

## That Was A Week

The general student body unwittingly became embroiled in a wild and acrimonious public debate this week. The cause of it all was the disrupting of the Town Hall meeting of the Minister of Defence, Mr. Fairhall, by a large group of people including some students.

Particular resentment was aroused by the refusal of some of the audience to stand up for the playing of "God Save the Queen".

The comments which have been flung around have ranged from the sane to the hysterical to the ludicrous. Almost without exception though, the public has regarded it as axiomatic that these people were exclusively students.

The fact that they were not, and the fact that the public generally makes this assumption does provide food for thought.

Mr. Fairhall himself, was responsible for one of the more hysterical statements. Replying to a heckler he said "Well if the honourable gentleman is opposed to me I presume he is on the side of the communists". (This is to a man who had not made one coherent point during a five minute heckle.)

The letters column of The Advertiser was the stage for most of the debate over the God-Save-the-Queen-sit-down.

### DISCOURTESY

One person wrote "after viewing the disgraceful behaviour of a certain element at the Adelaide Town Hall last Monday, it is quite obvious that courtesy, good manners and the laws of debate are not subjects which are taught at the university" — illustrating by her identification of the "certain element" with the "university" the general thinking process of much of the general public.

On the ludicrous level was the old lady who wrote to On Dit reminding us that her son (ex P.O.W.) said if he ever sees anyone sitting during the anthem, "he'll kick them off their chairs and hold them upright, until the National Anthem is finished — in our eyes those gaunt no-hopers stink (both physically and mentally)" and whose husband recommended putting a shovel

in their hands and "sending them out in the bush — teach them some hard yacka".

A student, Sue Blackburn, spoke for many in pointing out her objections to the anthem. She pointed out one stands for a national anthem in any country as a mark of respect for the particular nation — this being precisely the reason we shouldn't stand for Britain's anthem as our own.

It was gratifying that the Sunday Mail was prepared to print the student point of view as seen by Tony McMichael and Anne Cooper.

What has been the effect of the debate and the student opinion on the general public?

Firstly, it is probable that more prejudices have been reinforced than enlightened this week because the issues of students and the Queen are mainly emotional ones whereas the student apologists have resorted to reasoning as an answer.

Secondly, there seems to be no way by which we can improve our standing in the community without stifling any thought or action which borders on the radical.

### CARD BURNER

In the midst of this, a student, unheralded and unceremoniously burnt his draft card one afternoon in the refectory.

Such reticence is unfortunate in Adelaide where we see few such demonstrations which always manage to rate front page in Eastern states newspapers. It may have added more fuel for vitriolic letters to the newspapers this week.

Perhaps the student might be less reticent when he burns his next card — The Advertiser would surely love it.



TONY McMICHAEL  
Retiring President of the SRC who reports on the year's activity on P.6 Photo courtesy Taylor.

## Prosh-tration

This year Prosh will take the form of a "Prosh Week" in the last week of this term, culminating on Friday, August 5 with the annual procession through town.

The "Prosh Week" was an innovation last year and this year the Prosh Committee hopes to arrange additional activities with the aim of achieving greater publicity for the charity drive on Procession Day.

Unfortunately the general public will tend to regard the procession primarily as a time for students to have fun and games. This year we intend to change this attitude and strongly emphasise that these fun and games are of only secondary importance to the students and that they are part of an effort to increase the donations to charity.

Great emphasis will be placed on the charitable angle this year, both to the student body and the general public. Last year's Prosh was highly successful, apart from the pre-Prosh prang and the floats, which were poorly planned and showed lack of originality.

Therefore, for a successful Prosh — student support is needed — with the emphasis this year on the calibre of the floats and having more highly organised cunning

"stunts". The traditional Prosh events such as the drinking horn, "Miss Prosh" and the Prosh Hop are still retained. The Miss Prosh contest will need far more support from the female talent.

### PRE-PROSH PRANG

The highlight of the Prosh week apart from the procession will be the pre-Prosh Prang. This will be a roaring show, with many Go-Go girls accompanied by a good rock band.

Finally, there is the annual newspaper, the Prosh Rag, which will be sold on procession day. Any articles or ideas for this "rag" would be greatly appreciated by the editors.

The Prosh committee of 1966 consists of John Sulan, Chris Eaton, David Jervis, Bill Parish, Ron Leak, Len Roberts-Smith, John Hunter, Morella Calder, Penny Blackbourne, Dick Venus and myself — plus a host of behind the scene planners. Please do not hesitate to approach any member of the committee with any Prosh problem.



DICK SOLOMON  
the very active 1966 Prosh Director.

### PROSH MEETING

TUESDAY, JULY 12  
1.10 p.m.  
UNION HALL  
• Film and Talk

## Humanists

by Chris Starr

Following the inauguration of the Republican Students League, as reported in the last issue of On Dit, and the interest shown by the Anarchists in forming a branch here, a group this week has formed the Humanist Society.

It appears that they have been stung into action by the challenge of the EU mission.

The Adelaide University Humanist Society was formed shortly after the announcement of an Evangelical Mission to the university. The Humanist Society endeavoured throughout the Mission to raise the problems and questions which the Evangelical Missioners steadfastly refused to consider.

We consider it deplorable that within a university a series of lectures should be so arranged that objections to the stated point of view are heard only by a minority of the audience.

### COUNTER MISSION

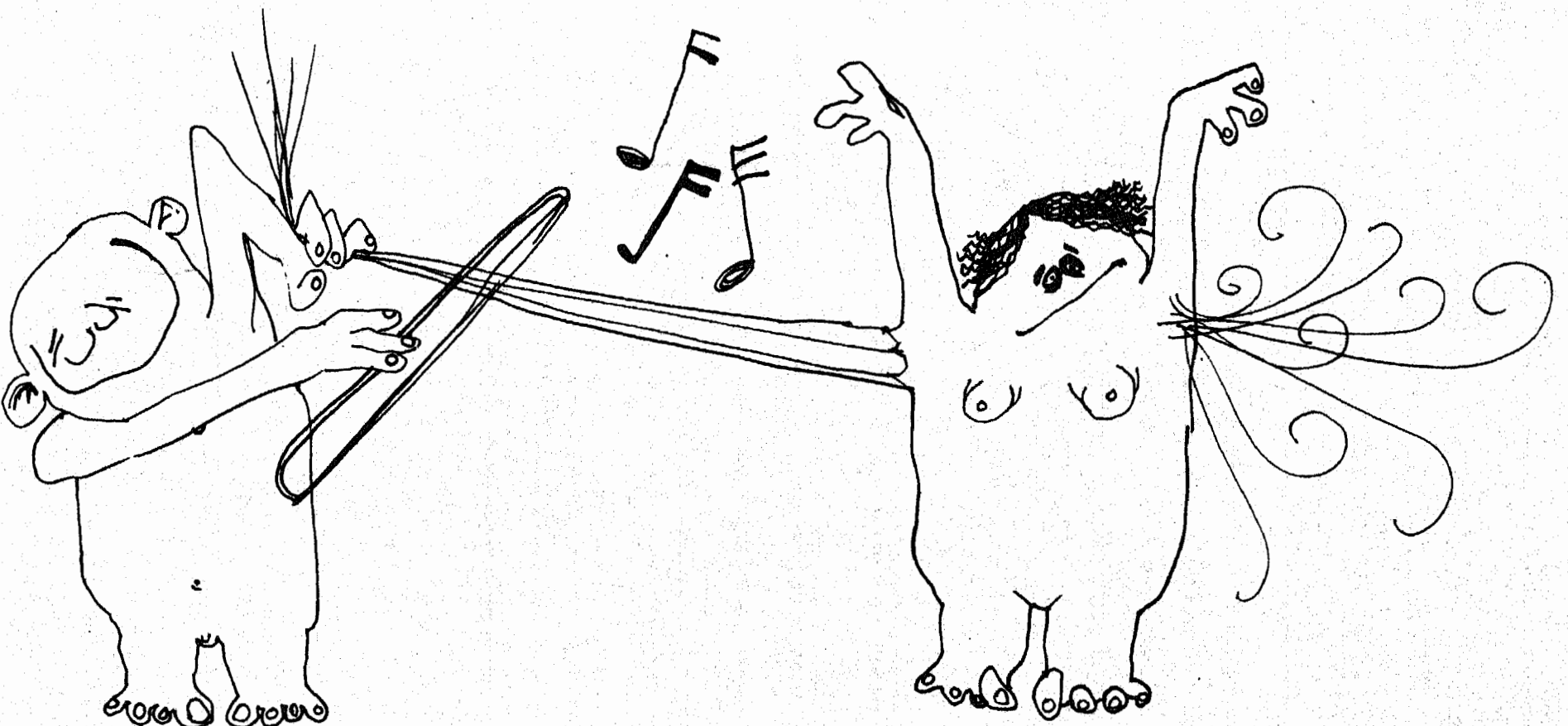
It was necessary therefore, to arrange a series of lectures in the form of a counter-Mission in order to state the case for a rational approach to religion. The Humanist Society will continue to arrange speakers to present the case against unreasonable religion; and thereby it is hoped to stimulate discussions on a rational level.

The aims of the Humanist Society are: The Society will promote the discussion in the university of Humanist views on religious, philosophical and ethical questions. Humanism asserts the value and integrity of man and aims at creating the social conditions for the fullest development of all.

Hence it opposes authoritarian and irrational systems of belief, and supports an attitude of free and critical enquiry into all questions, but specifically religious and moral issues.

The Humanist Society welcomes discussion and dispute at its meetings and invites all students to attend forthcoming meetings.

IT'S THE MOST  
TO VOTE BY POST



by Peter McWilliams

"On Dit", 1966:

Editors: Jim Beatty, Bill Latimer.

Review Editor: Alan Driver.

Sports Editor: Julian Disney.

Artists: Ross Bataup, Steve Ramsey, Peter McWilliams.

Photography: Leigh Taylor.

Business Manager: Penny Holmes.

Distribution Manager: Ken Conway.

Others: Dave Lundberg, Andy Campbell, Gabrielle Kullack, Sue Tipping, Jackie Kent, Anne Cooper, Di Honey, Keith Conlon.

"On Dit" is published by the Students' Representative Council of the University of Adelaide and is printed at the Smedley Press Pty. Ltd., 33 Hastings Street, Glenelg.

"On Dit" appears every fortnight during the term, copy closing the Wednesday prior to publication.

The next edition of On Dit will appear on Wednesday, July 20. Deadline for copy is Wednesday, July 13.

Contributions should be left in the box provided in the S.R.C. office or given directly to the editors. The "On Dit" office is the last office on the left on the first floor of the George Murray wing of the Union Buildings—above the S.R.C. office.

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

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

DOC COLE

Dear Sir,  
How nice it would be Dr. Cole, if we could return to the carefree joys of childhood (if there ever were any), how nice to believe that all our troubles can be submerged in the overwhelming love of God. All we have to do is recognise our shocking pride in daring to be individuals and sceptics, especially to recognise our dreadful sin at being born a man — then throw ourselves into the arms of God, who will accept our poor miserable selves.

But just how do we know that the world is like this Dr. Cole? Reason cannot lead us to this belief you explain, triumphant faith is what is required. If we pray diligently we will know all, you assure us. But what then is faith other than the stubborn holding to a belief without evidence for it? Can we suspect that your desires have outweighed your common sense? I fear you believe in religion not because you have grounds for your belief, but because you would like it to be true. But our desires cannot change the world. Tenaciously affirming a position does not make it come out true. What is true we discover by a close examination of the facts, not a close examination of our desires. We want good reasons for belief Dr. Cole — and this is just what you cannot provide.  
"Rationalist."

USED CAR MART

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MAUDE MAULED

Dear Sir,  
Most McCarthysts in Australia today are on the left wing — not among right-wingers. Using "McCarthyist" in the broad sense now current, in which it is itself a smear word, as one who attempts to smear and discredit an opponent by attacking his motives rather than his arguments, my evidence for this is that persistent cry from opponents of the government's policies on Vietnam and conscription, that they face all sorts of smears, abuse and political persecution.

"Maude's" On Dit article (June 27) is an instance of this McCarthyism of the left. An extremely tenuous evidence she suggests that protesters face "ugly intolerance to dissent", and implies the intolerance and slander all comes from the pro-government side.

Ratbag letters to the correspondence columns of The Mail, the RSL's more vehement pronouncement and The Advertiser's alleged preference for bearded Beatniks — are all worked hard as proof.

Even the assault on Mr. Calwell is linked with this, presumably in order to suggest it is part of the predictable penalties dissenters now face — and not an isolated outrage condemned by everyone.

The most dishonest argument is the mention of heckling at Calwell's Union Hall talk which is pressed into the conspiracy. No mention of the far worse organised heckling which has disrupted many government meetings, including Mr. Fairhall's talk in Adelaide, which occurred on the same day On Dit appeared.

A labour organisation in fact forged entrance tickets in order to put 200 supporters into the hall. This is organised pre-meditated wrecking (some justification is afforded by the fact that the meeting's organisers only gave tickets to government supporters.) Not a word from Maude on the successful effort over 10 years to discredit the DLP, Dr. Knopfmacher, The Bulletin and everyone else who criticises the pro-Communist left.

Maude's only serious evidence is the claim (false) that Brisbane police prevent public demonstrations (they broke up one). It is worth pointing out the background to this; demonstrators deliberately provoked the police (jostling them, holding meetings on busy downtown footpaths) — in order to manufacture evidence of "Police brutality."

The Communist Eureka Youth League and other front organisations have repeatedly sent good squads to disrupt government meetings in the Eastern states. This is to deny democratic rights to a fair hearing to their opponents.

This is sufficient evidence of anti-democratic activity — the systematic wrecking of political meetings, the attempt to discredit the process of democratic discussions. Hence the government is justified in setting officers to justified in setting security officers to keep tabs on these men; it has the responsibility to keep itself informed about groups hostile to democratic values (I do not mean the A.L.P.).

Precisely how Maude thinks the presence of security men at rallies restricts anyone's liberty is quite beyond me. The most blatant smear of the article occurs in this context. Maude instantly concludes to Mr. Holt's motive in announcing this — "a direct attempt to intimidate people of good-will". No reference to the fact that the admission was wrung out of him in parliament, reluctantly and when there are plenty of other possible reasons.

Yours etc.,  
John Chandler.

\* Mr. Chandler misses the chief point of the article, to criticise active Government interference with protests. The Fairhall meeting was not mentioned because On Dit came out on the morning before it was held. Mr. Chandler also admits the provocation provided by the attempt to restrict the entrance to the meeting. He uses the word,

letters to the editor

Letters will not be published unless accompanied by the writer's name, not necessarily for publication.

"McCarthyist" not me. He does not specify who discredited Dr. Knopfmacher, the D.L.P. and The Bulletin. Perhaps he, not I subscribe to a conspiracy theory. He denied police in Brisbane prevented demonstrations, then admits they broke one up. Mr. Chandler accuses me of smearing Mr. Holt, but does not answer the question I posed, why did Mr. Holt tell of the security men at public meetings? It would seem there is a thin line between heckling and "systematic wrecking of public meetings". I would also be interested to see a list of meetings which the EYL etc. have "repeatedly wrecked".  
—Maude.

