

Weetulla farmer, Alex J. Wearing, relaxes and enjoys the show.

SURVEY VINDICATED

Last Friday "The News" and "Truth" appeared with the following headlines: "SHOCK UNI QUIZ, RELIGION, SEX - AND TAXES!" "QUIZ AT VARSITY CAUSES A STIR", "AMAZING UNI QUIZ", "PARENTS IN PROTEST". These headlines, and the articles they introduced seemed a fine example to all young journalists of distortion and misrepresentation of facts. To get the record straight on the nature, background and aims of the survey at present being conducted within the University, "On Dit" interviewed the survey director, post-graduate psychology student, Mr. Alex J. Wearing.

This interview showed that there is no foundation for concern over the anonymity of replies to the questionnaire, that the sample was taken entirely at random, that personal questions were asked only to gain a profile of students in general, that there was no request made for completion of questionnaires before the exams, that the survey, if unimpeded, could prove of great benefit to research students, to university administration and to students in general. Below is the interview reproduced in detail.

What do you expect to be the effect on the survey results of the publicity now given it? The main effect should be that people will be afraid to fill in and return the questionnaires, being misled by the innuendos of the uptown press. Should they fail to do this, the results will be effectively vitiated. Regarding influence on attitude, most students are capable of presenting a relatively unbiased assessment — they have been trained at the university to do so. This will probably mean that they will be able to resist the contaminating effects of such uninstructed comment as has appeared in "Truth" and "The News".

Any research involved with people can be made the subject of sensationalism. One can take the Bible and show that it proves a thousand different things — witness the multitudinous denominations suggesting various itineraries to eternal life. If a journalist wished, he could produce distortion out of the most innocent circular sent out from any university department. Every project carried out by the psychology department and most projects of any other department could be written up to show that the university was peopled by strange beings from Mars. It's not our wish to cause controversy or sensation; our only concern has been to carry out a scientific research project which will be helpful, and of benefit, to students both in Adelaide and interstate, and it is indeed our hope that with the co-operation of the thousand or so people in the sample, eventually a system of facilities for everyone — counselling, bookselling, financial assistance — will be produced.

Is there any foundation for the fear that individual's answers will be identifiable? The students have been specifically requested not to put their names on the questionnaires. Even if they did, professional ethics would forbid any person concerned with this research from discussing it with anyone outside the research team. People quite cheerfully give personal information to their doctor or lawyer, or even to the census taker, and those cases are analogous to the present one. People raising doubts about this should, if they would be consistent, publicly criticise every professional man; lawyer, doctor or dentist. Moreover, whereas these people are primarily interested in individuals, and might have some reason for passing on personal information, this present research project is not concerned with any one individual as opposed to any other. It wouldn't have affected the sample in any way had we used another set of randomizing criteria.

How was the sample taken? It was chosen with the permission of the Registrar and the assistance of the computing centre. When a student enrolls at the university, he is given a number. Numbers are given consecutively as students enrol. The sample was chosen by taking each full-time student whose number ended with the digits 2 or 7.

Can you answer objections to the period chosen for sending out questionnaires? The

instructions asked students to finish them as soon as possible. We realise of course that this time of the year is very busy, and some students may find it impossible to complete the questionnaire until after the exams. It is not our wish to prejudice in any way a student's examination results, and we are happy to wait until the end of November, should a student feel it impossible to complete his questionnaire before then.

Why was this time of the year chosen? There were reasons for and against sending the questionnaires out at this stage. The main reason against was the shortage of time which all students are suffering from. There were two reasons for: the compelling one that the S.R.C. and N.U.A.U.S. had made special grants to assist in this project, and wished the research to be carried out before the end of this year, the second that this time is a critical one in any student's life, with awareness of exam pressures, and a particularly significant time to be asking questions.

Would you comment of the press criticisms of the size of this questionnaire? It takes no longer to answer than the average university exam paper; it has been sent to students, used to concentrating and answering such things, and highly intelligent in relation to the rest of the community. The instructions specifically recommend that it be treated as a series of short questionnaires, and the importance of the instructions is emphasized. If the questionnaire had been sent out in four or five chunks there would have been much less objection. What we are asking people to do is simply do their own chunking.

Could it have been shorter and still as valuable? I had to cut down a lot — questions asked for by the research workers in New England university, and by the W.E.A. Bookroom, for instance. The 35-page questionnaire sent out, though it seems long, had been specifically cut from about 50 pages.

How much preparation has gone into the survey? In 1955 research in this field was initiated at Melbourne University by Mr. Anderson, of the student counselling service. In 1960 Messrs. Olphert and Katz of the university of New England commenced similar research which is now being carried out under the auspices of N.U.A.U.S. This year it was decided that much benefit could derive to Adelaide students by a carried out under the auspices of N.U.A.U.S. This year it was decided that much benefit could derive to Adelaide students by a carried out under the auspices of N.U.A.U.S. This year it was decided that much benefit could derive to Adelaide students by a carried out under the auspices of N.U.A.U.S.

Can you answer objections to the personal nature of some of the questions asked? The interesting question is why should there be objections? This in itself says something about the people concerned. One's attitude towards personal questions is a product of

the environment in which we were brought up and one must see objections against this background. As it happens, it is the case that getting information about persons necessarily involves personal questions.

This questionnaire was concerned among other things to try to ascertain the need for a student counselling service and the extent of student problems within the university. It is of course a well-known fact that personal rather than impersonal problems worry people.

If these things weren't important to peo-

ple, we wouldn't be asking questions about them. These taboo topics *do* worry people. They are social problems. If we are going to help with social problems, we must ask about them. The solution of a problem or the curing of an illness would not be attempted by any responsible person without first examining the problem or diagnosing the disease. If people take exception to such questions as these, they only perpetuate difficulties by making it hard and embarrassing for students to bring their worries into the open.

It would be impossible to point out in detail the small significant distortions contained in the two press articles Mr. Wearing was discussing. Little things, like "The News" innocent elaboration of a single question in the "quiz", "Some questions asked whether the student takes part in homosexual activity." Like "Truth's" glorious interpretation of the instructions requesting students not to discuss their replies while filling in the questionnaire, "This assumes the (Psychology) department does not want students — many of them 17 years old — to discuss the most intimate questions with their parents." Little things, but it would seem very dangerous when you want an uncontaminated sample. We can only trust, as Mr. Wearing trusts, that students have the sense to laugh at and ignore the press reports. This attitude should be easy to maintain, if the horrified comment of "Truth" is kept in mind, "There is no mention of PSYCHOLOGY"!!!



What Mr. Wearing thinks of "Truth"—a considered opinion.

BRITISH LABOUR FACES FUTURE

The journalists, television commentators, and psephologists who descended on the Labour Party Conference at Scarborough in numbers nearly equalling the delegates came expecting to be bored but left impressed. At the past dozen Labour conferences, personal and factional feuds have provided the headlines; without them most observers expected the meeting to be dull. They were caught on one foot by the cogency and freshness with which Harold Wilson and his colleagues succeeded in projecting the party's newish image, but then, many of the participants themselves were also surprised.

In retrospect, there is no cause for surprise. Labour is a great national party, whose strength and weaknesses alike stem from its representative character. The Labour Party as we know it is a product of the two-party system, or rather of the interaction between the system and social-democratic ideals. Its aim is to provide an alternative government on a left-of-centre bias, emphasising progress rather than stability, social justice and equality rather than individual rights, governmental initiative rather than spontaneity, and above all on the conviction that the status quo is morally and economically unacceptable and must be changed by government action.

PARTY OF PROTEST

Any party which aims at representing a majority of the nation must of necessity be a coalition of disparate, and canalise widely conflicting attitudes. Labour represents organised workers, who tend to be conservative by temperament, radical intellectuals and conscience-bound middle classes, the young and rootless, and a fair share of cranks and misfits, being a party of protest. It is bound to give expression to bitterness, indignation and antagonism as well as brotherly love, of ultimate optimism together with anticipation of imminent crisis and disaster. It could hardly be otherwise without losing its representative character.

The merit of the British two-party system is that between them the parties canalise all significant interests and aspirations, and somehow reconcile them in reasonable policies. If a major section of the population begins to feel disenfranchised, then it begins to kick over the traces; the political health of the British polity as a whole depends, therefore, on the continued health of both parties and their ability to offer alternative outlets to major pressures and discontents.

The representative character of both parties entails an inherent paradox. The party's active and devoted members are far more political animals than its more passive members and supporters, and are thereby more inclined to zealotry, perfectionism, and over-attachment to theory. This differentiation is more marked in the case of Labour than the Conservatives, since the former is by definition the party of change and vision, whereas the latter have elevated the status quo and pragmatism into a basis for doctrine — though in practice the difference between the two parties has diminished from decade to decade. The radical ideals, moral indignation, and utopian vision which power the Labour Party have somehow or other to be harnessed to achieve the marginal and relatively humdrum changes that a democratic government can hope to bring about during the life-span of a parliament.

VICIOUS CIRCLE

Now during the past dozen years, the mechanisms by which this adjustment should take place have been working rather badly for the Labour Party. Instead of powering the party, the tension between ideals and reality found expression in sterile internal conflicts, the familiar left-right struggle over foreign and domestic policy. To some extent these struggles seemed to create a vicious circle: diminishing Labour's chances of winning public confidence, and hence of power, while as hopes of power receded the ideological struggles became more bitter.

This process was particularly marked following Labour's electoral defeat in 1959; every visitor to Scarborough recalled Hugh Gaitskell's famous "fight, fight, and fight again" speech following a majority vote in favour of unilateralism, which he bluntly told them the parliamentary party would ignore.

This year, by contrast, the party gave a display of unity, and obviously enjoyed it. The main issue which engaged most commentators was not so much the content of the programme Labour displayed, but the causes and prospects of this new unity. One obvious cause was the imminence of a general election in which Labour's chances are running high — the widely-respected Gallup Poll gives Labour an eleven per cent lead, and their by-election performances have more than justified this. Delegates arrived aware that the greatest threat to

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On Dit is edited by David Grieve and Lyn Marshall.

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The staff of "On Dit" includes Jaqui Dibden, Michelle Scantlebury, Gordon Bilney, Don McNicol, Andrew Hunwick, Rory Hume, Ralph Gibson.

