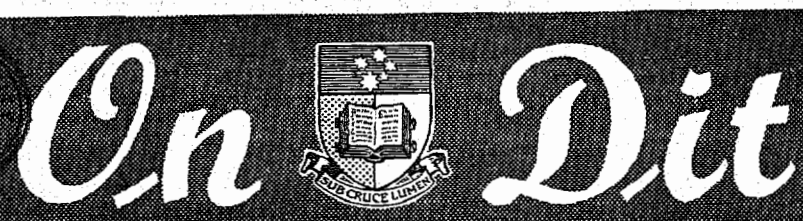


INDONESIAN VISITORS IN ADELAIDE





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The Indonesian Student Delegation, at present touring Australia arrived in Adelaide last night. They shall be officially welcomed by the Lord Mayor (Mr. L. M. S. Hargreave) at a Reception held in the Adelaide Town Hall at noon today.

The delegation is led by the Secretary of the National Union of Indonesian students, Kwa Khay Twan. The rest of the delegation consists of Messrs. Hamid Alhadad of the Islamic Students' Association, Oetjamahti and Paiminroeon and Miss Krismartini.

A particularly full programme has been arranged for the delegation.

This programme has been under the control of S.R.C. Vice-President, Mr. K. Viji.

STUDENT MEETING

After attending a buffet tea in the Portus Room, members of the delegation will speak at a general Student Meeting to be held in the Prince of Wales Lecture Theatre. This should provide an

opportunity for Adelaide students to find out something of the feelings of Indonesian students on such problems as New Guinea or White Australia.

Tomorrow the Australian-Asian Association will be holding a Garden Party to which members of the delegation have been invited.

During the evening they will be entertained at the Theatre Royal, where they shall see "Summer of the Seventeenth Doll," thus giving them the opportunity of viewing a typical Australian play.

Their trip on the Sunday shall be to the Barossa Valley. On the Monday the Indonesians will gain an idea of secondary school education in Adelaide, when they visit the A.B.H.S.

1956 TRIP

In 1956 an Australian delegation went to Indonesia for six weeks. Adelaide was represented by Michael Schneider and David Evans.

The Indonesian delegation will also be in Australasia for six weeks, spending only a few days in New Zealand.

South Africa, Apartheid . . .

"It is inconceivable to me that two and a half million whites, divided amongst themselves, and with a justifiable claim to moral leadership, can hope to mould the continent of Africa to their pattern."

This view on South Africa's racial problem was expressed by Father Trevor Huddleston, C.R., in his book, "Nought for Your Breakfast." This book received considerable publicity in the British Press when it was published in 1956. Father Huddleston advocates the boycotting and isolating of South Africa and her expulsion from the British Commonwealth.

He thinks that the majority of South Africa's "whites" have no conception of human relationships except those based on racial domination. The revolt against the present government's policies of apartheid will most certainly come. Father Huddleston says that "White South Africa will be fortunate if, fifty years from now, it is still a tolerated minority group, allowed to remain where it has been for centuries."

However, Mr. Strijdom, the former Prime Minister likened official opposition to apartheid to a banana: "without backbone and slightly crooked." When a leader emerges and unites the

non-European people, then South Africa will surely become a trouble spot.

Ideology

Writing in his book, "You Are Wrong, Father Huddleston," Alexander Steward tries to show that South Africa's approach to the problem of race discrimination has cultural and spiritual advantages for the Bantu people. Many South Africans, it appears, sincerely believe the ideology behind this huge problem.

On the whole, South Africa seems to be a country of contrasts and contradictions. White and black, European and non-European, wealth and poverty, royalist and republican, supporters and bitter opponents of the Commonwealth, all live side by side.

Summing up, Leo Marguard says in his "The Peoples and Policies of South Africa," it is a country which "confines active citizenship to less than one-fifth of its population and the programmes of its political parties are compounded of fear of the remaining four-fifths and an assumption of perpetual superiority."

. . . and Thomas Boydell

"Apartheid in South African Universities" shall be the subject of a lecture to be given by the former South African cabinet minister the Hon. Thomas Boydell, at this University on the 14th April.

During his long political career, Mr. Boydell occupied many important posts. He was a national organiser, Chairman of Parliamentary Caucus and Deputy Leader of the South African Labour Party. In General Hertzog's first government he held the office of Minister for Posts and Telegraphs and subsequently served successive periods as a member of the Government Cost of Living Commission, as Minister for Public Works and finally as Minister for Labour.

Senator

Mr. Boydell's activities, however, were not confined entirely to politics. He was the founder of the Durban weekly, "The Guardian," of which he was the Managing Director for five years. In 1929 he became a senator, in which capacity he remained until 1939. In the meantime, as Leader of the South African delegation, he attended the International Labour Conferences in Geneva.

Thomas Boydell was born in England at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1882.

He was educated at Rutherford College. In 1898 he commenced his career as an apprentice engineer in Northumberland. Five years later he emigrated to South Africa, where in 1912, he was elected to the Union Parliament for Greyville, a Durban electorate.

Insight

Over 27 years in Parliament and constant association with the people of South Africa, both black and white, enabled Mr. Boydell to acquire an insight into their problems. During 1953 he travelled to the United States and delivered a number of lectures on "South Africa, its People and its Problems." In the following year he returned to the U.S., this time lecturing on African problems in general, with particular reference to the situation in South Africa. He has further lectured in the U.K. and on the Continent.

The lecture will be given in the Union Theatre at 1.10 p.m. It was arranged by the S.R.C.

PROGRAMME

- Today:**
a.m.—Formal meeting with S.R.C. Executive, N.U.A.U.S. Vice-President and Editor "On Dit," etc.
Noon.—Lord Mayor's Reception.
p.m.—Adelaide University.
p.p.m.—Tea—George Murray, General Student Meeting—Prince of Wales Theatre.
- Tomorrow:**
a.m.—Volunteer Graduate Association & friends.
p.m.—Australian - Asian Association Garden Party.
p.p.m.—Theatre.
- Sunday:**
a.m. & p.m.—All-day Trip.
p.p.m.—Entertained by local Indonesian students.
- Monday:**
a.m.—Visit Waite Agricultural Institute.
p.m.—Visit A.B.H.S.
p.p.m.—Leave 7.00 — Melbourne Overland Express.

REGISTRAR'S REPLY

The Registrar, in his letter to the President of the S.R.C., said that the University Council was considering the report submitted to it by the sub-committee on student representation on the University Council.

Fresher student Christine Waldrop from the Teachers' College.



THERE THEY GO — TIPPY TOE

BY L. D. ATKINSON

EMASCULATED, EMACIATED, EFFETE—FLATULENT, FLACCID, and OH SO FAY! There trips the student elite, the future leaders of the community, with "On Dit" gripped in their lily-white hands.

For caution, ladies and gentlemen, this is the order of the day. All you fresh frightened young things have had your first round of sermons, cautious injunctions, confusing instructions and moral exhortations. And "On Dit" has printed them all! For "orientation" read "social indoctrination".

Your student newspaper is no more than a scrofulous collection of flotsam from the sea of middle-class mediocrity into which you are being pushed. Struggle now! Harass the oracles! Or your rebellion will be restricted to bourgeois boozing and wooing at the Richmond, sports-sheds, and polite dances. Splash, splatter, and spit the spurious spoofers and spooks who shape and shower shibboleths from their shoddy sheets. You may not stir Rabelais or John Norton from their graves but you might expose the students who toady up and preach down.

TEA OR BEER?

In short, put your long, gangling adolescent feet into a few of their so nicely baked pies. And start with "On Dit".

Why doesn't someone tell Jenkin, the president of the S.R.C., that life is not all tea and dillies. He won't even admit it isn't all beer and skittles. What is your duty, your obligation to "the public"? What does this great unwashable amorphous body want? Technocrats are what someone says they need. Right! This sprawling red-brick institution will

churn them out. And after being suitably churned, you are what they need. But the university did not father you any more than the tax-payers conceived it. So why the tangle of apron-strings and ill-concealed straps implied in the sermons thrust on you? If you are stupid enough to make a blunder outside these holy precincts, take the rap in the law courts and the school of hard knocks. Let Jenkin play at being a junior public relations officer. But do you want him as a father-figure? Let him be his brother's keeper. But do you want him to be the keeper of your conscience. Why accept this ditherer's oily but not holy unction without question?

DAVY CROCKETT!

Why doesn't someone tell the Department of Physical Education and the overgrown supporters of the Boy Scouts Movement that a cold shower and a game of squash before breakfast is not the panacea for all ills. Or are you going to mutely accept the overworked homily that, here as elsewhere, the path to happiness and truth lies "somewhere in between"?

Why doesn't some fresh mind question the platitudes, an unhappy conglomerate of the "New York Times" and the "Advertiser", which Goldsworthy publishes? So Macmillan went to Moscow. Let us say it was a hoax, an election stunt, an unsuccessful attempt at eighteenth century diplomacy. We have no need to be as cautious as

the British Labor Party. Let us say he went with little authority and less bargaining points. Like Chamberlain, Menzies, Duranty and the Doc, he went overseas to search the hearts, minds and head wear of political leaders. The result? As expected — an abortive emulation of Davy Crockett; nervous dyspepsia for British diplomatic corps; a series of hangovers for Khrushchev; and a holiday for an Adelaide news correspondent.

HYSLOP ATTACKED

Why not jolt the ever-so-cautious leaders of religious societies? Do pious platitudes suddenly become the more acceptable by constant repetition? How can the progress of the gospel be divorced from Khrushchev or the D.L.P.? If a king may benefit from progressing through the guts of a beggar, then these timid souls may benefit as much from a bit of rough and tumble as from the quietistic retreat to morning prayers followed by tepid tea.

Why does a breath of bawdry frighten Hyslop, the drama critic? Neither Dylan Thomas nor his wife would have wanted the cast of any production of "Under Milk Wood" to transcend his earthiness. Is Hyslop, too, subject to the disease of mediocrity before attaining manhood? Would Byron or Swift have approved of such an effete resistance to the disease? Let us say the play was a glittering spectacle — a half-oiled success. And if Hyslop wants to be lilted by words, let him

buy the record. If he wants it in Welsh, then off to Wales.

Even the Labor boys, the radicals, the misfits, have swapped the cloak of conspiracy for the gown of intellectual piety. What if some dignity did once wryly say that Laborites are — or should be — interested in men (and wenches too?) while the Liberals counted money (and men and wenches)? So what? So what better invitation to tear the respectable swaddling clothes from their white limbs and expose them in their nudity clutching their bags of half-baked notions.

WHORE

Then the films. What other medium can bring the female body to your view in forty foot sections in Cinemascope, Technicolor and Stereophonic sound? If only student film critics could appreciate that. And what do we find? One critic unable to call a spade a whore and condemn the makers of "Gigi" for serving stale pastry. The other shudders because each bar of Beethoven invokes a mental image of an over-sized boy, ill-concealing his enlarged navel. The first should wear dirty socks for a year and the second should listen to rock and roll.

And, you, the great unwashed body of freshers, are told that this is an age of the young. Yet you let the conservatives harp and pray that you will be good, polite, quiet, well-mannered, dead middle-class men and women before the pimples disappear from your faces. Stamp your feet dirty, hairy, stinking, or daunt! Put your foot into print like the fool that wrote on the D.L.P.! And never let your adolescent foot become pointed at the toe.

Goodwill

Seventeenth century writer Baltasar Gracian wrote in 1647 "It is very difficult to gain goodwill, but once you have it, it is easy to keep it." Australians today might well bear this piece of wisdom in mind, for they cannot be confident that their country is looked upon by her neighbours to the north with any fondness.