SIT DOWN

Dear Sir,  
Once again a small minority of students has disgraced itself and the name of the University by its inexcusable behaviour.

I refer of course to the action of a group of so-called 'anti-monarchist' in refusing to stand for the National Anthem at a recent lunchtime political meeting.

Assurances that this act of defiance was not prearranged do not convince me for one. How do they explain the fact that nearly all of the objectors were seated in an almost unbroken line along the front row of the hall — a mere coincidence. It seems to be the same old story of self-styled rebels who are only effective when clinging together in a group.

To those few who refused to stand because of conscientious scruples and nothing else I would say — re-examine your reasons for so doing. If your excuse is the much quoted 'I will not stand for the National Anthem of another country' you will find that this argument does not stand.

Challenge anyone to point out even one vague reference to Britain in our National Anthem. I will admit that it is British in origin, but no more so than the law or the Parliamentary system which we accept without question.

Evidently a number of easily led individuals have come under the sway of Mr. O'Brien and his 'republican' cronies. This radical sect deserves nothing but condemnation from any serious minded person. From the outset they have presented a juvenile image calculated to appeal to 'in-set' — their only aim being to gain publicity and admiration for themselves by 'knocking the system'.

You mentioned in your last issue that an affiliated organisation in Melbourne calls itself 'The Sons of Erin'. It is interesting to note that quite a few of the 'republican' advocates are extreme Catholic or new Australian. Bearing in mind what happened in Ireland with the I.R.A., I wonder whether it is wise to encourage this subversive element in our midst.

Your faithfully,  
Kenneth J. Cadoo.

\*[Llyma tyd hag siffryd sais mynych lawn a dymunais.—Ed.]

SQUARE

Dear Sir,  
In On Dit, 15/6/66, a letter complained of the noises the SCIIAES Friday night arrangement forced upon readers in the library, and pointed out that the clientele consisted not of students, but of up-town jokers, with an average age of 14 and an IQ of 13. Lo and behold SCIIAES have admitted the point as is shown by the massive publicity campaign conducted since then, urging students to "prove this is your Disco-technique" by coming "if you haven't been already." As if any student worthy of the name would be seen dead at the 'Teeners Twist!'

It is an insult to the entire university that this childish play should be connected in any way with Adelaide University. It is gross imposition on the many intelligent students who work in the library

on a Friday night that they be forced to endure the ghastly blast of those screaming loud-speakers. It is time for the SRC, as representatives of the STUDENT BODY, to remove this blot on our university.

Candidates for the next SRC elections who campaign with removal of SCIIAES Discotheque on their platforms, will receive MY vote.

Yours etc.,  
Square.

LIBERAL E.U.

Dear Sir,  
In spite of, or perhaps because of, Mr. Chandler, the Evangelical Union's Mission in the University has been deservedly successful. Its success is not assessable in terms of converts, since at no time were people asked to come forward, but in terms of the thought and discussion it has stimulated.

E.V. deserves full credit for its advance publicity, and the production of Il Dit, even if it was only doing it to "ingratiate itself with God". However, I fail to see how a sincere Christian, believing that he should love everyone, and being very happy in his religion, could not want to impart it to those he loves.

Mr. Chandler's article — scathing and I think, unfair, since it was written before the event — together with his Humanist Society, formed for the express purpose of conducting a counter Mission, gave the obvious impression that there would be two opposing sides.

And so there were; a small band of humanists attended all the meetings. It is a pity that a similar number of E.Vers did not see fit to come to the first meeting of the counter Mission.

I rather think that Dr. Cole was something of a shock to both parties. Instead of a typical E.Ver, "fundamentalist and anti-intellectual," they found a scholar (M.A., M.Th., Ph.D.) well able to defend himself against Mr. Chandler's logical lances.

The liberality of his Christian belief was shown by his constant quotation of Tillich, and his obvious understanding and acceptance of much modern religious thought.

He was also a missionary — with the appropriate theatrical tonings and funny stories.

This is to be regretted in a man wishing to influence serious thinkers, but I doubt if any would question his sincerity. Obviously an address to an audience of 400 can be no more than a sermon — an assertion of beliefs. Mr. Chandler himself was able to do little more than make a series of such assertions in his talk "Life Without Dogma."

However, there was plenty of time for argument afterwards and this was well used. Discussion was on a fairly sophisticated level, although Mr. Chandler was obviously — and justifiably — frustrated by the irrefutable premises of his opposition.

But due either to Christian love, or humanistic belief in the value of the individual, both parties became excellent friends, and all debates were conducted in a most gentlemanly fashion.

Although I was not converted — in fact I discovered that I am a humanist — I think that one point could be taken. Many non-Christians are unaware of the philosophies of men like Tillich, and have rejected Christianity because of the obvious faults in the brand they were taught in Sunday school.

Perhaps religious societies could save more souls if they propagated the ideas of the modern theologians. It is certainly to be hoped that they — and the humanist society — will cash in on the upsurge of religious discussion.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that one SRC candidate is standing because he believes that, as a Christian, he has a responsibility to be active in the student community. One would have expected such a view from humanists, but apparently this is not the case.

Anne McMenamin.

PROSH MEETING

UNION HALL

TUESDAY, JULY 12

1.10 p.m.

• Films and Talk

MEDICARE

Dear Sir,  
Regarding the article in the last edition of On Dit attacking the Medical Aid for Vietnam Fund, I feel some clarification is needed regarding this scheme.

The Medical Aid for Vietnam Fund is divided into two sections. Section one concerns the supplying of medical aid to victims of American bombing in both North and South Vietnam — Mr. Lees' objections to this action are unreasonable unless he thinks civilians who have been bombed in North Vietnam are any less worthy of medical treatment than those in South Vietnam. The second section of the scheme involves medical aid to the National Liberation Front (such aid is not illegal even under Australia's crime act).

Contributors to this scheme are requested to state as to which section of the scheme they are subscribing. The aid itself is contributed by International Red Cross\* to both North and South Vietnam and the NLF.

To suggest the organisers of this scheme are Communists is unwarranted — the vast majority of the organisers are members of the Sydney University Labor Club, not the Eureka Youth League. Such criticisms as this neglects the fact that the ones who are doing the suffering in this war — the real losers are the people of Vietnam. The objection to part two of the fund neglects the fact that at least half of the South Vietnamese population is under the administrative control of the NLF who are responsible for the material welfare of civilians within their control.

Yours etc.,  
B. McGowan.

\* According to the latest issue of Wednesday Commentary, it seems that the Russian Red Cross is distributing the aid.

MAUDE AGAIN

Dear Sir,  
Your columnist Maude in "Abreast of the Times" is blatantly guilty of exactly intolerance she supposedly set out to condemn.

She is critical of Mr. Hasluck's "unprecedented" use of public funds to publish pamphlets explaining the reasons for Australia's commitment in Vietnam. To criticise as she did, the statement of the pamphlets was understandable though hardly relevant to her argument.

However, in defending the freedom to dissent she was at the same time denying the government the right to state and publish its own case. Logically at least she is advocating an absurdity; that is, the right to dissent without intimidation from a point of view which no one has the right to state.

The government does have the right to state its case (which proposition even Maude would support) but, further I believe it is under a duty to propagate its view. Maude's condemnation of intolerance in political debate is most laudable but when she says that the Government pamphlets are "mercifully unreadable" she betrays her own obstinate prejudice by admitting that she is not interested in reading views contrary to her own.

Yours etc.,  
Robert Lawson.

\* Mr. Lawson claims I deny the government the right to state its case. It is not the job of the government to publish and distribute pamphlets to persuade the electorate, that is the job of the Party which supports them. The A.L.P. is too broke to compete with the taxpayer as well as the Liberals.

—Maude.

# Forgotten Prisoners

by Lincoln J. Young

The spread of dictatorship, the tensions that have resulted from the Cold War, and the increasing cleavage between races of different colour, have combined to make state persecution of the individual one of the gravest social problems in the 1960s.

Men and women may be physically restrained (by imprisonment or otherwise) for giving expression to any religious belief or political opinion which does not coincide with that of their government's.

This is as likely to occur in the West and non-aligned countries as in Communist countries.

Indeed the treatment of such prisoners in the different blocks is solely one of style.

Political foes in Communist countries are openly denounced as enemies to the people's regime. In the Free World political opposition is more quietly removed. The men in power have devised new ways of dealing with opponents, in most of the world's countries — they are either gaoled discreetly without trial, or prosecuted under the most devious and sophisticated legislation. For those in power fear to be labelled totalitarian or undemocratic.

## 'CAPITAL'

Taiwan is recognised to be part of the free and democratic world, however, some disturbing facts about it fail to reach the free Press. A kind of martial law has been in force on Taiwan since the Communist revolution on mainland China occurred in 1949.

Capital punishment is doled out liberally to anyone suspected of planning to "destroy national policy or disrupt national territory, or to change constitution, or to overthrow the government by illegal means."

The "preparation or conspiring for the above" carries a minimum of 10 years imprisonment.

As in South Africa, a strong verbal criticism is construed as an attempt to "destroy national policy." Any indication of opposition can bring about a charge of preparing to "overthrow the government."

1,500 Formosans are arrested annually for political offences and about 200 of these are shot.

A university professor was sentenced to 10 years for having jotted down an anti-government opinion on a pad.

A teacher received 15 years penal servitude for having attended a pacifist meeting, organised by left-wingers in Japan, 30 years previously!

**APPLICATIONS** are called for the position of **LOCAL EDUCATION** and **WELFARE OFFICER** following resignation of Garry Hiskey.

Courts can sentence anyone to periods of up to three years in a penal camp if deemed to be "in need of reform." These sentences are passed without any formal conviction, and being renewable, may be tantamount to a life sentence.

Once a political prisoner is committed he is not allowed to see any daylight, he must not read, and there is no escape from an electric light burning 24 hours a day.

Such is Taiwan's interpretation of articles 18 and 19 of the Declaration of Human Rights.

There is of course nothing new in the persecution of people in their beliefs. One can think of early Christian martyrs, of Elizabethan England where it was a treasonable offence to be a Catholic priest. One can think of the Spanish Inquisition, and more recently the treatment of communists in Indonesia, or of a Christian in a Communist gao.

In fact anyone living under a totalitarian regime, whether right or left wing, who dares to dissent may be persecuted. In spite of the social and material progress made this century there has been almost a complete lack of progress in John Dewey once said, "If you want to establish some conception of a society, go find, reducing political and religious intolerance."

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The American philosopher out who is in gao," in the light of this let some prisoners in randomly chosen countries of the third world be examined.

Angola's leading poet Dr. Agastino Neto was one of the first five African doctors in Angola. His efforts to improve the health service for his fellow black Africans were unacceptable to the Portuguese. In June 1960, the political police marched into his house, had him flogged and humiliated in front of his family, and then dragged him away. He has since been in prison in the Cape Verde Isles without charge or trial.

## 'IBERIA'

Dictatorship still reigns in Iberia. The two withered tyrants Franco and Salazar remain in power and trample the liberties of their people, as they have done for a generation.

In Spain the circulation of leaflets by students calling for the right to hold discussions

on current affairs was labelled "military rebellion", and punished as such.

In Portugal women are tortured by political police. Maria de Conceicao Rodrigues Matos was committed to Caxias gao in 1965 after being savagely tortured — her offence was allegedly housing left-wing literature in her house.

The post-war years have seen the spread of "personal regimes" across Africa and Asia.

In Indonesia Tojo Wirjosain Sukiman, the former Prime Minister, has been in gao with 12 other high ranking politicians since 1962 — they have not yet been tried or charged.

In Guinea, West Africa, Mountaga Balde, former director in the Ministry of Economics, and teachers and trade union leaders were all arrested in 1961 for verbally disagreeing with various policies of President Sekov Toure. They are all still imprisoned.

The attorney-general of Malawi admitted to the chairman of Amnesty International that there are between 500-1,200 political prisoners in his country alone, no more information is yet known about them.

## ETERNITY

In India Sheikh Abdullah is still under house arrest and 30 of his followers are still in the notorious Iammu gao. All are held under the 1962 Defence of India Act, empowering the government to detain people in prison without trial and "until just this side of eternity."

Communist countries are just as notorious, probably more so than Free countries, in the ruthless suppression of any opposition.

In Hungary, Father Alois Werner, aged 70, a world famous composer of church music was sentenced in 1964 to three-and-a-half years for "conspiring against the State." This took the form of maintaining contacts with Western acquaintances in connection with his work. He is now suffering from tuberculosis.

## PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

In East Germany, Werner Boehlick was director of a state controlled trade centre, he was sentenced in 1962 to life imprisonment. His offence was an adamant refusal to give preferential treatment to the military.

The association of former Soviet zone prisoners (VPH) reports 1200 (sic) political prisoners were amnestied, for some reason, last year — how many more were not and are still in gao is not fully known.

"The estimated number of "Prisoners of Conscience" on both sides of the Iron and bamboo curtains is in the vicinity of several million. The sickening feeling of impotence and disgust felt in some corners of the world was united into common action in 1961 when Peter Benensar, a London lawyer, conceived the idea of a world-wide campaign to urge particular governments for clemency to be granted for non-violent political and religious offenders.

## DEFENDING

Thus Amnesty International was born, its principal object was to mobilise and organise public opinion in defence of those men and women who are imprisoned because their beliefs are unacceptable to their governments. It has been formed so that there should be some central international organisation capable of concentrating efforts to secure the release of those "Prisoners of Conscience", and also to secure world-wide recognition of articles 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

is a movement for freedom of opinion and religion.

It cares about people restrained because their views are not acceptable to their government.

If you share this concern you can give expression to it by contacting . . .

LINCOLN J. YOUNG at 51 3754

## STOP PRESS

### MORE RSL

by Ken Conway

At a sparkling lunch-hour meeting in the Union Hall on Tuesday, June 7, the Republican Students League thrust itself on a waiting world (or 500 members thereof). The meeting, as was expected, was enlivened by a bitter rear-guard action fought by members of our community's derriere-guard. A full report follows in our next edition.

### DEBATING CLUB

The British are coming! That is, the British University debating team from July 16 to 20. "That socialism is the best road to a just society" is the topic for debate against a point of the all-Australian debating team. (John Bannon and Frances Nelson) on Monday, July 18, lunchtime, Union Hall.



