

REPRESENTATION COMES UP AGAIN

At the Student Representative Council's weekend meeting at "Nunyarra" (April 8 and 9), the question of student representation on the University Council was again raised. A motion was put by Mr. Hugh Corbet (S.R.C. Vice-President) asking the S.R.C. Executive to report on any action it intends to take. The motion was passed.

In support of his motion, Mr. Corbet stated that it was "ridiculous that the S.R.C. should only press for representation when some specific issue comes up which the S.R.C. finds objectionable."

Prof. Karmel

At present the S.R.C.'s views are put to the University Council by Professor Karmel, without prejudicing his right to express his own opinion on them in addition. Mr. Corbet expressed praise for Professor Karmel's actions in this respect. But Mr. Corbet felt that this was not sufficient because student matters are becoming more and more prominent in University Council business.

In addition Mr. Corbet said that, according to

the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Basten, other Vice-Chancellors have expressed no complaints about the student representatives on their University Councils. All other Australian Universities have some form of student representation. Mr. Corbet said that the S.R.C. should look into this again and not merely make recommendations to the next S.R.C.

Reasons

It was stated at the meeting that the reasons why the University Council have previously refused student representation were that the University Act does not provide for student representation; that many matters come up in reference, for example, to staff appointments, which it was undesirable for students to know; and that if the student interest was represented there would be many other in-

terests with an equal right who would press for representation.

Finnis's views

Mr. Finnis then addressed the S.R.C. and stated that the same issue of student representation came up 25 or more years ago without success and that it was unlikely that the University Council would be much moved or hurt or influenced by our attempts:

He also stated that it was unwise to press for a re-opening of the University Act because of the possibility that the Premier, who Mr. Finnis said "happens to control the State absolutely," would take the opportunity to extend Government control of the University in other aspects.

Finally, Mr. Finnis said that the S.R.C.'s desire to serve the students in the best possible manner could be better and more profitably pursued by other more informal means.

Mr. Corbet's motion was passed and the Executive will report to the next meeting of the S.R.C.

On Dit

Official publication of the Adelaide University S.R.C.

Vol. 28, No. 4

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One Penny

Adelaide's Protest

On Friday, April 1st, some eight hundred students, A.B.C. cameramen and reporters from the "Advertiser" and "News", assembled in the Union Hall to digest and support a Protest Motion to the South African High Commissioner regarding racial riots at Sharpeville and Lange.

Dr. Derek van Abbe, Reader in German, spoke for fifteen minutes supporting the motion, which had been jointly proposed by the S.R.C. and the Labour Club. S.R.C. Vice-President, Hugh Corbet, presided at the enthusiastic but heckler-free meeting.

The two motions, which read as follows, were passed almost unanimously.

First Motion

That the President of the S.R.C. be directed to transmit the following motion to the South African High Commissioner in Australia:

"This meeting— noting the declaration by the South African Government of a state of emergency, and

noting the continuance of violence and rioting in many areas of South Africa, and

deploring the action of the police at Sharpeville and Langa on 21st March, resulting in the deaths of 72 and the wounding of 186 Africans, and

believing that the incidents at Sharpeville and elsewhere are evidence of the lengths to which racial tension has gone and are the result of a deliberate act of protest by Africans against oppressive legislation exemplified in the pass laws,

protests to the South African Government against its denial of elementary freedom of movement and employment to its African citizens, and

suggests that the time seems to have come for

the South African Government to reconsider both the justice and practicability of its policies of racial segregation."

Second Motion

That the President of the S.R.C. be directed to transmit the following motion to the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia:

"This meeting protests strongly against the attitude of the Australian Government in its refusal to take a positive stand on the violation of the most fundamental human rights by the South African Government. We strongly urge the Australian Government to reconsider its statement concerning the South African incidents and to formulate a policy which is devoid of internal political motivation, and is based upon the realities of the situation, and also hope that the policies of the Australian Government towards the Australian aborigines and towards the territories of Papua and New Guinea do not lead Australia into the position in which South Africa now finds itself."

D. R. STEVENSON/
T. McRAE.

SHOULD S.R.C. REMAIN APOLITICAL?

Some discussion arose at the S.R.C. week-end meeting upon the question of the S.R.C.'s policy of apoliticism.

The matter arose when a National Union of Australian Universities Council motion relating to the White Australia Policy came up for ratification.

N.U. MOTION

This motion, which was not ratified, read as follows: "That the I.V.P. (International Vice-President) be requested to contact the Heads of Departments of Social Studies and/or other relevant departments or faculties of Australian Universities enquiring whether any post-graduate research work has been done on the effect which the Restrictive Immigration Policy has on Overseas Students at Australian Universities, and if insufficient work has been done ask if the Heads of Departments would be prepared to keep it in mind as a suitable topic for work at some time under the auspices of their Department."

It was stated by Mr. Finnis that this motion was, in reality, a mere manoeuvre on the part of the Melbourne Delegation to N.U.A.U.S. Council so that on future occasions Melbourne could point to the motion as evidence that the White Australia Policy was a proper subject for discussion by N.U.A.U.S.