It is nearly always difficult for a government to promote goodwill with another country and at the same time preserve a foreign policy involving a greater end. The Australian Government might possibly prefer to maintain good relations with U.S.A. rather than with certain Asian countries.

Thus in 1956 an Australian delegation went to Indonesia, followed at the beginning of this year by another one which went at the invitation of Colombo Plan students studying in Adelaide. The 1956 trip has been reversed with the coming of the Indonesian delegation to Australia, and its arrival in Adelaide yesterday evening.

Lord Chesterfield once said "You must look into people as well as at them." Thus the greater the number of opportunities which Australians have to meet students from Indonesia and other countries then the greater the chance they will have of understanding their viewpoint on matters affecting their country and Australia.

Since it is from the Universities that Australia is supposedly expecting her leaders of tomorrow in the fields of public administration, science, politics and so forth, then it is the responsibility of students to gain that greater insight into international affairs.

It is a common feature of university life in Europe for students to cross the borders of their respective countries and take part in the exchange of ideas at foreign universities. This is not possible in Australia to any great extent, although many students from Asia and New Australian families contribute a different point of view in Australian discussions.

"ON DIT" STAFF

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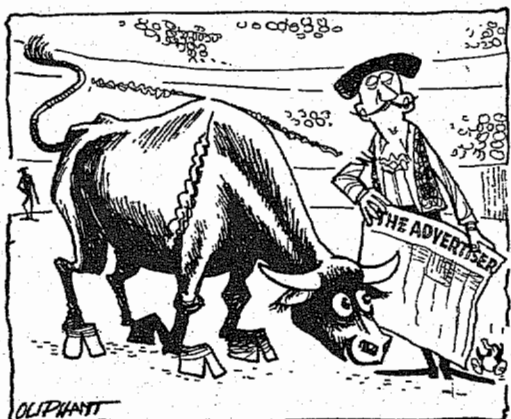
Local A.U.P. Secretary:

T. Shanahan.

Contributions for the next edition of "On Dit" should be forwarded to the "On Dit" or S.R.C. Office by not later than Friday next. Contributions will be accepted on Monday week at 9 a.m. if prior notification is given to the Editor as to the number of words which will be contained in the article. Articles should be typed or clearly written on one side of quarto-sized paper, doubled spaced and with pages numbered. The contributor should also attach his name, faculty, address and phone number.

Perhaps it was Escamillo who first said
Whichever way you

look at it . . .



You get MORE in

"The Advertiser"

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE D.L.P.

Meet Ruby

By Graham Spurling

The article, "The D.L.P. in Australian Politics" (On Dit 9-3-59), is in common with most literary efforts on this topic, far astray in point of fact.

The following comments come to mind:

It seems very strange that the prominent opening quotations from a speech allegedly made by Dr. Mannix in 1913 is apparently treated as the discovery of the Original Plot itself, whereas in point of fact it is 48 years old. Do we assume that Dr. Mannix brooded on the problem for 44 years until he, as is suggested, formed the D.L.P. in 1955? If His Grace has any faults, no one has ever accused him of lethargy and indecision.

Dr. Mannix is then stated to be "the same Church leader who violently attacked the Evatt Labor Party on the eve of the last Federal elections"

A.L.P. PAMPHLET

Possibly because the facts are not known, the readers were not told that Dr. Mannix did not initiate that exchange of messages between himself and the A.L.P.

Had the writer been conversant with his subject, he might also have mentioned that before Dr. Mannix had uttered a single word, the A.L.P. published full page advertisements in Vic. and N.S.W. daily newspapers, headed, "D.L.P. VOTERS, EXAMINE YOUR CONSCIENCES." These advertisements reproduced extracts from statements made by Cardinal Gilroy (Catholic Archbishop of Sydney) some time ago and some extracts from articles in the Catholic Weekly (the official organ of the Archdiocese of Sydney).

These articles suggested that the Cardinal and the Catholic Church strongly supported the policies of the Evatt Labor Party, and was urging all Catholics to vote for that party as a matter of conscience.

FITZPATRICK

Omitted from the advertisements was the fact that they were written by Brian Fitzpatrick, who is not only a Catholic, but had also been expelled from the A.L.P.

In addition, the Victorian A.L.P. printed further pamphlets authorised by the Secretary of the Vic. A.L.P., Mr. J. Tripovitch (non-Catholic) stating explicitly that any suggestion that the D.L.P. was a Catholic party or supported by the Catholic Church, was entirely false and that the D.L.P. was, in fact, anathema to the Catholic Church and its hierarchy in Australia, who, it claimed, supported the A.L.P.

Out-of-context statements by the Catholic Hierarchy were then quoted in support of this. There was even a statement to this effect attributed to Dr. Mannix.

(The elections were on Saturday, November 22.)

DR. MANNIX

Believing that astute timing was important, the Victorian A.L.P. distributed these pamphlets to people as they left every Catholic Church in Victoria on the last Sunday before Elections.

When Dr. Mannix became aware of this latest piece of preposterous impudence officially authorised and performed by the Vic. A.L.P., and on learning that he had been misquoted by its Secretary as a strong opponent of the D.L.P., he did no more than issue a statement to the papers denying the imputations of the pamphlet insofar as they concerned him and his so-called political opinion.

So far, the true facts have hardly been presented. But starting from this unsure foundation, the

writer proceeds to bigger and better things.

He states that "Australians today ought to know the ill effects which Roman Catholicism has had on Australian politics," but the writer failed to give or even suggest any examples of these ill effects to enable us to judge for ourselves.

A "FEW OTHERS"

Some comments in reply to the author: It is mentioned that what was formerly "the Roman Catholic group" in the A.L.P. is with "few exceptions" now in the D.L.P.

In the author's own inimitable words, "Now the Roman Catholic group seem to consist of the D.L.P. although Calwell and a few others have remained loyal to the A.L.P."

Why, for the sake of historical accuracy, did he not tell his readers that when the split occurred the "few others" mentioned included Mr. Gair (A.L.P. Premier of Queensland), a majority of his Cabinet and about half of the Queensland A.L.P. members; the Opposition Leader of the Senate (Senator McKenna) and the Deputy Leader (Senator Armstrong); Mr. Cahill (A.L.P. Premier of N.S.W.); half his Cabinet and a large percentage of the N.S.W. private Labor members; Mr. O'Halloran and Mr. Walsh (Leader and Deputy Leader of the Opposition in S.A. House of Assembly); Mr. Cosgrove (A.L.P. Premier of Tasmania), with a number of his Cabinet and private members; Mr. Condon and Mr. Bardolph (Leader and Deputy Leader of the A.L.P. in the S.A. Legislative Council), and a number of S.A. A.L.P. members in both Houses; The S.A. Secretary of the A.L.P., Mr. J. C. Sexton, M.H.R., S.A. Federal members such as Senator Critchley, and a number of the Cabinet Ministers in the W.A. Labor Govt.

Also among the "few others" who remained "loyal" to the A.L.P. were the large number of the A.L.P. Executive members in each State, many Trade Union Secretaries, and a large number of the A.L.P. members of the N.S.W. and Victorian Upper Houses.

These "few others" are "loyal" to the A.L.P. to this day, except for Mr. Gair and some members of his Cabinet who were expelled from the A.L.P. on other issues, but were prepared to remain.

Do readers honestly feel that a reasonably faithful picture of the activities of Catholics in the Labor Party was presented?

HONESTY

And why not also tell readers, just for the sake of complete honesty, that a number of the prominent leaders of the D.L.P.—headed by Mr. Joshua—are Protestants.

Of course, the real fact of the matter, as anyone who knows A.L.P. affairs will verify, is that before the split, a very large number of Catholics were in each party, and it was in no sense Catholics v. the Rest.

Next, the author refers to the "rising tide of opposition to Communism after World War II" as being an "aggressive anti-Communist campaign, a form of hysterical McCarthyism being waged by Catholic Action."

It is a fact that the whole of the A.L.P., Catholic or not, support-

ed the fight against communists, who had become such a menace by 1949 that finally Mr. Chifley took action. He, who had been a staunch Trade Unionist all his life, was compelled to goad Communist Trade Union leaders, put troops in the coal mines to keep N.S.W. industry moving and freeze Union funds to starve strikers back to work.

It is another fact that in this he had the open backing of Protestant and Catholic, his entire Cabinet!

Under the paragraph, 'Santamaria,' Brian Doyle, Editor of the Catholic Weekly, is quoted, as evidence of opposition on the part of Catholics to the A.L.P.

Unreported is the fact that Brian Doyle is still the Editor of the 'Weekly' and was the author of a series of articles in that paper in the weeks before the Federal Elections four months ago.

These articles, strongly supported the A.L.P. and urged Catholics to vote for it. The author might at least have mentioned this open backing for the A.L.P. by some of the Catholic Church's representatives, when he blandly wrote that "Roman Catholics certainly appear to be behind the D.L.P."

CONSCRIPTION

He then devoted some space to recollecting that Dr. Mannix "led the campaign against conscription during the first World war." He failed to tell readers that the Catholic Archbishop of Perth supported conscription as openly as Dr. Mannix opposed it, and that most of the Catholic Archbishops of Australia took no active part on either side.

Why not add that in two Australia-wide referenda, a majority of Australians voted against conscription? Even "On Dit" would hardly suggest that the majority of Australians in 1916-17 were Catholics. In this matter at least, Dr. Mannix would seem to have been in reasonably good company.

CHIFLEY

The author then mentions the names of seven Catholic members, and proceeds to tell us that "Chifley was a Catholic, but he never allowed religion to mix with politics." This does not seem such a remarkable phenomenon when we consider that for the whole of his political life Mr. Chifley was not a practising member of the Catholic, or any other Church.

Why single out Mr. Chifley at all in seeming contradistinction to the others? Did the others "allow religion to mix with politics?" If they did, why not give us some instances instead of the mere smear?

He then tells us that it appeared that there was an entente between the Labor Party and the Roman Catholic Church. Again we can hardly blame him for lack of specific evidence of this because the author from whom he borrowed the allegation, had none, and naturally neither would he.

Could the facts which might even vaguely support any of these wild allegations be made clear in the next edition of "On Dit." The writer's reasoning on this period and its consequences is hard to follow.

The last subject entitled, humorously enough, "Tolerance," is in keeping with the rest of the article.

Miss Ruby Belleli, a first-year Arts student, who reads in braille and takes down her lectures on a tape recorder, is militantly opposed to the attitude that the blind cannot pursue a tertiary education.

"We are not pitiable characters who come to the university just to fill in time", she says, "we are here to really work".

Ruby intends to tape-record all her lectures, then play them back and make notes. These she will carefully file. For Essays and most writing she will use an ordinary typewriter. The Adelaide Braille Writers provide some text-books, but for the others, and for reference books, Ruby makes use of a team of readers. This method is most successful if the reader happens to be studying the same subject—two minds are kept busy by one pair of eyes.

Ruby believes that blind students should share the benefits of schools for the sighted, but admits that a high intelligence is required to make the necessary adjustments. Average students would benefit enormously if they were able to attend special schools for the blind. So far the need has not been met in S.A., and it is Ruby's pet ambition to found a Secondary School for Blind Students.

Study-Sharing

Ruby's units for 1959 are English I, French II, and Psychology IA. At present she is still looking for more readers in these subjects. The study-sharing method has proved useful and enjoyable—if you are doing Ruby's subjects and have a free hour here and there, go and talk shop with her as soon as you can. You will find her between lectures in the Anglican Society Room in the Lady Symon.

Our now quite anonymous writer says that the essentials of democracy "seem to involve a spirit of tolerance in the community, a willingness to compromise."