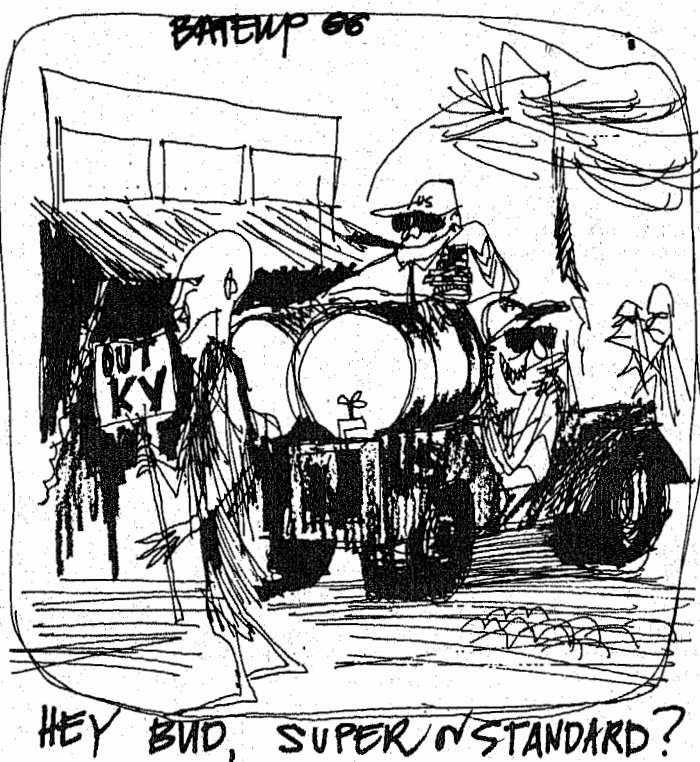
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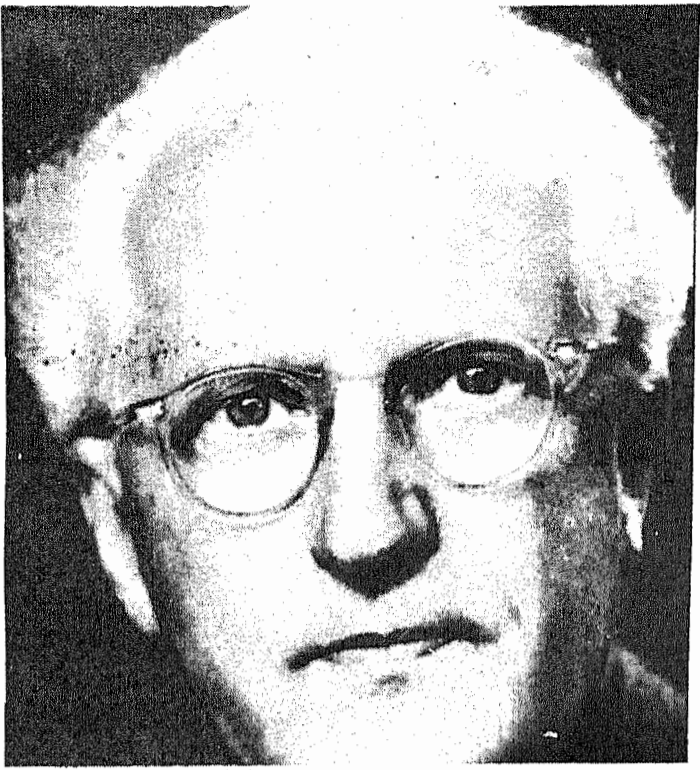


Photo courtesy Advertiser.

## Shannon Meeting

# RHODESIAN APOLOGIST

by D. Lundberg  
and K. Conway

The United Nations Students Association meeting of June 24 at the Union Hall was an indication of the policy of the association — to be a forum for discussion of international affairs — especially those which affect world peace — for the various conflicting views commonly present in a university, so that people of all political opinions may return to their respective political associations with refreshing new insights into these problems, which are of such great importance to us all.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Shannon, an influential spokesman for the movement to have in Australia to express its solidarity with Rhodesia.

Mr. Shannon, discussing the question "Should the UN intervene in Rhodesia?", suggested that Australians should think carefully before advocating UN intervention. He criticised the present UN Constitution, based on a "one country, one vote" system (which resulted in such absurdities as USA, UK and Japan (with 335 million people) having three votes, while 35 African States (with 230 million people) having 35 votes.

He questioned the right of the UN to intervene in countries where there were no uprisings, disturbances or breaches of the peace unless it intervened first in countries with unmanageable domestic problems. (One wonders what the UN is doing in Vietnam?)

The "angry old man" suggested that Rhodesia was a country in which the population was quite happy. He said that he had never felt colour was a bar to anything, and claimed that that was the rule in Rhodesia. He drew attention to Britain's recognition of dictatorial regimes in Nigeria and Zanzibar, apparently without hesitation, with-holding the same recognition from Rhodesia.

To support this claim for non-racial Rhodesian policies, Mr. Shannon drew attention to the fact that the education expenditure for Black Rhodesians was the biggest item of the annual Rhodesian budget, progressively increasing from more than £2m. to £6.4m. in the present budget.

A questioner later asked Mr. Shannon for the sources of his statistics. He proudly announced that his source was the Information Officer, Salisbury (or Ian Smith Government agency). (Laughter.)

## NO RIGHTS

Mr. Potter, a law student, at question time, pointed out the flaws in this argument: Australia, since the 1931 Statute of Westminster, has every right to become an independent republic, in law as well as fact. Rhodesia had no such right, although, of course, it has the determination to ignore this. This reporter could suggest that the moral basis for Australian Independence and independence for Rhodesia under the Ian Smith regime are quite different.

Mr. Shannon claimed to know of one particularly wealthy black African landowner in Rhodesia and denied an interjector's suggestion that the Smith Government robbed black citizens of land. The speaker claimed that only 300,000 blacks lived in Rhodesia when the whites arrived, now there are four million.

Mr. Shannon claimed that over 230,000 blacks from other countries have migrated to Rhodesia because of the better conditions. As one questioner suggested, Rhodesia would not have to be good to be better than South Africa, Mozambique, Angola and other nearly "middle-of-the-road fascist" states.

In reply to a suggestion, cutely phrased by Eric Frank that Rhodesia was a police state, Mr. Shannon drew attention to the fact that a majority of the police force were black.

A later comment from the floor exposed this fact in a different light by explaining that most of these black policemen belonged to a tribe which had perpetuated a bloody massacre on their black fellow citizens in recent history. The reply:

## EQUALITY

"Isn't it strange how our former enemies are now the upholders of law and order?"

One wonders if Mr. Shannon was quoting a black Rhodesian.

A student noted that two-third whites and one-sixtieth blacks have a chance to attend secondary school. He drew attention to a gross discrepancy in wages. (A recent Rhodesian publication explained why a basic wage of £25 a month for black workers was prevented.)

He wondered how Mr. Shannon could call that equality of treatment, or deny that it constituted a threat to world peace. Mr. Shannon objected that the Rhodesian Government hadn't had enough time. (Australia could look to New Guinea on this question.)

Mr. Sulan made the telling point that there was no excuse for not introducing "one man, one vote, one value" in Rhodesia. Mr. Shannon claimed that the only qualification for voters was four years primary education and said that Ian Smith, the "Prime Minister", had stated that he expected to see a black majority within the decade.

He might not be able to if he waits for the event under present circumstances. Rhodesia has not yet degenerated to the level of South Africa or Mozambique or Angola.

How long it will take for the pretences to drop and we see the "Rhodesian Reich" in all its naked splendour, time will tell.

## World University Service

# NO CENSUS NEEDED

Last week a generous response was made by a grateful people to the Government's appeal that all should let themselves be counted. As a reward, our vital statistics, yours and mine, are registered for all time in the Canberra archives.

No marble in a barrel here. We are all enlisted for national service, and are doing our bit to keep myriads of public servants in happy employment.

A census has yet to be taken of the University students of the world, but it is safe to say that the majority of them are struggling against hardships which none of us have to face.

There are 27,000 students in the city of Madras alone. For seven years the Madras branch of World University Service (WUS) has had spacious free accommodation in the University Union building by courtesy of that University; and has there set up a health clinic where 30 leading physicians and surgeons give free service twice a week to any student in the city of Madras.

But now the space is needed by the University and alternate limited

space is provided in the University examination hall.

The Madras WUS Committee has decided to build a WUS centre to contain the health clinic, a text book library of 3,500 volumes and a hostel for 50 students.

This is only one of a hundred equally needy projects in the many countries served by WUS. A common characteristic is that all are self-help projects subsidised often on much less than a 50-50 basis. WUS is not a charity but many projects could never get off the ground without extra aid from outside.

When seeking cheaper travel, discount on books, and other concessions, students here do not expect much help from others. WUS works in an area neglected by other world organisations and if we can't help, none will.

It is no exaggeration to say that students in Australia have the power to decide whether many Africans and Asians will complete their studies.

Next week, from Monday, July 11, the Adelaide annual WUS Appeal will be on.

Students are urged to make things easy for the public-spirited people who have consented to collect. Half a dollar is the suggested amount, which is the same as it was 15 years ago, in spite of all the in-

flation since then. More will be welcomed, and smaller donations will not be refused.

If you are missed out for any reason, why not drop in your contribution with the Warden's Secretary? It will be most welcome. The staff and graduates are also being approached. Receipts will be given for all donations.

WUS Adelaide has a committee of 20-odd students who represent most of the faculties. They have already been hard at work, under the guidance of Mr. Borland and John Wells, preparing the way for the annual WUS appeal; and hope they will have your support.

Even though you might think that your donations are merely a drop in the ocean that won't be missed, remember the old saying that a mighty ocean is made up of many small drops — and the tide will go out if the sources dry up.

We hope by now you have some idea of what WUS is all about, and also hope, therefore, that you will appreciate our appeal and give with understanding and sympathy.

Believe me, this will lead to a greater world understanding and sympathy, and will help to lift many burdens from the shoulders of less-fortunate University students elsewhere in the world.

## The Troubles Of E. G. Whitlam

# NOT WITH A BANG . . .

by P. J. V. O'Brien

There is a strong feeling among Labor's rank and file that if Mr. Whitlam's attempted coup d'etat had succeeded last March then the ALP would have a very strong chance of forming a government after the next elections.

It seems, however, that if one looks closely at Mr. Whitlam's tactics and manoeuvres employed in his bid for power, then one might well come to the conclusion if he succeeded the Labor Party would be in a bigger mess than it is today.

The 1966 split in the Labor movement promised to be the most interesting one since the Hobart debacle in 1954 (the 1955-65 splits were concerned mainly with Unity Tickets and an occasional whine from the Party's Right Wing against the Left Wing orientated Central Executive). Observers, however, were to be strongly disappointed. The Whitlam conspiracy fizzled dully and ended not with a bang, but a whimper.

The first salvo in the campaign against the domination of the Central Executive came in the form of a letter by Mr. Whitlam to Mr. C. S. Wyndham, the Party's general secretary, protesting against "certain decisions" reached by the Executive at their February meeting. Among other things, the Left Wing stacked the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Education Committee with their own men, e.g., Chamberlain for Bryant on the Education Committee.

It also decided to oppose any extension of State Aid that Whitlam seized upon to embarrass the Executive. In his letter he pointed out that it was a variance with the spirit of the Chifley Education Act of 1945 which envisages some form of State aid. He

made it perfectly clear where he stood: He said, "I shall not rest until the Federal Conference clears away the accumulated dead-wood which prevents the Chifley Legislation from bearing fruit".

## BOLD GOUGH

On February 14 he grew bolder. He issued a direct challenge to Calwell's leadership and referred to the Executive as "This extremist group which breaches the party's policies, humiliates the party Parliamentarians and ignores the party's rank and file. It is neither representative nor responsible. It will and must be repudiated".

Newspaper editorials came out strongly in favour of his stand, the rank and file of the party, as far as one can judge that amorphous entity, were behind him and even a few of the backroom boys and party bosses were known to be pro-Whitlam.

Imbued with the exuberance of his own daring, he reached the height of his verbal onslaught against the Executive, on a Queensland TV show "Seven Days", when he described the Executive as the "12 witless men"; in the same programme he accused his leader of ambiguity on the question of education.

On the 13th, Mr. Allan Fraser and his brother, Mr. Jim Fraser, both MHRs joined the Whitlam bandwagon — Senator Pat "the king maker" Kennelly, Mr. G. W. Duthie, MHR, the former WA Labor Premier Hawke, and most of the Right Wing bloc overtly or secretly followed suit.

## HIPPITY HOP . . .

The Left Wing were caught on the hop — they expected something but not the ferocity and directness of Whitlam. Left Winger from NSW, Mr. H. C. Maillan commented wryly

that "Gough was suffering from a very advanced condition of Bonapartism". If this were so, the retreat from Moscow was not far off. Dr. Cairns stood by the Executive, Mr. Calwell stood by the Yarra — contemplating eternity; the Australian public stood by expectantly waiting for Whitlam's next move.

It was then, to the amazement of his colleagues and supporters that Mr. Whitlam completed what must be regarded as the most amazing effort of political somersaulting in contemporary Australian politics — he withdrew his criticisms of the Federal ALP executive and undertook to "obey the directions of the properly constituted ALP authority" — in other words the Executive; the group which, weeks earlier, he referred to as "petty" men "who will and must be repudiated". Possibly Mr. Whitlam's concepts of repudiation and vacillation were unfortunately confused.

What strange logic Mr. Whitlam employed in reaching the decision to apologise will probably not be known for some time — but only one thing is clear, and that is, from that time his efforts to gain the leadership of the Australian Labor Party were still-born. His tactics had something of the delusional messianic nature of the prophet — he declared that he was "destined" to lead the party — a sentiment which was hardly likely to endear him to the hardened trade unionists who oil the cogs of the Labor machine.

During the confrontation that followed, Mr. Whitlam attempted to sway potential supporters by such argument as the fact that he had a better TV image than Mr. Calwell — this sort of argument was hardly likely to appeal to members of a party whose boast is that it is "a party of principle".



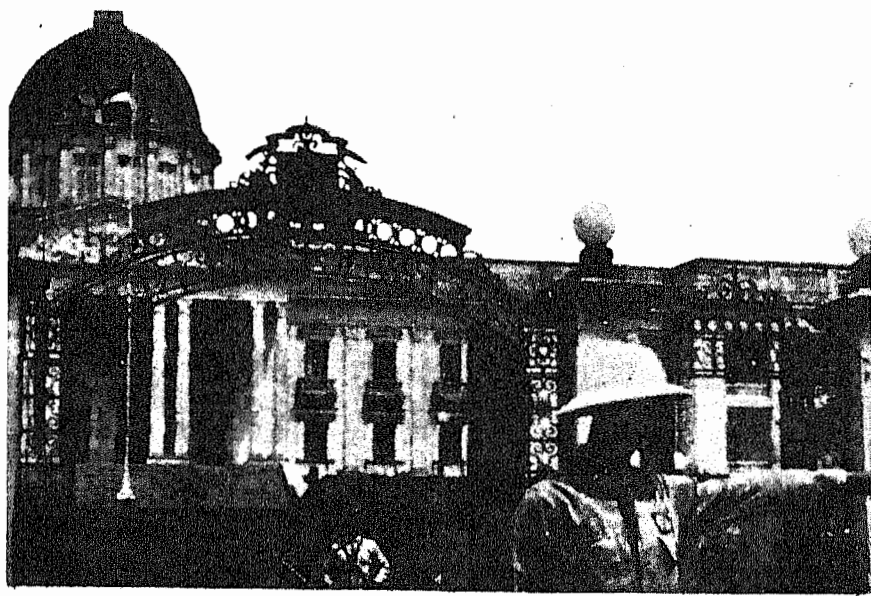
Photo courtesy Advertiser.

