made aware of this fact.

As for the present readers, I trust that they will treat this precis as a statistical study, with no necessary immediate personal application. A "cluster" of unfavourable antecedents should be regarded not as any Damoclean sword, but as a Gordian knot, in the Alexandrian manner.

Footnotes—(1) Where such phrases are used, statistically significant difference from the null hypothesis of at least the 5 per cent., and often the 1 per cent., level of probability is implied. (Tested by chi-square.)

(2) Personal communications to author and E.R.O.

(3) It should be noted that there was a quota governing entry to the Melbourne Medical course at the time of the survey.

(4) Conference of the Governing Student Bodies of the six Australian Universities, Adelaide, February 15th to 19th, 1937. (A copy of the proceedings is in the Barr-Smith Library, University of Adelaide.)

blood on the ground

by Desmond Roman

The recent University Play Festival, directed by John Edmund, brought to the stage of the Union Hall two plays, neither of which is completely successful: Oscar Wilde's "Salome" (presented by the A.U.D.S.) and Tennessee Williams' "Camino Real," presented by the "Masquers" with much outside help.

"Salome" is more suitable for play-readings than for production. The work makes an initial impact because of the bizarre imagery of its language, but after recovering from the surprise of hearing characters declaiming passages taken straight from the Bible, one realises how insubstantial is the play. The turgid language is insufficient to sustain the interest throughout a theatrical performance, and the situation which Wilde presents is essentially trivial. Only to the ranting, depraved Herod has he given a depth of characterisation of the kind that all the protagonists would require to make the drama arresting.

The producer (Donald Gray) was fortunate that in John Adams as Herod he had an actor with a natural stage presence, who at times was able to suggest effectively the tetrarch's lasciviousness and impotence, and particularly his incipient madness. Mr. Adams must, however, divest himself of a number of irritating stage habits, especially that nonchalant shrug of the shoulders.

Kamala, effectively made up, boomed splendidly as Jokanaan, while Barbara Dennis (Queen Herodias) struggled manfully to sit for long periods exuding hatred

instead of youthful sweetness. As Salome, regrettably, Sue Fleming was disappointing. She possessed the pouting face and voluptuousness of figure that is required, but was unable to convey the fire of spoilt adolescent's first, forbidden, love. Many of her lines were spoken without feeling, as though they had been learnt but not properly comprehended, and her "dance of the seven veils" was not nearly abandoned enough (or had Sir Lyell McEwin been at work?).

The production was marred by a certain aimlessness, both in the moves of individuals and in the placing of the groups on the other hand, the scene at curtain-rise was worthy of being held a moment longer for better appreciation. Please, though, if there is supposed to be blood on the ground, make sure that all the players know exactly where it is, even if the spot has to be marked with cloth.

The fault of "Camino Real" is that it is too substantial; Tennessee Williams has so much to say, and does not himself appear to be sure what of it he thinks is valid, that there exists more than a little confusion. To make matters worse, there is a deliberate attempt to destroy specific illusions of reality; thus Byron and aeroplanes, Casanova and garbage collectors, exist side by side. Yet not all reality is destroyed, as the audience, through the window of Don Quixote's dreams, is supposed to recognise the "human condition," as exemplified by the events occurring in the dusty plaza.

In a programme note, John Whiting sug-

gests that the play concerns the decision to be taken in middle age, when the idealism of youth is no longer sufficient. But one feels that it deals with more than this: the agony of decision; the existence of absolute good, which corrupt power dare not harm; above all, the importance of sincerity. Because of these uncertainties, and the many ideas that are suggested but not explored, one immediately wishes to trim the play, but the question is where to begin. Certain lines sound unbelievably trite, but there is always the nagging doubt whether this is not deliberate.

There is no doubt that the play, if well produced, provides excellent theatre. Donald Gray, the producer, rose to the occasion, and overcame most of the technical difficulties. He used the excellent set to the full, varied the actors' entrances skilfully, and kept a tight control over the large cast. The fiesta scene was the most colourful that has graced the stage of the Union Hall for a long time. Only the lighting, though adequate, could have been used with more imagination.

Nearly all the members of the large cast gave good performances; especially praise-worthy were Peter Goerecke as Kilroy, Con Dimasi as the oily, unpleasant, Gutman, and Ann Mulliner, who excelled as the tired, haggardly beautiful Marguerite. Though a certain amount of "up-staging" is inevitable in the confined area of the "Camino Real," it occurred too frequently; audibility also at times was poor, and this is inexcusable.

One does not have to go far to explore the roots of the decline of the International Club. The overseas students are the core of this organisation and they are mostly from Asia. The Asian students have been the group who maintained the international flavour and as a matter of fact they are the ones who were responsible for the formation of the International Club. International Club was formed to enable the then few Asian students at the University of Adelaide to have a combined activity with the local students.

The idea of forming the International Club was born in 1953 and S.R.C. held a student meeting to decide whether a club of this kind was necessary. The Asian students of that period argued that it was unwise to form such an organisation on the ground that they feared the possible future separation of Asian student activities from the local students. They preferred to join the already existing clubs and organisations and hence a better assimilation with the Australians. But in 1954 the motion was passed and International Club came into being.