The Editors would like to thank all people who submitted copy this year to help us in our task and sincerely hope that the treatment that this material received gave some degree of satisfaction to our contributors.

times

Auditions for the A.U.D.S. Pantomime will be held in the Lady Symon Hall at 10 a.m. Saturday, 30th November, and at 2 p.m. Sunday, 1st December. Rehearsals will begin after the completion of the Revue.

Recuperation Ball

The 1963 Recuperation Ball will be held on Friday, 6th Dec., from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Four bands will play in the refectories and cloisters. A folk-singing floorshow will be featured. Drinks will be free and the upstairs coffee lounge will be open until midnight. Tickets (£1 double) are now available in the S.R.C. Office.

Jazz

Do you want to hear an evening of top-line jazz? You do? Then come to the End-of-Year Jazz Concert to be held in the downstairs Refectories on Tuesday, 3rd Dec. This will be a feast of modern and trad jazz well worth the 5/- for members and 6/- for non-members.

Scholarships

Commonwealth Scholarships are available for competition between those students at present attending the University without a Scholarship.

These awards are competitive, and application must be made on the proper form, which is available from the Scholarships Section in Elizabeth House, North Terrace.

It is anticipated that about 100 Later Year Commonwealth Scholarships will be available for competition for the 1964 awards.

N. E. Cornish,
Scholarships Officer

billboard

East-West Centre University of Hawaii

The East-West Centre at the University of Hawaii is offering 200 scholarships for the 1964-65 American academic year to students from East, South and South-East Asia, Australia, New Zealand and Islands of the Pacific. It is understood that several scholarships will be made available to suitably qualified Australian post-graduate students in 1964. Applications close 31st Dec., 1963; application forms may be obtained from the U.S. Educational Foundation in Australia, Box 559, P.O., Canberra.

Further information concerning these scholarships is available from Mr. Borland's office.

Australian-Asian Workcamps

Following the success of last year's Armidale camp, two workcamps will be held this long vacation. One is in New Guinea, the other in Australia. Further information and application forms at the S.R.C. Office.

lent body. But in some ways it is like riding a bicycle — once a certain momentum has been reached there is no trouble in keeping your balance. This year's conference at Scarborough suggests that the British Labour Party, ridden by Harold Wilson, has rediscovered its momentum and balance.

H. CARTER

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Labour's chances came from Labour itself, from a repetition of the factional and personal struggles, or from the suspicion that Labour would adopt doctrinaire attitudes to domestic affairs and irresponsible foreign, defence, and colonial policies.

DEBATES REJECTED

It was only common sense, therefore, for the conference to avoid matters liable to rekindle dispute, but it was by no means a foregone conclusion that the conference would display such common sense. That it did so made all the greater impact. Demands by the extreme left — unilateralists, neutralists, crypto-communists and fellow-travellers — for debates on defence and foreign policy and nationalisation were rejected by an overwhelming majority.

The economic policy debates were marked by a sense of realism and willingness to confront the implications of planned economic progress. Members of the "shadow cabinet" responsible for economic affairs refrained from promising immediate benefits, stressing that considerable investment would be necessary first, in order to bring Britain's rate of economic growth to the right level.

PLANNED GROWTH OF INCOME

Equally impressive was the promise of co-operation in working out an income policy by left-wing trade union leaders like Frank Cousins and Ted Hill who had always fought this proposal in the past. They accepted the thesis that a Labour government deserved their help in achieving a "planned growth of incomes", and the corollary that a measure of self-restraint in wage demands would not be accompanied by windfall profits for the few. An attempt by the extreme left to oppose this agreement was defeated by over six million votes against forty thousand.

Harold Wilson's political skill in uniting the party round the image he created for it has been recognised on all sides, by his erstwhile opponents inside the party and also the Conservative press. He skirted round subjects liable to cause controversy inside the conference while rallying it round the vision of Democratic Socialism revamped to meet the challenge of the "scientific revolution". Scientific education and research was his keynote. Instead of arguments over the nationalisation of existing industries, he stressed the need to establish new publicly-owned science-based growth industries either alone or in partnership with private enterprise. "Because we are democrats, we reject the methods which communist countries are deploying in applying the results of scientific research to industrial life, but because we care deeply about the future of Britain, we must use all the resources of democratic planning, all the latent and underdeveloped energies and skills of our people, to ensure Britain's standing in the world," he concluded, and many of the wider public found his speech inspiring or instructive.

So far so good. The party is united round a leader, who having begun with the confidence of its left-wing, is now trusted — at least tentatively — by all.

The extreme left is neutralised or isolated, the calls for withdrawal from Nato and the Atlantic Alliance are muted. But how long with this last? Will the avowed supporters of unilateral nuclear disarmament and neutralism, who account for at least a tenth of the parliamentary party and have several members on the executive — including Anthony Greenwood, Anthony Wedgewood-Benn, the personally popular "reluctant peer" and Tom Driberg, to name a few of the better-known — stomach for very long a party leadership sincerely pledged to play its full part in Nato, and which accepts the nuclear deterrent and Anglo-American co-operation? Will this unity round new-image Democratic Socialism outlive the next general election, win or lose?

REASONS FOR OPTIMISM

Nothing is certain in politics, but there are a number of reasons for optimism. By themselves, the Labour left and their allies of the extreme left, "New Left", CND, Trotskyites, and lunatic-fringers are not strong enough to challenge the party leadership so long as it remains united and enjoys the confidence of the rest of the party. Their chance to influence a wider following comes only when wider sections of the party are divided, and affected by doubt, demoralisation or disillusion. The overwhelming majority of the party, like its leaders, are democratic socialists and patriots. They are quite willing to accept pragmatic policies at home and abroad — as one Labour leader put it — provided that they are not asked to accept pragmatism as a dogma.

WILSON'S ADVANTAGES

As leader of the opposition and alternative prime minister, Harold Wilson enjoys advantages none of his predecessors had, quite apart from virtually unprecedented control over his own party. The international situation offers far wider scope for manoeuvre than at any time in the past thanks to the détente and the Sino-Soviet split. The economy is ripe for planning and expansionary policies, and rich enough to support bolder education and welfare drives. In short, Harold Wilson is in a position to offer his supporters a distinctive Labour Policy after election.

Leading the Labour Party will never be easy, since it is by its very nature a turbu-

A VALEDICTION—
FORBIDDING
MOURNING

An eventful year, 1963, in this university. Particularly for the S.R.C. eventful, like having ants in uncomfortable places. And eventful for the present editors, who, by the time you read this, will be gloriously past. And a year crowned three weeks ago by the actual production of an actual A.U.M., which actually appears to be selling.

It is for fear that some will read this A.U.M., that I write now.

Because Dr. Martin Davey, who is a great man, and a famous man, and the sort of man who chairs meetings when the executive is afraid they might otherwise get out of hand, and the sort of man who is given a lot of money for research, and the sort of man who commands Respect, and whose editorials people might read, and the sort of man who has the courage, the foolhardiness, to take on the editorship of A.U.M. when no one else would edit it, and on producing the thing to criticise editorially those who didn't edit it, and the university that made them: this man has criticised "On Dit".

And because, like the general meetings, I hold Dr. Davey in awe, and because he has a point, I would like to agree with him. But hell!

It is Dr. Davey's opinion that "On Dit" should be more journalistic, and as a corollary, that if it were, A.U.M., instead of smouldering quietly like the phoenix that didn't make the second generation, would rise in glory out of the ashes. The argument seems to rest on two grounds: "On Dit" has usurped the garb of A.U.M.; and apart from the resultant nakedness of the magazine, the garments are unbecoming on a student newspaper.

I have yet to meet a satisfactory definition of this "student newspaper" thing, a convincing plan of production for it or an impressive example of such production. This makes analysis of the problem rather difficult. But Dr. Davey has held up to us the pre-war youth of student papers, papers "emphatically newspapers, journalistic in aims and methods, with no great literary pretensions." And he has held up to us the modern Melbourne paper, "Farrago".

The present editors, past now, vowed while still in the future tense that "On Dit" 1963 would be more a newspaper. That was a long time ago, twelve issues ago. And while we will not allow Dr. Davey to equate "On Dit" '63 with the '62 and '61 versions, it is herewith admitted that the material, if not layout, of this year's paper, has been that of a magazine, rarely that of a newspaper; further, that of a trivial, inferior and certainly monotonous magazine of no literary pretensions. Which last characteristic distinguished it from the previous years, years when "On Dit" was high-class philosophy, read only by high-class philosophers.

Since it has been admitted that a paper should be a paper, the original Baynes-Finnis-Cooper "On Dit" can be dismissed in Dr. Davey's words as a "tour de force of their personalities." With, I think, a majority of students, I would not allow the '61 "On Dit" the compliment (or, as may be, insult) of discussing it as a paper. But the personalities are passed, and probably with them the attempt to make culture of this paper. And "On Dit" is left marooned, between '61 and pre-war, unwilling to revert to the one, and, it would seem, incapable of recovering the journalistic standards of the other.

Because, simply, the students are younger, less experienced, less interested in the world outside; and the world is stiller, and the issues less demanding of student attention, and the students less involved. In the immediate post-war years, student politics were live and exciting; now they are the little province of a little group of petty little politicians, and the average student happy to leave them so. This university, like Adelaide, is smaller than its numerical size would warrant, and the students smaller in stature.

As Dr. Davey points out, Melbourne has retained some of the pre-war journalistic tradition. "Farrago", aesthetically perhaps the ugliest example of present student journalism, nevertheless is probably the nearest to the model — if there is such a model. Spattered across its cheap paper, in scatty, haphazard, uninviting untidiness are erudition, nonsense, politics, obscenity, Dr. Knopfmacher and an attempt at news language and news reporting. One of the points that must be raised from the beginning, of course, is that "Farrago" is weekly, "On Dit" fortnightly and to that extent less functional as a newspaper; further, Melbourne is a bigger university in a bigger city, a university with, it is generally admitted, different staff-student relationships and a more active intellectual life than ours. All this serves to defend, albeit inadequately, our paper, and it was very nice of Dr. Davey to make these explanations.

But while the newspaper is dependent on the university, it need not rest at that level. The '61 "tour de force" proves this; who could call Adelaide conducive to a Manchester Guardian Weekly? Editorial personalities, then, are involved. Given a full-time, first-rate journalist, with a full-time, first-rate staff, "On Dit" could presumably at least approach the role of a newspaper.