His subsequent defeat (49-24) in the trial of strength then is not surprising. Immediately after the vote he declared it "Impossible for him to be in a party with Calwell as leader", but true to form he responded predictably to Left Winger Uren's plea for unity.

The Whitlam farce is typical of the mess that the Labor Party finds itself in today. Boggled down in a morass of conservatism and befuddled thinking; always chanting the hymn of what can only be called pseudo-radicalism, it is a far cry from the day when the word "Labor" and "radical" were synonymous. It is a party of factions and divergent ideologies which clings desperately to its working class banner in a predominantly middle class society.

What the Labor Party needs is strong leadership — they are not getting it from Mr. Calwell, they wouldn't get it from Whitlam, if one is to observe the manner in which he took over the party earlier this year.

Vacillation and reversals of positions have been at the depth of the Labor malaise over the last 15 years. Whatever the sins of the Government — and there have been many — they have at least had a strong leadership and this has in no small way contributed to their electoral success.



The Presidential Palace in Santa Domingo — centre of the struggle.

Friday, June 3, 1966, saw the election of J. Balaguer over former Pres. Juan Bosch in the Dominican Republic (a score of 58 per cent. of the total vote). It was Dominica's second election in 35 years. Juan Bosch, the elected president in 1962, was ousted in a military coup in September, 1963.

The abortive Dominican Revolution of 1965 was put down by American troops followed by the establishment of a puppet ruler and finally the election of June, 1966.

Bosch was heralded as the leader of the 1965 revolt: why then was he defeated? As Balaguer's vote came heavily from the rural areas — it was seen by some as a desire to return to stability — however the more plausible explanation was the refusal of Bosch to campaign the three months prior to the election for fear of assassination by the military.

### INTERVENTION

America saw Bosch's defeat as a victory for American intervention in 1965. They were soon to be disillusioned.

When on Monday, June 13, Balaguer came out in condemnation of American intervention in 1965 — stating that his election did not repudiate the revolution and did not justify US intervention (The Australian, June 14, 1966).

Balaguer further claimed the revolution was a popular expression of his peoples' will, that the Communist cause had been advanced by US interventions and that intervention had strengthened the hands of right-wing extremists who were as great a threat to progress as the Communists (It had been earlier revealed that both Bosch and Balaguer were old friends both of whom had been ousted by military coups and who had been in contact prior to the revolution).

Why worry about the Dominican Republic one may ask? Granted it is a small Caribbean nation of seemingly no importance to Australia, but America is, and its sorties into Latin America and the Caribbean must be as disquieting to many as American Foreign policy blunders elsewhere.

Much of this stems from the use of force as a political solution; an intelligent evaluation of events in Santa Domingo would have prevented the fiasco brought about by intervention.

# Dictatorship or Democracy

by Barry McGowan

Indeed we may well ask why the US, if it considers itself morally obliged to intervene in the cause of democracy, did not do so in 1963 in support of the democratically elected Bosch government which was overthrown by a military coup led by former Trujillo stooges.

The Dominican revolution began in early April, 1965. By early on the 28th, Wessin's (military junta leader) forces were defeated by a much poorer equipped rebel army.

The same day American troops arrived — to save nationals — but as Senator Fulbright pointed out in Congress, intervention was for the prevention of victory of a revolutionary force allegedly Communist dominated.

In Dominica, America saw another Cuba — they acted accordingly and reaped the same benefits. Without American intervention, the Dominicans would have solved their own problems in the next 24 hours.

### STOOGES

Much effort went into the proving of the revolution being Communist led and Bosch as a Communist stooge. In fact, Communist strength in the Republic had been described as negligible by the State Department in 1963, 1964.

The ingenuity of the CIA managed to scrape together 58 names of leading Communists — these 58 were cited as evidence of Communist domination of the revolution.

In fact, 40 per cent. of these 58 were either in gaol or absent, and the citing of known Communists was in no way itself proof of Communist domination. That Communists supported the revolution was obvious — that they controlled it, the State Department failed to prove.

Indeed such evidence saw a new line in American thinking — the fewer Communists there are, the more dangerous they are. As far as Bosch's record, Castro had previously described him as a candidate of "Yankee Imperialism" and a "puppet of Uncle Sam".

One could, perhaps, summarise by saying the Americans in the Dominican Republic showed a certain lack of judgment. The lesson of Dominica was certainly not lost on the rest of Latin America.

To quote Juan Bosch: "President Johnson said his marines went into Santa Domingo to save lives; what they really did was to destroy the democratic image of the USA throughout the South American continent." (New Republic, July 24, 1965.)

### REVOLUTION

After 31 years of Trujillo — and the torture, despotism and corruption which went with him, the concern of America for the well-being of the Dominican peoples seemed a little out of place. By the end of April, America had more troops in the Dominican Republic than in South Vietnam.

Intervention was followed by a propaganda campaign presenting completely distorted facts to the world. The State Department went to incredible lengths to discredit what was in fact a popular revolution.

Tales of torture, heads on spikes, violation of embassies, none of which were later found to be true, abounded in the American press.

There was also the case of a colonel machine-gunned to death by rebels; he was later found in hospital with slight neck injuries.

## THE ABORIGINAL ONE PER CENT

by Baden Teague, Adelaide Director of ABSCHOL

Why have a day to remember the Queen? Why have a special day for Saint Jim? Why a day for the Australian Aborigines? What is the National Aborigines Day Observance Committee and ABSCHOL trying to do on July 8? — This Friday special effort will be made to direct the attention of students and the public to confront the Aboriginal situation.

One per cent. of Australians, the originals, are not citizens, do not vote, are discriminated against socially and officially (except in the enlightened State of South Australia), face special problems, and in education and welfare are not receiving adequate opportunities to progress in our communities.

So Abschol says — good idea — confront the community, shake their apathy, blast them with a special day, sell badges, hold a meeting.

Perkins is the man, Charles Perkins, the first Arts graduate, the "All Blacks" soccer captain, the kidnapper of Nancy Prasad (impetuous), the diligent student (enlightened), the organiser of the anti-discrimination NSW bus tour — Yes, indeed, we'll fly him over from Sydney, invite the University to the Union Hall, put on a banquet (SRC luncheon) and, what's more, hold the meeting on the National Aborigines Observance Day.

Moreover, Charles is the Sydney Manager of the Foundation for

Aboriginal Affairs (lends officialdom and a sense of representation) and has recently been interviewed on "Four Corners", and has lately been receiving a lot of press coverage for his criticism of certain Sydney City Councils who have refused to hire their halls for aboriginal social meetings.

A kindly speaker, a representative advocate, distinct connections — Yes, this is a very probable approach to arouse student action and public awareness. It's done, he's coming — Union Hall, 1.10 p.m., Friday, July 8.

But is he going to arouse the "right kind" of student action? OK, he's thought about the aboriginal situation more than all of us students; OK, he is an aborigine himself and represents aboriginal opinion. OK, he's a graduate, a student, a speaker, a manager, a footballer . . . why not? But, then, student action is up to the students, public action is up to the public, State action is up to the State.

### PROSH COLLECTION

A sincere and informed presentation of the facts is important but don't let's leave it there; let's do something about it.

A student can volunteer to tutor an aboriginal student in a secondary school (see SRC office), students can collect cash (e.g., 10 per cent. of Prosh collection) to enable aboriginal students to attend universities, students vote in a time when aboriginal issues are increasingly gaining importance in Federal politics, and on State platforms.

[A referendum to change parts of the Australian constitution affect-



Charles Perkins

ing aborigines is coming possibly in the next few months.]

Students can encourage the recently established, Dunstan-Inspired Foundation for Aboriginal Education in South Australia; students can give time, money and interest to the great contribution the Christian Missions are making for aboriginal welfare; students can participate in work camps (e.g., Port Augusta Reserve, Abschol Work Camp in January, 1967) and so on.

By no means a whole solution but at least a good start. This is not charity, but responsible contribution, constructive encouragement.

But so many words — some say? What are the facts? Where are all the aborigines anyway? Why have they special problems? What do the experts say? Has there been any research into the aboriginal social situation in Adelaide, in South Australia?

Indeed, yes! Dr. Fay Gale is a well-known Adelaide expert on aboriginal affairs.

Dr. Gale gained her Ph.D. recently in this University as a result of her research of aboriginal assimilation in the metropolitan area of Adelaide. Moreover, Dr. Gale is a member of the establishment, being on the staff of the Geography Dept. of Adelaide Uni.

One might note that there are over 2,000 persons of aboriginal descent in Adelaide. Dr. Gale will address the student meeting on July 8 (Friday). ABSCHOL then, on behalf of the National Aboriginal Day Observance Committee will present Dr. Fay Gale and Charles Perkins to the University.

## Indonesian Developments

Mr. Bruce Grant, a graduate of Melbourne University, and a political correspondent for The Age, London Observer and New York Times, in Indonesia, addressed a small audience on "Recent Political Developments and Their Effects on the Future of Indonesia", in the Lady Symon Hall, on Friday, June 30.

Mr. Grant outlined the events of the abortive coup on September 30, 1965, and gave several views about it.

The two best known are: (a) the PKI had nothing to do with it — they were doing very well without such drastic measures; and (b) the official Djakarta one, that the PKI had planned it for a very long time.

Mr. Grant felt that neither of these views was correct, if the situation itself is analysed. No doubt the PKI had much to gain from the removal of the anti-Communist top men of the army. The PKI was also interested in getting closer to the palace and to improve their intelligence.

### CORRUPTION

Yet Col. Un Thun himself was dissatisfied with the corruption of the army. In a statement reminiscent of a Nasser-type angry young man, he made this quite clear. There was even some talk about all ranks above Lieut-Col. being abolished!

Finally, Mr. Grant said on this point that there was reason to assume that, owing to Soekarno's ill-health at the time, there was much jockeying going on; the possibility that the Generals themselves had planned something is by no means remote.

The main reason for the failure of the coup, in Mr. Grant's estimation, was the failure to kill Suharto and Nasution.

The qualified support which an editorial on 2/10/65 of an Indonesian paper gave for the coup as being a nationalistic affair could not last after Nasution's elevation to the triumvirate of Suharto, Malik and Nasution formed in March, 1966.

by Gabi Kullack

On Soekarno himself, Mr. Grant had this to say: Despite the President's present political impotency, there is still much support for him in Indonesia.

Even those who oppose his political views look upon him as some kind of father figure. Moreover, he off-sets the army and many are therefore interested in keeping Soekarno until some civilian government had been established.

The loss of prestige in other countries by Soekarno's removal is also likely to be felt — it would be viewed as an admission that everything Indonesia had done over the last decade was wrong.

What the future will bring is hard to say. While the US has considerable influence in Djakarta, it must not be overlooked that at present Indonesia's greatest creditor is the USSR.

Mr. Grant thought that it was misleading and too simple to think of Indonesia as being pro-West or pro-East.

He said that Australia should try not to force Indonesia to a pro-Western position but should do her utmost to help Indonesia gain regional identity and co-operation with her neighbours.

Since most of her neighbours are pro-West orientated and are stronger than Indonesia, it is only natural for her to look upon them as a threat, and not to develop a pro-West point of view.

"Let Indonesia just get along with her neighbours rather than commit herself to a world-wide pro-West or pro-East allegiance."

Moreover, the movements of the students, whose power the daily press has advertised for some time now, and those of the PKI, are totally uncertain.

IT'S THE MOST TO VOTE BY POST

### NUAUS VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM in Papua and New Guinea

- Each project will last 3 weeks in January-March, 1967.
- Papuan and New Guinean tertiary students will be working alongside Australian students as well as village people.
- Participants get 50 per cent. concession air travel to, from and in the Territory, plus 10 nights' accommodation in any of several main centres for \$14 after their work project ends.
- Further details and application forms at SRC office.

APPLICATIONS CLOSE JULY 8, at 5 p.m.

# A GREAT LEAP FORWARD

Don't breathe that sigh of post-Census relief too soon. Not content merely to see the Commonwealth squeeze from you intimate details of family size, home wall structure, bath night, and theomaniacal tendencies, the SRC, via your letterbox next week, intends prying into your electoral whims for the 1966 SRC elections.

A waste of 8,000 four-cent stamps (and five monomolecular square yards of stamp-lick)? Well, only if you choose to make it so.

For many years, a miserable eight per cent of students have exercised their democratic right to vote. More importantly, this widespread student insensitivity to the activities and significance of the SRC results in a number of low-calibre representatives being elected to the SRC. This year, in an attempt to attract more and better candidates — I am convinced that there exists an untapped pool of capable students who are unaware of the many opportunities and responsibilities together with a measure of hot air and humour, afforded by SRC membership — and in an attempt to raise the election "fervour" to a respectable 25-50% student vote (as is enjoyed by a number of other universities), the SRC has introduced postal voting.

## SRC ICEBERG

And so the SRC iceberg drifts towards the end of another 12-month term. Like an iceberg, nine-tenths of the SRC's activities are never seen, let alone appreciated by

the student populace; the other one-tenth — Balls, Frosh, Eat-Ins and Work-Outs — whether enjoyed, tolerated, or resented as an infringement of human rights, is vaguely recognised by students as comprising SRC-run activities.

A potential highlight of the year, a proposed post-Work-Out core debate by a group of Law School students, flamed out in the blueprint stage. Instead, while the would-be revolutionaries prepare to sublimate their reformist zeal into organising Frosh, the SRC persists unscathed, and steadfastly for the annual change-over.

"Well O.K.," you say "I'll vote for the SRC, but only if you can convince me of its value as a student representative body."

It would be somewhat tedious to list all of the minor bread-and-butter issues of student well-being dealt with by the SRC this year — a few that spring to mind are student concessions in up-town stores and theatres, the availability of later-year Commonwealth Scholarships to capable students who have inadvertently failed a subject earlier in their course, alternative milk-shake containers in the refectory, the South Australian interpretation and implementation of Commonwealth Government National Service deferment provisions, and Union deliberations on Stat. Fee alterations.

A large number of routine activities are organised by the SRC each year — Recuperation (at Wayville au go go last year) and commencement balls; fresher's camps; publication of the Union diary, orientation handbook and On Dit; lunch-hour Union meetings (often arranged in collaboration with clubs and societies); Prosh; determining and

distributing grants and loans to clubs and societies; hosting incoming foreign student delegations (from Papua-New Guinea, India, Japan and Russia); arranging outgoing AOSTS delegations and P-NG work camp schemes; orientation week and so on.

## SRC ACHIEVEMENTS

More specifically, during this year the SRC has done the following:

1. Organised the Education Campaign, not only enabling students to eat in, to work out, and to be taught in, but significantly arousing public interest in the plight of Australian education. This was a national campaign of unprecedented student involvement, and, in addition to its direct effect, it has upgraded the role and influence in the community of the student body.

2. Made On Dit available free of charge.

3. Streamlined SRC elections by doing away with male-female distinctions in both electors and elected, and by introducing postal voting.

4. Supported and promoted Discotheque.

5. Urged renewed negotiations with the WEA regarding the setting up of a Union Co-operative bookshop, to make books available to students at reduced prices.