Although Asian students were the main group who vigorously supported International Club, International Club has always been the cultural stage for students who belong to the cultures of many races and nations. Among them were Latvian, German, Holland, Italian, Russian, Indian, Malayan, Indonesian, Australian, Vietnam, Thailand, etc.

International Club became very popular with its concert and food fair, and held a major role in promoting friendship and understanding among students who had come from various places of the world. International Club, through *My Country Evenings*, brought its members some insight into various nations' ways of life. Politics and religions have always been the main topic.

The Asian students consist of several main groups such as the Malayan, Indonesian, Vietnamese and Hongkong students. Every year their number increases until a need for a proper organisation to co-ordinate them was unavoidable. The need for an organisation was also hurried by the fact that the Australian clubs and organisations always had to contact various national groups for an item, a speaker and other purposes. To arrange this item in the form of dances, singing, etc., and to select or find a speaker or a representative organisation was a necessity. Some function such as celebrating the independence day has to be organised by the group concerned. Then the Malayan Students Association, Colombo Plan Student Association, Indonesian Student Association and lately the Hongkong Student Association were officially established.

At first their primary concern was to co-ordinate themselves only in matters such as renewing the passports, organising national celebrations, etc. But it proved later that their activities extended to other fields which had been covered by the International Club.

The fear of the Asian students who objected to the formation of International Club has come into reality. Asian students have established organisations of their own.

There cannot be any objection to the unavoidable establishments of the co-ordinating body of the various national groups. But they must limit their activities as much as possible within the formal necessity of merely co-ordinating themselves. They should not hold any functions, which could be attended profitably by both the Asians and Australians. Any function which enables the mixing of the visiting Asian students and the Australian students should only be held by an organisation like International Club. Time is a major factor. If a student has already attended a function of his group in a fortnight, say, he cannot afford any more time to attend another similar meeting.

As the formation of the Co-ordinating Body for the Overseas Students is already in sight, this state of affairs may be rectified. This body is hoped to have a controlling power which will limit the field of the activities of the various national groups.

The local students contributed just as much toward the unsuccessful year of the International Club. Many became members but failed to support the Club activities. In this case apathy could safely be blamed.

International Club cannot be allowed to continue its dragging existence any more. Its position among the students must be redefined. It may be said that the Asian and Australian have been living together comfortably, acceptably, but this way of relationship will leave no profound impression. Only through a combined and organised effort the desired understanding could be reached. International Club is the ideal medium through which this can be practised.

It is the members who will finally decide what step is to be taken. Annual General Meeting will be held soon (watch the notice board) and it is hoped that the necessary quorum will be reached. Your opinion is badly needed, so members are urged to attend this fateful meeting.

What an irony it would be if it is decided to dissolve the International Club while the racial, political, ideological and economical struggles in this small world have not been answered.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Dear Trinity,

To attempt a mild reproof is perhaps to invite a clobbering, but I hope you won't devote your next centre spread to refuting these few remarks which are mainly concerned with a matter of taste.

Too many local Christians seem to regard their religion as a combination of wowsers and do-goodery, and are ignorant of the essential doctrines. This is a pity, since whether we believe them or not, the knowledge of these doctrines is central to understanding the history of our culture. Like many other serious unbelievers I should welcome the intellectual toughening the academic study of theology here would give to local religion. I heartily endorse your editorial recommendation of August 2.

What I deplore are your remarks on Dr. C. B. Martin's book, *Religious Belief*. My own reading of the book suggests that it is at the most only tangentially an attack on theology as an intellectual discipline, and that the "impotent men of straw" it routs (though they are found in large numbers, even in universities) would also be routed by rigorous theological argument. But this is not the basis of my objection. I am not a theologian or a philosopher, any more (dear Sirs) than you are.

My objection is that your remarks are self-confuting, and what is much more serious, ill-mannered; the more so since Dr. Martin is at present overseas. "The book . . . [shows] the . . . consequences of [an] attempt to discuss theology without knowing much about it." (Your style is too turgid to be quoted at length.) Unhappily, there was no "academic theologian" available in Adelaide to tell Charlie where he went off the rails. Equally there is no academic theologian available to tell you where Dr. Martin went off the rails.

Prima facie it is unlikely that a book published by the Press of an eminent American university written by a man who spent several years in an ancient English university where one of the theologians you purport to admire was a professor—it is unlikely that this book is open to serious criticism by the theologically illiterate. If you think there are serious criticisms to be made, they should be made in full, so that your readers can judge them. If you base your judgments on prejudice and hearsay, you should applaud and not condemn the antics of Archbishop Gough.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. MARES,
(English Dept.)

Mr. Mares' letter raises two interesting questions:

(1) Are we justified in making an attack on Dr. Martin's book at a time when Dr. Martin is overseas? Mr. Mares says that to do so is ill-mannered, and leaves it at that. More could be said: there is a distinction between criticising a learned work in a learned periodical, and criticising the same work in the popular press of the author's university in a manner calculated to discredit the author in the eyes of people only peripherally interested in his discipline and thereby cause him personal embarrassment when he returns, too late to defend himself. That is a possible view, and one that we were alive to when we wrote our article. But it does not end the matter; granted that there is such a distinction, does it justify a moratorium on public criticism of a work of scholarship for the duration of the author's absence? To answer that question, we asked ourselves five further questions:

(a) Is our criticism true and accurate in its matter?

