

# on dit

## STUDENTS SUPPORT OZ JUDGEMENT CONDEMNED

The action of the S.R.C. in flying over from Sydney Messrs. Neville and Sharp of OZ, and in voting very necessary financial support to their current appeal against a conviction for publishing obscene material was admirably vindicated in the attendance and enthusiasm displayed for the meeting.

Opinions among students before the "OZ" meeting held in the Union Hall on Friday, 8th October, were varied. They ranged from the true-blue conservatives who thought the sentences were deserved, to the extreme libertarians who denounced a

There were those who, while agreeing that contrary to the severity of the sentences given to the "OZ" came expressed aggressive

At the end of the meeting, opinion had virtually aligned itself with "OZ" and its cause. If the varying views remained, the voting on a strongly worded motion which was passed, with only two of the 500 odd present dissenting, showed that in this particular case the student body had no doubts of the bona fide of "OZ", of its purpose, and of the principle for which it was fighting.

This was due in a large measure to the personalities of Mr. Richard Neville, co-editor, and Mr. Martin Sharp, cartoonist. Their complete honesty of purpose, dedication to their aims and belief in what they were doing in the magazine were made patently clear.

Neville began by outlining the defences put up in pleading not guilty to publishing obscene material. This section of his speech he called "The Rape of the Lock".

The defence tried to establish both the literary merit of "OZ", and that it did not tend to deprave and corrupt. The difficulties involved in proving the case were great, as the test of obscenity is largely undefined, and is therefore fairly subjective.

The defence called many experts to give evidence that these two grounds of defence could be proven. Literary merit was shown to exist by a number of eminent authorities, not all drawn from the academic University world (which the magistrate claimed was removed from reality), but also from journalism, with such people as Mungo McCallum and the editor of "Nation", Tom Fitzgerald.

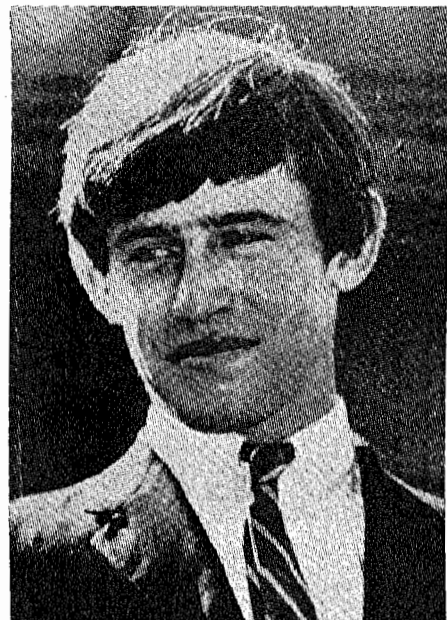
In reply to a question Mr. Neville agreed that it was a pity that nearly all the witnesses had a University education.

The defence would have liked to have presented evidence from "enlightened" businessmen, and more particularly from a surfer who could testify that such events described so graphically by Sharp did occur, and were simply slightly exaggerated for the purpose of satire. This could not happen—as the evidence can only be tendered at law by "experts"—a surfer was an expert in many fields, but perhaps not in the literary field.

The prosecution did not have to produce evidence showing that "OZ" depraved and corrupted anyone. Also it seemed to believe that Martin Sharp himself was the party-crasher and rapist described in the article. After hearing Sharp read the piece himself with the right note of guttural monotony to the meeting we can perhaps understand why.

Neville spoke also on the sentences of six months hard labour for himself and co-editor Richard Walsh and four months hard labour for Sharp. While gaol had its drawbacks, he felt that the severe sentences had helped to dramatise the conflict. But he pointed out that they had also clouded the issue. Much sympathy and support had been gained from those who, while feeling that "OZ" should have been prosecuted, yet felt that the sentences had been excessive. "We feel strongly that the final result should be acquittal," he said, and the fight was for a liberal and fair administration and interpretation and possible reform of the Law governing obscenity, not a reduction of sentence.

The most depressing aspect of the whole situation was, however, the difficulty experienced over routine matters,



Martin Sharp

resulting from "OZ's" reputation, a kind of covert censorship. Neville instanced the failure so far to get the magazine registered for transmission by post; the refusal of railway bookstalls to take the "Menzie-as-Hitler" issue (a form of political censorship); the difficulty of finding newsagents willing to stock "OZ"; the seizing and burning of 300 copies of one issue by the police; and the refusal of the Melbourne agent, on legal advice, to sell some issues.

The fact that it was also difficult to get advertisers, thus making it hard to make "OZ" pay, although circulation has risen was also mentioned. Replying to a question as to whether the reputation for obscenity was a big selling point, Neville said that the emphasis in the magazine and in advertising for it was always on its satirical nature. There has been no recent upsurge in sales despite the current controversy, while there is a large body of subscribers. Sharp pointed out that a person would have to be "pretty

(Continued on page 2)



Richard Neville is seen relaxing during the 1962 N.U.A.U.S. editors' conference held in Adelaide, where he met Richard Walsh, and the idea of "OZ" was born.

## APARTHEID OPPOSITION CRUSHED BY GOVT.

by Tony McMichael, Local N.U.A.U.S. Secretary

Dr. Verwoerd's fascist South African regime has given yet more savage evidence of the fact that its stated policy of "Separate Development" is failing.

During the last two months, a ruthless campaign, aimed at complete destruction of the multi-racial National Union of South African Students (NUSAS), has resulted in the imprisonment of nearly all the active leaders of NUSAS under the ninety-day detention act. In many cases, their whereabouts or fate is unknown.

NUSAS has established itself as one of the last strongholds of opposition to the Government's policy of Apartheid. As such, its leaders are marked men for arrest under the infamous ninety-day detention act.

This act, another blatant admission of failure, was recently rushed through parliament (with only one opposing vote), and empowers the police to have anybody held for ninety days for interrogation with no appeal against the detention. No-one is allowed to visit the "detained" person, and the ninety days can be repeated as often as the police wish.

Further, any person serving a sentence for "sabotage, terrorism, or furthering the ends of Communism" can be detained indefinitely; "this side of eternity" as Vorster, the Minister of Justice neatly explained it.

This act is another step towards the State's assumption of complete power over the individual. As Verwoerd himself stated in parliament, his Government seeks not to give "guidance" and "leadership" but to gain "control" and "supremacy". He argued that this act is necessary to meet "a crisis of survival"—survival of a system for economic exploitation by a white minority ruling class of the rest.

### World Opinion

This crisis is worsening. The body of world opinion is mounting against the South African Government—the Economic Sanctions Conference in London this year, attended by statesmen and economists from all over the world, advocated the application of economic sanctions against South Africa; the United Nations' General Assembly has sup-

ported the principle of applying sanctions; South Africa has been banned from competing in the forthcoming Olympic Games because of the extension of apartheid principles to her sporting teams; the International Labour Office has expelled South Africa.

And as the crisis worsens, the whites have to increasingly resort to terror to maintain their supremacy. The government has greatly stepped up its military expenditure, including importing an arms device from Australia! (This device will permit South African rifles in the hands of a brutal police force to shoot Africans more efficiently—such a shipment from Australia is directly contrary to specific resolutions passed in the U.N. Security Council.)

The current arrest of students is the savage culmination of an increasingly oppressive application of apartheid to education in South Africa.

During the 1950's, Verwoerd's Government began to move towards introducing apartheid in the universities in South Africa. Simultaneously, the Bantu Education Act of 1953 created a separate and inferior system of school education for the non-white population.

### Servants Only

Despite world-wide opposition from students and universities and strenuous attempts by many people inside South Africa, especially the multi-racial NUSAS, university apartheid was introduced as an overall plan in 1959. The two previously "open" universities (those admitting students on the basis of merit rather than colour) were prevented from admitting non-white students.

Non-white universities with "tribal" colleges were set up. Non-white staff and students whom the Government considered "dangerous" or "politically unco-operative" were removed from the universities. Staff appointments to the tribal colleges were patently political, and student rights were suppressed by draconian regulations.

Today we are confronted with the logical conclusion of the Verwoerd Government's brutal oppression of the

rights of students. A long list of names of those imprisoned for "ninety days" grows longer:

Four NUSAS Presidents—Jonty Driver, Adrian Leftwich, Neville Rubin and Ernie Wentzel—have been arrested and held. Rubin and Wentzel were released. Driver, the 1963-64 NUSAS President, 24 years old, an excellent student, recognized poet and an outspoken opponent of apartheid, was taken by the Security Branch in Cape Town shortly before midnight on the 13th August.

### Behind Bars

He is now behind bars at the Woodstock police station in Cape Town. The last word from South Africa on his case, received on 24th August, said simply, "no news yet on Jonty's fate". The message went on to say that friends were providing him with clean clothing, cigarettes and the single hot meal he is allowed per day; no one is permitted to see him or talk with him.

1961-62 NUSAS President, Adrian Leftwich, was a lecturer at the University of Cape Town at the time of his arrest last July. A brilliant, tough adversary of "the system" in South Africa, he refused to leave the country when he had the chance because he wished to remain close to the struggle of the South African people. He no longer has that chance. He is being held incommunicado in a Cape Town gaol. His condition, like Driver's, is not known.

David de Keller, a member of the University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council and a leading activist in NUSAS at Cape Town, was taken from his bed at 4.00 one morning during the last NUSAS Congress in Pietermaritzburg. His fate is not known.

The stand of NUSAS is clear. The NUSAS Executive Committee, in a statement sent to the so-called Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, said: "The only charge that might be laid against NUSAS is its vehement opposition to

(Continued on page 2)



The next edition of "On Dit" will appear in Orientation Week, 1964, under a different editor or editors.

This year, the business manager was Rick McFeat, Chief of staff was Katie Sutcliffe, photographic editors were Tony Brady and Leigh Taylor, and sports editor was that bard of the playing fields, Carl Meyer.

All articles which were not editorial material were signed and for reasons of space the names of the 102 contributors will not be listed. All who have contributed this year—both with articles and letters—are thanked for their generous support.

Interviews were conducted by Diana Dibden, Helen Disney, Sa Harris, Richard Kneebone, Jane Moore, Bill Parish, Ralph Pettman, and Susan Tipping.

Assistance with reading galley-proofs and with other routine but necessary tasks was given by the "Galley Slaves": Jane Cooper, Jill Cooper, Catherine Finnis, Judy Healey, Penny Jacobs, Robyn Layton, Virginia Nicholls, Jenny Wilson, and many of those people previously mentioned, as well as slight acquaintances and strangers who helped in emergencies and whose names may have been forgotten but whose services have not.

applications  
are now  
called  
for  
editor(s)  
of

on dit  
1965

The election will be held at the November S.R.C. meeting, and applications close on Friday, 30th October, and must be handed in writing to the Secretary of the S.R.C., not after 5.00 on that day.

BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS

This University is currently asking for donations of books and recordings for New Guinea Colleges and Universities, and in particular our adopted College, St. Peter's Chapel College, Ula'ia.

For further details read Jono Haslam's article in this edition.

During the last three weeks of January a work camp will be held in Port Moresby.

At this work camp a students' union building is to be built for the use of the S.R.C.'s of Port Moresby and the Tertiary Students' Federation.

The site of the camp is June Valley, where the new University is to be built, but as an integral part of the camp, there will be a visit to the highlands, and probably to Madang as well.

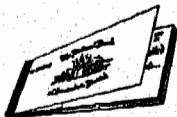
The approximate cost of the trip is £60, all inclusive. However, a students' loan fund has been set up, from which students can borrow for purposes such as this.

This is an excellent chance to meet the students of New Guinea, and to see the country in which they work.

Anybody interested in this trip should apply to the S.R.C. Office or ring Bob Gamlen at 78 1755.

Enjoy the convenience of a complete banking service at the NATIONAL BANK

There are over 950 offices to give you service and convenience in every phase of banking.



CHEQUE ACCOUNTS.

The quickest and most convenient way to pay all your accounts.



SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

The National Bank Savings Bank offers you the convenience of saving at all of the offices of the National Bank.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED and its wholly owned subsidiary THE NATIONAL BANK SAVINGS BANK LIMITED for full service banking.

481/41/63

(Continued from page 1)

the principles of apartheid, an opposition which it will continue to pursue despite any attempt at intimidation."

The following is taken from a bulletin, released on September 3 by the International Student Conference (of which NUAUS, the National Union of Australian University Students, is a member) with reference to the current arrests: "Some may ask what good protests will do, since Verwoerd has remained deaf to all appeals to justice and conscience. But even if the sounds of outrage are not heard in the government offices of Pretoria, they will be heard in the world press, in the councils of the African nationalist movement and in the gaol cells of Cape Town and Johannesburg."