6. Successfully helped convince the State Government of the desirability of direct student representation of the Flinders University Council — representation which we lack in any form at Adelaide University.

7. Unsuccessfully (so far) urged the State Government to provide MTT concessions for all students — currently only those under 19 years of age receive concessions. This pot will be kept simmering.

8. Unsuccessfully requested (approx. once every three months) the Adelaide City Council to provide a pedestrian crossing at the University footbridge crossing. Ultimately, a "sit-down" strike may be in order — heads cannot be hit against brick walls indefinitely, especially over matters which are as important as this one is at 8.45 a.m. each morning.

9. Conducted protracted discussions with the University Council about the need for a full-time trained and experienced student counsellor to be appointed after the impending retirement of the warden of the Union. Such an appointment appears likely.

10. Publicly criticised the newly-formed Australia-Rhodesia Association as being racist in orientation.

11. Endorsed the Union's submission to the Royal Commission into liquor reform urging liquor availability on Union premises.

12. Conducted a general student meeting at which a resolution was passed condemning the "ordering of conscripts to fight in Vietnam."

## PAPER TIGERS

Now, if you have persisted in reading this far, and if you have previously not deigned to vote at SRC elections, then I hope that the above will serve to convince you that the elections are for more than a white or paper, elephant or tiger.

SRCs do do things. They also commit blunders, and first-rate comedy is not a rarity at SRC monthly meetings. But students would soon know that something was either missing or wrong if that sub-Pimmsoll Line nine-tenths of SRC activity was neglected.

So strike a postal blow for democracy.

# SRC ELECTIONS THE CANDIDATES

The photos below are of the 17 candidates who are standing for general election to the SRC. The election will be conducted by post for the first time. Letters, ballot papers and associated documents will be sent to all students.

It will be easy to vote — do so by posting your ballot paper and identification slip to arrive at the SRC office by 5 p.m. on Friday, July 15.

## ROBERT WILLSON

2nd Year Science  
Activities: Senior Science Rep. 20th SRC, Co-operative Bookshop Officer, Director of Broadsheet distribution for Education Work-Out, Science Association Secretary for 1965 and 1966, Chairman of A.V. Book Exchange, SCIAES Committee, Republican Students League.  
Policy: I will endeavour to achieve unilateral declaration of independence for the University of Adelaide and strive to reconstitute this University as a republic under the presidency of the SRC.



## DAVID B. LUNDBERG

Activities: Co-founder Republican Students' League, ALP Club, Cosmopolites, United Nations Students' Association (President), Debating Club, SCM, Aquinas Society, 1965 Junior Law Representative, 1966 Men's General Representative, Director Prosh Collections 1965, Director of Freshers' Camps 1966, Union House Committee 1966.  
Policy: Rule Britannia! Deus Defensor Reginae.



## MARGARET PACKER

Clubs: German Club, French Club, Arts Faculty Society, SCM, United Nations Australian Arts Faculty Association Delegate 1966, Co-ordinating Secretary for AAF of Adelaide 1966, Secretary of Arts Fac. Assoc. 1966.  
Policy: Improve refectory catering facilities, increase student travel grants, increase grants to clubs and societies.



## PHILIP McMICHAEL

Candidate for men's general.  
Course: Economics. Football Sports: University Football and Cricket Clubs, Bath-tubbing.  
Activities: Economics Students' Association Committee, University Football Club Social Committee, Cosmopolites Club, Regional Director for Work-Out, Frosh Floats Committee, AUUS, University Regiment.  
Policy: To protect and promote student interests in all matters (e.g. improved amenities in the refectories). To ensure a better financial deal for all clubs and societies. To work for extended MTT concessions for students, and the installation of a pedestrian crossing



## W. R. HUME

Senior SRC Nominee.  
Fourth Year BDS (Hons.)  
Activities: Rowing, past captain, now vice-captain, Blue, Rugby, AUUS, Footlights, CMF (4 dental).  
Policy: To aid the SRC in becoming once more an effective representative body, aware of the needs and capable of the execution.



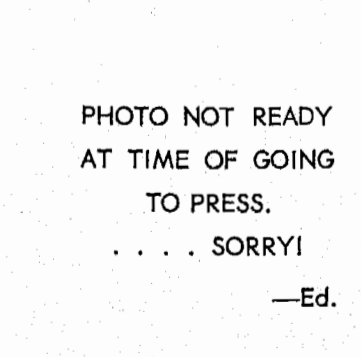
## JOHN BANNON

Local NUAUS Sec. 1965-66, Footlights Revue 1962-65, Committee '62-63, '64-65, Australian Universities Debating Team 1964-66, I-V Debating 1962-65, Editor On Dit 1964, Broadsheet Education Campaign 1963, 1966, President Australian Student Labor Federation '65-66, ALP Club '65-66, Vice-President '63-65.



## BARRY McGOWAN

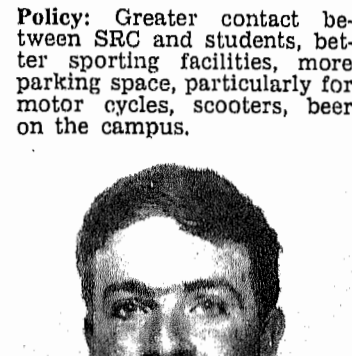
Economics-Arts, 4th Year.  
Activities: ALP Club (committee), United Nations Students' Association (treasurer), Cosmopolites Club, Geographical Society, Economic Students' Association, Abschol Coaching Scheme, Lincoln College Hockey Club, a Delegate to Trusteeship Council and ASLF.



## ANDREW ROONEY

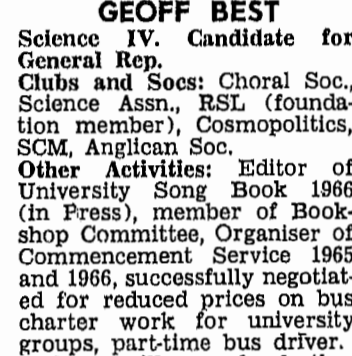
3rd Year Technology.  
Activities: President SAIT Union, Senior Technology Rep. 20th SRC, Public Relations Officer, Work-Out Committee Member, UATSS.  
Policy: To increase co-operation between the university and the Institute of Technology, and to encourage greater student participation in extra curricular university life.

Photos courtesy Hughes.



## C. W. S. DOUGLAS

Policy: Greater contact between SRC and students, better sporting facilities, more parking space, particularly for motor cycles, scooters, beer on the campus.



## GEOFF BEST

Science IV. Candidate for General Rep.  
Clubs and Soes: Choral Soc., Science Assn., RSL (foundation member), Cosmopolites, SCM, Anglican Soc.  
Other Activities: Editor of University Song Book 1966 (in Press), member of Bookshop Committee, Organiser of Commencement Service 1965 and 1966, successfully negotiated for reduced prices on bus charter work for university groups, part-time bus driver.  
Policy: I will press for further action on concessions, particularly on bus fares and petrol; I will continue to press for the establishment of a bookshop to supply students' requirements at a realistic price; I shall oppose the continuation of Discotheque in its present form and at its present frequency in view of the disruption of study of other Societies' programmes it has caused.



## LEE ARDLIE

3rd Year Arts (Hons. History).  
Candidate for Women's General Rep.  
Activities: History and Politics Club, Cosmopolites Club, Treasurer United Nations Association 1965, Secretary United Nations Association 1966, Community Aid Abroad, AUUS Drama Festival Melbourne 1964, Drama Festival, Brisbane 1966, currently appearing in Drama Festival production of "The Glass Menagerie", AOSTS Committee, went to India 1965-66.  
Policy Statement: Make facilities conducive for students study and recreational activities, foster spirit of discussion within the university.



## LEN ROBERTS-SMITH

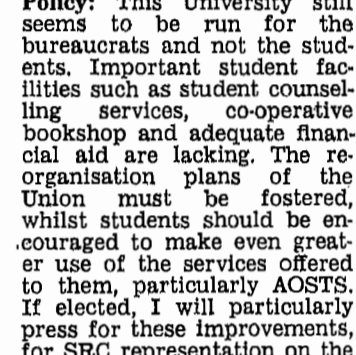
2nd Year Law-Arts.  
Activities: Secretary Republican Students League, Aquinas Society, Liberal Club, Law Students Society, Jazz Club, AUUS, University Regiment, Prosh Committee (float director).  
Sports: Tennis, Athletics, Swimming, Shooting, Intercollegiate, Charles Contingent.

Hobby: Ornithology.  
Policy: To improve the public image of university students, especially with regard to the Press, to campaign for more and better student facilities, to try to promote greater co-operation between faculties, and obtain greater representation of faculties on sub-committees which will directly affect the faculties, e.g. the Finance Sub-committee.



## MARK PICKHAVER

4th Year Law-Eco.  
Activities: SRC 1964 Assistant Secretary, Publicity Officer, Finance, Union Meetings and Activities Committees, 1965 Vice-President AOSTS (India).  
General: Law Students Society, ALP Club AUR, Hockey Club-Hockey Intersarsity, 1965, UNSA.  
Policy: This University still seems to be run for the bureaucrats and not the students. Important student facilities such as student counselling services, co-operative bookshop and adequate financial aid are lacking. The reorganisation plans of the Union must be fostered, whilst students should be encouraged to make even greater use of the services offered to them, particularly AOSTS. If elected, I will particularly press for these improvements, for SRC representation on the University Council and for all student interests as a whole.



## SUE CONNELL

3rd Year Hons. Politics.  
Activities: AOSTS Local Director, AOSTS India delegation 1965, Secretary of History and Politics Club, CAA Committee, UN Committee 1965, ALP Club.  
Policy: The policies advocated by last year's candidates were imaginative and sound, but what do we know of the results? I will continue pressing for these, but better publicity is still required for SRC activities so that students know what is being done about concessions, a co-operative bookshop, a student counsellor, better Union facilities, more and cheaper residential colleges, Publicity, easy access to student reps, surveys of student opinion and organised meetings should help to further close contact between the SRC and the general student body. I wish to see more effective articulation of student opinion 'up town.'



## THOMAS COOPER

Senior SRC General Representative.  
Age: 18.  
Course: Bachelor Science, 2nd year.  
Societies: Marsquers Dramatic Society, SCM and Science Faculty.  
Sports: Football, Badminton, on committee of Uni. Badminton Club.  
Interests: Drama, Sport, Politics, Religion, Science.  
Politics: Anti-communist.  
Policy: To serve the students of the University to the best

# EDITORIAL

When a man of Mr. Fairhall's standing presumes that a person who opposes his Vietnam policy is a Communist (as reported on page 1), one is inclined to overlook it as being merely a temporary lapse — just a trick of attacking the other's motives when his reasoning has foundered momentarily. In all honesty, people couldn't possibly uphold such a view.

But one begins to wonder when, the following day, Mr. Story, MLC, and Mr. DeGaris, MLC, and a section of the public refer to the same people as 'subversives'. And on reflection can one recall many instances of responsible people saying or inferring the same thing.

To what extent then, may one ask, is it likely that Mr. Fairhall and his conferees actually believe that opposition to Vietnam is the responsibility of Communists, in Australia?

This is hard to ascertain, but it does seem to underlay much of their thinking. To that extent it is deplorable thinking, and especially so coming from a senior minister of the Commonwealth Parliament. For it accepts that only two views exist: either for Australia (i.e., the Government) or for the Communists.

It would be a good thing for the Vietnam debate if this furry were laid to rest once and for all. People can quite legitimately be for Australia but against the Vietnam war, for example on the ground that it helps rather than hinders the Communist cause. Without canvassing all the reasons for such a view it is worth noting how common the view that anti-American sentiment unites the Communists in their cause more than anything else could.

If our ministers are unable to grasp this perhaps it would be a good thing if they were laid to rest also.

It is time such people as Mr. Fairhall stopped saying that the opposition is "playing the Communist game" or else calling them simply Communists.

Rather than waste breath attacking motives, it would be far more useful for them to concentrate on the issues. These surely are the only relevant things in any debate.

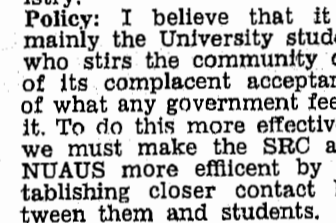
of my ability, and to endeavour to use the powers of the SRC responsibly, to end the ineffective talk and get some action to advance the student's academic and social interests.



## ERIC FRANK

Candidate Senior General Rep.  
Proposed: David Lundberg.  
Seconded: Tony McMichael.  
Age: 22.  
Course: Medicine.  
Year: 4th.  
Activities: 1965 NUAUS International Debates Tour Director, NUAUS Intersarsity Debates Treasurer, Debating Club Treasurer, Intersarsity Debater, 1966 Education Campaign—"Teach-In" Committee, Delegate to Parliamentarians, Union Hall Advisory Committee.

tee, NUAUS Debates Council Delegate, Debating Club Secretary, Republican Students League Treasurer, ALP Club Member, Others' S.A. Debating Association — University Delegate, Adjudicator, Coaches in English, Physiology, Chemistry.



## IAN WILSON

JOHN ELLIOTT

THE TECHNOLOGY BALL  
WILL BE THE BIG ONE THIS YEAR  
PALAIS ROYAL, AUGUST 12  
8.00 until 2.00 a.m.

TICKETS FROM UATSS OR SRC

ARTS FACULTY SOCIETY  
GENERAL MEETING

TUESDAY, JULY 12  
LADY SYMON HALL

All interested urged to attend

# FOREIGN MIS-AFFAIRS

by Maude

The Fairhall meeting on June 27 in the Town Hall gave us an indication of the Government's approach to the foreign affairs debate which will be the central issue in the 1966 elections.

The two major themes the Minister for Defence developed concerning the Vietnam adventure were, firstly an attempt to associate our commitment with our obligations under SEATO. Secondly, an attempt to associate China as closely as possible with the actions of North Vietnam.

It might be unfair to attack the Government on what was a particularly bad speech. It is conceivable that a more able exposition will be forthcoming, but past policy was to keep the message as simple as possible, so with a bit of the old "if you don't fight the Commies there you'll have to fight 'em here" line, I think we have heard the substance of the official justification for the Vietnam adventure ready for the November elections.

These are crude arguments. To justify the link with SEATO the Government has turned out a pamphlet at the public expense called "SEATO and VIETNAM".

This effort does not prove any connection between the organisation and our participation in the war at all, nor is it possible to do so, since the parties have not in the terms of Article IV 2 of the Treaty ever consulted "in order to agree on the measures which should be taken in the common defence" following allegations of aggression in Vietnam.

Surely the Government cannot assert that the signatories

can act unilaterally under a treaty in which that is the only mandatory clause? This is an absurd suggestion, there may as well be no treaty.

## DEAD LETTER

To the extent that France and Pakistan are not likely to agree to any joint action the treaty is a military dead letter.

The connection between SEATO and our policy then cannot be sustained. If, however, the Government sees to it that the two words SEATO and VIETNAM are linked as often as possible the word association gives respectability to the involvement. I suspect the ghost of SEATO will be raised many times in the months prior to election.