Yes, a charitable conclusion from a critical study of "Religious Belief" is that its author is "attempting to discuss theology without knowing much about it," and "merely routing impotent men of straw." We were fortified in our conclusion by the published criticism of Dr. Martin's book by the Right Rev. J. C. Voekler, regarding whom Mr. Mares may be less free and easy with his accusations of "theological illiteracy" than he has been in the case of "On Dit." As the Bishop said, "The book is profoundly disturbing in quite another way—academically. Dr. Martin treats of S. Thomas Aquinas and Calvin apparently without any awareness of the critical reassessment of these classical theologians which has been so fruitful an activity in modern theology. Indeed, his work displays no awareness of the even more significant movements of Biblical criticism and Biblical theology. In a sense, then, the statements which he criticises are not representative of much modern Christian thinking . . . A selected group of modern theologians is scantily treated. But where are the great giants of philosophical theology? One cannot but ask, does he know of their existence, or, if he does, does he seriously consider them and their work irrelevant to the field which he is examining? Dr. Martin seems to be confusing constantly the naive beliefs of some religious persons with theology." ("The Anglican," 7th April, 1961.)

(b) Are our views second-hand or in any way casual?

No, they were formed independently of any other critic of "Religious Belief," and after prolonged and detailed study of the book.

(c) Are our views temperately expressed? Yes, as we propose to show later, our comments were mild.

(d) Are we leaving the way open for a full reply to our comments?

Yes, that was not the last issue of "On Dit," and there are in Adelaide two of the philosophers to whom Dr. Martin is "greatly indebted," who "most painstakingly read the manuscript," and who might be expected to challenge our estimate of the book's worth.

(e) Are our remarks strictly relevant to our case for teaching theology in the University, and do they add significantly to that case?

Yes, for if they are correct, they show that there is an interest in theology in this University, an interest which is being stultified for want of an academic theologian on the premises. Mr. Mares' suggestion that we were accusing Dr. Martin of attacking theology as an intellectual discipline indicates that he has wholly misunderstood the gist of our argument, which was that Dr. Martin was embracing theology as an academic discipline, but without adequate equipment.

We think that the making of comments on published work is always justifiable if the comments are true and accurate in their matter, express first-hand and considered views, are temperately expressed, are themselves subject to adequate comment and reply, and are strictly relevant and important to an otherwise justifiable argument.

(2) Is our attack on Dr. Martin's book justified in itself? Is it the truth about the book?

As Mr. Mares suggests, this can only be determined by making our criticisms in full, so that our readers can judge them. To this end, we have prepared the outlines of a critique of "Religious Belief," which we have sent to Dr. Martin in America, and which we will publish in our next issue, together, we hope, with his reply (which we have agreed not to comment on further). Regrettably, owing to the exigencies of publishing, both "On Dit" and Dr. Martin will have had only four or five days to prepare their respective remarks. But we hope, nevertheless, something will emerge from the discussion about what is, after all, "the most substantial work to issue from a member of the local Philosophy Department for many years."

Mr. Mares' objection that our remarks were self-confuting, when clearly expressed, runs as follows:

"An academic theologian might have told Dr. Martin what was relevant."
Therefore, no one but an academic theologian knows what is relevant.

The elementary fallacy in this reasoning needs no comment.

Fit subjects

Australian National University,
School of General Studies,
P.O. Box 197,
Canberra City, A.C.T.

Dear Sir,

For your information, the following motions were passed by a general meeting of students of the Australian National University on 20th July, 1961.

(1) That this meeting deplores the use by the Primate of Australia, Archbishop Gough, of apparently insubstantial evidence in making general charges against university teaching, which reflected particularly on certain teachers at Sydney University, and considers that the standing of the Church has been lessened thereby.

(2) That this meeting supports the right and duty of every academic to present freely any belief which he holds for serious consideration by his students.

(3) That this meeting believes that it is only by the give and take of the free competition of ideas that the student can gain an understanding of questions of political and moral values, and form his own opinions.

(4) That this meeting believes that Marxism and empirical philosophy are fit subjects for consideration by University students and believes that University students are sufficiently mature to subject any partisan teaching of such subjects to searching enquiry.

(5) That copies of the motions passed at the meeting be sent to Archbishop Gough, the Press, and all other Australian Universities.

On behalf of the Students' Representative Council,

Your faithfully,
G. J. DAVIES, Publicity Officer.

COACHING REQUIRED

General Physics

MISS BYRON

20 Lindsay St.,

Walkerville North

Dear Sirs,

One of the more interesting reports to arise in a year of rather humdrum documents was that of "On Dit" to the final meeting of the 15th S.R.C. To quote from reports out of context is in many circumstances an unjustifiable ploy, and one hesitates to follow the lead given by "On Dit" in this connection; yet the seeker after the truth cannot but cavil at one bald statement of the Editors contained in the report. It reads in full:—

"It has been our rule throughout the year to defend our editorial opinions but never our editorial policies."