"Verwoerd would like nothing better than to cover his inhuman acts in a blanket of silence. We cannot, we must not let him do this."

"The philosopher Edmund Burke once wrote: 'For evil to succeed, it is enough that good men do nothing.'"

What Can We Do?

What can we as students in Australia do in response to this outrage against the civilized world?

As members of our own National Union, NUAUS, recent correspondence from NUSAS is relevant to us:

(1) . . . (Letter of 11th August.)

Mr. Bob McDonald,

President, NUAUS.

Dear Mr. McDonald,

We wish to thank you for your cable to our Congress reading 'Australian Students send warmest greetings good wishes 40th NUSAS Congress again pledge fullest solidarity your refusal to weaken in face of mounting pressures.' This message, read to our Congress, was warmly applauded.

We also wish to bring to our attention the following resolution adopted at our Congress:

"That this Student Assembly notes with extreme pleasure the very cordial contact which has been maintained between NUAUS Australia and NUSAS; notes further that NUAUS has been foremost among National Unions in its active support for NUSAS, its activities and ideals, and wishes to express its deep gratitude to NUAUS for the magnificent moral and material support given to NUSAS, and particularly to the University of Sydney, which held its last Commemoration Day for SACHED (South African Committee for Higher Education); instructs the Vice-President for International Relations to convey the terms of this resolution to NUAUS and the University of Sydney, and to maintain the closest contact between NUSAS and NUAUS."

JONTY DRIVER, President.

DAVID ADLER,

Vice-President for International Relations.

(2) . . . (Letter of the 4th September.)

"President, NUAUS, Australia.

Dear Bob,

Thank you for your cable reading: DEEPLY SHOCKED BY REPORTS ARREST JONTY DRIVER HAVE CABLED PROTEST TO MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

It is indeed a comfort to have your continued support at the present time when NUSAS is passing through this crisis period. As you know, many university lecturers and students have been detained under the iniquitous "90-day clause", and rumour has it that many of these might soon be charged with "sabotage activities". This only adds to the general feeling of desperation when it is realized that the frustrations are such that sabotage seems to some the only means of political expression. To date, there has been no further news about Jonty; he is still confined without access to visitors or books.

(Sgd.) DAVID ADLER, Vice-President for International Relations."

National Appeal:

NUAUS is urgently raising money from all Australian Universities for a "Political Freedom Fund". This money, together with that raised by many student unions throughout the world, will be used for supporting and strengthening NUSAS in its struggle against Verwoerd's fascist oppression, for the defence of South Africa's imprisoned student leaders, and will serve, in its own right, as yet another overt international straw on the South African camel's back.

Only sustained strategic international help and pressure can bring South Africa's regime to its senses (or its knees), in time to forestall massive bloodshed and the loss of many innocent lives.

While in Australia recently, Mr. Tom Mboya, Kenya's Minister of Justice, agreed to be patron of this NUAUS appeal for aid to the jailed South African students. While here, Mr. Mboya called for economic sanctions against South Africa.

On Tuesday, October 20, a lunch-hour film on South Africa will be shown. On this same date a collection for the South African Student's Freedom Appeal will be taken around the University. If YOU are interested in helping with this collection, leave your name on the notice in the S.R.C. Office.



GETTING AWAY FROM IT ALL

This is the last edition of "On Dit" for 1964—and with it, the last of the 1964 Editors. Our photographer, the surviving sane member of the staff, has captured the final moments of their public life.

One has headed for the mulga and the wide open spaces of the Dead Heart ("just screw up the wick, lift the front wheel, mono down the deck and crank it hard round all the bends").

Another, having fought and lost in the battle for the mind, has

finally sought a death worse than fate.

The last was seen running with determination and courage in ever decreasing circles until, by the light of the setting sun . . .



LOST, vicinity of Uni. or Front Road, 26 Wilsden Street, Walkerville. white plastic pay case. Reward.—



OZ

(Continued from page 1)

kinky to find even the allegedly obscene articles sexually exciting".

Neville felt that they had been "gutless" not to fight their first prosecution, but did not do so as they were advised to try and get off as first offenders. If this present action is unsuccessful, and, later, a third conviction is recorded, then there is no alternative to a gaol sentence.

Most doubts were settled when Neville spoke of the positive aims of the paper, with some compelling examples. By ridiculing and drawing attention to injustice and getting people to laugh at such things, "OZ" was fulfilling an important function. While he and his colleagues were not committed politically and confessed to "floundering" and being uncertain on some issues, he felt that they were in a position to adopt a critical and flexible attitude.

It seems that "OZ" is well in line with that great satirist Alexander Pope's formula of healing with morals what it hurts with wit. This in itself deserves support, as there are virtually no vehicles for this sort of expression in Australia.

WANTED DESPERATELY: SECRETARY

for 1965 Uni. Chess Club. Must be enthusiastic and conscientious. Any present or prospective member may apply to:

ALAN DEARE, Tel. 36519.



# Letters to the editor

Dear Sir,  
Recent reports from the Ecumenical Council of the Roman Catholic Church, which is meeting in the Vatican, are of significance to thinking students. I refer to the preposterous contentions of certain "conservative" Italian and Spanish cardinals who maintain that religious freedom should not be allowed in countries which are dominated by Roman Catholics. The consequences of this standpoint can be seen historically at many points, notably the Inquisition, and one has good reason to suggest that the situation is essentially unchanged today in countries where the Church of Rome has a large influence in politics.

This latter point can be adequately borne out from a study of the religious and political set-up in countries such as Spain and Colombia, where there is a Catholic (Roman) majority in the population which gives rise to a collaboration between Church and State which eliminates the freedom of speech and religious doctrine. One wonders whether this state of affairs is much, if any, to be preferred to Communism. This is particularly so if one happens to be a biblical Christian who wishes to worship God and witness to the Lord Jesus Christ with others of a like mind, free from the idolatry and superstition which tragically pervades the official "Church" in these places. (At the moment Protestants in Spain are not allowed to build churches, or to freely import bibles and Christian literature, or to openly evangelize.)

From the Vatican statements, both historic and recent, it is evident that this state of affairs is not purely national in its origin or implications; though it can probably only be tackled on a national level unless the Vatican changes its tune and revokes existing concurrences.

It is important, in the interests of truth, that thinking people who have access to a bible should come to realize that there is a clear distinction between the Christianity of the bible and the regrettable abuses of the Church of Rome.

Furthermore, it is important that students, who traditionally maintain and uphold the individual's right to freedom of speech, should voice an unmistakable censure on religious discrimination such as that pertaining in Roman Catholic, Muslim, or communist countries. It is desirable that individual students, whether they be Christian, Roman Catholic, Muslim, atheist, or anything else, should think through the issues involved in religious discrimination, and not let remarks such as those referred to pass without comment.

I am, etc.,  
I. HORE-LACY.

## No Comment

Dear Sir,  
It has come to my notice that the "On Dit" scholarship which is granted annually by "The Advertiser" has been discontinued. It would appear that this worthy bastion of Conservatism objects to views which are not aligned with its own. I should like to draw your attention to the 1933 Address-in-Reply debate when Mr. Dale the then Lang-Labour Member for Adelaide, characterized "The Advertiser" in these immortal words:

"I despise 'The Advertiser'. It would be an insult to a dead rabbit to be wrapped in a copy of it."

Before I say more,  
I am, etc.,  
BOB ELLIS.

## OZ OZ OZ OZ

Dear Sir,  
We would like to make some comment concerning the recent trial and conviction of the publishers of "OZ".

The legal test of obscenity was stated by Mr. Justice Fullager in *R. v. Close* (1948), a leading Australian decision:

"Firstly, the matter published must be obscene and secondly, it must have a tendency to deprave or corrupt."

But the courts require no actual evidence of depravity or corruption caused by the offensive article; it is assumed that its causal relations can be known by inspection (see CAB, Vol. 34, No. 9).

It is dubious that obscenity is likely to corrupt. In fact, in the OZ trial defence witnesses, experts in their own particular field, had claimed that young people would not be depraved. Mr. Locke, S.M., rejected this evidence as being contrary to life:

"No reasonable person doubts that depravity corrupts."

Yet a strong case can be made for the proposition that knowledge of depravity, or even depravities themselves, do not corrupt but allow a reader to make a better informed judgment of his own regarding them. And to censor views of life contrary to accepted opinion is to restrict freedom of expression: if these views are wrong they should be countered by better arguments.

From the newspaper reports it seems to us that there is a substantial lack of evidence in the OZ case for Mr. Locke, S.M.'s presumption (that obscenity corrupts), and his decision looks to us very like an unjustified attempt by the judiciary on behalf of a majority to suppress minority views and opinions. And even if it can be accepted that obscenity

corrupts, it is not reasonable to judge adult reading according to its effects on adolescents or unhealthy-minded adults.

The sentences imposed on the publishers of OZ seem to us quite unfair. It may mean the end of OZ (indeed it seems that this is what the magistrate desires), and that would be a great pity. The magazine is by no means pornographic, but is a serious publication which shows a certain degree of responsibility in its satire. Its disappearance from the bookstalls would leave Australia without a truly satirical magazine, and in a democracy there is surely room (in fact, a need) for one.

If the offensive article is obscene, six months' gaol seems a ludicrous sentence for serious, intelligent and well-educated young men who, judging from the tone of several editions of their magazine, had no intention to deprave or corrupt (as may be the case of a pornographer). They have not used satire as a vehicle for smut, as has been suggested, but "smut" as a vehicle for satire.

We are, etc.,  
P. WESLEY SMITH.  
W. K. PARISH.

## Stops Automatically!

Dear Sir,  
Not only stops, but disappears altogether. There is only one of them left in the main section. For a while I thought we were reverting to the old civilized paper towel method (a ten-second, more-than-one-at-a-time job), but I don't hold out much hope.

I would like to make a plea for the immediate removal of these horrible push-button ram-jets (60-second, one-at-a-time, hands-still-wet efforts). The kind of soggy warmth they produce in winter may be borne with patience, but the dirty turkish bath atmosphere they create in summer is, uh, too much.

I am, etc.,  
HOT & BOTHERED.

## Backward Australia

Dear Sir,  
I was interested to read in your issue of Friday, September 25, the features on Women in Universities.

Australia represents the last outpost of male domination in the Western world; in a world of shrinking distances and expanding population, we cannot afford to remain so prejudiced. I believe there is a need to begin at once the training of the best and most suitable of all our citizens in professions, regardless of sex; the evidence of the "Robbins" Report is that intelligence and academic ability are not related to sex. The Russian example of 75 per cent. of Doctors being female and 25 per cent. of Engineers is interesting, but if we simply followed a logical and intelligent line and not the party line, we would surely seek to ensure that the professional Engineers, Doctors and Scientists were trained from the most intelligent and suitable members of our community. To do this we have to change community opinion in Australia. I hope, sir, that your journal, which has always been fearless in such matters, will lend its support.

I am, etc.,  
S. ARMSTRONG,  
Head of the School of Engineering.

## Cure Them All

Dear Sir,  
In contrast with the writer of "The Homosexual Villain", my qualifications for attempting to write on the subject are somewhat mundane. However, since the issue has been raised in this manner, I think that at least something constructive should be said in reply.

The article referred to raises an important sociological and psychological question. There would appear to be a real need for research into the whole problem, as it is apparent (from various sources) that homosexuality is far more prevalent than is commonly realized. The problem should be tackled as much for the benefit of the individuals concerned, as for society as a whole.

It does seem reasonably obvious that homosexuality is intrinsically more of a sickness than a crime, and deserves to be treated as such. An approach to the problem similar to that taken with alcoholism or mental illness might be more appropriate, so that those concerned may be treated with a measure of sympathy and understanding, rather than being cold-shouldered in a manner which does nothing to help the situation in the individual. It is partly this latter attitude in society which has enabled homosexuality (coupled with blackmail) to become an important technique in espionage activity overseas, as revealed a couple of years ago by a defected NKVD agent, for example.

In the article referred to, there is some irrelevant matter which does not enhance the discussion. However, allowing that homosexuality is due primarily to environment or gland conditions rather than deliberate choice, the passing of summary gaol sentences on offenders seems to be escaping the issue rather than facing it. Certainly I cannot agree that the condition is "natural" in the normal sense of that word. The writer's claim that he would rather be of a

heterosexual disposition is noteworthy, and probably typical.

The writer seems to be pleading for more toleration of homosexual practice by society, on the grounds that it is not society's business to interfere with individual liberty. I do not entirely agree with the reasoning, and would suggest that there are excellent reasons why homosexuality should not be condoned by society.