But while we are waiting for such an editor, and, incidentally, any staff at all, it is perhaps worth questioning the basic premise: that "On Dit" should be only a newspaper. Because I would not like to see this paper reduced to reportage of events, even reportage of opinions. Because basically a student paper must be a journal of student opinion; should it carry too far the ideal of journalistic desiccation, it becomes to a great extent an anomaly — a mere miniature of the uptown press, with more emphasis on student news. Some student newspapers in America have reached this stage, some, "Togatus", for instance, in Australia. I submit there is no place for this reportage in the close and closed community of a University — that students don't need to be told what is going on, only want to know (or should want to know), what other students, and maybe the staff, think about it. There is a compromise to be reached; a compromise accepting the roles of an uptown newspaper, but realising their limitations, a compromise tending ideally — inevitably is irrelevant — towards directly stated opinion.

As for the fate of A.U.M., to me this is fairly unimportant before the function of "On Dit". But the idea of damping up student opinions till the end of the year, when they will flood forth through the pages of A.U.M. seems to me plain silly. With due respect.

And the corollary that their trickling out, through the leak provided by "On Dit" during the year leaves a dry creek bed for the assuaging of the intellectual thirst of A.U.M. is simply inferring that opinion is fairly scarce in the first place. That could well be. But a gag on what opinion there is would hardly be expected to enliven it, or produce more.

The magazine must find its own place, not expect the regular paper to make room for it. Any annual magazine ever conceived has had to face this fact soon after birth. The magazine must create its own interest, not wait for the paper to hand some over. A.U.M. has appeared annually for a long time, after an agonizing search for copy, with remarkably little excitement to herald its arrival. This last production, interesting, amusing, even exciting, is still marred by a list of contributors including only one undergraduate. But the blame belongs to the students, perhaps to the University, probably to Adelaide and ultimately to Sir Thomas Playford; to our intellectual climate, not to "On Dit".

And it is "On Dit's" function to make the most of the stifling climate, to get the most out of the university, to be a newspaper with a special function. The old adage about comment being free but facts sacred should never be applied to a university community. Here discussion is sacred, and complete freedom must always be accorded to interpretation of the facts. (In theory . . .)

CHICAGO— a place to live in

by M. NORTON

Chicago, 1963, is even more Chicagoish — virile, vigorous, soaring, noisier than could be thought possible — but, for the ordinary person, safe! This is the impression of a woman re-visiting Chicago after six years; but not just the point of view of a woman or a visitor. It is the new feeling of the city itself.

Let me explain. Chicago has been known as a city of big crime, and doubtless still holds a place in American ranking. By 1956, however, it was also a city bedevilled by thuggery. People heard a knock on the door, or walked in the streets, fearing. Not only was attack likely, but the forces of law were not attempting to cope with the problem of personal safety. Still more disquieting, one's fellows in the streets and parks and building lobbies were so wary for themselves that they would walk the other way rather than come to the assistance of someone in danger. One had ceased to expect the police to be where they were needed. It was the heyday of the petty criminal in Chicago. One lived in varying states of unease, with moments of panic, engrossed with one's personal safety, taking no chances.

Today, the same police force, without any sudden expansion, dominates crime of this order in Chicago. The thugs cannot all have been driven out of the city, or reformed, but the streets and public places are now safe. Police are freed of paper work and long station hours. They are extremely mobile, and have highly efficient systems of automatic reporting. Result: a police car cruising on every block.

What is more, this change has occurred in less than three years, since the appointment in 1960, as Chicago chief of police, of former Professor of Criminology, Orlando W. Wilson. Not, one should add, an appointment to fill the old hands of the force with joy! The whole situation, so finely balanced, highlights the quite remarkable achievement of this man and this city.

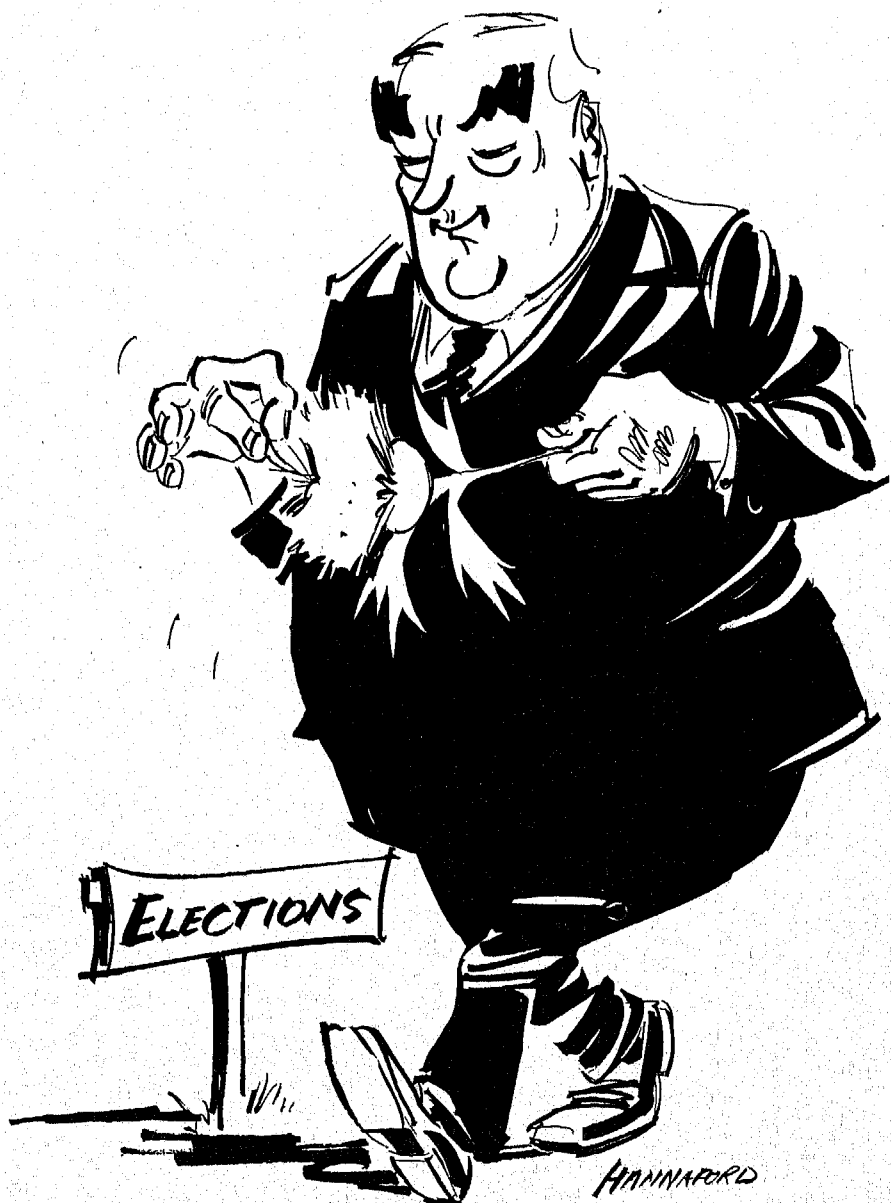
Apart from putting police on the streets where they should be, Wilson has introduced several notable techniques, among them the TUF squad (task undercover force), an elite, volunteer squad — albeit, and naturally enough, difficult to recruit — negro and white, who go looking for trouble. This is the task force coming to grips with crime in secluded places. Working at night, in the known trouble spots of the city, members play the role of decoy, perhaps as happy, well-heeled drunks, seeking contact with the nastiest elements of the underworld, whose prey in the past has been the unsus-



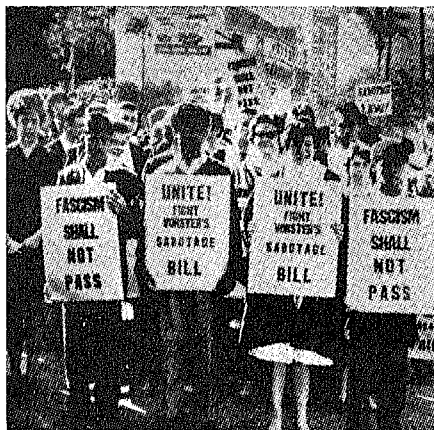
Chief of Police Wilson, with cause to be cheerful.

pecting citizen. These commandos, with their special equipment, keep in constant radio contact with colleagues discreetly stationed. Sometimes they themselves suffer serious violence, but the work of the squad, and Wilson's decision to publicize its activities, have done much to restore the rule of law in Chicago.

Chicagoans approve the change. Their appreciation of a terrible situation made it possible to bring in Professor Wilson; they have stood firmly with him, and Chicago's police force is now an impressive instrument of the people's will.



THEY LOVE ME — THEY LOVE ME NOT.



A movement for Freedom of Opinion and Religion.

AMNESTY was founded in 1961 as an appeal for action on behalf of those persecuted for their political or religious beliefs, and is essentially non-partisan, it subscribes to no political code or religious creed, but aims to help all.

Thus AMNESTY would make as much effort to secure the release of a Right Wing prisoner in the East as it would to secure freedom for a Left Wing prisoner in the West. The movement aims to mobilise public opinion to introduce effective international machinery to guarantee freedom of speech and of religion. It follows two principles laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

ART 18.—Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his or her religion or/and freedom to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ART 19.—Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference, and to seek, receive or impart information through any media and regardless of frontiers.

From a practical point of view, AMNESTY seeks the release of PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE. These are people imprisoned for expressing any honestly held opinion (by word or symbol) which does not advocate violence.

AMNESTY aims to do this by publicity, public pressure and to generally make the public aware of the injustices in the world today; where men are imprisoned because what they believe runs counter to the thinking of a Government.

In the few years of its existence, AMNESTY can record much positive achievement.

- (1) It has focused attention in the plight of the PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE. The response to the movement has shown that there are many people all over the world who felt very strongly about persecution on grounds of conscience and there are signs that this feeling of revulsion will grow.
- (2) In America, by special order of President Kennedy, Jonius Scales, former Communist political prisoner was released after serving only 15 months of a 6 year sentence.
- (3) In Ghana, Joe Appiah, who married a white woman, Peggy Cripps, was given his freedom on the order of President Nkrumah.
- (4) AMNESTY sends lawyers and legal counsel to appear on behalf of Prisoners of Conscience at their trial and to make sure (as far as they are able) that justice is done.

The main contribution of AMNESTY is that governments and especially intolerant governments, are beginning to view AMNESTY as a forceful expression of Public Opinion in the field of Human Rights.