EXPULSIONS

He seems to find these admirable qualities missing in the Communists, the D.L.P. and sections of the Liberal Party. Was there no room in this interesting paragraph for the long series of arbitrary expulsions from the A.L.P., such as Mr. Johnson (ex-M.H.R. for Kalgoolie), Mr. Chambers (ex-M.H.R. for Adelaide), Dr. Lloyd Ross, Mr. T. Burke (ex-M.H.R. for Perth) and a host of others whose names can be supplied, and who never, in the wildest stretch of imagination, were associated with the D.L.P. or industrial groupers?

In conclusion, may I congratulate Mr. Corbet on his Editorial. Truly "nothing is more disastrous than a flow of language that outstrips a flow of thought," but to print such an honourable statement in juxtaposition with "The D.L.P. in Australian Politics" seems to be incredibly hypocritical.

ED. — In his last Editorial, the editor stated that "it shall be the policy of this paper to provide a controversial basis on which students may vent their views." This policy was put into effect in the article which appeared beside that Editorial. When it is recalled that Mr. Spurling has never before vented his views on any subject, either in "On Dit" or any other paper, the Editor can find only some feeling of satisfaction, but none of hypocrisy.



Ruby Belleli studying on the lawns.

ACHIEVE EXCELLENCE

This is the challenge that was set before students at the S.R.C. Official Welcome to Freshers, held in the Bonython Hall on March 9th, by Professor Morton, Waite Professor of Agricultural Chemistry. The speaker dealt with three important topics: the relationship between students and academic staff; the ideal of the pursuit of excellence; and the educational value of extra-curricular activities.

"The ideal of high intellectual achievement is not uniformly accepted by our generation. In most countries there is considerable concern that the universities are not providing sufficient graduates to meet the ever-increasing needs, of our modern, complex society. In Australia, the recent Murray Report has indicated that there are insufficient graduates from our universities for the proper development of this country."

fessors and lecturers of the University.

"The modern university has evolved from the mediaeval institutions in which small groups of men, seekers after knowledge, gathered about those who expounded some new aspect of learning. A school of learning was established, and students lived for many years in close contact with the teacher, acquiring the knowledge and outlook of the professor. The University became more than a place of instruction, it became a way of living".

In opposition to those who would abolish the examination system, the speaker claimed that "the deliberate setting of an intellectual crisis into the life of each undergraduate" is necessary if our universities are to maintain standards and contribute towards learning.

Complete

Like the complete angler, the complete student requires the right equipment, careful preparation and contemplation. Professor Morton recommended a lively balance between formal work and the wide field of extra-curricular activities which contribute towards the corporate life of the university.

"Among you there are undoubtedly men and women who are destined to become leaders in diverse fields. Of some of you this University will be very proud."

Greek Ideal

"Although the lack of sufficient material reward for graduates may be of some significance, there is increasing evidence that there is a widespread indifference, or even an apathy, toward the attainment of intellectual excellence."

Professor Morton compared this with the ideal of the ancient Greeks, who held that, as the athlete is rewarded by the perfection of his bodily powers — not fame or money — so with every faculty: its perfect exercise is its own reward.

"I urge you", the Professor said, "to make the effort to bring your problems before your teachers. One of the great advantages of the residential universities, such as Cambridge and Oxford, is that the system permits all students to become well acquainted with their tutors, who are the pro-

DOCTORS OF SCIENCE

On April 8th, the ad eundem gradem degrees of Doctors of Science will be conferred upon Dr. H. R. Marston F.R.S., and Sir Ronald Fisher F.R.S.

Sir Ronald Fisher, F.R.S., Sc.D., Hon. D.Sc. (Ames, Harvard, London and Chicago), Hon. LL.D. (Calcutta and Glasgow) has been described as "the Father of modern statistics". He is also an eminent geneticist. He recently re-joined the Arthur Balfour Chair of Genetics, University of Cambridge, and is now President of Conville and Cairns College, Cambridge.

His work has earned for him many honours. In 1929, at the age of thirty-nine, he was elected to the Royal Society, and his international reputation has grown steadily through the ensuing years. He early became interested in the problem of genetics in relation to natural selection. His book "The Genetical Theory of Natural Selection", originally published in 1930 (a second edition has just appeared) showed how it was possible to consider

Darwin's theory on a quantitative basis.

It thus seems fitting that Sir Ronald should be honoured by this University in his visit here during the centenary of the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species".

His many other published works include books on the design of experiments, statistical methods for research workers, and scientific inference.

Dr. Marston, D.Sc., F.R.A.I.C., F.A.A., F.R.S. is Chief of the Division of Biochemistry and General Nutrition of C.S.I.O.R. Under his guidance, the Division of Animal Nutrition has become the outstanding research institute for the study of the nutrition of wool sheep.

Research

Among his fields of research has been that of the nutritional importance of cobalt and copper for ruminants. His research findings have led to the recognition of the nutritional importance of traces of heavy metals, and so inspired the work in his laboratory that has led to the development of many areas previously thought to be unsuitable for agriculture, including the Coonalpyn Downs area near which Dr. Marston was born.

Dr. Marston has had a distinguished career. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Chemistry in 1938. In 1949 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, while in 1955 he was one of the small group that founded the Australian Academy of Science. In 1957 the Australian National University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science honoris causa. Dr. Marston was Mueller Medallist for 1958.

From a great height

We rather like the story of the recent Honours graduate in German (female) who gave a cat to the mother of another recent Honours graduate in German (male) who is soon to be married — because he is getting married.



Scalping Time Is Here Again. This year about 800 of you paid your greasy quids for the pleasure of crowding into the Refectory and getting a smell of supper as it went past. Still, the Functions Account of the S.R.C. benefited quite nicely, thank you.

Heard after the Commencement Ball: "Scuse me, miss, but there's no red light on your car." "Thank you, but it's not that kind of car."

— Fanny

Camp Great Success

BY "THE FOUR FRESHMEN"

"Where did you meet her/him?" "Down at the Freshers' Camp." "Oh, you went to the Freshers' Camp? What was it like?" These words echoed amongst fresher circles during Orientation Week.

Those lucky enough to attend Freshers' Camp were at a distinct advantage. It enabled us, as freshers, to judge what to expect from the University, by means of detailed observations—over a period of several days—of the effect of University life upon the senior

and balanced views of Mr. Borland, various visitors, and the senior students present.

For the S.R.C., the camp enabled them to know a few of the non-descript mass of nameless freshers. We think that the senior students us with the more mature



Freshers sunbathing at the first Freshers Camp at O'Sullivan's Beach. From l. to r.: Ann Diben, David Oaten, Jan Hunwick, Michael Story and Philippa Shepherd.

students present. By the means of sport, debates and a playreading, we were introduced to the lighter side of the University.

Staff Squashed

Sporting activities were the highlight of the camp. A "rugger" match fought between the freshers and staff, brought to light the homicidal tendencies of the participants—which otherwise might have remained hidden. That each and every player possessed an alarmingly nasty streak was distressingly evident. However, this strenuous pastime served a purpose, in that it brought us all down to the same level (ground), a thing which had hitherto not been quite fully achieved.

S.R.C. Members Speak

Various S.R.C. members gave us verbal introductions to the clubs and societies of the University. Discussion groups were organised, no doubt with intentions of making us both think and speak constructively on subjects which many of us had hitherto by-passed. These discussions also provided

should know something of the youngest members of the University. This view is apparently shared by members of the University staff. One visiting lecturer remarked to us that it is very hard for the staff to talk to the students; they never know when they are boring us, for the polite student will listen even if he is bored. By the means of friendly, informal talks and activities, provided for the freshers and staff by the camp, the staff can become acquainted with the line of student thought and they can meet on common ground.

A Students' Success

What impressed us was the unity and spirit with which participants entered all activities. Thanks go to Messrs. Borland, Apps, Jenkin, etc., who made the camp possible, and to the freshers who made it a success.

Painlessly yet conscientiously, in the short period of three days, the S.R.C. transformed forty very immature secondary school students into forty very immature, typical University students.

ONE WORLD OR NONE

Australians visiting Indonesia have noticed a "temperamental affinity which can be hinted at rather than stated — the Aussie stereotypes of 'mateship' and 'easy-goingness' find a near-equivalent in the Indonesian 'bung' symbol which narrows social distinctions, the concept of 'rubber' time, and a general dislike of regulation." (NUAUS Report on Indonesia, 1957.)

The fact that a delegation of Indonesian students has come to visit our Australian universities implies the existence of a certain amount of common ground; one of the main purposes of the tour is to increase this mutual understanding.

EDUCATION

The progress of Education in Indonesia in recent years has been remarkable. Miss Hannie Le Ann Lie, writing in "The Asian", 1956, notes the "great enthusiasm for studying in every part of the Indonesian Society". During the Dutch occupation 90 per cent. of the Indonesian population was illiterate, but within ten years of Independence, the figures were reduced to about 60 per cent.

A Literacy Campaign, sponsored by the Ministry of Education, has met with great success.

"Students in their spare time go to villages to teach the illiterate people there. Teachers, during their initiation time, have to teach at least five persons and show their teaching progress to the Students' Council. Employers teach their workers. The housewife teaches her domestics. Sometimes even school-children teach their illiterate parents".

In the seven State Universities of Indonesia, degrees are available in medicine, surgery, dental surgery, veterinary surgery, pharmacy, engineering, law, economy, sociology, art, education, science and physical education. Indonesia welcomed foreign lecturers

and English, Dutch, Americans, Germans, Danes, Swiss, Norwegians, Russians and Australians may be found working together in the same university.

One of the biggest problems is language. In 1945, about 206 local languages were spoken, and Dutch was the only common tongue for the educated minority. The Indonesian language—the Bahasa Indonesia — was adopted from an area in Sumatra and became the universal medium for education. Strong nationalistic feeling caused the teaching of Dutch to be stopped, and since then many students have had to teach themselves Dutch at the university level. Then lecturers from Europe or America mostly use English.

The present literary scene in Indonesia has been compared to the situation in European literature during the Renaissance, when English began to be consolidated as a national language. The reaction of Western life on the old, pre-Indonesian culture is resulting in a new culture, "a mixture of East and West, part Faust and part Arjuna".

"We are rightful heirs to world culture in our own way", writes Asroel Sarri. "We are from the people and our understanding of the people will be the compound on which new and healthy worlds are created. . . . We are yet searching—the centre of our search is mankind—adapting, and absorbing. We may not always be original, but the result will be stamped by our own character."

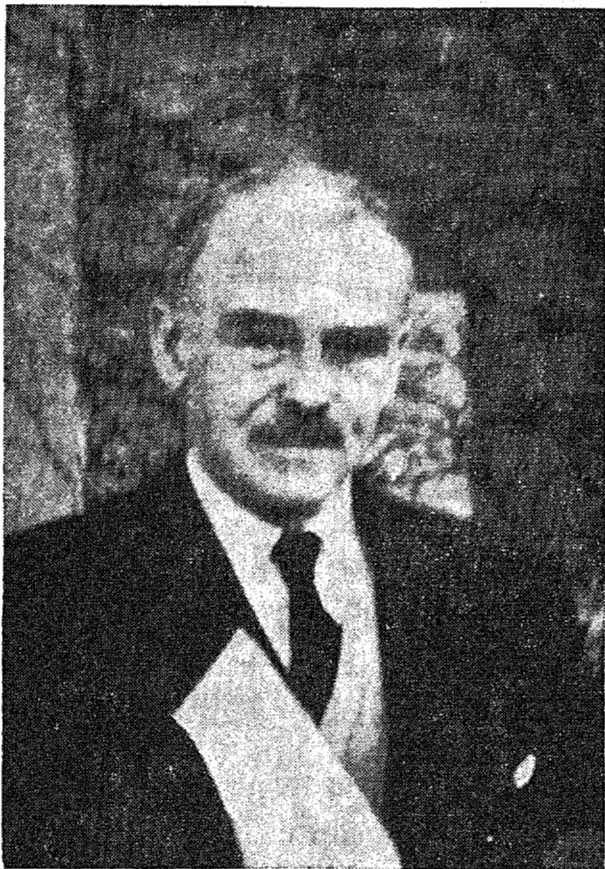


Tarantel Press, Berlin

"I propose we all leave Berlin."