For example, I would maintain that it is detrimental to the fabric of society, by virtue of the fact that it is foreign to the concept of the home, which is the basic unit of a stable society. Secondly, overt and unrestricted homosexuality will corrupt individuals who might otherwise remain normal, so that the sickness spreads, with serious moral consequences for society as a whole.

The Christian answer to the problem is to be found through the work of Christ, by the implanting of a totally new nature within the individual. The sociological answer has apparently yet to be found.

I am, etc.,  
I.H.-L.

## Tied to Apron Strings

Dear Sir,  
As I near the end of my third year at the University I feel increasingly sorry for those students who are ruled by their families. Surely by the time a person comes to the University he should be mature enough to step out, not only from the sheltered life of his school, but also from that of his home. Similarly, parents should realize that there comes a time when their children must no longer rely on them for everything, a time when

they must begin to think and act for themselves.

Parents can still influence their offspring by showing interest and encouragement, and by offering friendly advice, without dominating them. It seems that some families expect more than their fair share of consideration without giving any in return to their student members. Maybe some parents are sacrificing themselves to keep their children at the University, but surely this is no reason why they should continually remind them of it, or why they should expect them to spend all their free time at home or do what is sometimes more than a reasonable amount of family chores to make up for the fact that they only have twelve hours' lectures a week.

I am not suggesting that a student should not participate in family life at all. It is a matter of priorities, and University life should come before family life. After all a student's whole future, including his own future family life, can depend on his University success.

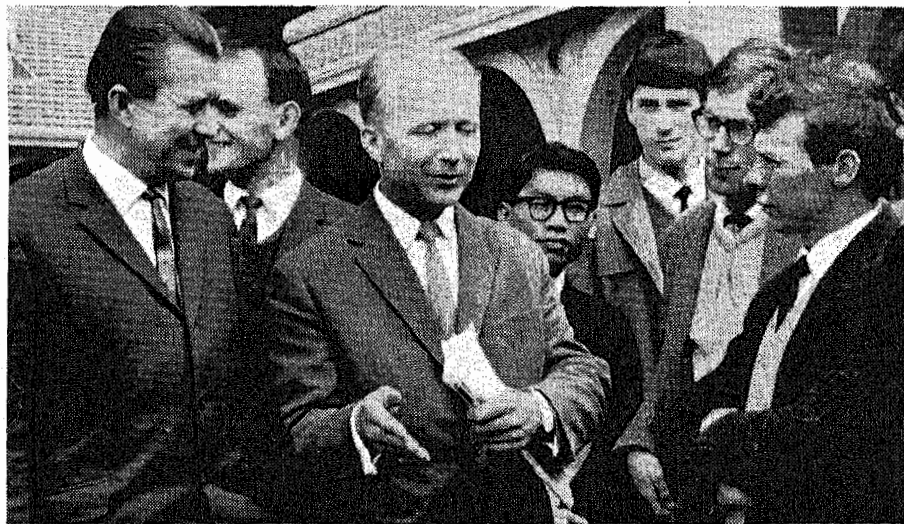
I am sure from observing my University friends that usually the most successful students are those with very few pressures from home, those who by the end of first year have learned with their parents that University life can take first place and still be compatible with home life. They are people in their own right with their own opinions, responsible for their own actions and with a proper respect for their parents who have helped them develop into successful members of the University. These are the people who will later become well adjusted adult members of the community.

I am, etc.,  
Emancipationist.

# Russian Visitors Meet the Masses

by Greg Barritt

During September a group of ten Russians toured Australia. While they were visiting Adelaide the Cosmopolitics Club was able to bring them to the University during one lunch time.



Their stay was short, as they were restricted to a very tight itinerary, which included a ride on the Glenelg tram, inspections of the Waite Agricultural Institute, the Botanic Gardens and a shearing demonstration. Their visit to Australia was sponsored by the Soviet-Australian Friendship Society.

The two members of the team who came to the University were Mr. Anitoli Nikonov and Mr. Yakov Lomko. They are both editors of Russian papers, but only Mr. Lomko spoke English. After a brief and crowded refectory lunch, Mr. Lomko spoke for five minutes in the Lady Symon Hall, which was packed with listeners.

The Russians had enjoyed their tour of Australia, and liked the people whom they had met and to whom they had spoken. Their main wish was to get to know Australians, but this was not fulfilled in the Lady Symon Hall, as a large number of Australians also wanted to learn more about these Russians.

## Language Difficulty

The main portion of the meeting was taken up with questions put to the Russians. One of the main problems encountered was a language difficulty, and many questions had to be repeated by the chairman, who could often not understand the questions himself.

In answering the questions, Mr. Lomko (who did all the talking) showed caution, reserve and a certain dogmatism. When asked about the banning of Western newspapers in Russia, he replied immediately that this was not so—all newspapers were available to the public, in the libraries. No comment about the incentive to read in a library was made.

A question on the nature of Russia in the time of Stalin, and the changes since then, although probably not completely understood by Mr. Lomko, was answered by the comment that it is very easy to be wise afterwards. The Chinese grab of Tibet was also treated lightly and shown to be quite in order.

During his answers, Mr. Lomko stressed the line of peaceful coexistence, especially when discussing the reasons why the capitalist society had not been torn to pieces long ago. It is a case, said Mr. Lomko, of our system and your system, and may the better one win—we believe it is ours. This was one of the significant points made. The Russians firmly believed that their system of government was the best one and the most effective.

## Antagonism

On one or two occasions the audience, or several members, showed some antagonism towards the speakers. During discussion on the Russian newspapers and Russian ideas on housing, there were several interjections and questions.

However, this reaction was mild compared with the reception given to three Russians in the Union Hall, just after the Hungary Revolt.

The impressions gained from this meeting was that the Russians were not going to say anything which they did not want to say. In fact, there was nothing startling revealed by their talk and no new ideas were proposed by either the audience or the speakers. The audience, although interested in what the Russians had to say, would have gained little from the meeting except seeing and hearing the Russians.

There is a drastic need for Australians to know more about Russia and Russians, but there is not the slightest hope of this occurring at any public meeting or with any Russian tourists. The restrictions imposed in these circumstances are too great to allow any freedom of expression.

The fact that a large number attended the meeting shows that people are interested, but this interest must be fulfilled and not partially satisfied. There is a great need, in this University, for a wider appreciation of political thought and ideas, and it is vital that students obtain some knowledge of things outside South Australia.



# LECTURERS LASH OUT

Earlier this year staff assistance was sought to no avail in a seminar on sex. Academic freedom and censorship, however, stir the intellectuals' blood it seems, as the following comments show.

**N. Blewett, Politics Lecturer:**

I have not followed the Oz case closely, nor have I seen copies of Oz. Even a general suspicion of censorship is not sufficient to lead me to comment on a case about which I know little. What prompts me to comment is the farrago of nonsense, ritualistic condemnation, and anti-intellectualism that characterize the reported remarks of the magistrate concerned, Mr. G. A. Locke, S.M. They suggest the extraordinary confusion in which our obscenity laws are shrouded. I quote below and comment on a few of their Lockean obiter dicta. (I have used only verbatim quotations from the Sydney press.)

1. "No reasonable person doubts that depravity corrupts and no reasonable person doubts that indiscriminate use of four letter words is likely to deprave."

(a) The poor old reasonable man has shouldered a heavy burden for a long time. He has long been a cover for the statement of prejudice and inanity. This argumentative play is best countered by substituting the phrase "I do not" for "no reasonable person". The source of the statement and the authority for it then become quite clear.

(b) I am sure no one doubts that depravity corrupts, or corruption depraves, or even that depravity depraves. Need more be said?

(c) Surely most reasonable persons do doubt that indiscriminate use of four letter words is likely to deprave. A case might be made out that the discriminate use of four letter words could corrupt, but the promiscuous and purposeless use of such words renders them meaningless.

We are all familiar with how pointless such words become in the mouths of those who use them indiscriminately. We may be disgusted or amused but surely not corrupted. Indeed if Mr. Locke is really afraid of the depraving results of these promiscuous little words, the best solution would be to encourage their indiscriminate use. They would quickly be decontaminated.

2. "(This issue of Oz) would deprave young people and unhealthy adults so misguided as to read it."

Does this mean that what mature adults can read is to be limited by what is suitable for children and unbalanced adults? If this is the criterion for determining what is an obscene publication then the law is patently absurd.

3. "If witnesses were permitted to give all sorts of opinions, all sorts of absurdities could occur in the law."

The authoritarian undertone of this is a little disquieting, but the relevant point here is what is the purpose of having expert witnesses in such a case if it is not to give opinions. An expert witness in an obscene publication case can only give an opinion, based on his own expertise, as to the probable effects of the publication.

Considering that the casual link between an obscene publication and its depraving effects is a key but much clouded point, is one naive in believing that expert opinion might help to clarify it? Let it be noted that absurdities can occur, perhaps more easily, when only one opinion is heard.

4. (On the evidence of experts) "Such evidence runs counter to life, and is an insult to the intelligence of the court."

I do not understand the first part of this sentence but I think it is some kind of metaphysical nonsense. The nonsensical nature of the second remark should by now be clear.

**Ian Black, History Tutor:**

The sentences were vicious and unwarranted. There should be some censorship, but in Australia there should be a thorough overhauling and rationalization of our present system. Stipendiary magistrates and Mr. Rylah are in no position to set standards of censorship.

**Kevin Magarey, English Lecturer:**

I have seen certain old men in the Botanic Park whom I would not like my children to play with and I gather they have their counter-parts in literature. There may be something to be said for restraining such men and such authors from corrupting minors. The Editors of Oz don't seem quite to come into this category.

There is a story about the judge rebuking a girl for wearing blue stockings in the court where this case was being tried. The trouble with censorship is that it does nothing to restrain a subconscious obscenity that may impel (whether in a policeman or a judge) an exaggerated, perhaps neurotic paternalism.

**M. Bryn Davies, English Lecturer:**

The issues of Oz which I have seen, seemed to be concerned chiefly with launching a salutary satirical corrective to the hypocrisies and tergiversations of politicians and other public figures. They were garnished with a very mild salaciousness which could only have

offended what Charles Reade called the "prurient prude" in his most noxious form.

I have no doubt that in an authoritarian state like Spain, Portugal or the USSR, the magistrate who doled out these prison sentences to the editors of Oz would have aroused general surprise at his leniency, but it happens that New South Wales is still a democracy. The assumption used to be that people in a democracy have minds of their own, but the severity of the sentences seems to show this is no longer so, and that people must be protected against any criticism of their elders and betters except in its most guarded form.

**A. M. Gibbs, English Lecturer:**

The magistrate sounded a bit hysterical to me. That kind of apoplectic Grundyism is very common in Australia. In the course of the hearing he even censored one young lady for attending in blue stockings and a red coat. I wouldn't let my teenage daughter anywhere near such a man.

In passing sentence he didn't seem to take any stock of the main defence that the article was intended satirically: in fact, without giving any supporting argument, as far as I can gather, he simply inverted the defence by saying that satire was being used as a vehicle for obscenity.

I didn't myself think that the article was very clever, but I certainly think the sentence was too severe.

It's very difficult to thrash out the general pros and cons of censorship in a couple of sentences. What I would say though is that it's a fixture that's likely to be around for some time, and this being so, the main desideratum is that it should be implemented as intelligently as possible. The present implementation of the laws in Australia is far from satisfactory. For instance, the general public is not only refused permission to read *Lady Chatterley's Lover* but also they are not allowed to consider the very cogent arguments used in its defence and published in *The Trial of Lady Chatterley*. The banning of *The Group* is a joke, and the banning of James Baldwin's *Another Country* is a disgrace.

**W. F. Mandie, History Lecturer:**

I think the sentences are "scandalous"—far too severe. I didn't see the particular issue in question, but I have seen a number of copies of Oz.

I don't think it is good or polished satire—there is too much left-centre satire—but it is no cruder than "Private Eye", either in language, tone or draughtmanship. It suffers because it is not very politically aware (as Private Eye is).

I can't see in "Oz" any tendency to deprave or corrupt, as far as I am concerned there is no "obscenity" in the copies I have seen. I certainly don't think "Oz" should be banned, and I think the sentences were unjust.

I don't think there should be any censorship at all, but Australian censorship is idiotic. The fact that each state has separate censorship standards is stupid and confusing.

If we must have censorship it should be by qualified literary people and intelligent laymen. We certainly need uniformity, and I think, some relaxation, in Australia; at least until it can be proved that pornography has a deleterious effect on society—and to my knowledge this hasn't yet been proved.