Also a group of lawyers convened by AMNESTY have produced a Code of Conduct which applies to all Prisoners of Conscience. In it the often misused term "Political Prisoner" is defined for the first time. Copies of this code have gone to many foreign governments and it is hoped to get at least one country to sponsor a resolution to the UNITED NATIONS whereby this code will be adopted as the standard procedure with regards to all political prisoners.

What application has AMNESTY to our lives here in sedate South Australia? "There are no Prisoners of Conscience here" you say. This is not the point. As human beings we should all have the sense to realize that what can happen in one country can just as easily happen here. It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that people are imprisoned for their beliefs if we want this same freedom of belief and expression in our lives.

We must actively participate — unless we do so, we risk the elimination of our political and religious freedom.

That is the great trouble with our system of life—encroachment of personal liberties takes place insidiously, it is disguised under the name of an "Act of Parliament" or "Government Policy". Unless we are active and consciously able to recognize what AMNESTY should mean to us, our system of government could become as totalitarian and repressive as any other.

But at present we can be thankful that compared to many other countries, Australia does give very great freedom of

Amnesty: A Call To Action

thought and religion — in fact we pride ourselves in doing so. Let us not be complacent about this, let us remember that insulated as we are, we, as a nation can have no conception of what it means to lose our so-called "basic rights" — the rights to which AMNESTY seeks to uphold. If we value these rights at all we should stand by them, not on a national level, but also on an international level as well.

In an age of materialism and scepticism it is heartening to see an organisation such as AMNESTY trying to direct our thoughts and actions to the abuses of rights we regard as fundamental. Too often is the fact that a man who is a Communist or an Athiest allowed to cloud the issues.

Public Opinion is usually roused by this form of muckraking only as a means to the end, the convictions or disgrace of a person because of his beliefs. What we fail to see is that if our system of democratic government is going to rest on any lasting and enduring basis, the guarantees and protections of our constitution must extend to everyone, regardless of whether they hold views which would be unacceptable to us.

It is only by realising the personal implications, what could happen to us if we were in the shoes of someone imprisoned for his beliefs, that the lesson can be driven home. Public opinion and public apathy go hand in hand these days. AMNESTY aims to do something about this, to shake apathetic people into at least deciding one way or another instead of simply not caring what happens. The "I'm all right Jack" view is not good enough. If we are at all thankful for our lives we should act, not only to preserve our way of life, but also that of other people.

AMNESTY gives us a chance to do this. In Australia, AMNESTY has the second biggest following outside of England, having 18 groups of "Threes".

(A "Three" is a group of people who take on the responsibility of working on behalf of three prisoners — one from the East, one from the West and one from the Afro-Asian countries.)

Lately in Adelaide, a branch of AMNESTY has been set up and is working on behalf of three prisoners, one in East Germany, one in Spain, and one in South Africa.

As students we cannot afford to be disinterested. Many of those imprisoned in the concentration camps and prisons of this world because of their beliefs ARE students. Universities are usually regarded as hotbeds of radical thought and it is not surprising to see, that where people have been imprisoned because their views disagreed with those of a totalitarian state; it is usually the University student who was first arrested.

Specific instances of this are:

- JURGEN WIECHERT. Aged 19. Leader of the Evangelical Youth Organization in East Berlin. Sentenced in August 1961 to eight years imprisonment for singing "Provocative and Murderous" songs.

- JEAN-FRANCOIS BESSON — schoolmaster at Louve and PHILLIP GIRODET theology student — both arrested at Lyons in February 1963 where they were doing voluntary work.

- FOFI LAZAROU — student at Athens University, sentenced to life imprisonment.

- EVARLSTO URRESTARAZU — aged 22. Bilbou student of Economic Science, Basque Nationalist. In July 1961 arrested without charge and sentenced to seven-year imprisonment.

Other instances where AMNESTY has tried to help are at the trials of Abbe Davezies, the Frenchman who denounced torture in Algeria, of Alindo Vincente, the Portuguese lawyer and painter, of the 24 Christians in Ceylon charged with conspiracy and of Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African Nationalist Congress in Pretoria, South Africa.

Thus, even if we do not agree with the beliefs of the Prisoners of Conscience, we should at least recognize their right to hold those beliefs without fear of imprisonment or discrimination.

As Voltaire said, "I detest your opinions, but am prepared to die for your right to express them."

This is what AMNESTY asks, if we are not prepared to do anything for the movement, let us at least think about it. It is for the better to have reaction than apathy.

(Further information about AMNESTY and its work can be obtained from the Local secretary, Mr. W. A. P. Phillips, of the History Department or from the writer of this article.)

Mick Abbott

GREAT STUDENTS I HAVE KNOWN

Being the Avuncular Reminiscences of a Prof (A.N.U., Advanced), plus a little Free Association.

Adelaide, City of Churches (Alfred Deakin).

Adelaide, City of Cultured Charm and Gracious Living . . . where in an elegant home, not ten miles from the Waite Institute, towards the end of an elegant dinner, your elegant hostess's daughter — and your charming co-ed [Co-Ed. — Ed.] — with a journalistic acumen worthy of a K-I-r, suddenly knifes one for an article. A useful fill-up. After that dinner, what can one do?

One sighs. One has another glass of claret. One reflects on the young, their charm, their arrogance, their dirty work. One recalls one's own journalistic debuts [censored in deference to Mr. Downer . . . to or is human]. And (of course) one capitulates.

Students. How nice the academic life would be without them. However, what is the academic life without them? "Wine, women, dice, all cause our life's decline, but what is life but women, dice, and wine?" What indeed?

Granted that (it's self-evident) there has never been a student generation quite like that of 1930-33 . . . well, a generation like that of some few years, I wouldn't like to commit myself to the decades, back . . . still most of us Senior Academics would admit that what keeps us going is the students. In particular, that wild Utopian (or Millenarian) dream which seizes us in the week before First Term begins: the dream that somehow this time, against all probability and all experience (cf. David Hume), the coming batch will be just wonderful, almost (they couldn't be quite) as good as 1930-33. It is a powerful, gripping, vivid dream, which fades with dramatic suddenness about 1200 hours of first day of First Term. Ah, well, one carries on. To travel hopefully . . .

Not, of course, that they were/are all of them that bad. Looking back through the haze of decades [delete: years] one recalls these few whose florid memory will not fade while memory itself remains. *Inprimis*, the one who thought that Toynbee was an Irish dramatist (no, sorry, he was on the staff).

And the one who, after heavy thought, hazarded the opinion that John the Baptist was a precursor of Jesus Christ, wasn't he, Sir? . . . That night I compiled a very polite letter explaining under four heads why he could not, should not, would not, and more especially would not under my supervision attain his M.A. . . . He took it very nicely, and four days later rang up to enquire whether I would be his reference for an assistant lectureship in my department. Yes, full marks to dear Nick Bottoms, whose philosophic comment was "Well, back to the old film-strips". A sterling fellow, if sterling were minted of lead.

And Nelson Tonknor, who resigned from the S.C.M. because he felt that, having joined the Young Communist League, he might be a Bad Influence. And the lad who searched (in vain) the Atlas of Great Britain to find the Southern Hemisphere but who (it was his only accomplishment, and a worthy one) annually won his bet with the Inspecting Brigadier at the O.C.T.U. camp — the wager concerned the correct setting of his rifle-sights for a distant bush, the distance having been carefully paced the night before . . . I think he was the most stubbornly pig-headed man I have ever met, a fact of life transmuted in the testi-

monial to "His leading characteristic is tenacity of purpose". Same thing, but it looks better.

And then, to coin a phrase from George Orwell, my Burmese Days. . . . The lad who began his essay on Keats' *Ode to a Grecian Urn* with the lapidary phrase "To precis this poem on the Attic Pot . . ." (No, his name wasn't Tin Po, though in Burma it might have been.) Or the one who, completely disregarding the immaterial fact that the question referred to asexual reproduction, gave a stirring account of the preliminaries to sexual ditto, ending with simple paths "But, Sir, it is very fatiguing. . . . He was, or thought he was, a zoologist, but surely this is the anthropological technique of Participant Observation.

And finally the one who inspired, or impelled, me into verse —

Within this College Thought is Free
Provided that you think like Me.
No, sorry, now I come to think of it that wasn't a student, that was my Tutor.

No, dear Reader (or Yes, dear Reader — at this stage of the night I'm a bit unsure of the construction), I assure you that these are (were!) all real people. Any resemblance between any person or incident in this narrative and any actual person or incident is dead accurate. They were all real students, bar the first and the last, and after all even these two had also been students once, just as all White Australians are either migrants or descendants of migrants once. It takes all sorts to make a University.

Of course (or did I say it before? Old Men Forget . . .) there's never been anything quite like the intake that got took in in 1930. They're nice young things, nowadays, even the Beatniks think that they're somehow fundamentally unlike the lads and lasses of the 30's, 20's, 10's, 90's . . . 40's (just look up Petrus Borel and the French Romantics), 30's, 20's, 10's (which of you got sent down, as Shelley did, for Necessary Atheism?). But somehow they haven't got the intellectual snap-crackle-pop which characterised the (specifically 19) 30's. Nice, but a bit spiritless. Of course, I've never been the Warden of a College, or I might amend that last remark. I have carefully avoided (it's one of the secrets of How to Succeed in Academic Business) taking on any job in which brute facts might erode in any way the Garnered Wisdom of Experience . . . when you've looked at students as long as I have, young man, etc.

However, they'll do: they always have. To be serious for half a moment (I'll admit it's a bit late in the day) that is really, truly, honestly, cross my heart and wish I'll die, the good thing about the academic racket. Forget about the Pursuit of Truth and all that: you do keep on meeting the young, new generations of young, and if you are any good they keep you young in spirit, despite those arteries. In cold blood, this looks rather grisly: a sort of collegiate Vampirism. . . .

Vampires: that leads me, naturally, to Great Vice-Chancellors I have Known . . . (The rest is censored (Hamlet)).

But the Quincunx of Heaven lies in the West and the whisky's running low (Sir Thomas Browne). Farewell. And you will see the Dean tomorrow . . .

SHOK

P.S. How the HELL does your Editor work on a typewriter which has a 2 or a V or a % instead of a ;, ?,).



The Original Purple People Eater himself.

THE PURPLE SEASON

The Footlights Club will stage in December a revue called "The Purple Season". Is this not an unusual title? Answer "Yes", or "No", depending on whether you think this title is (a) Unusual or (b) Usual. The Footlights Club thinks it is an unusual title. We hope it will be an unusual revue.