Some Aspects of Australian Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of the present Australian Government naturally enough places great emphasis on relations with the 1,500 million people who live to Australia's immediate north. But it is a lamentable fact that its policy towards many of the Asian countries hasn't a scrap of reality.



Hon. R. G. Casey, M.H.R., Australian Minister for External Affairs.

ELECTION ANALYSIS

By Malcolm Penn

On Saturday, March 7, the L.C.L. Government, headed by Sir Thomas Playford, was again returned to office. This election will probably go down in history as the great "no change" election. No seats have been won or lost by any party or the Independents. Majorities are very much the same as they were at the last election. We did not even have the excitement of any really close electorates where issue was in doubt until the last postal votes were counted.

This possibly was disappointing for both parties, since the election, was one of the most keenly contested in the history of the State. The Playford Government had hoped for an increased majority for the sake of convenience for any holidaying member or pilgrim premier. The fact also that many new industries have come to S.A. must have given the Government hopes of a greater majority, reflecting the more than satisfied electorate, yet this was not noticeable.

Labor, with its positive education policy must have also hoped for something better than the "no change" Government which the electors returned. However, this did not eventuate and the same places will be occupied by the same members in the new Parliament.

LEADERSHIP

This "no change" attitude may reflect a dissatisfaction with the Playford Government or an unwillingness of the electorate to vote for Labour. Perhaps the Labour Party is not capable of producing a lasting government, and the electors are not willing to try them in office particularly while the present leader remains in power. If Doctor Evatt, after three election failures, faces disgrace, surely the present leadership in S.A. could be reviewed by members of the party, and by the members in Parliament. However, it is only a matter of speculation as to whether a different person than Mick O'Halloran would have captured the imagination of the electors and swept Labour to a glorious victory.

This thesis would perhaps be satisfactory, but for two factors. Firstly, there is an alternative Labour Party, which could gain support, and secondly, the Electorate clearly showed a majority of Labour votes in the State. At the stage of about 460,000 votes counted out of an electorate of about 495,000, the Democratic Labour Party had only polled in eleven seats a total of 20,000 votes. This may seem a considerable proportion but, treble this and they would only have 60,000 votes.

D.L.P. VOTES

In this 20,000 votes, we must consider the fact that, at Port Adelaide, Adelaide and Burnside they were the only alternative for some voters. At Port Adelaide they polled about 12 per cent., which must include a considerable proportion of Liberal votes, since the Liberals did not stand a candidate. Adelaide is in a similar position. At Burnside, the Democratic Labour candidate polled about the same as the other Independents. This would reflect in this very confused seat a number of Labour voters, who would prefer to vote D.L.P. than for any of the four Liberal candidates.

GLENELG

At Enfield, where the position was similar, the Labour candidate won the seat easily, but the Independent picked up a considerable proportion of the votes of the Liberals and the D.L.P. candidate did not poll much above average. These facts being so, then 20,000 could probably be quite sanely reduced to about 13,000.

Glenelg was perhaps the most interesting seat con-

The most glaring example is the Menzies-Casey policy towards Communist China. The Australian Government refuses to recognise the Communist Chinese Government because it feels that fundamentally Communism is "bad" and that any Communist Government is not worth recognising. This is a grave error, for by non-recognition it implies that as far as Australia is concerned, 630 million Communist Chinese do not exist.

Anybody who thinks that the measly nine million Taiwanese under the decadent rule of Chiang Kai Shek will eventually reconquer the mainland of China is to say the least suffering from an hallucination. The puppet regime set up and run by the Americans in Taiwan has as much chance of returning victoriously to the mainland as you and I have of growing wings.

Arms and India

There is, I feel, a slavish adherence by Australia to the withering Dullesian attitude towards China. The U.S. Government waited for sixteen years before recognising Communist Russia, all the time hoping that the Communist regime there would not last. We can see today how shortsighted this policy was. Similarly, for Australia to prolong a policy of non-recognition of Communist China will only lead more and more people in Asia to look down on Australia and up to China, because there is today no question in the minds of the Asian people as to the established reality of the Communist Chinese Government.

Secondly, Australia's attitude towards India's non-alignment stand in the conflict of the Power Blocs is to say the least, utterly lacking in understanding of the funda-

mental tenets of India's foreign policy. India, the greatest exponent of practising democracy in Asia, very sincerely feels that a policy of non-alignment with either of the Power Blocs will help to reduce tension. But this attitude has been looked upon by Australia, together with the United States, as an unwillingness on the part of India to join forces with the West.

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S.E.A.T.O.

Ironically, although Indians along with many millions of other Asians have fundamentally a dislike for Communism, Australia's way of fighting Communism is not particularly appealing to them. In countries with very low living standards, illiteracy and economic and social hardships, it is fully realised that the threat of Communism cannot be met by military alliances but only by improving the living standards of the people and by educating them. Yet the Australian Government seems to think almost entirely in terms of military bases and alliances as being the way to combat Communism.

Many millions of Asians are not convinced of the efficacy of this method. Look at SEATO, for example. It is a military alliance, set up to fight Communism militarily. But although it is a regional organisation, it lacks the active support of all the important member states of the region. Out of the eight members comprising the organisation only three are South-East Asian. The rest are Australia, the U.S., France, New Zealand and Britain. The three Asian countries are Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines. Pakistan and Thailand are ruled by military dictatorships, while in the Philippines thing could hardly be called democratic, what with the deterioration in the civil administration and the increase in corruption in high places. The powerful nations in the area, such as India, Indonesia and Malaya, all decided to stay out of the alliance.

Apartheid

To many of the Asian peoples, the outrageous policy of apartheid in the Union of South Africa is very genuinely repugnant. But year after year, when Asian countries try to bring anti-apartheid resolutions into the United Nations General Assembly, Australia has either voted against them or abstained. She has in fact abstained from even a mild resolution on the situation in South Africa at the last General Assembly meeting, when the voting was something like 63 to 9. Even the U.S. and Great Britain voted in favour of the resolution.

All this conjures up in the Asian mind a general tie-up of South Africa's apartheid policies with Australia's own restricted immigration policy and its harsh treatment of the aborigines.

The worst blunder

Another curious aspect of Australia's foreign policy is the belief that the defence of the shores of Australia could be started in Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaya. This is in my opinion the most serious blunder in Australian thinking — the view that

ABREAST OF THE TIMES



Make no mistake about it, on Guy Fawke's Day of this year we are in for a real treat; for on that day Sir Thomas Playford will celebrate 21 continuous years as S.A.'s Premier. Both of Adelaide's daily newspapers will print photographs of Sir Thomas either arriving at his office or clutching a cup of tea given to him by his secretary, and both will, as they have in the past, laud and magnify his name. Even the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. O'Halloran, will feel honour bound to join in the festivities by issuing a statement to the effect that Sir Tom is a truly great man, a second Walpole in fact.

But is Tom as good as all that? Does he really deserve to be a second Walpole? Certainly, he has done a tremendous amount of good for this State, but most of his greatness is really the result of the myth which the A.L.P. has allowed to develop about him.

His complete neglect of a policy during the recently completed election campaign shows clearly how strong is the myth, and how totally unable to destroy it is the present A.L.P. in S.A. Relying on the public image of himself as a simple, untutored orchardist, a man of the people who is doing his very best to make S.A. into a land of milk and honey (pasteurised and processed by locally manufactured machines of course), Sir Tom seemed certain from the start to be returned for his eighth successive term of office as Premier.

And so he was, but through no fault of his own. Rather, the fault lay with the Labor Party which, instead of putting forward a coherent and financially possible policy, chose instead to attack the Playford record, the gerrymander, and the D.L.P., and to propound a policy which seemed almost designed to drive the floating voters straight into the arms of the L.C.L.

The A.L.P. offer of free books for all children in all schools, made long before Sir Tom's opening speech, seemed a good one at first sight, but as things turned out it was made too early in the campaign to be of much use, and was largely neutralised by the Premier's offer of more money for education.

Nor was it likely that the Labor Party's offer of equal pay for women would be well received by the South Australian public, a fact that must have been realised by the L.C.L., for they did not even bother to point out the follies of such an innovation.

The A.L.P. could have won a lot of votes had it concentrated its attack on the Playford administration on such topics as hospitals and education, but, with the exception of one really good radio speech (on education, by Dunstan), little was done along these lines. Instead, the gerrymander was constantly mentioned by O'Halloran, and a few attacks on housing were made by other Labor speakers. In short, the A.L.P. made certain in so

doing, it once again either scuffed the off or browned - scuffed the floating voters.

As was expected, after its very poor S.A. showing in the Federal elections, the D.L.P. had no significant effect on the results, most of its candidates losing their deposits.

The most interesting thing about this party's policy was that it was not aimed at Playford, but at O'Halloran and other members of the Labor Party. The State Bank policy was a new one which, had it been put forward by O'Halloran, might have attracted a few votes, but the D.L.P. schools' policy is a hardy annual which simply is not popular in South Australia, and would not be popular even if it was propounded by the L.C.L.

Nevertheless, one must be thankful to the D.L.P. for brightening up an unbelievably dull campaign by means of its very dirty advertising techniques. The other parties adopted their normal, dull advertising methods.

On the whole, however, despite their dullness, the L.C.L. ads. were by far the most impressive; they were also the most ostentatious and vulgar. The Labor Party ads., like its whole approach to this election were disappointing and uninspiring. "Change to Labor Today" sounds more like a slogan for soap or toothpaste than a political catchcry. (If the A.L.P. must go in for this type of advertising, it would do well to adopt and put to music Dr. Savage's slogan, "Everybody's Doing It," although, as it turned out, only a minority of Unleyites were "Doing It").

All in all, it looks as though the voters on March 7 decided to return the devil they knew rather than the one they didn't know; perhaps if the unknown devil makes himself and his party more conspicuous at the next election, he will have a better chance of success. But by then, just as Lindwall recently broke Clarrie Grimmett's record, Tom will have left Bob Walpole for dead, and the myth will be virtually indestructible.

Meanwhile, let us hope that if our Premier decided that fireworks are called for on Guy Fawke's Day, 1959, let us hope that he is able to persuade a (Nationalist) Chinese fireworks - manufacturing industry to set up in this fair State. After all, what better monument to a myth could there be?

B

the defence of Australia could be undertaken in someone else's territory. The consequences of a nuclear war are very much in the forefront of the thoughts of Asians.

Finally, Australian foreign policy lacks the imagination and dynamism that are essential for an independent policy. There is far too much

hanging on to the apron strings of the U.S. State Department. Until such time as Australia sets out a bold and realistic foreign policy, especially in relation to Asia, to whose future its own is inextricably bound, it is hard to imagine anybody looking up to Australia as a leading light in this part of the world.

Catholics on Socialism

by John Playford

Archbishop Sheehan stated in 1930 that the brand of socialism which the Catholic Church condemned is "Socialism mixed up with errors, philosophical and religious, not the Socialism that is purely philanthropic and humanitarian." It was to quite a different type that Pope Pius XI referred in 1931 when he said that "no Catholic can be a Socialist", a statement which has been unjustifiably misinterpreted by Liberal propagandists. Pius XI was alluding to the materialistic anti-clerical Socialism that existed on the Continent. On the other hand he foresaw a "migrated socialism" whose policy would more and more closely resemble that of Christian reformers, and noted that existing Socialist programmes often strikingly approach the just demands of Christian Social reform.