I can't think of any book that I have read that I consider ought to be barred. I didn't enjoy "Lady Chatterley's Lover" and I don't think much of Henry Miller's books, but I don't think they should be banned. I don't know that I would even ban magazines such as "Playboy".

I think perfectly free circulation of all literature should be permitted, unless it could be shown that pornography does have an adverse effect on either society or the individual.

I am in favour of no censorship whatever. "Oz" doesn't fit into any category of corruption or obscenity. Its main fault is that it is too unsophisticated, too politically unaware, and its shafts are directed too much to the right.

The sentences imposed on the editors and cartoonist of "Oz" are unjustifiably savage.

**Mr. R. Hetherington, Politics Lecturer:**

I was very relieved by the decision. I had always thought that in this imperfect world, it was necessary to sift evidence and give a great deal of troublesome thought to the problems of obscenity and corruptibility. Now I find this is not necessary; there is at least one man in Australia who can act as our guide as to what the reasonable man should think.

I am glad, too, that an attempt is being made to stamp out the indiscriminate use of four letter words. They should be used with the greatest discrimination and care—otherwise they might become meaningless.

**1st Year Arts Student—(Female):**

Although I found the main offending article rather revolting and not particularly amusing, I think the sentences on the editors and chief artist far too severe.

**Dr. A. T. Brisenden, English Lecturer:**

"The judgement seemed to me to be very biased. The magistrate seemed to pay no attention to evidence brought forward and one can't help feeling he had made up his mind before the evidence was presented. The sentence is quite ridiculous; it almost seems as if he's playing into the hands of the people he is prosecuting because it is the kind of thinking that is represented by the judgement that they are trying to expose."

Censorship is a restriction of personal freedom—people should be allowed to make up their own minds about what they are to read. The ludicrous thing about censorship is that when a book is banned it becomes an immediate success, whether it is good or not. Censorship like this falsifies literary value.

The magistrate in his summing up rejected the evidence of the defence witness, one of whom, Professor Stout said four-letter words never corrupted anyone. Mr. Locke said the defence evidence was an insult to the intelligence of the court. But I feel his rejection is very insulting not only to Professor Stout but to the generally highly qualified defence witnesses as a whole.

Finally I want to say that I feel obscenity, like beauty, is in the mind of the beholder. Whether you think a thing is obscene or not depends on the interpretation you put on it. When the State says something is obscene it is trying to order the minds of people so we no longer have freedom to think—one expects this in a totalitarian state but not in a supposedly democratic state."

**Honours History Student—(Female):**

Problem is that any censorship must be made on a subjective basis. Censorship standards differ for all sections of the community—for myself I would prefer censorship to be on a literary basis. I believe in some sort of censorship.

Oz is a crappy magazine but it is

## The Aborigine Question

Dear Sir,

Following the publication this year of a Ph.D. thesis by Dr. Fay Gale which dealt with the problems facing Aborigines living in areas such as Port Augusta—the Adelaide newspapers have carried a series of leader articles and statements on "our Aboriginal problem". In fact Aborigines became, for probably the first time in history, newsworthy.

Thus a letter was written to the "Sunday Mail" which had shown interest and published articles on the Port Augusta Mission. The letter was not published. Apparently "The Mail" felt the European population was best suited to discuss the conditions of the South Australian Aborigine. I hope "On Dit" doesn't think this is so.

I am, etc.,

BOB ELLIS.

## The Aborigines' Answer

Sir,

The Aboriginal Progress Association could answer, piece by piece, item by item, the complacent statements on the Aboriginal question made by those who want to do something for us but do not want to upset anyone else in the process.

We say we could do this, if we wished, but at this stage we do not think it would advance our cause.

We believe that the most effective answer to the recent controversial issue arising from an article in "The Mail", a letter from our Association and a statement recently by Mr. Riches, M.P., is to set down our attitudes clearly and deal with certain white attitudes to us.

Firstly, our own attitudes. A good many of us have been to school and have therefore been able to read the history of our people in this State. We have passed on our knowledge to others not fortunate enough to be in a position to read for themselves and they, in turn, have passed the knowledge on. On the other hand, some of what we know about our past has been handed down from the old people. It often conflicts with what we learnt at school.

Now it is a peculiar sensation to be an Aborigine and to learn that your forebears were poisoned, shot, banished and corrupted because someone else wanted their land. One day you say to yourself, "these were my people". Then you begin thinking of the situation today and you find that although the shooting has ended, the land has been taken, the banishment and corruption are still practised.

You become aware of a situation where your people are still treated as inferiors, still denied rights and privileges extended to all white people, no matter how long they have been in the country, or how long they intend to stay, or how much they intend to contribute to its future. To appreciate the feeling that overcomes an Aborigine at this moment of truth you have to be one. It is not pleasant, but it is not shattering.

valuable to have something like this that satires social habits, even if it is bad.

**1st Year Law Student—(Male):**

Oz is the only satirical magazine worth a damn in Australia. Now that the editors and chief artist have been sentenced to imprisonment it seems inevitable that the magazine will fold up. I cannot see that this is anything except a tragedy—a society which cannot bear to laugh at itself or face the realities of life is very "sick".

**1st Year Law Student—(Male):**

As far as I am concerned the Oz decision was a classic example of the gross narrow-mindedness and prudity of some of the older generation as well as proof of the necessity for a complete overhaul of the country's obscenity laws and censorship. I cannot help feeling very sorry for these people who cannot distinguish satire from filth.

**2nd Year Engineering Student:**

I think that the most telling witness for the defence in the Oz case should have been the headmistress of the private girl's school—someone who is normally regarded as the stuffiest of prudes. Admittedly the professor may have been more qualified (?) but it is acknowledged that many of these gentlemen are somewhat unconventional in their outlook.

It is hurtful, but not unbearable. It breeds deep resentment.

After a while when you realize that most white people do not regard you as an inferior so much as just different, you begin to accept their attitude and make allowances for it.

Then along comes someone like Councillor Baker of Port Augusta asking the Resident Medical Officer if white people who travel in taxis are likely to contract diseases from Aborigines who travelled in the same taxis, and you are brought up with a start.

Here is a publicly expressed prejudice not only showing a sad lack of knowledge of elementary hygiene but a deep-rooted aversion to colour for its own sake. This hurts! At the same time it illustrates what we know to be true, that colour prejudice and ignorance walk hand in hand. Remove the first and the last disappears; remove the last and the first no longer exists. It really is as simple as that.

You appreciate this more fully when you hear people speak of "decent Aborigines". By the term you know that what they really mean are Aborigines who are well paid and well housed. You appreciate it more when you see white slums and hear the occupants condemned for being lazy, dirty, useless and a menace to society. You see pictures of Pastor Doug Nicholls being feted and treated as an equal by whites.

You see coloured people interviewed on television, their opinions treated with respect, no sign of colour prejudice on the part of the interviewers, no fear of contracting a disease. The only difference lies in the toning of the skins. Switch out the light and listen and often

(Continued on page 5)



# Education Watchwords: Fear, Folly, Ignorance

by John Paisley

A school assembly during which a man from Coca Cola demonstrated the use of Yo Yo's; the Head standing benignly by; the school population gazing in awe and envy at this display. (In the next month some three or four hundred Yo Yo's were confiscated.)

Teaching physics in a laboratory designed to accommodate 24 pupils to a second year class of 51. Staff meetings which were nothing but lectures to the staff given by a Headmaster who referred to the unqualified teachers among us as "people off the streets".

Union meetings reminding me of Enid Blyton tea parties. Being forbidden to

The fear extends from lowly primary to mighty Teachers' College. Fear on the one hand of parents who might criticize the school, and fear of each other in the knowledge that promotion depends more on "the bubble reputation" of conformity than on any question of skill.

The "skill marks" are awarded. Each year every teacher is "examined" in action by one of the Department's inspectors of schools and given a mark. This mark, and others for academic qualifications and service are reduced to a numerical total "with the skill marks accounting for much the greater part of the total". (Mr. W. T. Thomson, B.A., Dip.Ed., Inspector of Secondary Schools.)

None to whom I have spoken seem to know how fair this allocation of skill marks is. I suggest that it is unfair, particularly when one considers how conservative and, one might say, retrogressive are the inspectors.

Consider the following: "There is no place for misguided people with rugged individual tendencies (in our schools)" (Mr. A. O. McPherson, M.A., B.Sc., Hons. Dip.Ed., Inspector of Secondary Schools, 1961). By implication it would seem that anyone with individual tendencies is, in Mr. McPherson's book, a misguided person.

The S.A. Teachers' Union is, one would hope, the body to protect the teachers' rights. This union is ineffectual and weak-kneed. Read the "Teachers' Journal", the official organ of the Union, if you doubt me. It is a true reflection on the union: childish, petty, unsequential, a sort of "Boys' and Girls' Own Paper for Teachers".

No teacher is allowed to criticize the Department in any public manner, and if he does so in private he's liable to find himself transferred to Oodnadatta with one month's notice. This happens.

Yet the majority of young teachers I know are unhappy with the methods of teaching they are forced to use; unhappy with the administration and conditions of teaching, and do in fact express their discontent in private. Were they to do so at staff meetings they would either be ignored or marked as disloyal.

And they have been warned. Mr. McPherson again: "The staff is a team and each member has his or her part to play. The essentials of all team work are co-operation, courtesy and loyalty."

people are capable of being educated to University standard. Here again Mr. Riches puts his finger on the problem when he says that the reason so many of our children do not progress is that their parents can find no permanent employment and must move about to find work, so taking their children away from school.

## Continuity and Security

We are capable of learning but our children need continuity of education, and their parents need security. We would like to see the white attitude, that we have some sort of resistance built into our heads and therefore cannot be educated, removed.

There is also another attitude we would be pleased to see disappear, a seemingly small one, again related to the attitude that we are fair game. Mr. Riches might help us here. We refer to the question we raised before regarding the practice of white taxi drivers who charge exorbitant fares to our people at Port Augusta. One of our women paid £1 for a five shilling fare. We do not think taxi drivers would impose upon white people to the same extent.

There is yet a further attitude, and we are surprised that Mr. Riches did not refer to it in his remarks in the "Sunday Mail" (5/9/64). It concerned young "bucks" hanging around the Reserve after our girls. These young "bucks" as we have stated are not coloured but white, and many would be highly flattered by the term "young".

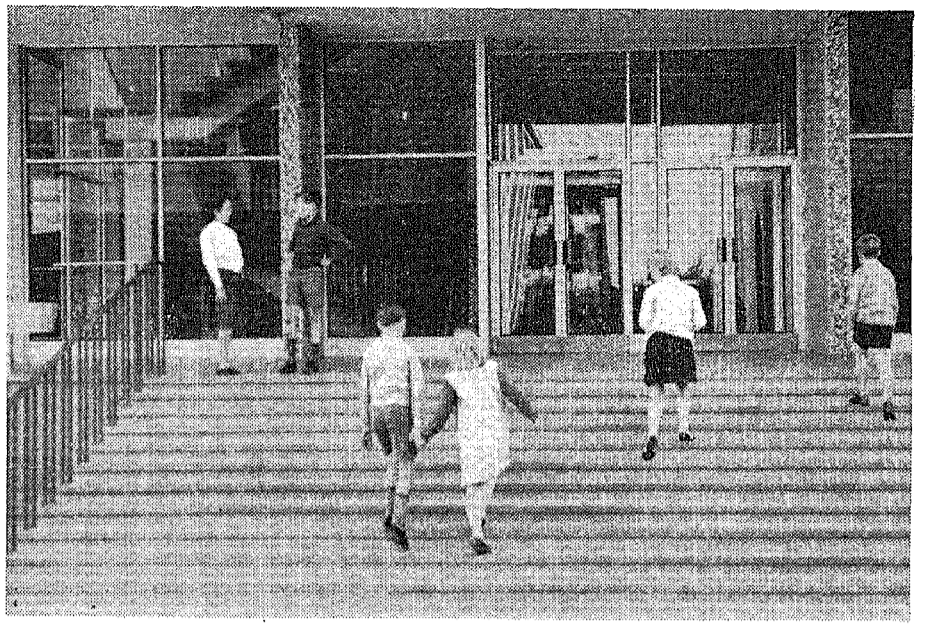
We gloss over his comments on the favourable accommodation at the Reserve itself, and suggest he takes a harder look at it this time.

Now, having defined a few of our attitudes and dealt with some of those held by whites, may we set out some of our objectives?

1. We know that we are capable of running hostels and want to see these established in Adelaide and Port Augusta exclusively by our people. Contrary to what many people think, the majority of us do not want to be assimilated into white communities and so lose our racial identity. The majority of us no more want assimilation than do foreign migrants who retain their own cultures.