This is for the editors of a University student journal an essentially reasonable statement of intent; indeed, "On Dit" this year has been regrettable in this regard only on those occasions when it has prosecuted this intent with maladroitness or injustice, and when it has failed to prosecute it at all.

This article does not discuss the "policies" clause, for its statement is true. "On Dit" has been exposed to policy-baiting this year on several occasions, none of which baits has been taken. It is unfortunate that the same justification of truth cannot be made of the "opinions" clause. I suppose that in order to warrant a taking to task of the "On Dit" editors for failure to obey their "rule to defend throughout the year (their) editorial opinions" one must establish that the word "rule" is not synonymous with "occasionally arising whim"; it is not; the Oxford Dictionary, Fowler and I concur. This established, one must conclude that the "On Dit" report is a misrepresentation of the facts; for the editors of "On Dit" did not make so much as a pretence of defending (against admittedly better-informed criticism) its front-page editorial on the architecture of the University of Adelaide; nor did "On Dit" defend the opinions expressed in its editorial "We Shall Remember" (of the Eichmann issue) when criticism appeared in its next edition; nor did it offer a defence to the final and most incisive attack on its editorial "Levels of Iniquity" and subsequent editorial comment. "On Dit" has not, in fact, made it a rule to defend its editorial opinions. It was, of course, unwise that certain of them should have been incapable of defence.

On three occasions so far, then, "On Dit" has seen fit not to reply to criticisms of its editorial opinions.

It is interesting to submit the three criticisms in question to a process of induction, in order to elicit the common characteristics which so immobilised the pens of the editors of "On Dit." These characteristics are two: firstly, that all of the criticisms share an acuity superior to that of the editorials in question, and secondly, that the criticisms manifest a possession of, and a regard to, the relevant facts, a characteristic which they do not always have in common with the offending editorial opinions of the editors of "On Dit."

The "rule" of the editors of "On Dit" throughout the year to defend their editorial opinions merits examination, not only because of the paucity of its application, but also in its exercise. The front-page editorials

are tabled below, together with an indication of the quantity of criticism drawn by them and the subsequent editorial defence, if any.

One can be brief in disposing of the "Levels of Iniquity" defences, for they involved not the manning of previously set up bulwarks but rather the smokescreen, the shifting to other ground and *in fine* the less than strategic withdrawal. Of the four examples of the "rule" two remain as valid "defences"; one a reply to a letter of "Robert's" in the July 10 edition of "On Dit," and the other an article in reply to a further letter on "Robert," in the edition of July 21. Of the two criticisms, the latter could be construed as worthwhile; together with its acute rebuttal it made a page of reading matter worthy of a University newspaper. It is a sad commentary on "On Dit" that such stuff is provided only once a year.

"It has been our rule throughout the year to defend our editorial opinions, but never our editorial policies."

James Cook observed of the Polynesian natives that they prized the gaudy glass beads, which he carried for trade purposes, highly; and when he offered a particularly indulgent chief a sapphire ring which he often wore, the chief expressed his preference for a string of red, yellow and green baubles. For the "On Dit" chiefs, too, it would appear that brighter baubles are prized than the pale and precious stones of truth. The glitter of false gems seems irresistible to the undiscerning.

Yours,
G. N. BILNEY.

"Rule" is sometimes synonymous with "invariable practice."

But "Rule" is not synonymous with "occasionally arising whim."

Therefore "Rule" is always synonymous with "invariable practice."

"On Dit" does not reply to every item of criticism.

But every item of criticism is relevant and appears to threaten an opinion.

Therefore "On Dit" does not defend its opinions.

c.f. O.E.D. "Rule": principle to which action conforms;
dominant custom;
normal state of things.

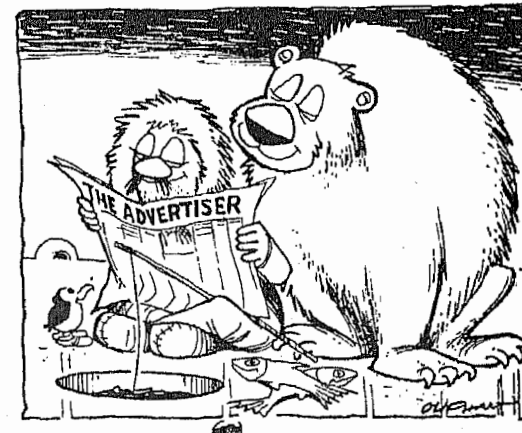
We know of only one authority which might justify Mr. Bilney's suggested methods of analysis. "When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said in rather a scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean, neither more nor less." "The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things." "The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master—that's all."

Mons laborans protulit ridiculus mus.