In a recent issue of "Quadrant," Father J. Fahy, S.J., reviewing a book on economics asserted that the answers to economic problems provided by the author "coincided with general Catholic theory."

Pope Pius XII said on March 11, 1954, that nationalisation is desirable "where it appears to be truly required by the common good." Father De Marco, S.J., commenting on that statement in the Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano," said that "in accordance with the social thinking of the Church, it is as well to emphasise that nationalisation of enterprises is in special cases, not only licit but also opportune." He added that nationalisation of such enterprises as banks, transportation, war industries and the chemical industry would be advantageous.

A Middle Path

Father John La Farge, S.J., editor of the American weekly, "America," said in 1947: "Of all contemporary facts I know none more significant than the recent developments in the way of collaboration between Catholics and Socialists," and he went on to cite specifically the Netherlands "where both are working together in order to promote social and economic reforms."

Father George Dunne, S.J., writing in "The Commonwealth," stated that "There is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of establishing peaceful relations between Catholicism and Socialism. It is of paramount interest to the interest of each and to the interest of the people of Europe that they do establish peaceful relations with each other. Only if these two forces are able to collaborate in a spirit of mutual understanding is there hope in Europe of finding a middle path between equally intolerable extremes of violence and tyranny."

Historical Ties

In Australia, the Church has always had a close association with radical politics and has often assumed the role of champion of the oppressed. Father Terry saw that convicts did not fall into the clutches of sadistic overseers. Father Podding condemned the convict system because it was creating an aristocracy of wealth which he termed "the worst of all tyrants," and one in which "the children grow up with all the degraded propensities of slave holders."

In the industrial turmoil of the early 1890's, Cardinal Moran substantially assisted the strikers, recalling the role of the saintly Cardinal Manning who defended the

unionists in the London Dock strike of 1889. Manning had stated: "There is no justice, mercy or compassion in the Plutocracy."

Moreover, Cardinal Moran had played a decisive part in the development of the A.L.P., which he enthusiastically supported until his death in 1911.

Professor C. Manning Clark, a radical, has summed it up: "The priest has been at the side of the workers in the main phases of their history in Australia—mitigating their sufferings in the dark days of discipline by the lash, castigating the iniquities of excessive economic inequality and supporting desperate methods to increase their mite of material well-being."

Human Justice

Many of the converts to Catholicism who possess a strong social conscience have been converted to socialism, from the distinguished philosopher, Jacques Maritain to the British playwright Hugh Ross-Williamson.

Another person who belongs to this category, Lord Pakenham, Oxford don and Labour Cabinet Minister, has claimed that socialism stood for "the ceaseless striving to apply universal principles of human justice." These principles require Socialists to "serve one another in Christian love and fellowship."

NO POPERY!

by W. J. Holdsworth

"There will be differences among Catholics for Catholics do not think or vote in platoons and on the same questions where there is room for divergency of opinion. But for myself it will take a good deal to convince me that Conscription in Australia would not cause more evil than it would avert. I honestly believe that she cannot reasonably be expected to bear the financial strain and the drain upon her manhood that Conscription would involve."

Thus Archbishop Mannix, speaking at Clifton Hill, Melbourne, on September 16, 1916, fittingly describes the attitude of the Catholic hierarchy to the individual liberty of every Catholic voter in Australia. The writer of the article on the D.L.P. in the last edition of "On Dit," discusses the Catholic Church interfering with the freedom of conscience of each Catholic voter.

It is the duty of every Catholic bishop to guide the people entrusted to him on all matters of morality. Is it possible to make the realms of politics sacrosanct and immune from world judgement when so much depends on the choice of the party that will rule the country? It is necessary to draw a distinction between guidance in morals and personal political opinion expressed by a member of the Catholic hierarchy before quoting any statements made by any member of that body.

34 to 12

It seems that the anonymous author under discussion chose only those men and the parts of their works that suited his thesis and did not investigate the possibility of any contrary opinion. In "The Observer," January 10, 1959, we find that Archbishop Mannix's Co-adjutor, Archbishop Simmonds, leads the major-

ity of the hierarchy in refusing to support the D.L.P.

The majority consists of 34 bishops against the remaining 12.

Returning to the Conscription issue, we note that the majority of the Australians supported Archbishop Mannix in the referendum, held to decide the issue. The voting figures were 1,160,033 against conscription while 1,087,557 were in favour of the measures.

MISREPRESENTED

The author had a tendency for over generalisation without supporting his statements by citing facts or defining his terms. A fine example is contained in the paragraph impossibly entitled "Santamaria" and containing a not so imposing split infinitive. The author cites Brian Doyle, but does not mention that Doyle was using the word "socialism" as a synonym for Continental anticlerical Socialism which was made clear in the rest of the article

CONFUSED

The confusion created by the association of any and every action of the Catholic laity with the official action of the Catholic Church finally overwhelms the author and the article, for the most part hysterical, gets out of control. In the final article entitled

Tolerance, the author delivers a little homily on an English Constitutional theory and the rights of humanity to toleration of opinion. A few lines previously the author criticised Archbishop Mannix for advocating the right of Australian men to choose whether they should be slaughtered in the most senseless blood bath in the history of the World.

THE BRITISH ELECTION

by M. G. Bennett

The attempt to make predictions is nearly always a chancy game, but, as with most ventures of this kind, it is hoped by the present writer that by the time the actual event materialises his prophecies will be forgotten. That being so, let us plunge fearlessly into the unknown.

In the previous election the Conservatives, under Sir Anthony Eden, gained a comfortable majority. Subsequent by-elections have proved somewhat different in their trends but there obviously have not been enough of them to change this general position in the House. The most surprising feature has been the amount of votes that the Liberal candidates have achieved, culminating in their achievement of two more members (total now six). The Conservatives still have their comfortable majority, but there has been at least one important change. Suez has come and gone and so has Anthony Eden. Mr. MacMillan, his successor, was a supporter of Sir Anthony in the Suez episode but has not the internal party troubles of his predecessor.

ELECTION DATE

Who will win this election? The Government obviously has a very important say in that it can decide when the election will be held and will certainly choose a time when they consider that the political climate is most element. Mr. MacMillan obviously understands this technique thoroughly, as he has not committed himself to a definite time. In a T.V. programme in November, 1958, he said: "It could be spring next year, or summer next year, or autumn next year, or spring of 1960—it could be one of them." All of which tells us sweet nothings. The article then points out that "all he (MacMillan) failed to add was that the election could not be later than May 26, 1960, under the terms of the Parliament Act, 1911." The predictions seem to be either May or October, but your guess is as good as mine. It is an advantage to be able to set the day, and it will probably follow reasonably closely upon Mac's Russian trip (a disinterested trip motivated by high ideals) and an 'easier' budget.

MACMILLAN

What of the personalities of the leaders involved? These must obviously play a great part. Mac has overcome the initial disability of being a pro-Eden man and has gone from strength to strength, his "unflappability" increasing as crisis succeeds crisis. He has, too, managed largely to overcome the disability of having Mr. Selwyn Lloyd as Foreign Secretary. However, to a P.M. who wishes to play a big part in foreign affairs, a cipher

in this position is a decided advantage.

Mac has received a big boost from Conservative newspapers which proclaim that he possesses all the qualities of greatness of previous prime ministers. "The Sunday Times" said of him: "Unpretentious, but with a sense of give and ridicule reminiscent of Lloyd George" . . . as with Churchill, his sense of history gives a third dimension to the wider horizons he has to scan.



Malcolm Bennett, debater, amateur actor, wit, cricket fanatic and author of the above article.

He has good TV personality and has broadly spoken the confidence of his party despite some defections, including most notably that of Mr. Thorneycroft, from the Ministry. I think he has appealed to the electors, because of his imperturbability and also his apparently independent British line. He is chummy with Ike and I think that in such ways as his Moscow visit, he has soothed wounded British pride over Suez and other colonial setbacks and proved to their satisfaction that Britain can still play a very important part in the world today as a third force.

GAITSKELL

Mr. Gaitskell is a different kettle of fish. At the height of the Government's unpopularity after Suez, Gallup polls suggested that Labour would win the next election. Since then Labour's position has deteriorated. Obviously, this is partly due to the positive impact of MacMillan. However, the Labour Party has had its internal dissensions, and the resultant lack of a positive policy has undoubtedly contributed to the position. The Liberal Party, in fact, gained a lot more votes in the anti-Government swing than the Labor Party. Gaitskell has been trying to maintain an uneasy balance in his party, which has not made for particularly dynamic leadership. The "New Statesman" says: "There have been times . . . when the Shadow Cabinet has resembled not so much an alternative Government as a gang of conspirators, anxiously looking for an easy bank to rob — and failing to find one." The main cause for discussion has been nuclear disarmament, and the official Labour Party's view has not gone nearly as far as many Labour Party supporters would wish.

POLICIES

This feeling about the opportunism of the Shadow Cabinet has been so strong that the "New Statesman" has been currently running a series of articles with the gist — should Labour Party supporters throw the whole weight of their support

behind the Labour Party in the election? Paul Johnson's opinion is that they should, but only because the prospect of another period of Tory rule was so unsufferable. It all shows the strength of feeling in the Labour Party, and why they have not made up the ground that might have been expected. Mr. Gaitskell does not seem to have the personal appeal of Mac and is not so successful on TV.

As far as policies are concerned there is not much difference between the two parties, and as space is running out, I shall not mention much about them. In foreign policy there is not much scope for an independent British line—the simple realities of power politics preclude this. In the Commonwealth itself, more flexibility is possible, and Paul Johnson thinks that this is one area in which policies would differ radically. Particularly is this so in Britain's colonies which are very important and where matters have certainly come to a head.

Says Johnson: "We can be virtually certain that a Tory Government, if re-elected, would arbitrate decisively on the side of the settlers."

THE LIBERALS

In the internal field the Labour Party stands for much greater investment, though how this is to be achieved without inflation is not properly defined. It also stands for the re-nationalisation of the steel industry, though decisive control can be exercised without this. There is still unemployment but not probably in sufficient vote-catching numbers.

What part will the Liberal Party play? It has not the resources to make a full-scale attack, and anyway, it would hardly be worth the effort. It is better to move more slowly and surely. I don't think the Liberals will play a great part. It must be remembered that unlike Australia's, the electoral system is that of first past the post. Preferences play no part. The Liberal vote has always been quite large, but their parliamentary representation comparatively small. This is due to the first past the post system allied to the scattered nature of their supporters. I don't think they will gain enough seats to hold the balance of power.

Despite some discouraging factors for the Tories, such as the great eventual cost of Suez and the Cuban dilemma, I expect Mr. MacMillan to be returned with a small but workable majority. One up for the cult of personality.

WHY is a vulgar fresh-ette like a bad photo?

They're both over - exposed and under - developed.

—From "Farrago."

Subversion


It has long been recognised that communists are adept at political tactics, but the degree of their enthusiasm is sometimes startling. An example of their thoroughness is contained in a 1923 directive to constituents of the Third (Communist) International which, when translated, read: "It is the duty of the lower organs of the party to penetrate the backward parts of the proletariat."

A.N.Z. BANK UNIVERSITY AGENCY

A full-time Agency of A.N.Z. Bank, which is situated in the southern end of the new Refectory building, is now open for the convenience of university personnel either in Adelaide or at the Refectory.

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R. Y. Filmer, Manager, Rundle Street Branch

MACHEATH AND THE DOLL

The theatre critic employed by one of Adelaide's evening papers asked the question: "Has the time come to leave 'The Beggar's Opera' to the historians?" This is a crucial question, and one which seems to have occurred to Alexander Hay, who has produced the play for Independent Repertory.