2. We want permanent employment for our people. Surely in a society where unemployment is at its lowest ebb ever there must be all-year-round jobs for Aborigines?

3. We want to own our own reserves. We want to control and discipline them.



The new Teachers' College Building, where seniority and authority go hand in hand.

And later he says . . . "Good team work is the result of courteous co-operation, loyalty and respect for authority. (My italics.)"

And so the young teachers work in this close-lipped, unprogressive organization, and gradually convince themselves that the only way to improve things is to get to the top from where they might make themselves heard. And how do they get to the top? By being good boys and girls and never, never showing disrespect for authority, especially as embodied by Mr. McPherson and his ilk.

Having got to the top do they then criticize? Well, ten years is a long time, and you lose the fire or even the wish to change. You're also in a rather awkward position. Perhaps with a wife and two or three children, a house on a second mortgage, or a car or two, and ten years of conformity behind you.

And what of the students? Well, in High School, anyway, fear is the key. Belt them hard and fast is the usual advice given to the new teacher, and most of them follow it. The children are made as submissive to the teacher as the teacher is to his "superiors". And this deadening of the child's vitality is hailed as the development of self-discipline. Conditions for the child are probably worse than those for the teacher. (At least he can resign.)

Overcrowding is the biggest single problem. Don't let anyone fob you off with average figures of class sizes. I don't know how they cook 'em up, but I do know that there are still some classes of 46+ in every Secondary School in the metropolitan area; 46+ when the desirable figure is 30; the best 24. And the classrooms! Most Secondary High Schools still use more temporary

buildings than the Bedouin Arabs. And in summer they smell worse.

I saw a few months ago a statement in the press by the Minister for Education to the effect that the teaching shortage was over. I suppose it is if you say to hell with the class sizes; we've got enough teachers. Mind you, in the same paper was an advert. calling for people with "suitable qualifications" to apply for teaching positions. I wonder what those "suitable qualifications" are.

And so it goes on. The old criticisms still apply, teachers teaching who knows what; children subjected to physical conditions which without a single doubt are not conducive to learning; control of education in the hands of die-hards afraid to look sideways at experimental educationalists, and so on.

Finally the bond. In enlightened countries young people who qualify for entrance to university would be given, as a matter of routine, sufficient funds to pursue whatever course they chose. If you doubt the feasibility of this, refer to Britain, France, Norway, etc. In Britain, on gaining qualifications for university one applies to the local or district Education Department for a grant. The amount of money one receives depends to some degree on one's parents' financial health, but the grants are generous, and are given without any conditions attached.

To illustrate this, my own case will serve well. I applied to go to the Edinburgh College of Speech and Drama (an offshoot of Edinburgh University) and was accepted. Then I applied to the Dumfries Education Department for a grant. I asked for something like £300 per annum to cover fees, books, boarding allowance, etc. My parents filled in a form stating their financial position, and in due course I was granted £300 for my first year at College. At the beginning of each term I received one-third of the yearly grant by cheque. This happy state lasted for four years, at the end of which I had received a total of some £1,200 sterling.

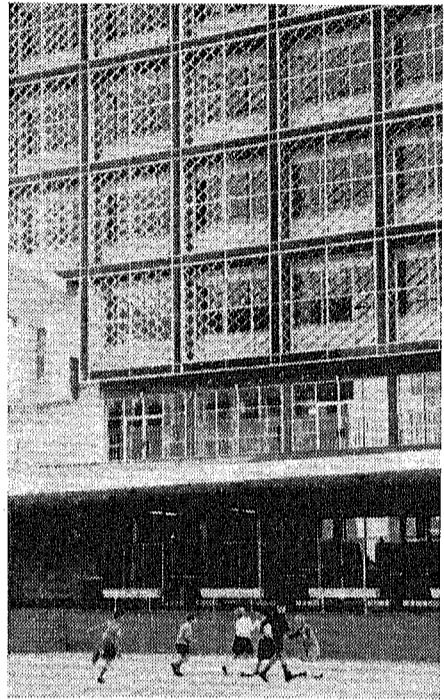
I was never expected to repay any of the money I received, nor committed to any term of forced labour. The only thing I was expected to do was pay my fees with the money provided and get myself qualified. After that it was up to me.

Now before considering the bondage entered into by every teachers' college student in South Australia, let these facts sink in: £1,200 sterling to study what I chose. (Certainly if I'd failed any year twice the grant would have been withdrawn.) No obligation to anyone. Why should the State do this? Does that need answering? Now, why don't they do it here? That certainly needs answering.

At present the only way a qualified student without a scholarship and/or wealthy parents can get a tertiary education is by signing the bond. Without enquiring into the iniquitous nature of the bond itself the results should be sufficient to convince anyone of its stupidity and short-sightedness.

Many of the students studying at the Adelaide Teachers' College are doing so because they have no alternative if they hope to obtain a degree. They have little interest in teaching, and are in fact often incompetent, but they're trapped. When they do qualify they will have to teach for three years before they can get out and into some field where their talents will be useful and not detrimental. They will be unhappy as teachers; they will do harm to the children they are forced to teach; they will be wasting three years of their lives. But the Education Department is happy, for by retaining the bond system they are capitalizing on a primitive country's neglect of man's fundamental right to education.

They will retain the bond system, knowing that as a direct result of it South Australian schools are partly staffed by reluctant misfits. Much cheaper, anyway, to obtain your teachers in this manner (no matter how unhappy the teachers and morally questionable the means) than to be forced to attract people to teaching by improving conditions, enlivening the methods, supplying the materials and respecting your staffs.



produce "Billy Liar" for the Adelaide Teachers' College drama society because it was felt that the Freudian imagery would offend parents. Teaching Form ID (average I.Q. 90 —) mathematics and being expected to follow the same curriculum and timetable as IA (average I.Q. 110 +). Exams for ID the same as those set for IA. Learning that virtually every lecturer views the "bond" system with distaste, but that less than 5 per cent. of them believe that any alternative method of recruitment could succeed.

These and other experiences have convinced me that S.A. Education is sick. Sick with fear, ignorance and hypocrisy.

(Continued from page 4)

you would not know which is which. It may even happen one day that a coloured person may marry a television interviewer's sister. It all seems so very friendly.

You think more and more about the problem of your people. Among the ones you know yourself, you ask, are there any capable of being interviewed on television? Several! Are they "decent"? Very! Can they run their own affairs? Hold down skilled jobs? Write letters to the paper? They can do all these things.

Yet, there are those among our people who cannot do these things, who are not "decent". Unfortunately they are far too many. But then there are many white people like that too.

## Vast Gulf

So the more you go into the question the more you realize that there is a vast gulf not between black and white but white and white as well. It arises from similar causes in each case, not colour but bad housing, lack of opportunity, impermanency of employment. Mr. Riches, M.P., is well aware of this situation. Speaking on housing conditions experienced by our people at Port Augusta he said, in parliament, on August 5:

"When I remembered some other houses I had visited in other parts of South Australia on an election campaign, when I knocked at the back doors, I thought the effort of the Aborigines was not so bad after all, by comparison."

Later, he goes on: "I could drive members around Port Augusta and I would defy them to pick out which houses were occupied by Aborigines."

Mr. Riches is to be congratulated for defining the whole problem in these two statements, but unfortunately he did not draw the obvious conclusion. Perhaps we can draw it for him.

If poverty-stricken white people have worse homes than poverty-stricken Aborigines and affluent Aborigines have homes indistinguishable from affluent white homes, then is it not correct to conclude that poverty is the measure of the difference and not the colour.

The realization of this would be one of the attitudes we would like to see more white people adopt. If they did it would make our task much easier, for upon seeing where the real difference lies they would see also the similarities.

One of these similarities readily to be seen would be the fact that some of our

4. We want to see removed immediately all restrictions imposed on us because of our colour.

5. We want adequate legal representation in Courts, both civil and criminal.

6. We would like to see the Government, with the help of press, radio and television educate those who still consider us inferior to our true qualities.

7. We want to see co-operative farms established and run these with our own people for our own benefit.

## Hopes Reviving

We are a people who still cling to the old ways or those of them that are left to us. These include deep attachment to our relatives and friends and the practice of communal effort. We are not individualists, we depend very much on each other for our well being. We like to think and act together for there is great understanding among us.

Once, long ago, there was much more and not all of it is dead. We never lost the yearning for each other, we only lost hope; but now that the world is seeing the problem of coloured people in a different light, and more and more of our white friends are showing the kind of understanding we seek, that hope is beginning to revive, and we are beginning to see how to get what we want.

We are not asking for great or impossible things, we are not that kind of people. We want to enjoy a way of life that we can make for ourselves, and then fit it into the society which has our allegiance. We do not want society to take us in, but to grant us our rights and leave us alone.

Mr. Calwell said the other day that the treatment of Aborigines made white Australians "ery with shame". If he and those who follow him and those in Government would dry their tears and go to work they would quickly find that action is a wonderful atonement for shame.

We Aborigines, whose names appear below, believe that what is said here truly reflects the thoughts and aspirations of our people in South Australia.

Signed by M. COOPER (Chairman).  
M. TONGERIE  
C. AGIUS  
M. KENNEDY  
L. TURNER  
M. LAWRIE (Hon. Secretary)  
A. COOPER  
S. AGIUS  
M. ELPHICK  
C. TACHUNA

—of the ABORIGINES' PROGRESS ASSOCIATION.



# Abreast of 'The Advertiser'

by Gordon Bilney

Early in August the President of the Students' Representative Council received the following letter from Mr. B. A. Williams, Managing Editor of "The Advertiser":

Dear Sirs,  
For some years this company has awarded an annual scholarship of £200 to the editor or editors of "On Dit". It has been decided to discontinue this scholarship after the end of this year. Until then, of course, the usual payments will be made to the current editors.

I have, incidentally, never had a reply to a letter I wrote on May 4 suggesting that it might be useful to have a talk to the editor or editors of the material appearing in "On Dit". I pointed out then that as one of our subsidiaries, The Griffin Press, printed "On Dit" I was a little concerned about the legal implications for us of some of the material published in "On Dit".

I am still concerned about our position and would like to have the opportunity to discuss it with someone representing "On Dit".

Yours sincerely,  
B. A. WILLIAMS,  
Managing Editor.

Much perturbed, the newly-elected S.R.C. President, Chris Sumner, wrote to Mr. Williams on the 14th August:

Dear Sir,  
I am writing with reference to your letter of July 29, 1964, in which you conveyed to this Council your company's decision to discontinue awarding an annual scholarship to the editors of "On Dit".

"The Advertiser" has awarded this scholarship for some years now, and in so doing has contributed substantially to the success of "On Dit". The S.R.C. has appreciated the support given to student journalism by your scholarship and was disappointed to hear of your decision to discontinue it.

I was wondering whether there is any possibility of my making an appointment with you to discuss this matter.

Yours sincerely,  
CHRISTOPHER J. SUMNER,  
President.

## Meeting Pointless

Mr. Williams replied, on August 20:

Dear Mr. Sumner,  
I am afraid there would not be much point in having such a meeting as you suggest in your letter of August 14, because the decision to discontinue the annual "On Dit" scholarship is quite firm.

If, knowing this, you still feel that you would like to see me, I would, of course, be happy to fix a time.

## abreast of the times

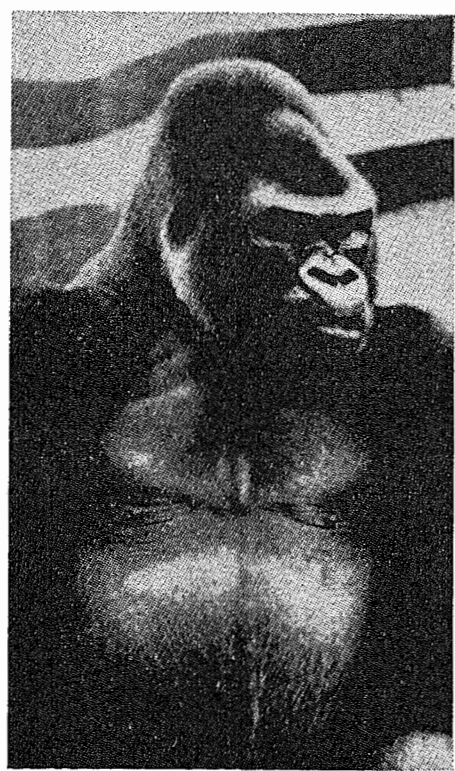
A meeting was duly arranged, and Mr. Sumner and John Bannon representing the editors of "On Dit", spent some time with Mr. Williams. Whatever was said at that meeting, however, did not alter the position. On October 2 Mr. Williams wrote to Mr. Sumner:

I am afraid that our decision on the "On Dit" scholarships must stand.