Editorial	Criticism	Defence
The Age of the Administrator, 14/3/61	None	—
Perforce, 23/3/61	None	—
Degrees of Reason, 7/4/61	None	—
We Shall Remember, 24/4/61	One letter	Not replied to.
Levels of Iniquity, 5/5/61	Two articles of criticism One related article One letter of criticism One frivolous letter	Both replied to. — Not replied to. —
Misconduct, 9/6/61	None	—
Fugitive and Cloistered, 23/6/61	One article of criticism One letter of criticism One poem of criticism One poem admitting defeat	Both replied to. — —
What Next? 10/7/61	Two letters of criticism	Not replied to.

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SLOGGING THEIR WAYS

Over the week-end 12-13th August, the second annual Intersvarsity Chess Championships were held in Canberra. Sydney retained the K. Lidums Cup, the final scores being: Sydney, 8; Melbourne, 4½; and Adelaide 2½. Adelaide's team (S. Hodgkin, J. Tindale, K. Bryant, M. Kowalik and R. Davis) was a particularly weak one, since many strong players were unavailable. Match results were: Melbourne 4 d. Adelaide 1 (Kowalik and Davis each ½); Sydney 3½ d. Adelaide 1½ (Hodgkin 1, Tindale ½); Sydney 4½ d. Melbourne ½. Sydney was strong enough to play the Australian Junior Champion at board 4!

Next year, Perth and possibly Brisbane, are expected to enter and the championships may be held in Adelaide. N.U.A.U.S. are considering sponsoring the event and have already drawn up provisional regulations. Such sponsorship would cover players' travelling expenses and would greatly facilitate organisation.

Hockey

The Intersvarsity team left on Saturday, August 12, for Hobart, rather confident after a 2-all draw against Brighton.

On arrival, we were met and taken to Hytten Hall—the new residential college overlooking a lot of the city and the Derwent. The weather was fine and clear with no rain in sight. However, there had been some heavy rain before we arrived and the pitches were soft. Unfortunately, it started to drizzle on Tuesday night and continued till Thursday, with the result that the pitches were turned into quagmires. A change of ground from the University to Cornelian Bay—the only association fields in Hobart—gave us a better ground for one afternoon.

With the grounds very slow, the standard of play reached was never high. It was further slowed by the umpire's insistence that lifting any ball was dangerous play. With regard to dangerous play, the stick rule was non-existent, and what were to us blatant stick offences were let pass.

The standard of umpiring was very high despite the fact that Tasmania has only two regular umpires (one being a friend of former years K. Moyse) the rest being player-umpires.

On to the individual games:—Our first match was against last year's Syme Cup winners (Melbourne) whom we defeated 1-0 in a hard-fought game which lacked polish. Our all-Australian winger, R. Thompson, collided with a defender early in the match and broke his collar bone. Following this tough match, we were beaten 2-1 by Queensland as a result of our lack of finish in attack which cost us several probable goals. After a slow start against New England, we moved well to reach our final score of 5-0.

Our two matches on Wednesday were against the eventual joint winners of the Cup and we were outclassed by both, W.A. 5-0 and Sydney 6-0. In the match against Sydney, Adelaide lacked the fight shown earlier in the carnival. Thursday

saw a return to form of our forwards which spelt defeat of N.S.W. 4-1, but on Friday a determined Tasmanian team proved too strong for us and consolidated their 3rd position by defeating us 6-2.

The final points were: W.A. and Sydney, 11; Tasmania and Queensland, 8; Melbourne, 7; Adelaide 6; N.S.W. 4; New England, 1.

No South Australians were selected for the Australian Universities' side which drew 1-1 with Tasmania.

Our most outstanding players for the carnival were K. West, R. Mete, T. W. Lim and T. Arnold.

An interesting social programme included a cocktail party, a boat trip, a trip to Mt. Wellington, a dance and the Dinner. The highlight of the dinner was the drinking of the Syme Cup by our captain, T. W. Lim, who achieved the distinction of being the first captain known to have succeeded in this.

Tasmanian hospitality was overwhelming and made the stay doubly enjoyable for all of us. The warm welcome extended by most Tasmanian women was gratefully and joyfully accepted by those who got there first.

Thank you, Tasmania, for one of the best carnivals ever and congratulations on your excellent organisation.

Badminton

The University of Adelaide Badminton Club held its Annual Handicap Championships at the Brougham Place Congregational Church Hall during the first week of the second terminal vacation. This "shuttle chasing" game lured more than thirty-five enthusiasts, more than half the participants being novices. The number of entrants received was much greater than previous years, and in fact is the largest since this annual competition commenced in 1958. Competition was keen and interesting during these championships.

The finals were held on 8th August. In the ladies' singles, last year's champion, O. Pankiw, drowned a gallant challenge offered by P. Kieselbach; later in the evening she partnered Ivy Goh in the ladies' doubles to beat A. Patwadhen and C. Hass in a hard fought, three-sets duel. In the men's singles, C. S. Lim after winning a hard fought first match, won the final set and title from the fast tiring R. Foo. In the men's doubles, Segeran and Iskanto combined well to win convincingly against C. Ling and Hamid. In the mixed doubles, K. Sogeran and J. Willoughby combined well for a well deserved victory against N. K. Liew and R. Foo.