The first sentence of the programme note is a disguised apology to the audience for presenting material which they could not hope to appreciate: "The passing of the years may have done a little to blunt the edge of Gay's satire, but the 'Beggar's Opera' remains as lively, tuneful and scurrilous as ever."

This must be taken to mean that Alexander Hay believes the play still has something of value to offer an audience in Adelaide in 1959. We today do not know that £40 was the sum paid for information leading to the arrest of a criminal. We do not recognise Peachum as a caricature of both the infamous Jonathan Wild and the wily Sir Robert Walpole. But Hay cast Ian Giles as Peachum, told him where to move to at certain times, taught him a few primitive tricks, and hoped that he would satisfy the audience. Poor Mr. Giles! He sang very well, and was completely in character while he was singing, but oh those long passages which he was forced to deliver!

ONLY SOLUTION

Both the audience and the singers would have been happier, I am sure, if the dialogue had been cut by half and the songs sung twice. This would have done violence to the play, of course, but if well edited, it would have been a much more satisfactory production. Unless the play is presented by actors who are also singers, then this, I believe, is the only solution.

To offset the loss of the satire, Hay attempted to make the production as "lively, tuneful and scurrilous as ever". Although the scurrilous episodes were rather tawdry and gigglesome, there were a few lively moments ("No Power on Earth Can E'er Divide"), but the tuneful aspect was the most successful. The five principal roles were portrayed by excellent singers, and I was particularly gratified to find I could hear the lyrics of all the songs. When Gay wrote the play he wrote lyrics for already popular songs. The artistry was in the words, and still is.

TOO RESERVED

Marie Bates (Lucy) and at times John Worthley (Filch) deserve singling out as actor-singers. Trevor Rodgers (Macheath) was too reserved for the part he was playing, but I have no quarrel with his singing. Mary McMahon (Polly) was a sweet counter to Lucy, and Earl Bennet brought to life the difficult part of the head gaoler. The staging of the play was neat and easy on the eye, and well up to the standard we have come to expect from this experienced producer.

ARTISTRY

Lawler's "Summer of Seventeenth Doll" returns to Adelaide with the reputation of a successful play. The current production, which retains only Ethel Gabriel from the original cast, gives us an opportunity of judging it more competently as a play. The ballyhoo has died down. Furthermore, in most productions it is difficult to decide whether a play is successful because it is well-written, well-produced, or well-acted. Of course, it should be equally strong in all three, but having seen it produced, and with

a foreknowledge of what is expected of the actors, I found I could look at it more closely as a play.

The third act has always worried me. After the second act climax, when the Doll is smashed at the culmination of the fight between Barney and Roo, anything that happens must be an anticlimax. When I first saw the play, Lawler seemed to strain too much to build up a grand climax at the end, one which did not come off. However, now I appreciate the artistry with which he works out the situation. The ending is inevitable and true, as Ray Matthew would say. There are still faults of pace, forced excitement, and bouts of false language, but taken as a whole I maintain that it is a well conceived dramatic structure.

THE STATURE OF ROO

The burden of the play is on Roo and Olive—all else (marriage of Nancy, Pearl's reactions to her new surroundings, the fireworks) is contributory or secondary. I was impressed by the stage presence of Roo (Peter Aanensen). He brought the play into focus by demonstrating that he really was the central character. This was obscured in the first production by the fact that the author played Barney. Roo's pride was convincing, and the disgust he felt at working in a paint factory was real. He made me understand the "lay off", and the effect of age on a physically strong man.

Patricia Hill gave an unaffected and easy interpretation to the part of Olive. She worked well with Roo, and almost succeeded in making the last few minutes of the difficult ending effective. Roo did the rest.

SHE'S JAKE

Ben Gabriel as Barney, was very bad in the first act, but this is the fault of the script. He is asked to say such things as "She's Jake", and finds them difficult to say well. Fortunately he improves as the play progresses, although his jauntiness is always superficial. Margaret Roberts does not act with anything but her voice—the penalty to be paid for too much radio work. But Ethel Gabriel is brilliant. Not only does she make fun of 'an old fool about the place', she makes fun of this fun. This is true artistry.

If you are not sure whether this is a better play than "Shifting Heart" or not, now is your chance to find out. The "Doll" comes out far superior to Beynon's "good theatre". By no means the least interesting thing about going to see the "Doll" is listening to the audience's comments. Some show, eh?

—Brian McCurdy.

Shows To Come

The Law Revue (Corish, Shearer and Coles) has extended its season from two to three nights—April 2, 3 and 4. Jeff Scott, with his wealth of experience backstage at the Union Hall, assures us of a smooth show.

Frank Gargro's production of "Waltz of the Toreadors" (Anoith) will follow the Law Revue for A.U.D.S. Then the much awaited Foolights version of "Hamlet", with Alan Hannam as the crazy mixed up Prince of Denmark.



Marie Bates with her Gin-Poison bottle in "The Beggar's Opera."

Film Reviews . . .

PATHS OF Me and the GLORY Colonel

Here we have something different in the way of film warfare and war-filmfare. Based on the factual novel of Humphrey Cobb, the story is one of a World War I French division which is thrown, in an impossible attack, against the Ant Hill position occupied one year already by the Germans (whom we never see, thus heightening the impression of impregnability). We are principally concerned with the venality of the CO, General Mireau (George Macready) and the integrity of Colonel Dax (Kirk Douglas) who counsels for the lives of the three scapegoats chosen to pay for the Division's failure in attack.

It is a film of contrasts. Roughly speaking, for the first half we peer through smoke and gloom, and form no strong love or animosities for the principal characters. Our emergence into a comparatively harsh visual clarity and the sympathetic, progressive definition of our loyalties to Dax and the three prisoners is achieved cleverly. Though segmented (a fault, I feel) some of the scenes rise to powerful, dramatic climaxes. Photography shows originality, particularly during the court-martial (a mockery of justice) and its gripping sequel.

Convincing

Kirk Douglas performs convincingly in the demanding role of a man among men, yet under pressure from his superiors to suppress his humanity. His displays of passion are well mastered. Menjou, as the corrupt but likeable Gen. Broulard turns in a polished performance, and Macready succeeds in his portrayal of the detestable, ambitious Division Commander. Personally, I would like to have seen more of Messrs. Turkel, Carey and Fero!, and their mates, and heard less authentic Yank voices issuing from such promising-looking characters.

2,000 Beards

The film has avoided cheap heroics and achieved grim realism, and while it isn't the sort of picture women would enjoy, there are some 2,000 beards sported for them by the 3,000 strong male cast—and Susanne Christian utterly breaks the party up.

—I.M.

The Sturt offers superb cuisine in its currently showing film, "Me and the Colonel". In graceful movement we follow the adventures of the mild and resourceful Polish Jew refugee (Danny Kaye) and his unlikely companion, the autocratic and rigid Polish colonel (Curt Jurgens) in their escape to the north coast of France. In retrospect (the film's many excellences do not intrude) I find this adaptation of Franz Werfl's play "Jacobewsky and the Colonel" technically exquisite. The brilliant dialogue is matched by an intelligently varied camera technique (the three-way parlour conversation between Cosette, Jurgens and Kaye's reflection is a gem) while the scenes appeal authentically throughout.

An early tendency to overdo prolonged, front-on closeups soon disappeared.

NEW PEAK

But the great strength is in the dual performances of Kaye and Jurgens. Danny Kaye reaches a new peak in a heart-warming role that calls for sensitivity, subtle humour and pathos.

Curt Jurgens will probably add a few males to his retinue of female fans, and certainly endear himself to his followers with his portrayal of Colonel Prokeszny, the ridiculous and fiery warrior who slowly softens to his Jewish companion. I suspect that his hoarse barking in the opening moments proves as difficult for his throat as it does for our ears, but the metamorphosis is scarcely noticeable. He discharges his duties honourably and if in him we see something of Don Quixote, then the batsman (Akim Tamiroff) is a completely appealing Sancho.

Captivating

A word for the young French sweetheart, Suzanne (Nicola Maurey). She captivates me. Little wonder that the men light a candle each, in the cathedral and synagogue of their respective hearts, stalling electricity.

If you are looking for a film of rare delicacy and charm, a film to make you laugh and to make you pause, a film that leaves your heart feeling big, then this is for you. I'd like another serve, please.

—I.M.

The Clifton Pugh Menagerie

The sombre dignity of the Royal Society of Arts Gallery has been transformed into a frantic fuss of angry young animals with the arrival of the Clifton Pugh exhibition from Melbourne.

The most furious of all is a Cat in a Rabbit Trap, smouldering in hot fawn and brown, its black stripes shrieking off in all directions closely followed by cold, yellow eyes. Another arch cat is seen stooped by a black eagle in Cat and the Eagle. The full range of feline fury runs the curved back, yet the artist has drawn only on a few warm tones. It is this ability to say so much without a mass of colour verbiage that places Pugh in the field of the rising contemporary leaders.

MASONITE

Not all of the members of Pugh's Menagerie are angry and frustrated, the Owls particularly are quite happy in a morbid sort of a way. The Owl and a Flying Possum could be described as a portrait of a successful bird as it lolls in the treacherous darkness of the artist's canvas; or should I say damned masonite, because these paintings are on masonite, which buckled in a number of works, Horses for one.

The mention of masonite for painting touches a sore point with me. Works should not be done on this material unless

the board has cross struts at the back. The National Gallery has one by a Sydney artist which developed a bow within eight weeks of purchase and so beware.

Another sort of triumph is Rites of Spring, in which a prickly loined black bull is rolling in the abstract straw with a scarlet heifer—no thrills for Ag. Science, they see this type of thing every day. This Black Bull has one huge black hand, and I find myself most confused trying to establish the mental relationship between the hand and the artist in terms of expressionism.

AGGRESSIVENESS

The entire collection has a touch of apprehensive aggressiveness as if even the trees fear some violence and are preparing to fight for their very lives. Don't laugh because you will see exactly what I mean when you have seen the exhibition. Look at the soft greens of Marlene, and the Government Stamp; compare them with other paintings and you will find the fear and anger incidence in a greater or lesser degree in every work.

—Derance Stevenson.

THE DELICATE DELINQUENT

Given Jerry Lewis and his very secure position in the laughing eyes of the public, Hollywood finds no trouble in reel-ing off another series of hysteric-making sequences.

It is not quite so simple to say exactly what we laugh at, whether it is Jerry Lewis' out-sized baby-face, his gangling clumsiness, or his sublimely stupid utterances.

Witty satire begs a particular kind of audience—for this reason much of the Restoration humour is no longer funny—and super-subtlety can be a bore, but Farce, pure and simple, is universally comic.

Farce is the element which binds "The Delicate Delinquent"—a film which treats at times to break off into seriousness. When an underprivileged lad asks himself "What am I?" and then "What

would I like to be?", we feel he has a problem all right. But put him on top of a ladder with a chandelier and a handful of light globes, and once more his inner workings, the things that identify him with ourselves, are firmly sealed beneath the comic crust.

(Satire)

In past films, Jerry's friend Dean Martin has had a monopoly of the finer things in life—like music and romance. Those who have smarted at the injustice of this set-up will be delighted to know that Jerry has been emancipated from short pants and bubble-gum. Not only is he allowed to hold hands with a sweet, adoring miss, but he croons his lonely miseries to the moon and the alley-cats.

The circumstances are new, with a healthy taste of satire on the Brande-sque Nogood Boyo theme, but Lewis is undoubtedly as funny as ever.

—M.M.



Gay Millhouse, Margaret McLachlan and Ila Gervasi, stars of the Law Revue to be held on April 2, 3 & 4.