The points you made in our recent discussion have been considered, but we still feel that we are unable to continue the scholarships after the end of this year.

Yours sincerely,  
B. A. WILLIAMS,  
Managing Editor.

Now all of this is in some way mystifying. For myself, I was inclined to be charitable when I first heard of the decision to discontinue the scholarships, and felt that it must be part of a general retrenchment by "The Advertiser" in the



# Non-Violent Action for Civil Rights

from Phillip Symonds

(Students have been taking an active part in the Freedom Movement in the United States.)

(The student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee or S.N.C.C. ("Snick") is a student organisation which is at present fighting for civil rights in Southern hot-spots. The following report was written by a former student of Adelaide University, now studying at U. C. Davis in California.)

S.N.C.C. is an organisation with aims much like those of the W.U.S. organisations in many of the depressed countries. Its aim is to remove all discrimination, in whatever form, against Negroes living in the United States. As you may have read in the Australian newspapers, the organisation made a great summer drive during the vacation for Negro voter registration in Mississippi. Three local fellows from U.C. Davis went down there and spent the summer at various tasks aimed at educating Negroes and persuading them to register.

They have just arrived back, and the tales they tell are quite lurid—quite as horrible as any you've heard about South Africa. Negroes being shot, man-handled, intimidated; bigotry in the state government, corruption in the

and curiouseer, I thought: but nonetheless (I reasoned) "The Advertiser" may have its own legal experts who consider the material appearing in "On Dit" to be outside the law, the absence of complaints and writs notwithstanding.

A good lawyer will put me right, if the face of the evidence; and so I consulted one. And again the plot thickened: nothing in "On Dit" this year was in his opinion actionable.

By this time I was thoroughly mystified. Yet, I thought, it may still be the case that "The Advertiser" has rather less (or more) good, or rather more timorous, lawyers than my consultant, who have advised their client, rightly or wrongly, that the "legal implications" of "The Advertiser" are such that it must regretfully discontinue acting as printer.

This, at last, I thought, is the explanation. I doubt moves are already afoot at "The Advertiser" to discontinue printing "On Dit", and no doubt the S.R.C. will in future be denied the opportunity of having "On Dit" printed by "The Advertiser" under the very generous conditions extended to it in the past. All I had to do was to check with "The Advertiser" and its printing subsidiary "The Griffin Press" to confirm these suspicions, and the whole mystery would be solved.

I therefore asked Mr. Bannon, an editor of "On Dit", whether or not it was the case that "The Griffin Press" was ceasing to print "On Dit". Picture my amazement when he told me that only the day before he had been informed by the General Manager of "The Griffin", Mr. Dunstan, that, far from ceasing to print "On Dit", "The Griffin" would continue to print it, on the generous terms extended to us in the past. I was frankly confounded: I knew not where to turn.

## Legal Fictions?

Was it possible, I asked myself, that the "legal implications" referred to by Mr. Williams are merely a fiction? For if they are not, would not "The Advertiser" and "The Griffin Press" be unwilling, instead of eager, to continue printing "On Dit"? May it not be, then, that "The Advertiser" feels unable to continue giving the scholarship to the editors of "On Dit" for another reason?

Is it even possible that "The Advertiser", despite its protestations, is less concerned with the welfare of student journalism than with the quantity of criticism of established institutions which seems to have seeped into "On Dit" over the last year or two?

These speculations may be for the uncharitable. But the point is that such speculations are only made possible by the silence of "The Advertiser" on the real, and not what seem to be the sham, reasons for its action, an action which on the face of it seems itself uncharitable.

Were "The Advertiser" to say frankly that it was concerned at some of the material being published in "On Dit"; that because of its legal implications to "The Advertiser" as printer, "The Advertiser" would not continue to print "On Dit"; that for more political reasons it was also withdrawing what has been a very valuable scholarship for student journalism; were it to do these things, it might not add to its popularity at the University, but it would at least be free from the implication that it is acting arbitrarily, evasively, even maliciously towards those who have been in the past the grateful benefactors from its sense of noblesse oblige.

As it is, a number of people within the University, whether they have a right to or not, are feeling fairly uncharitable themselves.

police forces and so on. One of these students was run right out of Oxford, Mississippi, into Tennessee by an Oxford police chief. And this only a few days after the Civil Rights Bill was signed! They said that the police almost stopped searching for the three students who were missing (and murdered) because too many unaccounted Negro bodies were being found!

Most of the summer students who were down in Mississippi are now back in the North or West, and the pressure on the local communities by the Federal Government is now off. This is an explanation for renewed violence. In McComb, Mississippi, where S.N.C.C. volunteers have been working, it has recently been reported that:

"Bombings have almost become a nightly occurrence . . .

The 13th, 14th, 15th 16th, and 17th bombings have hit since Saturday. Four churches have been burned and another dynamited. Two civil rights workers were injured when a dynamite explosion ripped off the front of the Freedom House. Sunday night, the home of Mrs. Quinn, a local Negro leader, was badly damaged when she refused to stop serving COFO workers in her cafe. Last Wednesday, the home of Adris Gardner was struck; his wife and children had only been removed two hours earlier by COFO workers. Mr. Gardner is testifying before the Civil Rights Advisory Committee about the alliance between the local police and the K.K."

S.N.C.C. has been enlisting student support in its fight to improve conditions in such "Disaster Areas". A recent S.N.C.C. pamphlet says:

"You can do something about this dangerous situation; if you believe in FREEDOM you do something. Put pressure on the President to have the Justice Department check on the violations of civil rights in McComb, Mississippi. Wire your Senators, Kuchel and Salinger, and ask them to use their influence in helping the President get into ACTION. Call Gov. Brown and remind him that Californians are heading into the McComb area to work with SNCC. Don't wait until tomorrow, write, phone or wire NOW!"

# A.O.S.T.S. Selection

A.O.S.T.S. DELEGATIONS: During the coming long vacation, 35 Adelaide University students will participate in three Australian Overseas Student Travel Scheme delegations to India, Japan and the Philippines.

The delegations, comprising students from all Australian Universities, total 130, 50, and 25 respectively. The students will leave Australia during December 1964 and return at the beginning of March, 1965.

A.O.S.T.S.: This scheme is a department of the National Union of Australian University Students, and offers students in Australian Universities the opportunity to travel in India, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, and other South East Asian countries during the three month summer vacation. A.O.S.T.S. receives students from universities in these countries under reciprocal arrangements.

Pre-trip orientation provides background information for participants before departure, and varied opportunities exist to consolidate impressions of the country visited on return.

Within the country visited, flexible arrangements based on a sequence of home stays, free travel, optional participation in community and work camps, and visits to rural development projects allow participants to follow specific interests and travel freely according to their own plans and inspirations.

ADELAIDE PARTICIPANTS: The following students, selected during Term II, will participate:

INDIA (25)  
Margaret Anderson, Kathie Appleton, Rosemary Avery, Helen Beare, Judy Berndt, Simon Bonython, Rowena Daw, Anne Dunn, Jill Griffith, Shirley Hunt, Helen Kain, Dunean Kentish, Bronie McGair, Sue Magarey, Janet Mannell, Gilbert Materne, Iris Mullins, Pam O'Brien, Jill Prior, Kathie Shepherd, Ron Shepherd, Bob Smith, John Taylor, David Walsh, Janet Young.

JAPAN (4)  
Bob Bishop, Ian Craig, Peter Dean, Jim Forrester.

PHILIPPINES: (2)  
Roger Freney, Peter Harries.

# What's To Be Done in N.G.?

by Jono Haslam

(This is the second of two articles concerning the impressions of students in, and the general social and educational system of, the Territory of Papua and New Guinea gained in the course of a three-week visit to the Territory last month as a member of an NUAUS student delegation.)

After discussing the historical development of the Territory since 1902 in a previous article, I should like to turn to a consideration of the students themselves, and to offer a few suggestions as to what we can do to help our fellow students, who will have such great responsibilities in the self-governing State of Papua and New Guinea which will come into existence very soon—almost certainly within fifteen years.

It must be stated from the outset that only in three educational institutions in the Territory were we able to enjoy student-student level contact as we know it in an Australian university. At all of the high schools, technical schools and teachers' colleges, the relationship was one of teacher and pupil, with us talking to, rather than with the students.

This is, of course, no reflection on their intelligence or sociability.

It is largely attributable to the narrow range of experiences which these students have enjoyed, and the unfortunate lack of higher secondary education. For the past year, SRC's in Australian universities have been sending copies of "Bulletin", "Nation" and "Newsweek" to some ten educational institutions in the Territory in an effort to broaden their interests, and awareness of our type of society. It is unfortunately true to say that in five of these places the magazines are well high useless, and had hardly been read, while in several others the magazines received scant attention from most students.

The Administration College in Port Moresby draws its students from all government departments—from patrol officers in the wilds of the Sepik District to interpreters in training at the Legislative Council—and gives them an education to matriculation level in a wide range of subjects. The atmosphere of the College was quite as liberal as an Australian University, and the students were equally well informed on New Guinea's problems and prospects, on development, and on world affairs, as their counterparts.

I hope it does not sound patronizing to the students in general if I say that we behaved quite naturally amongst the students at the Administration College—a thing which we could do in few other places down South.

The Holy Spirit Seminary at Madang trains young men for the Roman Catholic Priesthood. The standards required for the vocation are the same all over the world, and we were not really surprised to see evidence of Philosophy and Theology being studied, from Latin texts, at about second year University level.

The four days we spent at Madang were undoubtedly the happiest of the whole trip. It was a pleasure to live with the 35 seminarians who were so hospitable, and who had a realistic appreciation of their calling of serving their God and their country in the difficult years ahead. Here again, deep friendships were formed, and stimulating discussions enjoyed.

At the Papuan Medical College in Port Moresby, students entering after second year high school undertake a five-years' course. The first two are devoted to general education, and the final three to medical studies, after which they take up positions in rural areas as assistant medical practitioners. Here again we established a friendly rapport with the students, whose experience is limited by the almost fanatical devotion of the staff to medical studies, and to the narrow-mindedness of the principal, who has established a sort of "Berlin Wall" supervision over the students.

These are the "big three" as far as "real tertiary students" go. The Ward Strip Teachers' College in Moresby, the Agriculture Training Institute at Popondetta and one or two others are eager and ready to benefit from meetings with European students, but as yet have not reached the level of social and intellectual achievement of the other three.

With the exception of Rabaul High, whose students are quite equal to any Australian high school students, and Sogeri High, near Moresby, the high schools in the Territory are a long way off producing a reasonable number of potential university students. This is not meant as criticism—rather as a statement of fact—since the standards will be corrected within three or four years when the present first-formers approach matriculation level.

Accepting this present scarcity of tertiary level students, and realizing that various world pressure groups will foist independence on Papua and New Guinea in the foreseeable future, what can we do to help them?

The best thing that can possibly be done is to invite students from Papua-New Guinea to come down to University Student Conferences in Australia. By this means the students can learn not only about Australian life, but student organizations and attitudes, which they

will take back to their country. The NUAUS have shown the way by inviting New Guinean students down to their annual conferences.

The students in the Territory would greatly appreciate receiving magazines such as National Geographic, Walkabout, etc., from interested clubs or individuals in Australia. In addition, journals published by Faculty and Departmental



students to come down for the Inter-varsity Choir Festival in Brisbane. The field of activity is enormous—all sporting conventions, debating, NCPA, SCM, Ag. Science Convention, Engineers' Symposium—these are but a few possibilities.

The airlines are keen to help the potential leaders of New Guinea, and often are able to make a grant towards travel costs to Australia, so that the return fare from Port Moresby to Sydney is about £40. If each convention held amongst university students could raise this sum and sponsor a visit of a New Guinean student, the benefit to the country would be immense. And, of course, we Australians can learn much ourselves from the New Guineans. I would be very happy to provide any further information on this project.

Second best would be for Australian students to visit Papua-New Guinea. NUAUS will be arranging a work-camp in Port Moresby next January. Further details will be announced later, but if you would like to get to know the country, as well as living with Asian and New Guinean students for a few weeks, I would advise you to watch out for further details.

Societies—i.e. Geographical Society, "Tincture Press", "Wild Oats", "Hy-tensis", etc.—would be most welcome. The idea of pen friends is perhaps a little *intra dit* for University students, but the New Guineans approaching matriculation level would welcome a personal interest being taken in their progress by medium of correspondence. I would be very happy to provide addresses in any of these cases.