The presentation evening held on 12th August in the University Refectory, was well attended and those present were given a terrific supper by Miss S. K. Tan. Mrs. Borland kindly consented to present the trophies to the winners of the tournament.

Incidentally, the A grade University Badminton team is having a very good season in the South Australian Badminton Association League and with only two more matches to play are now among the first four top

teams of their grade. If the team plays to form, the chances of success in the semi-finals and finals seems inevitable. However, the B grade team, due to lack of lady enthusiasts, is having a very bad season indeed.

We would like to remind all members of the Club and any badminton enthusiasts that there will be an Annual General Meeting for the election of new office bearers for the year 1962 sometime during the second week of September.

The present office bearers will end their activities on the day of the Annual General Meeting, they are:—

President: Sulaimen (who left for Malaya in March this year).

Vice-President: George Lew.

Secretary: R. Foo.

Assistant Secretary: J. Willoughby.

Treasurer: K. Segeran.

Committee members: T. W. Lim, W. Goh, C. B. Teo.

Football

A quickening of spirit is noticeable at University Oval as the football finals at last swing into sight after his excessively long season. Players returning to the game from injury and from holidays contribute to a resurgence which, following the customary August slump, is most gratifying to all those associated with the club.

This year all sides have a chance of making the final four, and there is, thus, every incentive for each individual player to throw himself, heart and soul into the game—on each Saturday from now until Grand Final Day.

The A side seems certain to maintain its splendid form and to run out undefeated minor premiers. The best possible indication of its true strength was provided last Saturday in the game against Teachers. Fielding a sorely weakened side, the Blacks went to the starting post anything but pre-match favourites, and with several supporters sadly predicting a loss. However, a blistering first half saw the Varsity lead by 8 goals at half time—as the Blacks' centreline ran over their highly favoured opponents, and Clarkson, at full-forward, marked everything in sight . . . the team coasted to an easy win!

The replacements in this "depleted" side all more than held their own. With such strength in reserves it is no surprise that the B's have had their greatest season for years, and, given a full and fit side, are a definite premiership threat. That this XVIII should be in the final four this year is testimony to the dynamic, selfless leadership of Dave Porter. I am sure that all players in his side appreciate what Dave gives up to serve the team so devotedly, and will reward him in the best possible way—by exercising sufficient self-discipline (in their approach to their footy, and in other ways, too) from here on till the end of the season.

With the C's needing to make every post a winning post to ensure a mention in the Big Four, Skipper Godfrey Olliver pulled

the fat out of the fire last Saturday, as he shot through five goals with his old aplomb. Here is another A grade player who has unselfishly dropped down to captain-coach the C's, and it is up to every single one of you to back him up to the hilt. Let's see everyone out at training—teamwork wins finals, and training is where you cultivate teamwork.

Two forfeits received in succession did nothing to keep Ken Allen's D grade side in fighting trim, and it was not altogether unexpected when they went down last Saturday . . . as a certain lover of the classics remarks, "That's the way the cookie crumbles!" Though well entrenched in the final four, the D's could strike some "stacking" trouble from other sides at the tail end of the season, and must guard against easing off.

Remember, every night a player dodges training (or turns up, but only to lark around) such lack of self-discipline, in fact, lets seventeen other players down—and the rewards from football are something more than the ability to kick a ball 60 yards . . .

Lacrosse

The Scene: A platform on the Spencer Street Railway Station. Melbourne University Lacrosse players withdrawn to one side, dejected looks on faces. Happy group of Adelaide University Lacrosse players gathered around a battered silver cup, listening to the "Ring of Victory."

The Plot: Adelaide v. Melbourne University in Melbourne at Lacrosse. Overcast sky, an occasional shower of rain, soggy oval.

The two teams face each other and are locked in deadly combat for ninety minutes, black and white players slogging their way to victory, 6-4.

The game is spectacular, often vicious, but in the end the side that is better triumphs.

The Characters: Best players — Nancarrow, Jeffery, Ward, Barwick, Harris.

Goalthrowers — Barwick 3, Courtney, Wainwright, Thompson.

Epilogue: The weary Adelaide travellers regroup themselves on the Saturday morning of their return, and accomplish the unprecedented feat of thrashing their opponents in the local competition 14-7.

Climbing

There is a move in the University to form a Mountaineering Club. For the benefit of those who feel that they might be interested if they knew more about mountaineering in general, and in particular about the opportunities in South Australia, this note is written.

Because mountaineering is not all snow climbing, nor does it necessarily involve the ascent of 29,000 ft. peaks. Here in this State, in the Flinders Ranges, there is ample opportunity for rock climbing, and rugged hill walking which is an essential preliminary to more ambitious climbing.

An inaugural meeting will be held early in the third term.

The Australian Student, 1961

by ALAN BARCAN, M.A., M.Ed.