There will be thirty-six unusual people on stage in the show, which has a cast of 3 dozen talented boys and girls. Over half of them were freshers this year and the others number in their many of your old favorites — Roger Taylor, Sue Lawrence, Jack Hume, Meredith Bowman, Tony Brooks — to mention but a few.

We have a concession system operating for students this year and hope that many of you will take advantage of it and come along and have a good laugh.

Of course, we can't give away any secrets about the content of the show at this time, but let it be said here and now, that it's a show full of laughter, song and dance, gags, variety and girls, girls, girls!

What does "The Purple Season" convey to you? The Mystery of ancient Zululand? The mysticism of a Bhuddist temple at full moon? The insignificance of Man in the immensity of the Universe?

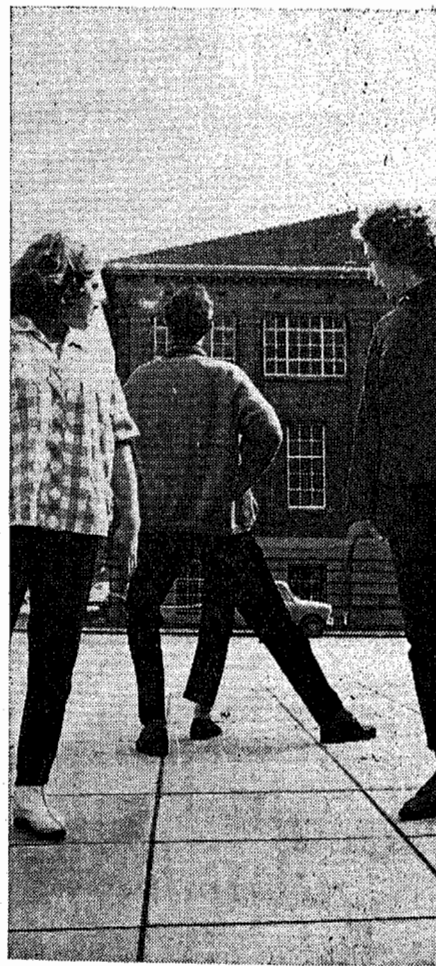
If it conveys any such impression to you I fear you're being slightly pretentious, because it doesn't mean anything to us. We just like to roll it round our tongue, sing it to ourselves, listen to its cadences dropping like millstones around our ears. "The Purple Season" is crazy, possibly a little sophisticated (not too much, but a little) and above all, irreverent.

Barry Warren is designing sets again and man, is he bursting with ideas this year. Jerry Wesley-Smith's writing music (he's going like a battleship too). Liz Williams' costumes will fit into Warren's sets like a glove, which is a weirdly mixed simile, but conveys the idea, I think. If you can't get used to the notion of costumes fitting into sets like gloves don't be too upset. But give it a bit of thought.

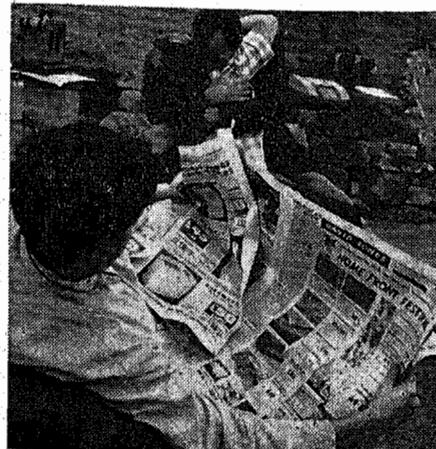
The script is being written by Wayne Anthony and Paul Haines and a couple of nicer guys you couldn't wish to meet. Anthony is producing the show, closely aided and abetted by Roger Taylor and Alan Hannam, the latter of whom, besides being a very nice type of person, has 24 Revue productions to his credit.

This is all I wish to say at the moment. Footlights wishes you, the very best of luck in your coming exams and expresses a sincere hope that you will not be among the unfortunates this year who are going to leave it until too late to book for the show and be unable to get in. That's it. "The Purple Season", Union Hall, December 13th to 21st and book at Allan's from November 30th.

W. R. ANTHONY



The Three-legged Purple People Eater.



The One-eyed Purple People Eater.



Mr. Taylor at the party: "My hair's falling out!"

DISSENSION AMONG THE RANKS?

SHOCK INCIDENT AT FOOTLIGHTS' PARTY!

The members of the Footlights' Club were shocked to discover that an unknown prankster had defaced a photograph of their President at a party held recently. The offence was alleged to have taken place at a time when most members had imbibed to an extent unknown to normal University students.

MOUSTACHE PENCILLED ON PHOTO OF FAVOURITE REVUE PERSONALITY

The party, held at Lower St. Peters, had as decoration photos of OUR revue cast and many purple streamers. A well known member of the CLUB was heard to exclaim upon the discovery of the alleged offence, "What's this, something is amiss, a woman hath no beard, yet something rough and hairy had appeared!"

Our reliable reporter, ever faithful to his keen public, found, upon further investigation, that some devilish despoiler had drawn a moustache on a photo which had been erected at the party (for publicity purposes). A tragic incident, this could well bear out the omissis of the title of this year's revue, "The Purple Season".



Purple People parking.

abreast of the times

TRUTH MUST OUT

Of course we have to sympathise with a paper recognised, at least by us, as undignified, cheap and of no literary worth. There are two rags in Adelaide coming into that category. One is "On Dit" — that's why we have to sympathise. The other is Truth.

However, at present I feel gloriously magnanimous in my sympathy for Friday's shocking insult to journalistic decency. Because it takes a lot to sympathise with Truth, and, as the wise man (Sir Thos. Browne, in fact) remarked, he who sympathises with Truth is

"of a constitution so general that it consorts and sympathises with all things."

Now "On Dit" has been short on copy and long on imaginative-use-of-white-space oftentimes before now. But has as yet resisted the temptation to print, in guise of defending its reportage of the S.R.C., the entire minutes of the last meeting. Which at least makes us one up on Truth. Because Truth found it necessary last week, in order to put out its weekly 24 pages (incidentally, why?), to print an entire 356-item questionnaire. (The one thing it did report accurately was the number of questions.)

But we would still sympathise — because we did print a large slab of Hansard on one occasion, and even The News, bulwark of respectable bad journalism (to us, at least), printed 24 of the questions and multiplied one item.

If Truth hadn't punctuated the items quoted by inanity of which even "On Dit" is incapable. "Three questions really invite the student to look into the crystal ball. . . ." Gool! "There is no mention of PSCYCHOLOGY." (This last was not a typographical error on our part — honest, it said that!)

But we would still sympathise, because even The News, that bulwark (to us, at least) of the establishment, quoted Mr. J. A. Heaslip, M.P., who, allegedly commenting on the alleged survey's alleged request that students refrain from discussing the questions, apparently allegedly said, "If they are to discuss

these matters with anyone they should discuss them with their parents." (Parents and Friends Association called on as student counsellor. Why conduct a survey to see if we need one? With due respect, parents are one of the things we need counselling about.)

If Truth hadn't deliberately and not even cleverly misrepresented the facts. "On the question of drinking, students are asked if they started drinking alcohol at primary school." (Simple omission of the other eight (8) answers offered, ranging from "Never" to "after third year University".)

If Truth hadn't selected the four most controversial questions and declared in hushed huge italics "Other questions are even more intimate."

If Truth hadn't decided someone had to produce some PSCYCHOLOGY and analysed the poor innocent psych department. "The questioners seem obsessed with religion." "Some of the questions positively show that the psychology (spelt correctly!) staff themselves might need to consult psychologists (spelt correctly!)!" (The latter comment was Truth innocently quoting an enraged parent. It seems to me a pity that the offspring of that enraged parent is not answering the survey — he probably needs counselling.)

If Truth wasn't so childish! If Truth, or, if it comes to that, The News, that bulwark (to us, at least) of established hatred of the University, had troubled to find out what the survey could do if the replies weren't completely masticated by the determined efforts of ignorant reporting.

If Truth hadn't subheaded page two, "Do Your Muscles Twitch?" (Survey Director Wearing says his do after reading Truth — a good advertising slogan?) Or — at this stage if both papers hadn't called the questionnaire a "Quiz" and the survey a "Research".

We would forgive.

—Mandy

CUM. MAG. ACC.

The contents of the 1963 edition of Adelaide University Magazine are most catholic. The contributions roam over such subjects as, for example, Student Action, a defence of the name "Royal", the trials and tribulations of teachers, translations of Verlaine, De Bellay and Gautier, the worship of the devil and religious life in the University. All the contributions, whether verse, criticism or short story, are vigorous, well written and interesting. Likewise the magazine is well produced.

A stranger to the University might therefore be pardoned for asking why the editor of such an excellent production, Dr. Martin Davey, should say "The Students Representative Council generously budgeted £150 to make this publication possible. The whole amount will not be spent, but even so the Council might still wonder whether it was worth it." Part of the answer can be given by the list of contributors. Of the eight, only one (Ian Black) is an undergraduate, two (the editor himself and Peter Burley) are research students who will leave the University within a year, four (John Finnis, Will Baynes, John Heuzenroeder and Paul Depasquale) are graduates who have left and one (Geoffrey Innes) never belonged to it. And this unrepresentative production will be bought by, at the most, five hundred, some of them students.

Some reasons for this sad state of affairs are given by Dr. Davey in his editorial. University magazines began before the days of student newspapers. They reported and summarized the affairs of the half year or the year. They were rather like school magazines. With the advent of the papers in the 1930's and 1940's this function was taken from them. They continued to exist as literary and critical publications and in this form flourished in the immediate post-war years when student affairs were at their height.

Dr. Davey goes on to observe that in recent years student papers in Sydney and Adelaide have expanded their literary and review section "until the paper has come to play the role of the magazine. Unfortunately, a weekly or fortnightly plays such a role shabbily."

I venture to disagree with him. It seems to me that while student papers have changed they have not become the University magazine. Rather they have tended towards something like the English weekly reviews, a

movement given some impetus in Adelaide in 1961. Like the papers "On Dit" contains expression and exchange of opinion on topical matters, chiefly politics, dramatic reviews and large "letters to the editor" sections; unlike them, it contains announcements of University activities and sporting news. Far from playing such a role shabbily, it plays it well.