PARDON MY BRIEF!

Law Historical and Law Geographical;

Echoes at the myth of Lady Godythion and Peeping Sir Thom: starting exposes on Richard III, William the Conqueror and how he fought the Immigration Department; swirling Hareems; South

Americans and Liberace—at last the public can take a judicious peep at which really goes on underneath that woolly fuzz that conceals the legal mind.

Bookings open today, March 20, at Cawthorpes and at the S.R.C. Office. Prices—very lenient—are 6/- and 4/-.

News from Other Universities

Student Leaders are odd, but some student leaders are odder than others.

The University of Minnesota gave a personality test to S.R.C. officers, student religious and political leaders and members of student publication staffs and governing boards.

Measured against the average fresher the student leaders all show higher social and intellectual cultivation and hysteria symptoms. Male student political leaders are found to be the most unusual of group leaders. They are more abnormal in their concern of bodily functions, and show a greater lack of deep emotional response. Their feelings of suspicion, oversensibility and persecution are more marked, they are more inclined to excessive seclusion, shyness, bizarre thoughts and behaviours.

New in University courses is the school for diplomatic and consular service and international administration at the University of Guayaquil in Ecuador. This course is available to all students who have completed four years of study in a law and economics faculty or liberal arts faculty.

At Missouri University students rioted when fees were increased; 31 students were arrested, 18 police and five students were injured.

Students at Calcutta went on a ten day strike when tuition fees were increased. The strike was finally called off when the Indian government provided the money required by the University and fees remained unaltered.

What happened when Adelaide Varsity fees went up two years ago?

A University of Atheism has opened in Ashkabad to further the spread of "scientific atheistic knowledge". The University is offering a six months course of 60 lectures on godlessness. Graduates from this University will be expected to contribute to the anti-religious campaign which has been going on in Russia since the 1917 revolution!

(Bobby Robertson, please note!)

Last year the University of New York started a morning television course for University students, known as Sunrise Semester. Sunrise Semester began as a University course on comparative literature with programmes each morning from 6.30 to 7.30. This year the University intends to start a full 4 year undergraduate course on T.V.

The University of Brussels has opened a kindergarten within the University grounds in an endeavour to solve the problem of the increasing numbers of children of undergraduates!

Educational authorities at Agra in India have ordered girl students at the University not to wear anything that might prove too alluring to the male students, and have handed down a list of tabooed items.

These include nylon saris, tight fitting brassieres, lip-stick and rouge. The order was issued after a girl in a tightfitting brassiere and transparent nylon sari disrupted a class.

Flow of Ideas

by John Heuzenroeder

In this University, student critics and reviewers are apt to be clever young men rather than angry young men. There are reasons for this—two reasons. Firstly, they are young. Secondly, they are students of this University.

Lest these remarks be rejected as mere fatuity, let us consider that in these days most of us come here directly from secondary schools, we do not have to suffer much privation in order to do so, we find, generally speaking, that because we have the freedom to do almost anything we like, we end up doing nothing at all, and worse still, we are hermetically sealed off, by our scholarships and our parents' money, from contact with the cold hard world in which most people have to live. The result is inexperience and a mistaken understanding; a failure, through lack of opportunity, to test ourselves against the world and all that it may demand of us. We cannot be angry because there is virtually nothing to get angry about. These facts color all student criticism.

Not good critics

In respect of knowing what to criticise, we are, in most cases, adequate to the task, but this is only because we are clever, not because we are good critics. We know, for example, that the critic should say what he thinks is the "meaning" which any work was intended to illustrate or illumine. We know that when the author's meaning is obscure, the critic should come to his own decision on it. We know that it may not be that way intended by the author, but that is the author's risk, not the critic's. We know that unintentional meanings may have validity within the frame of reference of the work itself, and we know that there are other meanings which 'place' or 'explain' the work in a wider sense, historically or psychologically, etc. And finally, we know that the critic should look at the performance (style, structure, production, technique, etc.), of the work. We know that in a good example these 'parts' are virtually inseparable, and that it is only when the example is not good that one or the other becomes apparent by its disproportion with the rest. We know what to criticise. Why then are we not good critics?

Helen O'Grady

First of all we have very few critics, by which I mean critics of literature, plastic arts, music and stage or film productions, and of those few, Miss Helen O'Grady is outstandingly the best that I have read. Then, too, our critics have no critical past upon which to draw or by which we might be assisted in judging them. It is very much a piecemeal and temporary situation. And all this is unavoidable.

Certainly it is not intelligence that is missing, nor is it generally true that their "flow of words outstrips their flow of thought." There is no lack of ideas, but unfortunately, ideas are only part of what is required. What a critic must have is an organised system of beliefs.

Comparison

We cannot say anything about an object unless we can compare it with another object. A critic's task is to compare, and it follows that a critic's worth is commensurate with the scope and range of his field of reference. At the same time, no man can do anything useful with his field of reference if it is too wide or too limited and the critic's personal task is therefore one of intelligent selection. The purpose of this selection is

the formation of a relatively stable set of references which is, in fact, the same thing as a system of beliefs. This system or standard must exist in the critic's mind before his work can have usefulness or even cohesion.

It seems to me only fair that the critic should not make it difficult for his readers to discover his critical standards. If they are obscure, we do right to suspect his integrity.

Stuart Hall, in a recent issue of "Universities and Left Review," stated: "If Guernica is the painting, and Auden's 'Spain' the poem, Orwell's 'Homage to Catalonia' is the book—and there are no simple evocations or unfocused nostalgias there." In this sentence the conditions are plainly stated. We know where we stand. And the dangers of knowing this too well are less than the dangers of not knowing it at all.

D.L.P. based on lie

Dear Sir,—I have just read the current issue of On Dit. Your Editorial and the article by Mr. J. G. Jenkin indicate a policy of good public relations. It is on that basis that I submit this comment on the article "The D.L.P. and Austral'ian Politics."

Clearly, the author has accepted the thinly-veiled inference that this anti-Labour auxiliary party has the support of the Catholic Church. This is quite wrong.

In his Lenten Pastoral of 1957, Cardinal Gilroy said, inter alia: "... no political party may claim, nor is it entitled to seek, the support of the Church."

That statement has never been altered. Hence, it is wrong for the Santamarias to infer anything to the contrary.

It is true that some Catholics, clergy and laity, support the D.L.P. That is their inalienable right. That the D.L.P. itself depends entirely on

scurrility which misleads the non-thinker and the uninitiated, is its indefensible policy.

Opposing Labour, it must be anti-Labour; permitting the good name of the Catholic Church to remain undefended in the political mire of its own creation, brands it as anti-Catholic. Therefore, for anyone to accept it as a Catholic-Labour Party merely perpetuates the gross lie on which this body relies for its existence.

In my view the history of the policy and activity of the D.L.P. in its brief appearance on the political screen labels it as a party organisation, the total value of which is equal only to scum of its several parts.

—M. J. Rodgers.

Reasons Needed

Dear Sir,—In reviewing "Fantasia," your critic, B.W., wrote, "Mr. Disney... has attempted to give a visual interpretation of music. The result is a flop..." Now the one thing we want to know, after reading this, is why it's a flop. It was after all a visual interpretation of music, wasn't it? We are told, "... on hearing the 'Nutcracker Suite' does one imagine a fish? In 'Dance of the Hours,' does one associate... elephants, hipopotomi?"

The point B.W. seems to have missed is that the risk of "being haunted by the image of a flock of flying horses" is the same risk one takes in attending any play or film.

What we really wanted to know was why B.W. considers these images to be wrong. It is simply not good enough to offer unsupported ideas. What we want are reasons.

—John Heuzenroeder.

PROBLEMS OF BIRTH CONTROL

by Peter Cook

The recently completed Sixth International Congress on Planned Parenthood at New Delhi, India, focused attention on a problem which many statesmen and scientists believe to be one of the most pressing now facing the modern world.

The Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the 600 delegates from 30 countries, spoke of the "Tremendous crisis" which is fast approaching. He pointed out that the world's population, under the pressure of falling death rates and rapidly rising birth rates, is expected to increase from 2.5 billion to 6.3 billion in the period 1950 to 2000. This represents an increase of approximately 152 per cent compared with an increase of approximately 55 per cent in the periods 1900 to 1950. He drew attention to a recent population study, based on United Nations statistics, which warns many governments that they must either adopt sweeping birth-control programmes, or suffer the consequences of an uncontrollable flood of population which would bring "vast changes in social organisation," perhaps the end of a democratic form of government.

Mr. Nehru is certainly in a position to speak with some authority. India is perhaps one of the hardest pressed of all nations with regard to population—her population of 406 millions representing 16 per cent of the world's total, is crammed into 2.2 per cent of the world's land area.

The government has been sponsoring birth-control experiments for the past eight years and has budgeted for approximately £5,000,000 for

continued efforts in the new five-year plan. All manner of modern methods of propaganda and instruction have been brought to bear—literature, training films, posters, radio programmes, mobile health vans and the construction of 800 rural clinics (with a further 2,300 planned).

Peasants

Despite the intensity of the campaign the results have been extremely disappointing. The birth rate continues to rise and is now in the vicinity of 7,000,000 per year. The failure of the scheme is attributed to three main causes, the religious nature of the peasants causes them to look upon children as gifts of God, and therefore to prevent conception is regarded as a deliberate thwarting of God's will. Secondly, in the absence of the old-age benefits of the welfare State, Indian parents wish to enlarge their families so as to secure some means of support in their old age. Thirdly it is believed that the modern contraceptives made available to the uneducated peasants are often too complex for effective use.

It is felt that there is little which can be done in the short-run to eliminate these barriers and consequently more drastic and direct methods must be evolved. Some research workers and officials are advocating voluntary sterilisation of

fathers after the third child (India's average family numbers six). Two States have already adopted this plan. The operation itself is both simple and painless and prompted by an incentive of a State subsidy an estimated 14,000 Indians volunteered in 1958.

Huxley

It is realised that this is not a satisfactory answer to the solution and other possibilities are being investigated. Particular attention is being given to the perfection of a simple, cheap, and effective contraceptive. British population expert, Sir Julian Huxley, speaking at the congress, pointed out that this would eliminate much of the resistance shown by the peasants to birth-control. He also stated that time is fast running out and no country can afford to be complacent or dogmatic in their attitude to large-scale birth-control; both attitudes would result in turmoil as the world has never known.



Reproduced is the front page of a Latin American student newspaper "El tornillo sin fin" (The Endless Screw). This is a very exceptional student newspaper published in Honduras. Its contents are almost wholly satirical, mainly directed against the President of the Republic and his Government, because of its violent and ribald contents a number of people have started legal proceedings against the editors.

A Students' employment agency has been established at the University of Ljubljana in Yugoslavia. Students may find work there as repetition tutors and auxiliary personnel in administration and enterprises, milkmen and newspaper delivery men, a favoured job is also work as a traffic policeman. Up to the present 100 male and 10 female students have been employed as auxiliary traffic policemen.

The Zurcher Student, a Swiss University newspaper, is an example of the very small format of some European student publications. Its editor made an enquiry to find out where most students read it and the answer was—in the bath. The small size is designed for the convenience of readers prostrate in a tub of water.

Jerry Shanahan

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Grand Final to Varsity

After an early struggle, a confident Varsity team ran out fairly easy winners in the "B" Grade Athletics Final on Saturday, March 7, defeating Edinburgh by 118 points to 99.

Although we went down after the javelin and hammer throw events, first and second places in both the 440 yds. Hurdles and Pole Vault brought Uni. back into the picture. In the javelin we were unfortunate in that Quigley and Radford, after holding first and second places respectively after three throws, were unable, through pressure of events, to take their three extra throws and were nosed out by Waters (Edinburgh).