This important 15-page survey is published in the current issue of Australia's leading literary magazine, **Meanjin Quarterly**. Other features include: The Art of Randolph Stow, by G. K. W. Johnston (plus an extract from *Tourmaline*, Stow's forthcoming novel); In the Shadow of Patrick White, by Vincent Buckley (an essay dealing mainly with the work of Stow and Christopher Koch); Australian Poets of the 'Fifties, by C. Wallace-Crabbe; The State of Australian Book Publishing, by Andrew Fabinyi; Hugh Kenner's "Eliot Book", by David Moody; Australian Art, by Alan McCulloch and Frank Hinder; A Moral Tract on Mass Murder, by J. R. Newman.

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POSTGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS (AND HONOURS YEAR AWARDS)
AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT STUDY WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY

The following awards are normally available for competition each year, but not every award is so available and the closing dates shown may vary from year to year. Further information about each of them, including any changes in closing dates, is available from the Academic Branch of the Registrar's Office. Application forms are usually available about mid-September.

An intending candidate for higher degree studies should arrange an interview with the appropriate Head of Department, about September, to discuss his plan of research and the question of financial support for his work.

Name of Award	For Graduates in	Annual Value	Period of Tenure	Remarks
OPEN AWARDS				
Commonwealth Postgraduate Awards	All faculties	£700-£850	1-4 years	A good Honours degree is essential. Forms of Application are available from the Academic Branch of the Registrar's Office and should be submitted to the Registrar by November 30 each year.
University Research Grant— Research Scholarships	All faculties	£550-£50-£650	1-4 years	A candidate is expected to have a sound undergraduate record with at least IIA Honours. An intending applicant should approach the Head of his department in September of the year preceding that in which he proposes to begin research work.
University Research Grant— Postdoctoral Fellowships	All faculties	£1,500-£1,700	1-3 years	An intending candidate should consult the Head of the department in which he proposes to work by September of the preceding year.
General Motors-Holden's Ltd. Fellowships	All faculties (but preference given to Science, Engineering and Economics)	£800-£1,200	1-2 years	Preference is given to candidates with Master's degrees or who have completed one or two years towards a Ph.D. degree. Special forms of application are available from the Academic Branch of the Registrar's Office. Applications should be submitted to the Registrar by November 30 each year.

Information about awards in Science, Agricultural Science and Engineering, and Junior Research Scholarships in the above faculties is also available from the Academic Branch.

AWARDS

COMMONWEALTH POSTGRADUATE AWARDS

1. New Awards.

The Commonwealth Government has agreed to provide each year a number of awards for postgraduate study and research at universities. One hundred new awards will be available for 1962, of which Adelaide's allocation will be eleven.

The value of an award in the University of Adelaide will normally be £700 a year. The award will be tenable for one year in the first instance and may be renewed annually up to a maximum of four years' tenure.

Applications are invited from graduates and students who expect to graduate this year. An applicant must be domiciled in Australia; a good Honours degree will be expected; and a graduate or graduating student of another Australian University may apply.

The holder of an award will normally be expected to pursue a course of advanced study and research leading to a higher degree. It is not, however, obligatory to pursue such a course and an award may be made for postgraduate research not leading to a higher degree. The field is not restricted to particular faculties.

Forms of application, obtainable from the Registrar's Office, should be completed in triplicate and submitted by November 30, 1961, to the Registrar.

2. Renewals.

Holders of Commonwealth Postgraduate Scholarships for 1961, who wish to apply for renewal in 1962, must also submit applications as indicated above.

CONSOLIDATED ZINC RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

Consolidated Zinc Proprietary Limited offer a postgraduate studentship for 1962 to a suitable candidate who wishes to undertake research in any of the following fields leading to a Master's or Ph.D. degree:

Metallurgy
Geology
Mining Engineering
Chemical Engineering

The award will be tenable for up to three years and the value will be as decided between the student and the Company. (The current value of these awards is £750.)

"If suitable vacancies occur at the termination of the award, the Company hopes that the award holders may show real interest in accepting positions with the Consolidated Zinc group of companies. These companies offer unusually wide opportunities in the basic mining, smelting and chemical industries. However, it is not a condition that holders of an award should enter into any undertaking to join the service of the Company either during or at the completion of their research work. At the same time, a person receiving postgraduate research assistance from Consolidated Zinc should not be committed to or under any obligation to any other organisation or individual."

Applications should be submitted to the General Manager, Consolidated Zinc Pty. Ltd., G.P.O. Box 384D, Melbourne, by December 1, 1961, and should include a note from the candidate's Head of Department certifying that the work proposed can be carried out in the Department.

SHELL POSTGRADUATE ARTS SCHOLARSHIPS—1962

Terms

The Shell Company of Australia Limited offers two scholarships, each tenable at Oxford or Cambridge Universities, United Kingdom, for two years from the commencement of the Michaelmas term, October, 1962. Each scholarship is valued at £750 Sterling per annum. The cost of the passage to the U.K. and the return passage to Australia, if effected within 12 months of the completion of the scholarship period, will be paid by The Shell Company of Australia Limited.

The successful candidates will select a course of reading, in consultation with Oxford or Cambridge authorities, which will lead to a Bachelor's degree with Honours in the two years. They will be employed by The Shell Company of Australia Limited from early 1962 until departure for the U.K. in August or September. One scholarship will be awarded without placing the successful candidate under any obligation to join the Company. The second scholarship may be reserved, however, for candidates who wish to make a career with Shell, in Australia or overseas.