Finally, the students in the Territory would welcome secondhand books and gramophone records. The libraries are fairly well stocked with text books supplied by the administration, but general fiction—paperbacks especially—would fill a large gap in their experience. Many times we were asked if we could arrange for fiction books to be sent up.

Gramophone records are too expensive for students to buy in New Guinea, and they would love to receive any records—yes—even those 45's which are six years old and which you never play. Later this term, and continuing into next term, the S.R.C. will be conducting our appeal for books and records. I earnestly ask for your support for a scheme which will mean a great deal to our fellow students in New Guinea.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## Career Opportunities for University Graduates

Graduates and students expecting to graduate this year in Agricultural Economics, Commerce, Economics, Arts (Economics) or Agricultural Science (preferably with some economics subjects) are invited to apply for Research Officer positions in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Primary Industry, Canberra.

INTERESTING WORK: Appointees will have the scope to undertake basic research into particular aspects of the economics of agriculture, to learn and apply advanced research techniques and to publish their findings in the "Quarterly Review of Agricultural Economics" and other publications. The work can involve visits to agricultural and pastoral areas for farm surveys and in the economic assessment of development projects. Post Graduate study is encouraged.

SALARY: Range of Grade I positions is £1482-1848 for men and £1281-1647 for women. A male honours graduate on appointment will receive £1543, female £1342. Research officers with ability have a clear opportunity for promotion to higher levels.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Primary Industry, Canberra, with whom applications close on 28th October, 1964. Initial inquiries can be made with the Regional Executive Officer, Department of Primary Industry, in each of the Capital Cities.

# Royal Australian Navy GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES

ARE INVITED TO CONSIDER

## A Rewarding Career as Commissioned Officers in the Royal Australian Navy.

Permanent and Short Service Commissions are offered each year to Graduates and Undergraduates in the following faculties:—

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING  
AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING  
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING  
NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

(Permanent Commissions only)

MEDICINE

DENTISTRY

SCIENCE (Graduates only)

## SALARY RANGE

Midshipmen (Undergraduate)	£482 to £783
Acting Sub-Lieutenant (Undergraduate)	£567 to £868
Sub-Lieutenant (Undergraduate)	£803 to £1,104
Sub-Lieutenant (E) or (L)	£1,389 to £1,690
Surgeon Lieutenant	£2,499 to £2,938
Lieutenant (E) or (L)	£1,691 to £2,632
Surgeon Lieutenant Commander (E) or (L)	£2,634 to £3,384
Commander (E) or (L)	£2,940 to £3,496
Surgeon Commander	£3,233 to £3,804
Surgeon Commander	£3,588 to £4,149
Captain (E) or (L)	£3,653 to £4,223
Surgeon Captain	£4,188 to £4,809

Applicants must be Australian Citizens or British Subjects permanently resident in Australia.

Age limits and full details of conditions of service and special gratuities in addition to the above salaries may be obtained by contacting your University Appointments Board or writing to Commander J. Hume, R.A.N. Navy Office, Canberra, A.C.T., stating your age, faculty and whether interested in a permanent or short service commission.



# Broome Bristles:

## NO GO IN AUSTRALIA

Charming English producer, John Broome, has met with much disappointment in Australia, this "Land of Golden Opportunities". On Dit this week interviewed him in his office in the Union Hall to find out just how and why his reception has been so unfortunate.

Broome's feelings towards Australia are hardly ones of affection or attachment, and it is of little surprise when reviewing his experiences.

Originally imported to Melbourne for the production of "Stop the World I Want to Get Off" Broome met, despite initial success, with an early closing. This he attributes to "the inadequacies of the leading man", a man he exclaimed, he never wants to see again.

It was after this that the Elizabethan Theatre Trust asked him to come to Adelaide to produce a play, and in so doing judge Adelaide's atmosphere and potential for professional theatre. The Trust suggested a fairly elaborate play

but left the choice up to Broome. "Mother Courage" was the outcome.

Broome admits with regret that this play was "not altogether a success", explaining that it was "too difficult to anyone without sufficient organization". Unfortunately he, "coming green", had been given the impression that the Trust was a highly organized enterprise, only to find that his play was provided with a residue of cast (most of the leading actors being involved in other productions), "technical incompetence" and a total preparation he described as "skimpy"—slapstick technicians who "hadn't allowed enough time to overcome the various technical problems of the production".

It was an expensive production with a cast of 35, many of whom Broome described as "wanting in acting". The one redeeming aspect of the production was the visual aspect, which experts have described as excellent.

Judging Adelaide for professional theatre, Broome said: "I do think Adelaide has a potential for professional theatre. So far I have seen several plays, and the lead characters, if provided with a theatre and a contract—joining the cream together as it were—would be successful." Broome cynically informed us that the Trust have 1965 plans.

At present Broome is involved in a production much closer to his heart. This is a two-man mime show, featuring himself and Judy Dick. He certainly has the right background for such a production, being a lecturer on mime and movement at RADA London. He learnt mime from a school of movement under Sigurd Leeder and Kurt Joose, and in all, his art has a flavour quite like Marceau. On seeing Marceau for the first time his reaction was one of discouragement, finding with himself they made "two people on very similar tracks".



Mr. John Broome

This mime show, to be performed in the Union Hall, will be one of naturalistic mime, set simply in black and white with isolated lights and no props.

Broome found the Union a stark change to the English theatres he was accustomed to. He finds it a bit cold, hollow and lacking in atmosphere, in vivid contrast with the plush theatres "back home where you have all but the bedroom slippers".

Although mime is Broome's chief baby, his background is one of mixed talents. He trained ballet with "Sadlers Wells", has done choreography and produced from opera to drama.

Before coming to Australia, he produced a musical by Gwyn Thomas called "Loud Organs". Broome describes it as "a very fine thing", and it was even due to go to the West End, but was withdrawn by the writer to rewrite the last act. Broome still has hopes that it may yet be seen in the West End.

### Delight in the Dance

Dance has been a main delight in the past to Broome, although he feels that the classical forms are a bit too restricted. As a result of his varied theatrical experiences, a main ambition has evolved which is, as Broome calls it, "the concept of a total theatre". He believes he is on the way to it.

It is "the combination of all crafts, subjugating one craft against the other" Broome finds all aspects of the theatre correlated, and he believes that the different aspects of the theatre can be put to work one with the other, each to complement the other and thereby "say things so much better". Broome believes that what is most important in the theatre is the "subtle use of the crafts to put over ideas". He dislikes Brecht and "things on an epic scale".

At present Broome is busy selling his car and arranging to return to England. He is not sorry to be leaving Australia; in fact his only regret is that he "will be arriving in London in winter". He is, he explained, in two minds about Australia; he might like it if he "came free", but getting mixed up in commercial theatre he has found a great nervous strain.

He has seen very little of the "real" Australia, and claims he will be returning to England feeling "just a little bit frustrated". And why not?

—SAMELA HARRIS.

## Feel Sadder

Given a piece of nymphomatic nubity in strip-tease, attempting to seduce a sexually retarded mother's boy complete with stamp-collection and the stuffed body of his father while the psychopathic mother carries on a perverted vendetta against courting couples on the beach, then you have the magnificent parody of the Tennessee Williams' Deep South Social Drama.

And "Oh Dad, Poor Dad . . ." may have nothing more in its favour than the virtue of being a fruity, satirical romp; but this was sufficient.

The play was carried by the histrionic trappings; the bizarre twists of dialogue with continual sexual overtones, the macabre joke and the hammed-up bitter characterisation. Some of the dialogue, however, was too weak in wit and development of an idea in action, viz the first scene between John and Rosalie; Arthur Kopit occasionally had too much confidence in his theatrical invention.

This made for a difficult production where Jean Marshall directed admirably, though tightening was needed in spots. The bell-boys could have been slicker and too many things were dropped—possibly second-night let-down. The decor, sound and lights were effectively good.

The mentally warped Madame Rose-pettle must dominate the play and this Lorie Smart did with reassurance, despite her lack of variety in tone and pace at the beginning. Yet the real winners were almost Di Chamberlain and John Rosenberg, one as the over-sexed Southern belle and the other as the suppressed offspring, the apron-string tied perversity of the mother.

In effect it's a semi-professional gutsy show made by some excellent, and at times, superbly subtle acting and A.T.G.'s presentation of it puts other groups to shame.—PAUL HAINES.

## Tradition on Our Doorstep

(with thanks to Paul Jennings)

Regret is often voiced at the lack of tradition inherent in the culture of new nations. The American fascination with the archaic and ruined is symptomatic of this emotion.

In the hope of saving the South Australian from this debilitating insecurity I have compiled a short list of place names. The definitions appended to each were determined with due regard to the historical and literary data available. Here, then, are some of the fruits of my research.

**BEVERLEY** (previously YORK): adj satisfactory. "She's right b", or "She's y".

**CHELTENHAM**: (n) Delicacy (As Stilton Cheese). Sometimes abusive "you great c".

**CROYDON**: (v) (arch) Complete surrender. "He c and went off as Rosewater as could be." (D. H. Lawrence.)

**DULWICH**: (n) (medical) Infectious disease. "He died of d."

**GLEN OSMOND**: (n) Misguided heroics. (After Colonel Glen Osmond, who led first cavalry charge against enemy bombers, Darwin 1962.)

**HENLEY** (adj. colloq.): Unco-operative misguided. (Term of abuse applied to female by male: "No she's h." Antonym, Rabbitty. "Yes. She goes like r".)

**HINDMARSH**: (n) place of stagnant water and ill-repute. (N.B. Now Home of coca-cola and soccer.)

**KESWICK**: (orig. Ke(v)s wick) obscene. After Kev Smith, originator of Australian Rules.

**LARGS**: (n-plural) (arch) Games in sand. "The many largs amongst the dunes, Did much relieve my lust." (Shak.)

**OVINGHAM**: (n) A Cheltenham in the making. (As: a bun in the oven). Coloq. (Person who fails to take precautions).

**PLYMPTON**: (n) Euphemism: excretion of rodents. Abusive: "He's a right p.")

**ROSEWATER**: (n) See Croydon.

**SEMAPHORE**: (Orig. meaning obscure—said to be after "Sema The Whore", legendary doxy of late 1800's.)

**UNLEY**: adj. In decline, depressed.

—JOHN PAISLEY.

### TEACHING IN THE RHODESIAS

The Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia have released details of a scheme through which Australian university graduates will have the opportunity of teaching in Rhodesian schools.

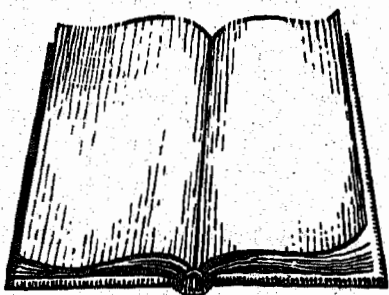
Under the scheme, selected graduates will have their fares paid to Salisbury, and will train there for a year at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland before taking up teaching posts in secondary schools.

On successfully completing their training, graduates will receive the University of London Post-graduate Certificate in Education, which is recognized in Australia as a teacher-training qualification.

During their training, they will receive a living allowance and, on taking up teaching posts, they will be paid a salary in the vicinity of £A1,400 per annum.

Special provision is made by Northern Rhodesia for married graduates.

Full details of this scheme may be obtained from the Commonwealth Office of Education in each State.



### IT'S FINE

to start the morning with a mind like an open book; far, far better, though, to put something in it while the day's still young.

GET—

## The Advertiser

habit with your morning tea and toast. The rest of the day won't look nearly as grim if you do.

You can get it 'most anywhere for 5d.

## Medieval Vocal Music

Medieval vocal music is very difficult to present well—it is often complex and requires singers with excellent reading ability, intonation and control.

The standard for judgment of this music is necessarily exacting, and it is only by maintaining very high standards that the sheer beauty of harmony and sound can be appreciated.

The Deller Consort and the local Campbelltown Singers achieve this, and it is perhaps unfortunate that the performance of the Madrigal Society should suffer in comparison. However, this University society at a concert in the Lady Symon last week made a valiant and commendable effort to present early choral music in its naked glory.

The sopranos in the group of six singers were clear and accurate and the tenor, although straining, sang pleasantly. He could perhaps have used his falsetto voice on the higher notes, however. A surprising member of the group was a counter-tenor (Peter Dodd), whose rich voice complemented the others well. But the weakness of the group as a whole was in the important bass section, which upset the group in intonation and unity.

Superficially the music from the Medieval Renaissance and Baroque eras is very similar and a complete concert of this music is apt to become boring. Therefore expression and variation of tone and volume are certainly required to maintain interest.