It seems to me that a weekly or fortnightly cannot play the role of a newspaper in the accepted sense of the word. Most news is dead in twenty-four hours. In some special cases, the tricks of the newspaper can be used to effect in a student paper, usually when the University becomes involved in some outside affair like the Stuart case. These affairs are few and far between and should not be used in judging a student paper.

The kind of news which has faded from student papers is chatty, personal anecdote and this because the University is now too large for such gossip to be interesting (or intelligible) to any but a few.

It is the large expansion in the size of the University which has made the job of the paper editor difficult and killed the University magazine. In 1950, the University was small. It was far more one group and consequently its members had more, at all levels, in common than they do now. Today there are many groups and many interests and the one paper cannot cater for all of them.

The University Magazine is disappearing because faculty magazines now publish the kind of material it contained. They do this because there is a greater specialization of interests and also because it is easier for editors to obtain material from people they know well. It is not possible to encourage and cajole someone whom you do not know and whom you see only occasionally. All this is a consequence of the greater size of the University. Most of the ill, real and imagined, that are ascribed to present day student affairs are finally traceable, in part at least, to this one cause.

Be that as it may, it is worthwhile reading Finnis on Oxford, Innes on science and art, Burley, that irrepressible conservative, on the Royal and the short stories of Paul Depasquale. Dr. Davey is to be congratulated in rescuing the S.R.C. once again. If we must borrow, better an editor from Sydney than a policy from Melbourne.

Des Cooper



Purple People eating.

Synthetic truth

Dear Sir and Madam,

I hope no one becomes unnecessarily troubled by the absurd publicity given by Truth and The News to the investigation currently being conducted in the University. It could be most unfortunate if the value of the project were lowered or destroyed by the conduct of these newspapers.

Presumably, "Truth" was looking for a lead article which would sell copies to those not interested in its racing tips (the story shared honours with racing in "The News", too); the result was an object lesson in synthetic sensationalism.

For the same purpose, no doubt, the two newspapers will seize on the results of the survey, if and when they are published, all present scruples conveniently forgotten.

The fear is, however, that the results will be of depleted significance if too many students, in answering the questionnaire, are affected by "Truth's" fake prudery. One hopes that they will see through the insincerity of the newspaper, and accept the integrity of those sponsoring and conducting the survey. The survey contains potentialities for practical application as well as being of academic significance, and it would be a pity if these potentialities were frustrated from the outset.

Yours faithfully,

Ian D. Black

Strewth!

Dear Madam and Sir,

It was with horror and amazement that I read the libellous reports published in recent editions of The News and the Adelaide Truth, concerning the survey at present being conducted by the Psychology Dept.

I received one of these large questionnaires myself, and after reading it through and answering it, I showed it to my parents complete with answers. Whereas they showed some surprise, and, in certain questions, definite disapproval, at no time did they register disapproval of the circular itself. In fact they wholeheartedly agreed with me that it was a sane, well-balanced document bound to yield new and useful facts on University life.

I was surprised enough to read the headlines in The News (Quiz at University Causes a Stir), but I was amazed when I read the questions published as supposedly causing this stir. Without exception they dealt with subjects that at some time I have discussed or heard discussed by students.

However, with characteristic journalistic dishonesty The News then proceeded to report, unheadlined and right at the end of the article on another page, the sane and sensible comments of several eminent University authorities who spoke out in favour of the questionnaire. These are variously reported as "seeing no harm in it if the students answering it remained anonymous", and as saying "the results will be used scientifically to give a better understanding of students' attitudes."

Why then, was it necessary for The News to sensationalize a really worthwhile project being conducted by a sincere man dedicated to his work?

Later in the day I was shown a copy of Adelaide Truth, and my surprise and amazement turned to absolute incredulity. This paper, far from merely dramatising the issue, completely distorted, misquoted and even cheapened the worthwhile project.

By a combination of huge headlines, emotionally toned words in inverted commas and a liberal use of exclamation marks, the paper made out that the questionnaire is aimed at prying into the private lives of students, and a means of destroying students' desires to discuss intimate problems with parents.

Dishonesty almost amounting to libel is contained in the statement, "Here are some of the printable questions", introducing a list of the four most intimate (and probably some of the more useful) items. Probably the most ridiculous statement of all is that "There is no mention of PSYCHOLOGY" (sic!). Why on earth should there be? A further mis-statement says: "On the question of drinking, students are asked if they started drinking at primary school". In fact, the question asks when the student began to drink alcohol, and then gives answers varying from "Never" to "Third year university". This is not in any way an objectionable question, and the number of students who, if answering honestly, would probably have ticked "primary school" would probably raise the hair even of Truth.

The article continues in this drivelling vein for three pages, merely leaving more and more destruction in its wake. There is no mention of any good that could come

to students as a result of being able to understand more about them. Neither is there any reference to reports of a similar nature, such as the Kinsey and Wolfenden Reports — both of which deal entirely with the sex which is only a small part of Mr. Wearing's questionnaire, and the section to which there seems to have been the most violent objection.

It is most unfortunate that while the articles themselves are ridiculous, childish and typical of the lengths to which the popular press will go in the name of journalism, they have done the great harm of opening to discussion, questions that were supposed to be answered by the students alone, without hearing second opinions which could influence them. The survey should, and there is no doubt will, go on, in spite of the unnecessary publicity to which it has been subjected. Since the questionnaire is aimed at the betterment of understanding of University students by those responsible for administering to their troubles and needs, I hope, as no doubt most students do, that the damage done by the press is not irreparable.

Finally, having read the articles in both Truth and The News, I find myself left with a feeling of utter bewilderment that anybody, even cheap journalists, could misspell and misrepresent their way through such a compressed selection of sensational journalistic trash, presumably merely to sell their inconsequential rags.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. Milln

Honours Student get lost

Dear Sir and Madam,

I have noticed that lately, The Advertiser had the privilege of printing some comments by a student called "Honours Student", Somerton Park. I hope the honourable "Honours Student" is happy hiding under the privilege of a pen-name, when feeding rubbish to the public, thus showing his IGNORANCE in its true colours.

I am referring to the ridiculous statements made regarding the validity of the R.I.P. Survey. Who voted? NO ONE. It was a survey conducted by scientific sampling. Those who took part were students drawn at random from the students' register provided by the Front Office. Could "Honours Student" kindly take some time in future to look into matters before rushing off to gain a column in The Advertiser? This will make him think twice (if he thinks at all) before putting his false and silly ideas to the public, who are liable to accept what "Honours Student" writes, not realizing the mentality of the writer.

Yours sincerely,

(YEO Thiam Teng)

The ghost of Anthony walks again

Dear Madam and Sir,

There is a certain person around this august establishment (known as The University of Adelaide) who has the effect of driving me, and so far, everyone to whom I have spoken, up the wall.

I was very gratified to see, on page 4 of the last edition of "On Dit", that this extremely effeminate character has, literally, been driven up the wall. This has led to a great deal of speculation on the part of a group of acquaintances of mine as to the cause of this spectacle. Perhaps the reason is the rather pitiful article which followed this photograph. Never, never, never (as



W. S. Gilbert says) have I seen such literary offal as this particular article contained.

I gather, from the general tone of this article, it was about some group who travelled to "The Sunny West" to sample the local booze. If this was their aim then the problem of cause is solved, the "Character" smelled a cork and, being a man(?) of weak constitution the alcohol went to his head.

I trust that future editors of "On Dit" will not be so desperately short of copy that they are forced to such dire straits as to be forced to publish such photographs. The only possible reason which I can see for publishing this unaesthetic crap is the lack of other suitable copy. If this is the case, Sir/Madam, then where are the stars of yesterday? I well remember these famous figures—Bloody Ig Sando, Wayne Anthony, Tony Brooks, and numerous other notable figures — who used to grace the pages of our "On Dit". That such a photograph as this should find its place in posterity amongst these famous figures offends all my ethical and moral beliefs.

Yours etc.,

Diogenes

Another ghost

History Dept.,
October 15th.

Dear Sir,

There is an idiot writing letters to your newspaper and using my name.

Yours,

W. Adolf Mandle

"We just want to be left alone"

Dear Sir,

Members of this society have asked me to thank you for printing Mr. W. Mandle's intelligent and discriminating letters. May I say how much better it is to see his peculiar opinions expressed silently in print than to hear them crudely shouted all over the Napier Building.

Yours,

Secretary,
Economics and English
Depts.,
Anti-Noise League.

Explanation not satisfactory

The Editors,
"On Dit",
University of Adelaide.

Dear Editors,

I venture to ask again for the hospitality of your columns to thank Professor Stretton for his lengthy reply to my questions regarding part-time students. I would like to mention from the outset that I did not intend my last question to be taken as being ill-mannered. If it is felt that there

is any such suggestion, I do sincerely apologize. I meant it to be rather a challenge, and I am glad that it was taken up.

As to the rest of the reply, I am far from being satisfied. If anything, it has convinced me that there is a way out. To analyze it, and criticize it, systematically, would take just as much room in your paper as you have been kind enough to allow already. Besides, the examinations are too near to afford the time! Just one point before I conclude. From my own experience over, at least, the last three years, my conversations with other students have convinced me that the Professor's opinion that "the present arrangement suits more full-time and part-time students than the opposite arrangements would" is not correct, as far as second year history is concerned.

Yours faithfully,

S. Tanti

Not all freshers are frustrated

The Editors,

Dear Madam and Sir,

I notice that in the last issue of "On Dit" there was an article on the back page entitled "A modest proposal". As I remember it, this was a facetious tirade against freshers.

It seems to me that the sport of fresher baiting has worn pretty thin by this time of year and I think that it is unfortunate that competition for space is so poor that copy like this has to be printed.

By this time of year the freshers have learnt "the ins and outs of University life" and have become a real part of the student body. So next year why don't we make life hell for them for a few weeks and leave them alone before the joke becomes really rancid?

Incidentally I am going out with a fresher, and I can assure you that they are quite human really.

Yours faithfully,

A Horatio for Freshers

By love dispossessed

like wow
springside hop
dances over
the lazy crud
who says
all things are equal
in adversity
sometimes summer comes
quickly
and startles
but
not
often
only the brave
souls who stand
defiant
in front of
fire when winter comes
and then
with a burst
the storm has broken
asunder
renting the sky
into torn shreds
and
there are no more
brave souls
whence art thou
Cassius?
there is no peace
in autumn
when
like tired men
the trees
have lost their leaves
aghast
i
stand
and
review it all
and
sink
deeper into the
melancholy
of
unreturned love

Sylvester.