The second peg of Fairhall's argument is also an exercise in word association. The Government is fully aware of the fear that Australians have of China so if they can associate China and Vietnam as the mastermind attempting to extend her dominions the Government will have sparked off yet another scare to keep the people voting Liberal.

In order to prove China's aggressive intentions Mr. Fairhall quoted a statement made by Mao Tse Tung in 1953! One might well dredge up a few frightening statements made by General McArthur during that period or by Barry Goldwater of later vintage to prove America's aggressive intentions.

It is clearly wrong to look to such blusterings as indicative of national intent. Surely

poorly surfaced. Trucks are scarce, nowhere enough to transport and supply large forces at long distances.

On the navy: "China has only four old destroyers and up to 30 World War II submarines . . . she has no means of preventing a blockade of Haiphong or her own ports".

On the airforce: "This is numerically about 10 per cent the size of America's. Like the army it is organised chiefly for defence".

"National production on which war making depends is still only 10 per cent of America's, steel nine per cent and gas only two per cent".

## WINDY

So much for China being able to back up her windy statements. The only way to pose China as a threat then is to look at her ability to "subvert" her neighbours.

Surely the situation in Vietnam is completely typical of her neighbours. Where else have the communists gained control of a nationalist movement. Where else can a communist leader claim, and rightly so, to be the father of the Independence struggle against the Colonialists?

Surely with all the confusing local conditions, Vietnam is the very last place to have a "contest of ideologies". Where else is this Chinese subversion effective or successful. The argument is an enormous one and it is not susceptible to the crude treatment that Mr. Fairhall gave it.



ABREAST OF  
the times

it is better to look to China's ability to fulfil its threats.

## IMPOTENT

I quote from the Readers Digest, which does not have a reputation for communist sympathies. Their military editor Francis Drake (really) writes in an article with the blood thirsty title of "Why not call China's bluff" (July, 1966), referring to the army, "these masses of men are impotent beyond their own borders, they have no adequate transportation, they have no airlift, roads are few and

Pierrot's Mother Says . . .

## LET'S THINK FIRST

Very well, Pierrot my son, let's be honest. For once I shall say what I think without shouting, although it seems to me that right now the world is overloaded with noisy fools saying without thinking.

I am sad and ashamed to know that I have reared a man with the emotional maturity of an insecure seven-year-old. "I won't do this. I won't do that. I won't be told" sounds perilously close to kindergarten level of thinking and reacting.

Right — I know this is tongue in cheek — but Pierrot my son, you may well be speaking for your generation. Honesty is a big word my son — too big to be one of the shouts of the hustlers in the market place. Save your energies for fighting to achieve truth — try to be honest with yourself and admit that you find your mother and the world hypocritical because of your own sins of omission.

So we observe forms of behaviour rather than concepts of living. I must be honest and say that I am ashamed when my son is a mannerless boor, dishonest enough to accept kindness and friendship without giving thanks in return.

The older I get the more I ponder the relative importance of certain virtues. Courage is laudable, so is honesty. I grant you that it is good to question. But spare your righteousness wrath for the big issues, not the shells of civilised being. I ask myself more and more isn't love of mankind the greatest virtue? So often being honest with other people means being ruthless and unkind, "saying what I think" becomes overbearing and vacuously arrogant. Surely "loving thy neighbour" is too big a challenge for our strength to be dissipated by constant kicking against the goads of form?

Along with loving kindness comes tolerance, and that somewhat unfashionable grace of humor. Since we are in the thick of our orgy of plain speaking may I say that young men and particularly angry young men are sadly lacking in this useful commodity and too often become repetitions, fretful, tedious and boring. So too where the crusaders, romping and raping their way across Europe to achieve the Holy City. Theirs was a worthy cause. So is yours. But you must learn to laugh as well as weep.

When I was young, the essay was fashionable and required reading in the schools. One of my favourite essayists was Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England, who founded the meaning of truth, and who should be better informed! "No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth, — where the air is always clear and serene — and to see the errors, and wanderings — mists tempests in the vale below. So always that this prospect be with pity, and not with severing of pride. OK Pierrot my son, stop shouting and start pondering, and shut up.

**MEN** GET YOUR HAIR OFF.  
**LEO MALONEY**  
MASTER CRAFTSMAN  
HAIRDRESSER  
George Murray Bass  
Hair - 8.40 am to 5.30 pm  
Uni-extension 403.

**CINZANO** VERMOUTH  
4 Types: SWEET DRY BIANCO AMARO  
**CINZANO**  
on-the-rocks

Write to "Cinzano," Birmingham St., Alexandria, N.S.W., for "Have a Cinzano Party" folder.

C167/5.2a

# CARPENTER REAFFIRMED

by Baden Teague

Christianity is bold radicalism, impetuous conviction, the dynamic of revolution, wild enthusiasm, a complete transformation and the Christian is a radical with specific orientation, a lively constituent in a dramatic epic of conflict and triumphant victory. The Christian is a man born twice, one transformed, an abundant life of reckless abandon to begin to portray the dynamic of Christ.

Notwithstanding, Christianity is a tragic vision, a profound awareness of suffering, a self-abasement, a rigorous justice, a perspective of vanity demanding transcendence, the innocence of a child, an all-embracing love, an unconquerable assurance, a sense of wonder.

But isn't all this but poetry and polemic and paradox? Where's the logical basis? Explain all this rationally — after all isn't truth mathematical? Are we so naive as to think that reason excludes faith or faith reason? Is not there something superficial about the assumption that truth can be delineated in neat little packages and grasped with arrogant glee?

Truth is not simple but profound, a consistent but complex multilateral body of ideas and realities.

Christianity is something immense — how can one really expect it to be a mathematical proof signed Q.E.D. Christianity is not even merely a body of ideas, it is a person, Jesus Christ, the son of God. Christianity is the life of God. A person is non-rational and complex, to be trusted or ignored to be accepted or rejected. Without faith it is impossible to know God — that is, without trusting a person, God himself, it is impossible to have fellowship with God.

### GOOD GOD

Faith love and hope — these are the characteristics of a Christian's relationship with God. Beauty is to be enjoyed, it is only partially to be explained.

It is tragedy to reject poetry because it is non-mathematic. A symphony is the music itself, not the ink on the manuscript. Christianity is the Spirit of Life not the letters of the law.

If the spiritual becomes legalised it loses its life, if the dynamic becomes institutionalised it loses its meaning, if poetry becomes mathematised it loses its relevance. John Chandler is by no means the first or the last to try to fit Christianity into a world.

The institutionalist tendencies of the Church are really doing the same thing. But Jesus Christ is Life itself, is Truth itself, in him all creation consists. Of course then it appears ridiculous if one attempts a simple reduction of what is profound.

To see the atonement as an arbitrary "slaughter" and God's motive as "an insatiable lust for revenge" is a travesty by simplification of perhaps the most intense and the most crucial (!) act in history.

To think that Christian repentance is "temporary emotional relief" only if at all and that conversion is "a dramatic gesture of self-abasement" only if at all is a gross simplification. Equally superficial is to see a Christian doctrine as the outcome only of an "appropriate quotation" from the Bible.

All this is not to say that there was a sense of justice in the crucifixion, that Christian experience most surely affects the emotions, that faith in Christ relieves men's needs, that conversion has an aspect of self rejection, and that Biblical quotations are indeed relevant.

### CHANDLER CRUCIFIED

John Chandler's approach then is a travesty of poetry, a simplification of the profound, a legalisation making for irrelevance, and one of the outcomes of his approach is his long series of assumptions.

There is the assumption that science and the Bible's authority are in conflict — they are not and heaps of books have been written on the subject. There is the assumption that "the briefest efforts are made to show how faith is compatible with reason at all" whereas this could be seen as the theme of the theology of the ages.

Can one be realistic in assuming that the E.U. knows the whole truth — by no means, for it is not the Christians but Christ, it is not that they know the truth but that he is the truth. It is incorrect to assume that "if you don't believe in God you are told to pray" for without some faith it is impossible to pray.

Belief implies prayer and prayer implies belief.

Come now, isn't it pedantry to identify the concreteness of "the editor and staff of On Dit" with the reality of the Trinity — this phraseology leads to all kinds of illusions! The analogy is distracting, is it not?

### CONVERSIONS

Again it is a direct outcome of John's approach to Christianity to assume that "the success of a Mission is assessed by the number of sudden conversions produced." Evangelism is not a mechanical profession, it is not couched in "cold statistical terms", evangelism is the work of God — the success of any presentation of the gospel is the glorification of God in men's lives, the activity of the Holy Spirit which has been so evident before and during the mission.

A further outcome of John's approach is a mild and mocking abuse where the choice of words belies antagonism. After all, harsh grating abuse wouldn't get anywhere — the choice of words is really rather skilful polemic, John.

There is a whole long line of neatly placed epithets — "the superficial viewer", "timid conformism", "the basic intolerance", "this arrogance", "the personal superiority", "preoccupied even obsessed", "the need to ingratiate oneself", "revolting notion", "insatiable lust", "the exclusive right", "plagued by exaggerated feelings", "dramatic gesture", "emotive persuasion", "anti-intellectual outlook", "the briefest efforts", "a wowseryish reactionary moral code", "a narrow and rigid set" and so on.

The point to be made is that this is opinion, this is affirmation, this is testimony and that it springs from an over-estimation of the necessities of mathematical logic in any analysis and an under-estimation of the complexity and immensity of Christianity.

### WOWSERS

How can a moral code be summarily dismissed as "wowseryish" when no idea is given of what that moral code is, and is not it begging the question to say so simply that the Biblical moral code is "much more aware of the will of God than the good of man" as if they were in opposition or not even related.

It has been said that the wealth of European literature, poetry, history, and art is the outcome of men's attempts to resolve the inter-actions of the will of God and the desires of men.

For a student of ethics to also write that "their Bible-founded ethics are applied without modification to modern society" infers an unjustified relativistic assumption and an ignorance of Biblical ethics.

The Bible contains both absolute moral values such as the pre-eminence of love and it contains descriptions of relationistic values in the ideas and actions of men and nations.

Moreover may it not be assumed that the Biblical moral code is the sum total of the attitudes of all the 'Sunday School Patriarchs'. Biblical ethics requires some

discernment and any value system however absolute is dynamic in its temporal manifestations. God is truth but that truth must be appropriated.

God is good but that good must be appropriated. Again let us not assume too superficial a view of the Bible or of its ethical values.

Now then if Christianity is a spirit of life, a poetic complexity, the all-embrace truth are there no concrete facts? Yes indeed, in that these themes are met in the person of Jesus Christ, in that he fulfilled the movement and expression of Jewish literature and history recorded in the Hebrew scriptures, and in that he is the subject of the Greek scriptures — the life of God is to be found in the person of Christ, and in the "World of God".

Affirmation again! Yes, but it works. Study the person of Christ, read the scriptures and the complexity becomes reality upon the recognition by faith that he is the Son of God.

### THE CARPENTER

Jesus Christ was an historical person, a babe in Bethlehem, a carpenter in Nazareth, a man who was executed in an outpost of the Roman Empire. He performed miracles, he taught the people, he died and he arose from the dead to live for ever. He made unique claims, he gave unique promises, his character was unique.

He did not change previous revelations of God, he fulfilled them, he brought nothing new, he interpreted the old, he gave fullness and light. The Bible as so many words, an institutionalised vocabulary is irrelevant and lifeless but as the spiritually perceptive account of God's dealings with men it is fantastically relevant and full of life.

The Christian proclamation then is primarily testimony, assertions that are justified but not proved, the presentation of a person to be accepted or rejected. The Gospel is the good news not the goodly theorems.

"God has chosen the foolishness of preaching", Paul writes, "to confound the merely intellectual". But this proclamation is thoroughly consistent with life itself. And there are no contradictions between the revelation of God and the works of God; our knowledge of God is compatible with empirical knowledge — theology and science are not in conflict.

### HUMANISM

Moreover what makes the news to be good news is that it meets the needs of men. Becoming a Christian is reconciliation with God, with oneself, with society, with creation. The life in the Spirit fulfills the inadequacies of self-inspired or deluded existence. Salvation is wholeness, the words are synonymous. Jesus saves means Jesus makes whole. Sin is falling short of the life of God.

The sinner is the proud, the self-righteous, the self-existent person — and this is a characteristic of all of us. The good news is that God in Christ has forgiven us this pride such that wholeness or salvation begins to be ours when we trust God. As Luther put it we are justified by faith. Worship is not a sentimental complex, it is the enjoyment of this reconciliation with God. Christianity is the fantastic enjoyment of this spirited life. The key is Jesus, a complex person to be accepted or rejected by faith.

# "PRINCESS IDA"

by Bruce King

Rumour has it that the Choral Society is considering the presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Utopia Limited" next year. For a number of reasons, not the least of which is their current production of "Princess Ida", may I say an emphatic "please don't".

An adequate synopsis, together with notes by Peter Meredith on the Tennyson-Gilbert relationship, is incorporated into the printed programme, and I have chosen to refrain from duplicating either here, and to concentrate on a critical analysis of the actual performance as I saw it.

Simply, and I hope the Choral Society have the grace to concede the point, this production was just not good enough. Why this should be is a question that a number of people should have by now asked themselves, including Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan.

Musically, the piece has charm, and maintains a good standard throughout. The orchestra, under Ralph Middenway, performed adequately, although there appeared to be occasional improvisation on Sullivan's score by one young man in the brass section. Mr. Middenway took a number of pieces at a slightly increased tempo, which I personally found in no way detracting, although the chorus had a tendency to drag behind the orchestra.

## NO VITALITY

Wayne Anthony's direction was, bearing in mind, "Patience" and "Ruddigore", disappointing to say the least. The production lacked the freshness and vitality which modern performances of G and S must radiate, and, especially in scenes involving the male principals, became quite untidy during periods of dialogue. The chorus placing, however, was extremely effective, although their movement was to little effect and set off on the wrong foot with an abortive stylised opening

sequence. Another piece of business which fell completely flat was the military strip-tease in the last act, which was the least impressive of the three. Unfortunately, the finale offers little scope for movement on the part of the chorus, although more could have been made of the sword fight. Overall, I think tighter direction was necessary and almost all facets of the production showed distinct signs of lack of rehearsal.

## SET LIMITED

The set design and decor, by Kevin Drogemuller, while serving their purpose, were not as good as we have seen in the Union Hall, although it becomes necessary to remind oneself that this was an amateur production, and on a very limited budget. Of the three acts, the Castle Adamant setting was by far the most pleasing, and showed promise of better things for the future. The lighting was well handled.

The costuming varied considerably from act to act. As the curtain rose on Act I a goodly number of the audience sat staring in stunned disbelief at the riot of colour arrayed before them. I cannot recall ever seeing frocking of such harsh colours before. However, the academic gowns in Act II were much more tasteful, and provided good contrast with silvery mail of the soldiers. The donning of mail by the ladies of the chorus for the last act was not as effective as I had hoped it might be, and Princess Ida's golden armour faded into insignificance in front of the reds and browns of the Castle walls.