The group failed in this respect, and

I thought that more authoritative conducting by the leader may have improved the group's interpretation of the music. It could also have eliminated some of the looseness between the parts—not enough attention was paid to "togetherness", which must be as nearly perfect as possible.

The programme was a well-balanced mixture of motets, madrigals and carols from different eras (although Byrd was surprisingly not represented). The singers started well but lapsed, and the traditional carols they sang did not sound well-rehearsed.

Yet an admirable attempt was made at "Now wel may we mirthes make" and followed by a very good rendition of "Nova, Nova". The programme ended with light-hearted "Fair Phyllis I saw" which was their best.

I do not wish my criticisms to be destructive. The music which the Society is aiming to foster presents many problems, particularly to the untrained amateurs, and I am sure that members of the Society would agree that the standards must be high. Although I don't think these standards have been attained as yet by this group, they have made a commendable effort. In the process they have presented a concert worth missing a refectory meal for.

—PETER WESLEY SMITH.

THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY THEATRE GUILD  
presents . . .

JOHN BROOME

from the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, London

"DANCE — MIME . . . Acts without Words"

UNION HALL OCTOBER 15, 16, 17 and 22, 23, 24 8.15 p.m.  
Half-price admission for students. Bookings at Union Office



# GOD'S OWN GAME—

## POETRY OF FLANNELLED FIGURES

The accompanying photograph shows two of our young thinkers on the turf and ready for cricket—the employment of educated minds.

Not that cricketers as a race are necessarily mental giants: far from it—though Christopher Fry, for one, has considerable literary fame, once held the world broad jump record, and was even "mentioned" for the job of King of Albania.

No—batsmen rarely quit the crease gladly, if graciously: much less do they gravely deliberate on the "time in the tide of the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; the which denied . . ." How few sally out against slow bowlers determined to "set their foot as far as who goes farthest!"

Does the recently stumped batsman realise that he, also, has pondered "too precisely" on the event? And what of the wicket-keeper—crying for judgment, fiercely holding the ball aloft with vivid gesture and righteous face: "I have done the deed; didst thou not hear a noise?" Can he ever hope to find such words to couch his meaning? The argument is exaggerated but the truth is there. Does he appreciate the poetry of cricket?

Of course he really doesn't. For the game demands such concentration; the players are so competitive and, alas, the higher the grade, the more are they jealous of one another's fleeting success. Newspapers stress the result and any sensation, commentators pay homage to statistics, but few, like Cardus, can write with the warm devotion due to the game, itself. For the players, after all, are but poor fellows who strut and fret an hour upon the stage and then are heard no more. Like the brook, the game goes on for ever.

But then Cardus is a musician and his opinion an artistic one. Truly it is the educated spectator who most vividly feels the colour of the game, whose heart can be assimilated into its very slowest passages while his mind quickens to the poetic, and half-forgotten phrases stir within him . . . I have seen Bannon, that very angry young man, stilled to a hushed recognition at the Adelaide Oval

(late on warm summer day; we in shirt sleeves on the Mound—and close under the scoreboard, at that . . .).

But if the educated mind can give tongue to his sentiments (as soloist, perhaps), it is the vast body of plain cricket lovers that sings the chorus. Not everyone analyses his own feelings with the keenness of Cardus, but enthusiasts everywhere can thrill to a Harvey in full cry. Cricket is universal and fundamental in its appeal. What Wordsworth felt on the Wye is keenly, if mutely, appreciated by thousands of cricket lovers on a sunny day. There is a thread of affinity running through and among us, felt in the blood and felt along the heart.

These many moods of cricket have lent themselves to comment in much of the field of literature. Tom Brown performed creditably, and the Pickwick Club played with the zeal of its time. A. G. MacDonnell has immortalised village green cricket, while Mr. Polly's cousin concentrated intensely on the more professional stuff and, as I recall, applauded sparingly . . . Then there is "The Cricket Match" by de Selincourt, and who could forget MacDougall's wonderful dog that "topped the score" in such memorable fashion?

All these play some part in cricketing heritage, but we have all too few accurate, historical fragments of the earlier days of cricket. Kent and Hambledon were the twin forces a hundred and fifty years ago. The latter was in Hampshire and there were some grand encounters there on Broad Half-penny Downs: games enshrined in the splendid prose of John Nyren whose brother, Richard, was Hambledon captain and it seems, the local patron d'arts—landlord of "Ye Bat and Ball", the village inn. Then there was John Small, who hung a sign outside his house—

Here lives John Small,  
Makes bat and ball,  
Pitch a wicket, play at cricket,  
With any man in England.

(These were the days of "single wicket" cricket, among other things).

And what of "Silver Billy" Beldam (a legendary batsman), Tom Walker, "Lumpy" Stevens (the Kent hope), even Wisden—THE Wisden, whose name still adorns bats and the famous Wisden's Almanack, the cricketer's Bible . . . ? To be sure, all leaders in their generations and the glory of their time, but how well are they known today?

Yet I think of these as I look at the courtly pose in the accompanying photograph. You wonder if it is the real McCoy or a parody of district cricket in a very wet spring (like the present). Then you see the crowd in the background. It is large: a footballing crowd. (In fact, these two cricketing evangelists took their gospel on to the sacred turf at the Alberton Oval, of all places, during a lull in a Port-South encounter some two months ago).

The last thing this duo would expect would be to be taken seriously, yet such crusading enterprise is what the game needs. As far as the players, themselves, go, the game suffers from too much close analysis in the press, too much post-match recrimination, too much stress on winning. To be sure, we all must have our goals, and the thirst for success is the pre-requisite of success, itself. But University cricket is not the sort that wins Test matches and loses friends. Spirited enterprise and entertainment should be the mark of student sport; "thou shalt not be dull", its special commandment.

Belloc truly observes that earnest men are at siege upon us all around. May our



cricketers grasp the nettle and take neither the game nor themselves too seriously.

On the domestic scene I am to tell you that the Varsity Firsts have lost many old faces this season—Walker, Trowse, Glover, Heinicke, Bott, Meyer . . . In the new order, Oaten will lead the side (in accord with the stranglehold that Princes men have had on the position over the last dozen years); Sangster will be his deputy. The way is open for a lot of youngsters keen for success—but, more important, they should hit hard and enjoy themselves. "Let us . . . laugh, for soon we shall laugh no longer."

And talking of laughing, a toast to those thirsty, witty fellows who enliven a long day at the Oval; and, for that matter, to all lovers of the game—from Bradman in the official box to Bannon under the scoreboard, to Wisden, Nyren, Silver Billy Beldam, Uncle Tommy Cobly and all.

## TOP TABLE TENNIS

by Glen Searle

The Table Tennis Club's best season in pennant competition for over five years was capped off with the top two men's teams becoming premiers, and three other men's teams reaching the finals.

The club has applied for district status again next year, and present indications from the S.A.T.T.A. are that the request will be granted.

With the likelihood that Moh, Cho (both formerly ranked in the top fifteen in the State) and W.A. Champion Yap will be playing, and with powerful reserves (as this year's premierships indicate), next year could see the club cracking the Big Time jackpot and winning its first district premiership.

But to come back to 1964, and those two pennants. The A2's while not at full strength won the second semi-final 6-3, although several matches were close. Cheng won all three, although in one

he was down 16-19 in the third set. This typifies one of the basic reasons why this team did not lose a match all the year, and this was their steadiness when the going was tough.

Over the year they probably won about four out of every five sets which went to advantage. The grand final against Hyde Park was no match, and the premiership was ours to the tune of 8-1. Cheng and Tsang won three, while Tan, only three weeks after an appendix operation, won the other two. Tsang won 87 per cent. of his matches for the year while Cheng and Tan both won over 80 per cent of theirs—an amazing record.

The B1's had a tougher struggle. They went down 3-1 in the preliminary final against A.T.C. Then Boris Kazanski, having bought a new bat only two days before, defeated Barnett of A.T.C. for the first time this year, enabling the team to go on and win 5-4.

In the grand final against Public Service, the position looked hopeless at 2-4 down. The score should have been at least 3-3 at that stage, as Public Service's top player had narrowly beaten Kazanski 21-19 in the third set, and beaten Searle after the latter one set and 20-16 up.

However, Kazanski, having struck top form with his new bat, again saved the day and beat Public Service's number two for the first time this year. At 4-4 Biernert, who has had a splendid season, won his third for the night (thus repeating his performance of the previous week), after being down 2-6 in the third (and winning the next seven), giving the B2's a courageous 5-4 win.

The third (B2) and fourth (B3) teams also reached the finals, but both were knocked out in the first semi-final 5-4. Deckys (B2) lost a crucial early match after holding three match points. The team still had a chance, however, when the score reached 4-4. However, at one set all, Englishian lost all chance of winning when he unfortunately broke his bat.

The D2 team, all first year players, did really well to reach the grand final. They won the first semi-final 6-3 (Rowe winning two and Bammann three) and the preliminary final 5-4 (Hill winning three and Bammann two). However, due to a combination of good play and good luck by the undefeated Kurralt Park, they then went down 8-1 in the grand final.

The club urgently wants women players for next year's intervarsity (to be held here), including any from the Teachers' College. A subsidy of 10/- to £1 will be given to those who compete in the summer competition. This competition is essential if we are to raise the standard of the women's team sufficiently to win the intervarsity.

Would those interested ring me at 79 4652? We hope to have even more teams next year, and there will be plenty of places for moderate players. The greater the number who turn out, the better our chances of success in 1965,

## Baseball Success: Third Time Home

by Rhubarb

Few University sporting clubs pass through a season without arousing some hostility amongst their opposing clubs.

It was not surprising, therefore, that at the AGM of the South Australian Baseball League a movement was afoot to deny the University Major A team the opportunity of participating in the 1964 winter season.

Although this motion was soundly outvoted by a meeting packed with Uni. students the premise from which the argument sprang—viz. that the University Club draws upon the best material from every other district Club—certainly found further evidence in last Saturday's result. For University defeated West Torrens 1-0 and in doing so probably ensured yet another attempt to remove them from the competition.

It was a most uninspiring group of fellows who took to the field in what was to be a memorable occasion, win or lose. Most of them were aware that University had won the title on two previous occasions in 1934 and 1949, the remaining few were just plain uninterested in the glories of the past.

Everyone was, however, fully aware that in the last thirteen games they had emerged undisputed victors on twelve occasions: and everyone knew almost instinctively that with the uptown press nominating them to lose on the fourteenth time, there was but a formal procedure to undergo for victory.

The team had certainly struggled to the grand-final. Look at the in-field. Where every other league team had a combination of graceful alert and thinking glove-men, the University team had to do with the most uninspiring misfits ever assembled.

Bernie Bent and Bill May had switched positions and were now stationed at third and first respectively; Malcolm Klopp, hitherto an outfielder of distinction, was brought into the firing line at second base; Peter Gauvin appreciated the change to short stop, from third base in B grade, for with the extra distance to cover he found it increasingly difficult to launch his throws over the first baseman's outstretched glove, and to accommodate all these changes Ian Muster was relegated to outfield.

In all fairness, however, it must be admitted that in the outfield with Chris Harman and Barry Sims providing a touch of brilliance alongside the reliable Muster, were easily the best trio in the league. The pitching staff looked desperately thin at times; Geoff Glover would have won more games but for a sore arm, and Jim Tamlin was affected by family considerations. It was in Murray Young the catcher that the team

found hidden talent. Called upon to pitch the semi-final and preliminary final, Murray epitomized the spirit of the whole team.



And team it was. With not one player specialized in his own position, it could certainly not degenerate into a group of individuals. Correction: there was one specialist—the coach, John Ceruto. In his first year with the club, John earned the highest praise from every player. Much has been said about his real worth lying in his lively personality and the discipline he imposed upon the team.

Thus to the grand final. Father James Tamlin was on the mound for University. With a stiff wind behind him, Jim relied mainly on his fast ball and a breaking outcurve. His field provided some solid support: a double-play and a fine catch at left-field were just part of some ground defensive play. Hits were scattered and few: only once did a runner

advance to third base, and he remained there when Bernie Bent retired the side with a calculated throw across the diamond.

Offensively the team was equipped with some hitters, but throughout the game we failed to assert ourselves in this department. It was typically, with one quick burst that the game was won. Murray Young hit safely to right field only to be forced out at second when Bill May's sacrifice bunt went sadly astray; the two following batters, Barry Sims and Peter Gauvin, refused to wilt under the pressure and hit safely for May to finally score.

For the next 80 minutes University hung on grimly to this precarious one-man advantage, this completing the 15-year cycles of 1934 and 1949.