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J. Revalk — Instructor . . . Cut Rates for Uni. Students

ABSCHOL: THE BEAM IN OUR OWN EYES

The Aboriginal is not capable of progressing beyond the 4th grade: this is a popular fallacy based on superficial observation, which has been repeatedly disproved and yet is still widely accepted not only by the prejudiced and ignorant but by the average intelligent Australian, too apathetic to think more penetratingly.

It is a fact, strikingly apparent to the newcomer to Australia, that the average Australian knows absolutely nothing about Aborigines and cares even less. The paternalistic smooth-the-dying-pillow attitude of the beginning of the century, when the blackfellas were herded into quiet corners and fed and clothed while they awaited the death of their race still exists, and in the minds of most people the Aborigines and their problems are still poked out of sight where they don't need to be thought about.

After all, the entire Aboriginal population is only 1% of that of Australia. Very few Australians come in contact with them in their daily lives. They belong to the outback, and are largely irrelevant to Australia's predominantly urban community.

These are facts that will soon be as fallacious as the fourth grade academic maximum. A recent survey in the N.T. revealed that the population of both full- and part-blood Aborigines is increasing rapidly; the schools survey just carried out by ABSCHOL shows that about 75% of Aboriginal High School students live in the metropolitan area. The Aboriginal population and its problems are growing and spreading and should be the concern of every Australian, not only because of desire to help the Aborigine to overcome these problems thrust on his people by the advent of Western Civilization, to improve his present lot and

lighten his future, but also because of the need to protect the future of Australia from the consequences of a large, poorly educated, discontented, socially inferior, futureless racial group with all the components of human wastage, racial hatred, political unrest, fascism, communism . . . that such a group entails.

After all, we already have a segregated immigration policy. We could quite easily achieve apartheid too, and this is the direction in which Australia will be heading unless more people register active interest in the Aborigines. Simply accepting them as they happen to cross our path isn't enough; the fact that we belong to the dominant culture does not exempt us from the responsibility of helping to bridge the gap between Australia's two.

There are two possible approaches to the problem: trying to understand the Aborigine, his culture and present situation and problems; assisting him to understand us. Many people will agree with this sentiment and do nothing about it; they are quite prepared to give the Aborigine a "fair go" so long as it doesn't inconvenience them. If there is anyone who would like to do something — anything — active to assist the Aboriginal Australian there is another avenue: would they please get in touch with the ABSCHOL committee by leaving a note on the board in the S.R.C. office.

PROTEST ON SOUTH AFRICA

The following is an article reprinted from "Farrago". It is a report of a meeting held in Melbourne University to protest against the racist policies of the South African government, and in particular against its all-white policy with regard to its cricket team. The President of N.U.A.U.S. (Dr. Peter Wilenski) has urged university students all over Australia to boycott the coming South African tour in protest against these policies. Demonstrations are being organized in Melbourne. If Adelaide students do not have the initiative to demonstrate, at least they can bear witness to their disapproval by staying away.

I come here today with the intention of telling you why I shall not be attending the cricket and I hope to prove to you that by your proposed actions it is not you that are bringing politics into sport but rather the South African government.

This forceful introduction to the meeting by Julian Phillips called by N.U.A.U.S. sounded as stark as the echo of the rifles in Sharpeville.

"You will not be introducing politics, that has already been done by South Africa," Mr. Phillips continued. "Senator de Klerk, Minister of the Interior, has said as recently as August 1st this year, that the Government will allow both white and non-white teams to leave South Africa but the whites will represent white South Africa and non-whites non-white South Africa, but they would not allow mixed South African teams to take part in International sports."

Mr. Phillips then turned to politics in cricket and the reasons for not attending matches during the tour. He pointed out that according to the South African papers, Trevor Goddard (the Springbok captain) went of his own initiative to see Verwoerd, seeking advice on political questions that might be put to him. Goddard is reported

to have declined to disclose what he had been told "in case it gets into the Aussie papers."

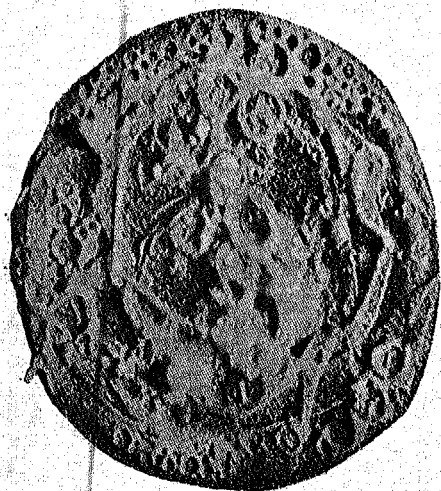
The West Indians, Pakistanis and Indians are not permitted to send teams to South Africa. When Benaud led the "Commonwealth Cavaliers", he agreed to drop his coloured players in Kenya so that the team could enter South Africa. *Should he have done this?*

"It is not as if there are no coloured players," he continued, "there is a world-class South African-born Indian who plays for Lancashire league during the southern winter. Basil D'Oliviera, a competent opening batsman who scored a century in each innings against the West Indies when playing with a non-white team in Kenya, cannot be included in the touring team. He was permitted to play in the Commonwealth Cavaliers' team led by Benaud, along with Wes Hall and Rohan Kanhai when it played outside South Africa. This man can never hope to play with South Africa in Australia."

Mike Hansen, as chairman of the meeting then handed over to the local N.U.A.U.S. secretary, Jack Lynch. After a brief explanation of the role of N.U.A.U.S. in the proposed demonstrations, he then called for motions. A motion moved by John Johnston, seconded by Mr. Cummings, "That this meeting opposes the political aspects of the South African tour, but affirms that it has no quarrel with the cricketers themselves," was carried.

After a little further discussion it was moved that Mr. Anderson's motion be put. The motion, "That this meeting of Melbourne University Students supports the campaign inaugurated by N.U.A.U.S. and in co-operation with the student clubs of the University," was also carried.

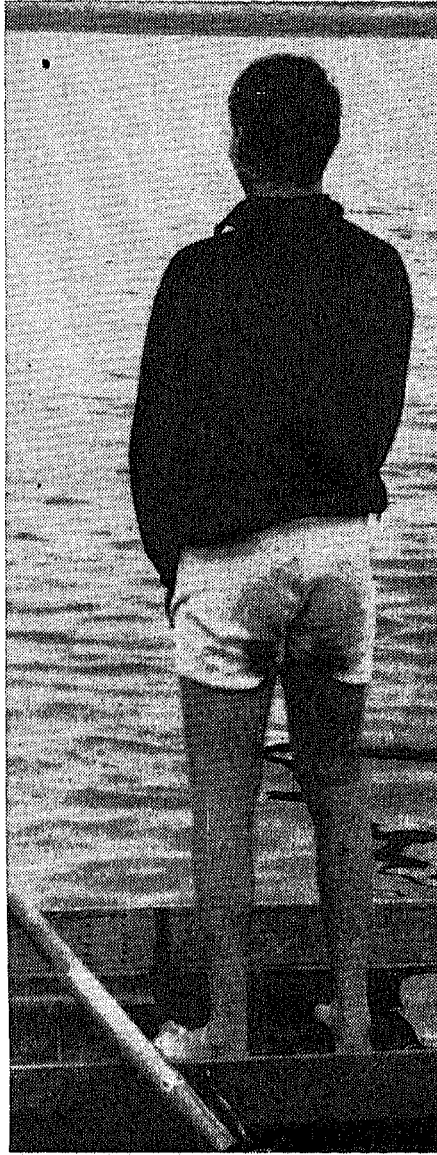
Jack Lynch then called for suggestions as to possible future action and pointed out that there would be need for many students in the organization of the campaign. He said that the campaign's success will depend upon the number of people who join committees, and asked students who would be able to assist in any way to fill in the form so that they could be contacted (copies of the form are still available at the S.R.C. Office) as soon as their exams were over.



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ROWING: OPENING REGATTA

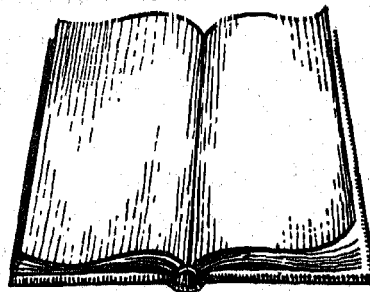
sport



The University Boat Club began last week to justify the mint spent on it by the Sports Association in recent months by dominating the Opening Regatta, held on the Torrens. Six Uni crews rowed in finals, and three won. Those that did win certainly deserved it.

The lightweight four, Pannel's mob, won as usual; they have been extremely successful, but are oft sung anyway. The real performance of the day was that of the Senior eight. For several years we have never looked like winning seniors, mostly because of the strength of Torrens, who seem each year to fill Kings Cup ranks almost in their entirety, and return a close-knit and experienced crew. This year was no exception; the bottom four was straight out of Kings Cup, and the top four looked as tough. However, we too, had something to be proud of. The bottom four from Intervarsity were in their old seats again, and rather outshining them at the top were two old Kings Cuppers, and two ex-schoolboy nuggets. In fact, four of the crew were freshmen, and the average age of the whole lot was nineteen. But there was beauty as well as youth; average height 6'1", weight 13 stone.

The crew defeated Port Adelaide in 2.44, which was rather impressive for a warm up. Then it met Torrens after very little rest, and beat them in probably the best race Uni has rowed in eights for some years, taking the lead early and holding on to win by a half length in 2.46. The crew met the same Adelaide crew in two finals, and although this crew was fresh, beat them soundly both times (2.46 and 2.47). Four courses like this in the space of two hours should have flattened anybody, but the crew still had energy enough to row in to the bank at three quarter pressure (the word is 9 posers!). Then training was broken rather drastically with a large Boat Club booze. Word is that the coach, Roger Leach, is still trying to find the Senior Eight, as its members reeled off severally, and he was unable to follow them all.