Captain Crawford,

probably competing for the last time with the Club, won the 440 yds. Hurdles, was second in the 120 yds. Hurdles and second on count-back to Skinner in the Pole Vault and High Jump.

After a rally by Edinburgh, when they won the Hop, Skip and Jump and tied the Shop Put, University put the issue beyond doubt with a clean sweep in the 120 yds. Hurdles and a clear victory in the relay.

Best individual event was Ian Wood's win in

the 2-mile Walk, in which he broke the University record with a time of 17 mins. 56 secs.

President Warns

Nevertheless, the most pleasing feature of the contest was the fact that we had a team of 17 competing compared with a team of three, who fought and lost last year. This augurs well for the competition next year when the Club will be back in A grade after a lapse of three years.

At the Club dinner that evening the President, Sandy Skinner, while congratulating the Club on its victory, pointed out that it should be born in mind that this was only in B grade, and that the Club should not be satisfied until it again occupied a prominent position in the A grade competition.

For this reason it is hoped that the many freshers who have indicated a preference for Athletics, will support the Club and help consolidate its position in A grade.

SPORTS PORTRAITS

Graham Crawford
—Athlete

At 21 years of age Graham Crawford is the "old man" of University Athletics. For four years he has been a mainstay in the team: at last year's Intervarsity he was the team. This year he has been largely responsible for the upsurge in interest in Athletics which has carried University to the top of B grade, earning us the right to compete in A grade next season.

Six feet and twelve stone. Science student (who graduated this year) had a sensational start in University Athletics by winning the Aths. Cup as a freshman in 1955. He spreadeagled the field, winning the Long Jump, Hop, Step and Jump, 220 yards Hurdles, 440 yds., 440 yds. hurdles and Pole Vault. Since then he has been champion twice and runner-up once (in 1957) when he was beaten by Sandy Skinner by one point.

N. Z. Trip

In 1957 Crawford was elected captain and re-elected in 1958. He celebrated by earning a place in the Aust. Universities Athletics team which toured N.Z. in the 1957-8 vacation. Unfortunately he was dogged by a painful groin injury on the tour, and although he was in the team for the long-jump, Hop-step, and 120 yds. High Hurdles events, was only able to compete in the first of these in the Test against N.Z. Despite his handicap he jumped brilliantly to come second with 21 ft. 10 in., being beaten by only half an inch.

Crawford's best effort in Intersvarsity competition was in 1955 when he won the Long Jump, was runner-up in the Hop-step and third in the 220 yds. Low Hurdles. In the last of these the winners dead-heated, and although Crawford's time was a State Junior Residential record, it was disallowed as only one clock timed him in the excitement of the finish. He was awarded his Blue in 1958 and his Intersvarsity Blazer in 1955.

P.A.C. Star

Before leaving school Crawford had already shown his mettle by winning the School Cup in 1953 and '54. In 1954 he was captain of the P.A.C. team which was defeated by St. Peter's in the Intercollegiate Athletics, although he himself won.

Crawford still holds the State Junior Decathlon Record for 4,400 points. His best performances have been very good—22 ft. 6 in. in the Long Jump, 45 ft. 2 in. (Hop-step-and-jump), 25.2 sec. (220 yds. Hurdles), 50.8 sec. (440 yds.), and 56.4 (440 yds. Hurdles).

In 1955 Crawford was selected for the State Aths. Team. His best effort was 4th in the Hop-step-and-jump and 5th in the Long Jump in the Aust. Championships in Adelaide.

An interesting note about Crawford is that he was a member of the now famous (or notorious) 1955 University D Football Team which broke away from the University Club after strong disagreements with the Coach and played in Sturt District Association.

Now, after four years of outstanding service from him, the University Aths. Club will no longer have Crawford to rely on. It makes one wonder how we will fare next year.

Barbara Orchard

Twenty-six-year-old cricket captain, Barbara Orchard, is a well known personality in women's cricket, especially University cricket. In fact, when most people speak of the University cricket team they think of Barbara Orchard.

Barbara started playing cricket at seventeen during her last year at school and played for Eencee Juniors for a period of two years. She reached such a high standard in her first year that she was picked for the State team. In fact, she has been in the State team each time she has been available to play. This year she culminated this fine record by being made captain of the State team which played in Brisbane. A fine opening bat, she can generally be relied on to give her team a good start.

In 1951, Barbara entered the University to study medicine, and that year began playing cricket for University. In 1954 she was made captain of the University team for home and interstate matches, a position she has now held for five years. In the last two years she has been captain of the Combined Intersvarsity team.

Aust. selection

In the 1956-57 season Barbara was chosen to play for Australia against New Zealand. In her first Test match she made 114 not out and took 3/13 off 11 overs. In the following season she was selected once more to play for Australia against the English women cricketers who were touring Australia. This year she was made vice-captain of the Australian team, although it did not play any Test matches. Besides being a capable bat, Barbara is an accurate medium-paced right-handed bowler, and has taken a large number of wickets.

Family connection

Barbara takes a wide interest in all aspects of cricket and has a very expensive library of cricket books which are always available to any newcomer to cricket. Her



Barbara Orchard

grandmother was an ardent cricketer during the years 1870-1880; she was captain of the local women's team at Allendale in the South-East.

Barbara is an excellent captain and under her capable management her team has won many victories. The Adelaide team has won the Annual Intersvarsity every year since 1951 and was unlucky enough to be beaten this year.

Barbara graduated last year and lately has been doing her locum. This naturally prevents her from playing cricket, and it is usually not until the day of the match that she knows if she will be playing or not. Whether she will continue to play next season is doubtful. We very much hope, however, that she will continue to play and win for us whenever it is possible.

VARSITY BASEBALLERS HELP INDIANS GO TOP

The Goodwood Indians last week became minor premiers of the Night Baseball League and are hot favourites to win the finals.

This success has been mainly due to the Varsity boys playing in the team. Ron Biddell, Doug Othams, and Mel Dunn are the backbone of the fabulous Indian infield, which is considered the best in the League.

Ron Biddell took over the catching duties early in the season and his consistently good performances have resulted in the greatly improved pitching form of Peter Box. Ron was awarded the trophy for the most improved junior for the season and was high on the runs-batted-in list. A rocket-like arm and a heavy bat make 'Tiny' the scourge of baserunners and pitchers alike.

Mel Dunn, captain of the University Club, is the regular short-stop and is now recognised as the best in the game. Incredible pick-ups and lightning throws are common-place to him. He is also a powerful and consistent batter.

Home Run King

Doug Othams, who will coach the A's this season, plays first base and is still the best in the League. His fielding is steady and sometimes brilliant, but it is his batting for

which he is famous. He hits home runs so often that opposition pitchers prefer to walk him than to risk being hit over the fence.

Doug is a fast and intelligent base-runner and often forces the opposition into errors.

Had the night baseball championships not been cancelled all three would have been certainties for State selection.

Jim Tamlin, all-Australian Universities pitcher, has been playing third base for the Eagles, a lesser team in the competition. His good fielding and steady hitting have made him a regular with that team.

Two other University players, Col. Hastwell (who finally got a game last week) and Ian Scarman, sit on the Indians' bench each week, barrack heartily and drink cokes at a fast rate.

A.G.M. next Tuesday.

men and women in the University. Competitions against other clubs will be held as soon as the State season is under way, and the Club hopes to send an Intersvarsity team to Sydney in the second term vacation.

Enquiries from prospective fencers will be welcome. If you are interested, contact Wolfgang Garwoli (Technology), or Jan Pettit (Arts, UX 1135).

N.Z. Match Washed Out

The match between the Australian Universities Cricket XI and the Combined New Zealand Universities, played on the Melbourne University Oval, beginning on March 3, was washed out after the first day.

The Australian team included seven Melbourne cricketers in I. Langsford, N. Emerson, N. Carlyen, T. Spry, G. Whitford (12th), and State players J. Potter and B. Tozer. Queensland Shield player R. Mihell, with M. Hansen, represented Brisbane while F. Stenning was included from Sydney, and Tony Corbet and Bob Pearlman from Adelaide.

When play was washed out the Australian Universities were 5 for 283, with Jack Potter 127 not out. Ian Langsford had scored a useful 65, while Stenning, Mihell and Hansen had made scores in the 20's. Pearlman, who rarely fails in Intersvarsity games, was bowled by Campbell for 6.

Hascall was the only New Zealander to bowl with effect. He took 2 for 63.



Versatile Athletics Captain, Graham Crawford.

Fine Season in Women's Cricket

The women's cricket annual Intersvarsity was held this year in Adelaide between Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne. Melbourne were the outright winners with Adelaide second. Next year the Intersvarsity is to be held in Melbourne where it is hoped Adelaide University go one better.

The club has had a very good season coming 5th on the premiership list, a good effort considering that for the last few matches we were without our best batsmen, Barbara Orchard and Jan Snowden.

"STATE PLAYERS"

Individual team members have also had much success. Sally Harrington was picked to play

for S.A. against New Zealand in N.Z. and proved a reliable batsman during her five weeks tour there. Three more members from University were picked to play for S.A. in interstate matches, which were this year played in Brisbane. The girls were Barbara Orchard, who was also captain, Wendy Harrington and Jan Snowden, who was the non-playing manageress. The rest of the team has also played well and has shown some good fielding and promise of improvement in their batting next season. Highest score for the season by an individual player was 124 by Orchard who has also the best individual bowling figures with 5/6 off 13 overs.

Tennis slump

With only one match remaining to complete the minor round, no University tennis team has a chance to participate in the finals.

The loss of State players, Lane and Dicker, has led to a considerable weakening of all sides and there was a general complex among players with their loss. In the pre-Christmas period the varsity district side was well in the four and was a definite threat to the premiership.

Since Christmas we have failed to win a match and have gradually fallen to seventh position—nine teams being in the competition. B. Hagger at first single is the only player consistently winning singles—having won seven out of thirteen. A. Zeitins, B. Gray and M. Kennedy are having a very lean season although several close clashes could have gone their way.

The inception of new blood in the pennant team gives it the strongest side which Varsity has had in this division

SATURDAY TURF GUIDE

by Paul Revere

Victoria Park

1. Star Town—Lord Bee—Alma's Love.
2. Royal Grant—Wedding Wine—Little Robert.
3. Town Courtier—Oulina—Princess Ada.
4. Pipeline—Deperion—Looking Glass.
5. Sashman—Tory Star—Costean.
6. Gay Yampi—Jordon—Extra Cover.
7. Power Duke—Chic—Pegulara.

for several seasons. G. Gibson and C. Priebnow have been the mainstays in lifting this team out of the doldrums.

The results in general are poor, but experience gained particularly by last year's freshmen augurs well for the blacks' bid for a premiership in 1960.

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Sporting Zig-Zag

IRON GAME NEWS

The Weightlifting Club has shifted to its new stamping ground in the George Murray basement, where every amenity for the sport is now available.

This year they are guaranteeing weight gains of at least half a stone in the first term and pretty hot increases in "their measurements."

In past years most sporting club members have done some sort of weight-training with the Club, and it has proved a valuable means in the strengthening and conditioning of all sportsmen.

Last year, representatives, Mr. Wigley and D. Wajav, both broke Intersvarsity records giving the lie to the critics.

Training is held Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4.30, under individual and specialised coaches.

OPPORTUNITIES

The Fencing Club has begun its 1959 season with practices in the University boat-shed on Monday and Thursday evenings at 7.30 a.m. and on Saturday afternoons at 2.30 p.m.

Fencing as a sport is rapidly increasing in popularity in South Australia, and expert coaching and opportunities of training with experienced fencers are open to both