## PAINT JOBS

No make-up supervisor is listed in the credits, and from the general standard of both chorus and principals I assume that there was no supervision. That this is necessary in such a production was made evident in the shining round-moon faces of the men's chorus. I have never enjoyed the hideous "paint jobs" which seem to haunt

the amateur theatrical scene, but surely a few highlights, and a little powder is not expecting too much. Even the male principals seemed to have applied little more than a base.

The production received better than it deserved at the hands of the audience, and I feel for this the Choral Society are indebted to the sterling work of individuals from the list of principals. Peter Meredith, as the hunch-backed King Gama, was exceptionally good, and his solos did much to lift the first and third acts. His diction and timing were a delight, and without equal among the rest of the cast. A special word of praise must go to Meredith Aunger and Olga Zorrich, who played Lady Blanche and her daughter Melissa. Their duet, "Now wouldn't you like," was the highlight of the show for me, with its combination of strong, true voices, and graceful movement.

## PRINCIPALS

Other principals to do well were Dean Patterson as King Hildebrand, and Meredith Cookes as Lady Psyche. I was not impressed with King Gama's sons, who made little attempt to develop the humorous potential of their role, and destroyed any chance of success for the military strip-tease with deplorable diction. Admittedly, they were not helped in this song by the construction of their costumes, but what should have been a very funny piece was completely lost to the audience as just something rather odd happening across the footlights.

Elizabeth McGregor sang the role of Princess Ida with a confident soprano, and made a good deal of her opening address to the ladies in the Castle Garden at the beginning of Act II. I feel that her capable handling of the third act would have been improved with more imaginative directing, although Gilbert's libretto

# ROCCO

"Rocco and His Brothers", directed by Luchino Visconti, left a very memorable impression in the minds of members of 'Cinema 66' when it was recently seen at the Piccadilly Theatre, North Adelaide.

Many went along to recapture the feelings they must have experienced when the film made its first appearance here some years ago; others of course, were drawn by the name of the director, remembering that he was responsible for the controversial award winner, "Sandra", released for consumption by local film addicts at the Adelaide Film Festival in May.

Rocco, the central character, was depicted in all his intriguingly consistent moods by the very capable French actor, Alain Delon. Characterisations were most effectively evolved contemporaneously with the development of relationships between the four brothers, the mother and a vacillating whore.

The story of the emotional adjustments made by the family members to each other and to the disillusioning big-city life was slowly revealed during the course of this lengthy film in such a way as to allow for detailed considera-

tion of all the implications of the action.

Was the inadequacy of Simone to handle the corruption surrounding the world of the professional boxer, a factor of his own inherent personality traits, or was it more closely connected with the way of thinking impressed upon him by the simplicity of his early life in the unambitious atmosphere of impoverished rural Southern Italy?

## SCHIZOID?

Was the girl's tragic death an inevitable result of her almost schizophrenic changes of attitude toward her mode of existence and her concomitant waverings between the consistency of Rocco's capable love and the unpredictability of Simone's voracious need?

And what of the mystery of Rocco himself? I was reminded of Thomas Hardy's pre-occupation with the incapable, all-pervading influence of fate . . . and the same nagging questions which are prompted by his novels arose during the course of "Rocco".

Looked upon by some as 'too obvious', 'melodramatic' and even 'boring', "Rocco and his Brothers" however could never be seen and forgotten, by anyone.

falls down considerably here and opportunities for inventiveness appear none too often. Brian Messner's fine tenor was more than able to meet the needs of the principal male lead, Hilarion, but as with so many operatic tenors, Tub's performance is hampered in Gilbert and Sullivan by an inability to clip words to a point which leaves the audience in no doubt as to their meaning. He should also learn that confidence is no substitute for competence in the handling of dialogue, and that the director alone should decide what "business" will be used, and when.

I said that Princess Ida was just not good enough, and I believe the statement was justified. University undergrad. performances should rank among the best of the year's amateur productions, considering the facilities and potential available. However, in fairness to Wayne Anthony and the Choral Society, I feel that in the presentation of this opera, which does not have the general appeal of many others in the Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire, they acquitted themselves as well as any other existing Adelaide society doing the same work would have.

# "YOUNG CASSIDY"

(Review of the film screened by Uni. Film Society — Union Hall, June 30.)

As an historical-cum-biographical film "Young Cassidy" (based on Irish dramatist Sean O'Casey's autobiographical "Mirror in My House") is conspicuous for its lack of any tangible feeling for history or serious biography.

The England-Ireland conflict, which was essential to O'Casey's development as a dramatist, is presented merely for its sensational value (e.g., lingering shots of bloody victims) without delving very much into its emotional effect on O'Casey (John Cassidy — Sean O'Casey) not that the film points this out.

This is not helped, of course, by Rod Taylor's inadequate performance. Temperamentally and physically at odds with his role; his interpretation does little more than scratch the surface. Chronologically the film moves from 1911, through the emancipation of 1922, to the performance of "The Plough and the Star" in 1962; but no indication of passing time is given in the film, from the point of view of character at least.

The authentic settings successfully fail to convey any feeling for atmosphere by being photographed in gloriously romantic colour. The "squalor" appears quite attractive, and even more so when supplemented by shots of the surrounding countryside, accompanied by a jaunty musical score. The screenplay is meandering with a concentration on the sensational value of an incident rather

than any concern for character development. Instead of being a serious reconstruction of the formative years of a great dramatist, imbued with a feeling for history and the theatre, "Young Cassidy" emerges as a colourful (in a gaudy way), romanticised tourist-view of Ireland supplemented with a certain amount of cheap sensationalism, seizure and blood-wise.

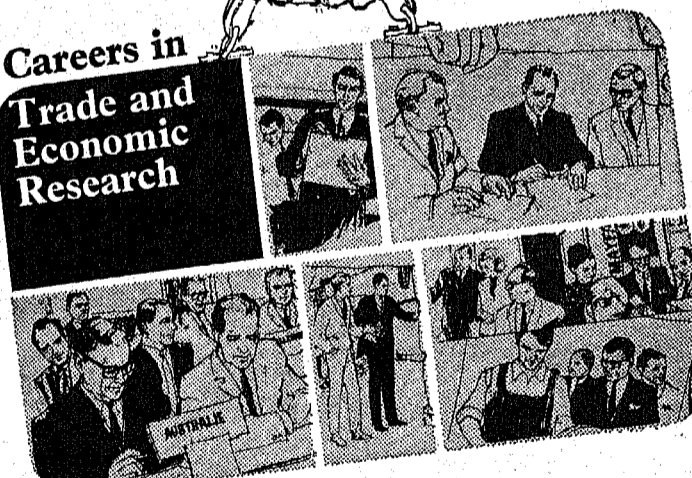
The supporting cast is no great compensation either, despite its distinguished composition. Julie Christie is wasted in the role of Daisy Battles. Dame Edith Evans combines her Miss Western from "Tom Jones" and her grandmother from "The Chalk Garden" to create an interesting variation on Lady Gregory. Stranger still is Sir Michael Redgrave's rabidly historical W. B. Yeats. More satisfying are the Irish players in the minor roles, Maggie Smith as Nora (a delicately understated characterisation), and Dame Flora Robson (conveying the quiet and gentle strength of Mrs. Cassidy while maintaining a careful balance between sentimentality and pathos.)

## TRAVESTY

"Young Cassidy" is an example of the travesty of the real thing that film biographies can easily become. Compared with an earlier biography about literary genius (Olivia de Havilland as Charlotte and Ida Lupino as Emily Bronte in the 1946 production "Devotion") this more recent one demonstrates how unsuitable this particular material was for serious cinematic treatment. Thus the fault is not so much in the execution of an idea, as in the inspiration to treat the idea cinematically.

by Jim Willis

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## NO FUN FOR FANNY

**I**S virtually impossible to control one's physiological responses to the fantasies which are elicited in one's mind by the ribald content of that long-banned book, "Fanny Hill". The subtitle is, "Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure" — and as far as the book is concerned it is very appropriate.

Fanny, a fair, young innocent on page one, is introduced to that particular behavioural performance which is the source of sundry popular sensual pleasures, both through her passive observation and active participation, before page twenty is nervously perused by the trembling reader.

In a manner of gluttonous self-indulgence, Fanny flits gaily from bed to bed — smiling all the while — until that time when the reader is finally aware that the images flooding his mind no longer correspond with the impressions on the printed page — and so end Fanny's memoirs.

However, in the currently screening film production of "Fanny Hill", starring Letitia Roman (who's she?), the heroine enters in frame one as a fair young innocent and exits in the final frame, in precisely the same condition. What takes place during the intervening period of time then, is merely the working-through of a dull, lifeless plot, by a thoroughly incompetent cast, spouting a cliché conglomeration of coarse double-entendres.

There are no bawdy, bacchanalian revels of note, no humour, no visual impact — except possibly for a predominance of surging breasts bubbling from scene to scene.

Anyone who has had the chance to read the book would have realised firstly that it is no masterpiece and, secondly, that no-one could ever hope to film it adequately, but nevertheless this is no justification for the production of a film whose theme is essentially unrelated in any way to that of the book, especially considering the pretentious facade erected by the advertising blurb.

And so, if you are partial to intransigent cinematic mediocrity, by all means partake of "Fanny Hill" and find out why she was banned . . . if you can!

## KOONIBBA CAMPERY

Again a work camp is going to be held in the August holidays. A group of 26 people, mainly university students, will travel by bus over to Koonibba, twenty miles out of Ceduna on the West coast.

From August 6 to 20, work will be done on the Aboriginal Reserve — building, electrical wiring, cooking and sewing. All the people that have gone on these work camps — traditionally at Coober Pedy — over the past five or so years have found

them extremely valuable experiences.

An important consideration for the student is the fact that the whole fortnight costs only \$40. But more important is that this is not a purely negative holiday.

Meeting and understanding the Aborigines in their own environment has a great deal of meaning when the purpose of the camp is to improve the living conditions on the Reserve.

Koonibba was originally a squatter's homestead, established about 60 years ago. Now it is the centre of a stat-

ion which is able to support a community of 300 men and women and children. Originally a Lutheran Mission, it has now been taken over by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

The camp again will be run by the SACYC; it provides the opportunity to meet and help the aborigines, and have a lot of fun as well — there always seems to be more time spent exploring the country and talking than working. Applications for the camp can be got at the SRC office and they must be in by July 10 — only a few days time — so hurry.

Doug Ashdown's second LP is called "The Real Thing" (CBS Stereo SBP 233317). Of course in the ethnic sense it is not real — in Buffy St. Marie's great song "Codeine" for example, Ashdown has never experienced the feeling to make him sing:

"Well my belly's cravin'  
Got a shakin' in my head  
I feel like I'm dyin'  
And I wish I was dead."

But the important thing is that he makes it sound real, that he is in a state of frustrated helplessness produced by the drug codeine. And yet his performance is polished and highly musical, with contrasting vocal emotions and a sensitive accompaniment.

"I live and I fall and I rise  
on codeine,  
And it's real, Lord, it's real,  
One more time."

### ORGAN ADDED

When recording this LP, Doug was faced with a problem. His first album was designed for the folk music audience which has now faded as a record market. His second LP would have to be in a pop vein to sell enough copies to cover its production, but it had to be similar to the first. "This is Doug Ashdown" was being released in America, and America wanted more of the same. So Doug compromised, and as a result several tracks have Col. Nolan's electric organ added, fortunately a complement to Doug's singing and guitar work.

The song "Ain't That News" begins with a finger-snapping introduction and builds up with the organ to make it an exciting experience. There is a nifty solo from Doug on his 12-string guitar.

### CHART BUSTERS

Two songs from the charts are given the Ashdown treatment. Lennon-McCartney's "Hide Your Love Away" and the Simon and Garfunkel hit "Sounds of Silence" both sound as if they could become contemporary folk-songs.

Other songs include "Till the Real Thing Comes Along", a driving rendition with an unimaginative trombone obligation from Ken Herron, Phil Sawyer's "I Know a Girl", and Dylan's "Baby You've Been on My Mind", which is without doubt a highlight of the album. Ashdown sings it with the soft tenderness that the song, one of Dylan's masterpieces, deserves.

On hearing "This is Doug Ashdown" Bob Dylan said it was fine but fifteen years too late. Ashdown is not concerned with fashion is music. In

"The Real Thing" he has presented artistry which is above the hit parade. Doug has often sung at the University (incidentally, he is just as good singing jazz with the Campus Six), so this album should be a popular one.

### TINA TWANGS

On of the same release comes another Adelaide artist's second LP. This time it is Tina Lawton with "Singing Bird". (CBS BP 233315).

That she is a bird is obvious, that she sings, and sings with a beautiful voice is obvious as soon as your copy hits the turntable. Again Tina has chosen songs from the British Isles, some well-known ("Bobby Shaftoe", "Strawberry Fair"), others obscure, and all sung to Huw Jones' imaginative arrangements and sympathetic harp.

Tina does not begin the album impressively. A quick "Bobby Shaftoe" leaves her grasping for breath. But she redeems herself with "Spring Time is Returning" an excellent arrangement introducing Russell King's flute, and "Robin Goch", sung in Welsh with the Salli Terri influence apparent.

### MUSICAL GOURMET

This album is one for the musical gourmet with a taste for the exquisite, as well as being of interest to anyone who enjoys good folk-songs pleasantly sung. The Lawton sense of fun pervades the lighter side, "The Heron from Brecon" being a case in point. Yet Tina can produce the same degree of feeling that characterises Doug Ashdown's singing. She gives a refreshingly-musical interpretation to all she sings, and my only criticism when compared, to, say, Salli Terri, is that Tina lacks the simple embellishments which can add to a song's subtle charm.

Although the songs are well-balanced and the arrangements make the most of the possibilities of variety, there is a slight sense of sameness that was avoided on Tina's first LP by recording some songs with guitar. Huw Jones has even further enhanced his reputation with his difficult and interesting harp parts, although more attention to the tapes by the record producer could have deleted the inevitable few pedal noises.

Both records reviewed have very attractive covers, although in each case the sleeve notes are a waste of time to read. This is a great pity, for it mars two good records by two Adelaide artists in world class.



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# WINTER SURFING

by Trevor Mules

Winter is here and with it comes the usual cries of "look at those idiots out there surfing" from the general public. What the general public does not know is that water temperatures in fact do not vary greatly between winter and summer. To the surfer, and by surfer I mean the fellow who really treats surfing as a sport and accepts the challenge of the ocean, winter means more than cold, rainy days. It means winter waves — the waves from swells pushed up from storms in the Southern Ocean.

The Adelaide University Boardriding Club took advantage of the winter waves on Sunday, May 1, to hold a club championship rally at Middleton Beach, five miles from Port Elliot on the South Coast. Despite cold weather and the early start (7 a.m.), 22 members took part. The juniors (under 18) event was won hands down by Maurice Crotti. The senior final saw some great surfing by club president, Marcel Loos, Pete Baverstock and Dave Burton, with the judge's decision going to Marcel by a slim margin.

## RUBBISH DUMPERS

The weekend of May 21 and 22 saw some of the biggest winter swells coming through on the South Coast. This was the weekend when waves breaking over rocks 20 to 30 feet high washed a youth out to sea off Granite Island and his body has not been discovered yet.