IT'S FINE

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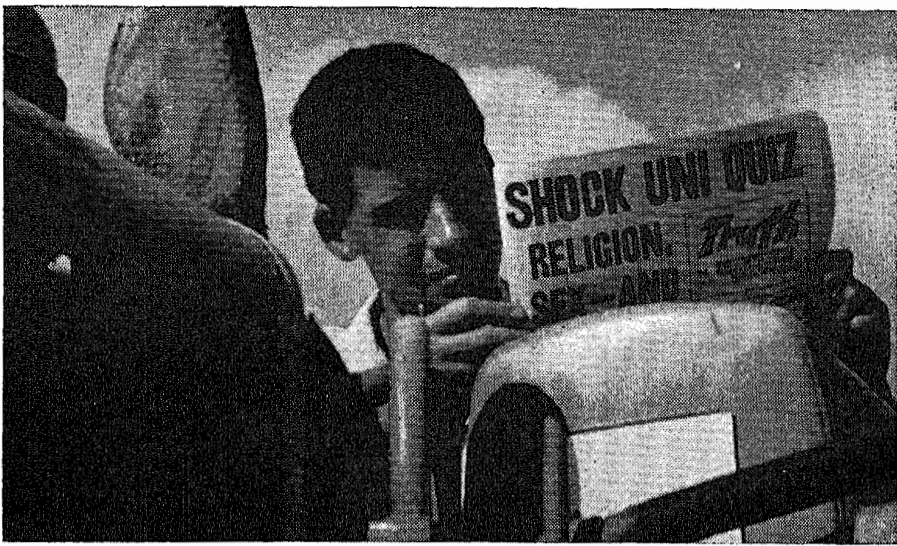
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Special Quotes to Students



Farmer Wearing registering rustic astonishment at a recent city news report.

an asian's opinion

The White Australia Policy has been a controversial and much debated issue and as an Asian, I shall attempt to discuss it objectively without being unduly biased.

It is unfortunate that the term itself has often been the subject of much discourse and emotional outbursts rather than the issues and implications of the policy itself. An eminent person in the Ministry of Education suggested to me that an alternative term "Australian Nationalism", would perhaps be more appropriate. Such a term I feel would be better noted for what it does not say than what it does say with regards to the topic. Stripped of its refinements, the W.A.P. is basically one of racial discrimination, which I feel is inherent in human nature and exists in Asian countries themselves.

The W.A.P. is or has been made acceptable on economic, social and political grounds, but if the criterion for determining its merits is based on ethical grounds, it then becomes necessarily deplorable. The present discussion is not concerned with the ethical viewpoint, to those who feel strongly convicted on this ground, my attitude is "to err is human, to forgive is divine".

Thus the issue on hand is necessarily dependent on the criterion one sets for the W.A.P. And the writer's criterion in gauging its worth is whether immigration of Asians from their over-populated homelands would be beneficial to the countries in question. Not so much so in the short term but in the long run.

A prevalent feature in underdeveloped Asian economies is the "low-level income equilibrium trap", the cycle of low incomes, low savings, low investment and in turn continued low incomes. The reasons underlying the low per capita incomes and economic welfare is the low level of productivity per man. This in turn is a reflection partly of the low rate of capital formation and the present social structure. But of greater importance is the rapid rate of population growth which has greatly retarded and in many cases completely offset any increase in real national income through technological progress and foreign investments and aid. Professor Fryer writes — "Asian countries have to curb their rates of population increase if they are to make economic advance and to achieve better living standards." Asian countries are "over-populated" in the sense that the population is grossly in excess of that which can be

supported at a satisfactory level, given the present structure of techniques and resources. Hence the real solution lies in controlling the rapid increase in net population growth and this calls for an expansion in education facilities, social and cultural adjustments, urbanization and industrialization.

All this leads to the conclusion that a controlled rate of immigration of Asians into Australia would amount to little more than a nominal recognition of the role which Australia has to play in the sphere. It does not solve the acute problem facing these countries as a limited yearly intake of Asians would do little to alleviate the population pressure on the very limited resources in these countries.

Assuming that controlled immigration is implemented, this leads to the question of whether Asian communities would and could be assimilated harmoniously. The repercussions of such a move can best be determined in the light of actual events; but it can be safely said that provided the Asian constituent of total population is in the order of one per cent, it is difficult to conceive any significant racial problems and serious repercussions on the Australian economy. And the question arises as to whether the Asian mind can be capable of giving complete and undivided loyalty to Australia. The element of time required for adjustment is crucial, as it is natural for one to dislike what one does not understand.

Most Australians I am quite certain would not be hostile to Asian families settling in their vicinity provided that they are literate, clean-living, respectable, and industrious people, being an asset rather than a liability to the community. Perhaps a minimum standard of education to ensure literacy, and certain other more stringent requirements could be made conditions for qualification. Here again, it would be necessary to stress that highly educated Asians are needed more desperately by their home countries.

No one can deny that Australia is free to pursue its own policies regarding its intake of immigrants in the light of the prevailing economic and social structure of the economy; but the growing retaliation among Asian intellectuals to Australia's unwillingness to accept its role in this part of the globe, and the prospects of improved trade relations needs some consideration.

W. M. CHUA

let's recuperate

For several weeks a group of students with more time than sense have been working on this year's Recup Ball. Because of the lateness of the end of term this year, the ball will be held at the end of the week before, on Friday, 6th December. It is expected that the accumulation of experience of the directors of the Recup and Commencement balls for the last several years will be pooled to make this the best Recup Ball ever.

There will be four bands playing music all over the Union buildings. Graham Terry and Jerry Wesley Smith will be featured with modern jazz quartets; the Uni Jazz band will cater for the traditionalists, and for those who for some reason don't like either, the Del Aires will play rock music. It is thought that this will cater for the musical taste of the majority of students.

There will be a dance floor covering the lawn in the cloisters, as there was last year, and by a system of cross amplification with the main refectory there will be continuous dancing all night. As usual, there will be a modern jazz group playing in the Lady

Symon Hall, and catering for those who prefer soft lights and sweet music to the hurly-burly of the less ethereal trad jazz and rock music featured in the main refectories and the cloisters. Upstairs in the cafeteria there will be a fourth group, and the coffee bar ?? ?? ??

For the further enjoyment of patrons, free drinks will be provided, and it is anticipated that a top-line folk-singing floorshow will be featured.

This arrangement is not vastly different from the Commencement ball earlier this year. So why is there this student apathy towards Recuperation Balls? In fact, this ball makes an excellent wind-up to the year, just as the Commencement ball makes an excellent beginning. So this year make sure that you are not one of the many who consider that University balls are beneath them. When you have decided to come along, tickets are available at the S.R.C. Office. So come along and you will see that, in fact, the Recup ball swings just as well as any other ball, University or otherwise. And that it is well worth the investment of one pound for a double ticket.

R.I.P. — results of N.U.A.U.S. survey

ACCURACY AND GENERALITY OF RESULTS

The results are limited in their generality to the whole University population according to whether the sampling instructions were carried out or not. Results from West Australia, Adelaide, Newcastle, and New England, must be interpreted with caution unless it is shown that the whole sample was followed up according to the standard instructions. N.S.W. results should be considered separately to the others since follow-up was not carried out. The standard errors of the percentages reported in the results vary between 3% and 6%, with the average about 4%. If sampling errors were the only source of error a significant difference between percentages would be about 15% (a probability of about 1 in 100 that the difference could have occurred by chance). Another source of error is inaccurate coding of the responses on cards. A random selection of about 1/5 of the cards from each University was checked for accuracy. Coding errors vary between 0 and 2.5% in this sample. This error may not always work against an expected difference but it is safer to treat it that way. The total of these errors is 17.5.

Therefore, we will regard a difference of 20% as statistically significant. (This statement is not applicable to N.S.W. results,

and should be reserved in the case of West Australia, Adelaide, Newcastle and New England.) Differences between 10 and 20% could be referred to as trends and any percentages less than 10% different regarded as approximately equal.

A further note of caution is that this date is applicable only to Universities and not to other sections of the population or the population as a whole.

In quoting these results, constituents should always keep these limitations in mind and beware of misquoting.

RESULTS

These results have been derived from the frequency of response to 7-11, i.e. Section 2 "Change in the present policy". Questions were analysed in the following order:

1. Frequencies of yes, no and no opinion responses to Q. 7.
2. Taking all those who answered no to Q. 7, the frequency of yes, no, no opinion responses to Q. 8 were counted.
3. Taking all those who answered no to Q. 7 and Q. 8, the frequencies of yes, no, no opinion responses to Q's. 9, 10 and 11 were counted separately.
4. Taking the same cards as in step 3 the frequencies of all yes, all no, and all no opinion responses to Q's. 9, 10 and 11 were counted.

Table 1. Opinion about Change in Policy

	(Figures in percentages)										
	W.A.	Adel	Tas	Mon	ANU	Sy	UNE	NUC	Q	TUC	N.S.W.
In favour of											
(a) easing the policy	69	70	70	84	68	71	72	61	63	52	60
(b) keeping policy as is	27	21	15	12	22	21	24	27	21	40	32
(c) tightening policy	2	3	4	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	1
(d) no opinion	4	6	10	4	9	7	3	10	13	6	7

Notes: 1. Relation to Questions: (a) — Freq. of No to Q. 7 and Q. 8
(b) — Freq. of Yes to Q. 7
(c) — Freq. of No to Q. 7 and Yes to Q. 8
(d) — Freq. of No Opinion to Q. 7 and/or Q. 8.

2. Except for Townsville the differences between percentages to lines (a) and (b) are significant. That is, all Universities are significantly in favour of easing the immigration policy towards non-Europeans. The one exception is Townsville which shows a trend in this direction.

Table 2. Percentage in Favour of Various Methods of Easing the Policy

	(of those in favour of easing the policy)										
	W.A.	Adel	Tas	Mon	ANU	Sy	UNE	NUC	Q	TUC	N.S.W.
Q. 9 "be allowed under a quota system"	66	71	63	73	79	79	65	68	55	77	74
Q. 10 "be allowed on basis of capacity to assimilate"	69	74	88	84	82	81	78	88	80	96	83
Q. 11 "on same basis as Europeans"	66	69	65	65	69	68	69	80	62	62	66
In favour of all (9, 10 and 11) simultaneously	41	43	40	47	54	47	41	52	38	38	37
Against all (Q. 9, 10, 11) simultaneously	10	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
No opinion about all simultaneously	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: 1. There is a consistent tendency for more subjects to favour admission of non-Europeans on the basis of the country's capacity to assimilate them.
2. Although the proposed methods of admission are frequently proposed as alternatives and are most logically considered in this way, a significant proportion of subjects favour all methods simultaneously.

A. J. SUTTON



"LIKE, WHERE IS EVERYBODY?"