Eligibility

Candidates must successfully complete a full-time course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Commerce, Economics or Law at an Australian University at the 1961 annual examinations. The scholarships are intended for students who actually complete the course in 1961 and are not available to those who completed the course in an earlier year. In addition, candidates must be male British subjects with at least five years' domicile in Australia, under the age of 25 years, unmarried, not currently holding another scholarship for overseas study, and not under bond or committed in any way to an employer on graduation.

Selection

The selection will be made by a committee comprised of senior members of University staff and representatives of the Management of The Shell Company of Australia Limited. Consideration will be given to academic ability and achievements or distinctions in other spheres as evidence that a candidate may ultimately have an important contribution to make to the commercial life of the community. State finalists will be required to present themselves for medical examination at the Company's expense prior to visiting Melbourne for final selection in December, 1961. Six photographs of each finalist are also required by the Selection Committee.

Application

Applications are invited from Arts, Commerce, Economics or Law students who expect to complete their courses in 1961, and should be made, on the prescribed form, to the Staff Manager, The Shell Company of Australia Limited, in the capital city of the State in which the applicant resides. Application forms may be obtained from the Registrars of Universities or from the Staff Manager of The Shell Company in each capital city. Applications close on 31st October, 1961.

ROYAL SOCIETY AND NUFFIELD FOUNDATION COMMONWEALTH BURSARIES

Applications are invited for awards under the Royal Society and Nuffield Foundation Commonwealth Bursaries Scheme which was instituted to provide facilities for increasing the efficiency of scientists of proven worth by enabling them to

pursue research, learn techniques or follow other forms of study in natural science, in countries other than their own in the Commonwealth where the physical or personal environment or both are peculiarly favourable. Of the available funds about one-half is earmarked to assist movement outwards from the United Kingdom, and applications relating to this part of the scheme are especially invited.

The bursaries provide travel, maintenance at a rate depending on the applicant's circumstances and living costs in the country concerned (on the basis of about £600 a year in the United Kingdom) and are tenable usually for periods of two to twelve months; they are not intended to provide any salary as such. Bursars will not be permitted to prepare specifically for, or to take examinations for, higher degrees or diplomas.

For proposed visits beginning during the period from January to June, 1962, or later, applications must be received *complete with supporting documents*, not later than 15 September, 1961, by the Assistant Secretary, the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.1, from whom application forms and fuller particulars may be obtained.

PETERHOUSE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS (Cambridge)

The Governing Body of Peterhouse, making provision under the Will of the late William Stone, former Scholar of the College, intend to elect not later than 1 May, 1962, up to three Research Fellows. The Fellows will enter upon their tenure on 1 October, 1962.

Candidates must by 1 October, 1961, have passed all examinations required for a first degree at a University, and must at the same date be under 28 years of age. A period of approved national service may be deducted from the candidate's actual age. The research proposed must fall within the field of Cambridge Honours studies, and any intending candidate who is in doubt whether his study falls within the prescribed field should consult the Master.

Provided that candidates of sufficient merit present themselves, one Fellowship will be reserved for a member of Peterhouse, and another for a graduate of a University other than Cambridge or Oxford.

Applications should reach the Master by 14 October, 1961. They must include a statement of the candidate's age and of his academic qualifications, a description of the nature and scope of his work, an outline of the course of his future research, and the names of not more than three referees. Testimonials should not be sent.

The Electors will make a select list of candidates who will normally be invited to submit dissertations or other written work. Selected candidates from whom written work is required will be asked to send it to the Master by 16 January, 1962. Candidates must be familiar with the English language and permission to submit work in any other language must be obtained from the Master.

The remuneration of a Fellow will be £600 a year, with a marriage allowance of £100 a year and an allowance of £50 a year for each child. These sums will be subject to deduction in consideration of emoluments from other sources. The Fellowship may not be held with a University teaching appointment. Free rooms and dinners in Hall will be provided. Up to one year's absence with stipend may be granted. The tenure is three years, renewable in exceptional cases for a further year.

COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY INTERCHANGE SCHEME

Copies have been received of a leaflet on "Conditions of Award for 1962-63 of Travel Grants" for the promotion of interchange between Universities in British Commonwealth countries. There are two categories of special interest:

Category A: University Teachers or Officers on Recognised Study Leave.

The majority of grants will be made to persons in this category and preference will be given to University teachers or officers of at least five years' standing.

Category C: Postgraduate University Research Workers Holding Research Grants.

Grants in this category will be strictly limited in number. Grants are intended for research workers (including younger University teachers not eligible under Category A) who have obtained financial support which would enable them to undertake research in a University institution in another Commonwealth or Colonial country, but who require additional assistance to meet the cost of travel.

The regulations apply to journeys between April 1, 1962, and March 31, 1963.

Applications, which must be submitted in triplicate on special forms, should be lodged with the Registrar—

In Category A: Not later than *November 30, 1961*.
In Category C: Not later than *February 28, 1962*.

Further particulars and copies of the special application forms, may be obtained from the Registrar.