The swell was so strong that Middleton was closed out for Saturday and Sunday and the Uni boardriders had to be content with six to eight foot waves at the rubbish dump and some really good nose-riding in the hollow inside left at the channel.

Having had the foresight to rent a house at Middleton for the weekend, some of the club stayed on Sunday night and revived themselves with vitamin tonic for the Monday.

On Monday Middleton was breaking at between four to eight feet and was holding up into a good fast right-hand ride. Terry Hussey had the ride of the day, a 200 yard right on a six footer with the wave curling inches behind him all the way!

## ROUGH REVENGE

But the sea had its revenge on Terry, for a bit later, while trying to go left off the Middleton point he was washed in close to the rocks on the point. Before he could paddle out again a set of three eight footers came through. Terry made it past the first but the second picked up him and his new Scott Dillon board and washed both over the rocks.



Both board and rider were pretty badly cut up about the whole thing but nothing serious resulted and Terry will be out there with the rest of us as the Sunday afternoon drivers say "look at those idiots surfing in this weather."

# PILE CLIMBING

by Peter Lawrence

The first week of the holidays saw twelve gregarious rock-climbers squeeze into a Chev. utility and head off for Mt. Arapiles, the rock-climber's paradise.

Order of the day was to instruct the eight or so beginners in the art of knocking piton in cracks, daintily ascending smooth faces with finger nails and the technique of abselling off one's boot lace at night.

## FRIGHTENING THE FISH

Eager little beginners would tie themselves on the other end of the rope of an experienced member and off they would trot to scale the 500

foot cliffs, good solid quartzite. On asking one beginner what she'd like to climb the reply came "I'll do what I'm told"; others are more cautious in attempting hard climbs.

Bringing a second up is much like fishing, sitting there on a rock ledge, legs dangling, jerking in the rope as progress is gradually made with the fish after becoming awkwardly stuck.

Then it is the turn of the frightened little fish to lead; he or she being first weighted down with slings, pitons, prusik loops, jam-nuts, little gem threaders, quick draw piton-hammers, etc. With the ground a few hundred feet directly below, cries like "Ddddoo you think the piton is OK" and "Where do I go now" are heard and are assuredly replied by the experienced "She'll be right" and "up."

## CHUNDER AND THRUTCH

But experience was soon gained and many worthwhile climbs like Salamander, Bluff Major, Eagle Cleft, Arachnus and Dramp were conquered. One incident of a beginner soon learning, was the fairy who lead deftly up a 12 inch chimney leaving the other somewhat larger climber to chunder and thrutch his way up. Only one fall was encountered whilst leading, he managed to do one complete somersault on his way down; he now has great respect for the rope that saved his life.

But it isn't all climbing, social evenings are on every night, cooking pancakes of all shapes and sizes and sipping brew around the cheery blazing camp fire. Camp fires and billies soon pick out the real cooks and I'll tell you fellows, girls are hopeless.

Camp-fire discussions over all topics imaginable, and sing-songs are popular. Often when the birds are going to bed their tent managers to fall down but, however, finally everyone manages to crawl into their sleeping bags whether in a tent or under the stars.

Future events are an eight hour orienteering walk on Sunday, June 26; come and test your navigation ability; learn to read a map and compass. Other trips to be held are a bushwalk through Hindmarsh Valley scrub and rock-climbing in the Adelaide Hills.

# SPORT SHORTS

## FOOTBALL

Following a 10 goal win against Henley and Grange, described by one opponent as "the first real thrashing we've had this bloody season," the Blacks whipped Goodwood last Saturday by 88 pts. In wet and sloppy conditions the home side completely outplayed their opponents, defending so tightly that Goodwood could manage only one point, and showing remarkable teamwork in attack considering the poor conditions. The game was marred by an over-technical umpiring display.

Results in other grades were good in general, although the B's were pushed hard by Kilburn, in a low scoring game.

June 25 — As defeated Henley and Grange 18-11 to 8-11. Best players: Coombe, Blake, Gregerson, Bondar, Sangster, Walham.

July 2 — As defeated Goodwood 12-17 to 0-1. Best players: Bailey, Grierson, Morton, Edgley, Bondar, Fullerton. Bs defeated Kilburn 3-12 to 3-3. Cs defeated PAOC 7-8 to 4-2. Ds defeated Goodwood 6-10 to 2-1. Es lost to Kilburn 3-6 to 3-5. Fs defeated PAOC 14-9 to 3-2. Gs lost to Teachers College 12-11 to 0-2.

## RUGBY

The Uni. As got a shock against Woodville on Saturday — after a first half in which the students set up a 14 pt. lead against a team which showed an uncharacteristic lack of vigour, Woodville came back with a vengeance to end up only one point behind. Winger Dave Rosewell celebrated his selection as Sportsman of the Week by scoring three tries, to be named best for University. The other two teams went down, despite veteran Mick Hohen's great game for the Bs.

July 2 — As defeated Woodville 17-16. Best players: Rosewell, Ritchie, Usback, Guerin, Hume, Marjoribanks. Bs lost to 3RAR 23-16. Cs lost to Woodville 22-6.

## SOCCER

With knockout cup rounds being played at present, only one University team took the field last Saturday, since the others have already been eliminated. Unfortunately the Bs completed the rout for the students by going down to Orange-Sturt 3-1 in the quarter finals of the Ballelli Cup.

## LACROSSE

July 2 — As lost to East Torrens 18-12. Best players: Morris, Isaachsen, Mathwin, Whittle, Hobbs. Bs defeated North Adelaide 25-13. Cs lost to East Torrens 11-6.

## BASEBALL

Despite a pitching lapse by Weaver in the sixth innings which allowed Goodwood to bat in five runs, Uni. had a clear win and be in seventh position.

July 2 — As defeated Goodwood 8-5. Bs defeated Goodwood 2-0. Cs drew with West Torrens 3-3. Ds defeated Woodville 4-3. Es defeated Glenelg 14-7. Fs lost to East Torrens 15-5.

## MEN'S HOCKEY

Saturday was a successful day for the University. The As proved too strong for Brighton by beating them 4-2. Ross Haslam turned in a good performance and netted two nice field goals. Wing halves Ayres and Phillis prevented any constructive play by Brighton in the vicinity of goal. It was the best display of teamwork since the I-V and put the team in equal fourth position.

July 2 — As defeated Brighton 4-2. Bs defeated Port Adelaide 2-1. Cs defeated Elizabeth 7-0. Ds defeated Western Teachers 6-0. Es lost to Port Adelaide 4-0.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY

The As, who lie at the bottom of the table, put up a good fight against the top team, Largs Bay. They led until shortly before half-time but finally went down 2-1, despite determined defence from Sue Greenleas, and a true captain's game from Sue Chapman.

July 2 — As lost to Largs Bay 2-1. Bs defeated Elizabeth 5-0. Cs defeated Aroha 4-1. Ds lost to Henley and Grange 6-1. Es lost to WPTC 3-2. Fs lost to Woodville 2-0.

## MEN'S BASKETBALL

The Uni. Basketball Club is at present suffering from a post-Intervarsity slump, and recent results have been well below expectations. The C team has been the most successful, having won five out of its last 10 games. Both the Bs and Ds are struggling, while the As have suffered from matches being cancelled due to holidays.

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# BEAUTY BLACKS

by SID

After a run of four comfortable and impressive wins over lowly-ranked teams, the University A football team has completed the first round of matches and is holding top position on the premiership table. Next week, however, things will get tougher, as the Blacks meet last year's runners-up, Riverside, and the match after that is against Exeter, the only team to beat the students this year. A loss to Riverside would mean a drop to third place.

However, on present form University should prove too strong. The last four matches have given the forwards a chance to get real teamwork going and players like Edgley, Jay and Bailey have combined in some brilliant passages of play. Clever shepherding and backing-up has opened the way for some excellent handballing, rarely overdone, which has resulted in many goals being kicked from point-blank range.

## CUNNING STUNT

Andy Sangster has turned in some good matches in the difficult full-forward position, particularly in kicking six goals again. Henley and Grange while Val Bondar seems to have relished his escape from the worries of the back pocket and has been really burning on the half-forward flank. With the return of vice-captain Peter Morton from injury, all-Australian Universities centre-half-forward Dave Parkin has moved back into his more usual position as a follower — the wisdom of this move was clear on Saturday.

In the pivot John Blake has been giving great drive with his uncanny ability to get a kick away in the middle of the thickest crushes. Grierson and Fullerton have supported him well from the wings.

In defence the team has been determined and purpose-

ful and strongmen David David and Dave Combe in the key defensive positions are both in great form. State ruckman, Johnny Clapp, has been strong overhead and remark-



ably mobile on the ground, and has done valuable work while resting in the back pocket. Geoff and Rob Muecke combine with David in the best half-back line in Amateur League, although Rob has been out for two matches with a rib injury received on the intervarsity.

## TOUGHER GAMES

The defenders, however, have not really been under full pressure since the Intervarsity, and it remains to be seen whether they can maintain their present effectiveness in the tougher matches to come. The same applies to the attackers who will find it a lot

harder to run rings around their opponents.

The rucks, Gregerson and Waltham, continue to dominate the hit-outs, as well as marking strongly in the field — a thing which many amateur ruckmen fail at. In fact, against Goodwood, rovers Edgley and Bailey were high-marking with the best of them.

So well has the team been going that the return of regulars such as Woodburn, Raptis and Rob Muecke, together with last year's full-forward Rob Warhurst will give the selectors an unenviable task on Thursday night.

## STATE STARS

University's State representatives in the team which fought well in losing to Victorian Amateurs by 26 pts., brought credit to the club. 'Spider' Gregerson was best for S.A., while Mike Jay at full forward and later centre half forward, played some spectacular football to be named second best. Clapp in the ruck, Edgley roving and Blake on the half-forward flank also showed their selection was thoroughly justified. Rob Muecke was 19th man, and got a run in the final quarter.

In other grades, the club appears to be building up to a good finish to the season — at first the rise from last year's grades encountered by all teams except the As seemed to have them worried, but both the Bs and Cs are now in the four, and must be regarded as premiership chances. The Ds have started their overdue climb up the table, while the Es lie fourth and the Fs are second. The Gs and Hs are in a bit of a slump in A5, but the Gs are on the fringe of the four all the same.

Thus, it is on the cards that six of the eight teams in this, the largest amateur football club in Australia, will be playing off in the finals.



## On Dit Sportsman Of The Week

# DAVID ROSEWALL

In the State in which Rugby is only a comparatively minor sport, the chances of turning out a champion are pretty small.

If David Rosewall had the advantage of interstate club competition he could well be a contender for an Australian blazer. Unless injured or unavailable David has represented South Australia regularly for three years and has represented University in three intervarsities.

While at school he played on the wing for Elizabeth in senior competition and in the State under-19 team. On reaching University he had the advantage of an effective back line to work with and was one of the main forces in University's rise from Second Div. to the premiership in one season. Apart from a period of injury last year he has been instrumental in keeping the team on top.

David is a winger on the end of the fastest and hardest running backline in the State and has few faults having speed, perfect balance, the agility to hop and skip around the opposition, and a furious low tackle. He is on top of the competition try scoring list this year as he was in 1964. In 1965 injury and good form from the other University winger David Le Messurier, made him runner-up.

In May, David had the distinction of being one of the few Australians to score a try against the visiting British Lions.

J.B.W.

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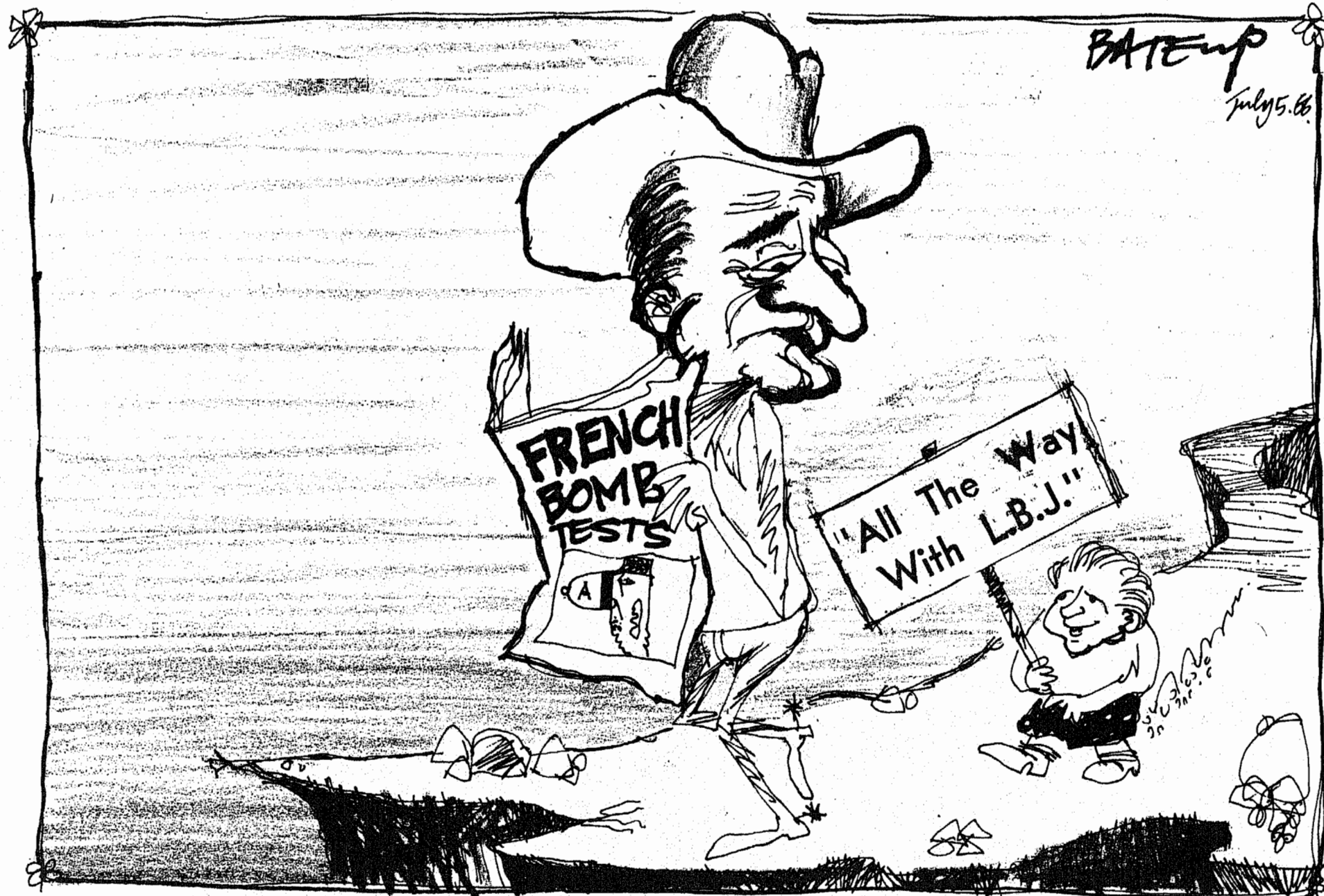
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