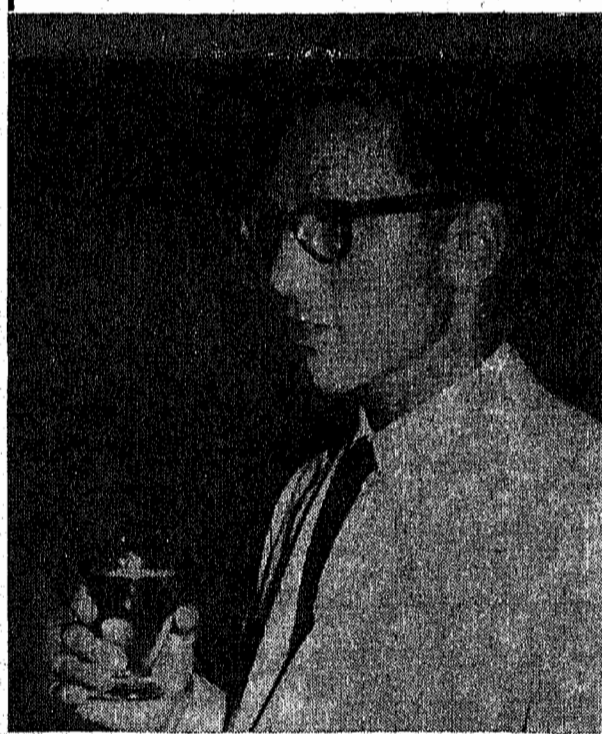
PROTEST MEETING

Another matter relating to apoliticism was brought up. This referred to the S.R.C.'s sponsorship of the South African Protest Meeting. Mr. Hyslop (President S.R.C.) objected to the second motion put to that meeting (a copy of which appears on this page). It was stated that this second motion was a political one, and although it was generally agreed that Mr. Corbet's chairmanship of that meeting was not to be criticised, provision should be made, constitutionally or by regulation, for definite rulings on the running of General Student Meetings.

Mr. Hyslop pointed out that the S.R.C. Constitution was grammatically and otherwise unsatisfactory, especially in relation to General Student Meetings.

A sub-committee of three was appointed "to make recommendations on the Constitution of the S.R.C." The membership of this sub-committee is Mr. Hyslop (Pres.), Mr. Finnis (Sec.) and Mr. McRae.

Occasional pieces of skin . . .



—Pryce

Tom Lehrer at a party given by the Psychology Students' Association two weeks ago.

ENGINEERING BALL Saturday, 20th April

in Two Refectories and Lady Symon.
+ Top Band + Floor Show
+ £25 worth prizes
+ "Reception" at 7.00 p.m. at Memorial Drive L.T.A. Club Rooms.
Table Bookings and Tickets at S.R.C. OFFICE.
+ ONLY 15/- double.

Nominations are again called for faculty representative on the S.R.C. from the Faculty of Music. Nominations, in writing and signed by the nominee, proposer and seconder, must reach the S.R.C. typist by 5 p.m. on Friday, April 22.

—P. Wallace, Returning Officer.

All students or graduates of the University of Adelaide who co-operated in the survey conducted by Mr. A. P. Rowe, former Vice-Chancellor, from the year 1952 to the year 1955, and who desire a copy of the results, may write to the University of Melbourne Press, and obtain such copy free of charge. Mr. Rowe has had 100 copies printed of Chapter 7 of his recent book, in which these results are compiled.

Exclusion figures

The Registrar has provided the President of the S.R.C. with the following data on student exclusions under Regulation 4C.

	Students who came up for consideration	Students who were excluded
Arts	12	6
Economics	16	16
Science	26	24
Engineering	18	12
Law	8	1
Medicine	7	5
Dentistry	3	3
Music	1	nil
Technology	23	20
Pharmacy	18	13
Physiotherapy	1	1
	128	100

Of the 128 students written to, 41 did not reply to the Registrar's letters, 23 stated that they did not wish to return and 22 applied for other courses, of which 8 have been granted.

Do not saw the air . . .



Robert Speaight speaking to students in the Union Hall. —Pryce

"Will you move a little faster?" said a swaggy to his mate "There's a bunyip close behind us, and he's looking for a date."
See how eagerly the fellows and their women all advance! They are waiting in the cloisters — will you come and join the dance?
Will you, won't you, will you, won't you, will you join the dance?
Will you, won't you, will you, won't you, will you join the dance?
ENGINEERING BALL, APRIL 30th

The Adelaide University Theatre Guild presents: TEAHOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON

with Ray Wheeler, Geoff Snelair, Hedley Cullen and Hiroko

Produced by Nita Pannell

UNION HALL

APRIL 29 to MAY 7

Bookings at Cawthorne's from April 18.

Union Notes

Speedy sandwich service available in the George Murray Common Room during the lunch period—also pies and pasties in bags; bottles of milk and cool drinks.

Apropos of lunches — visitors to the Union have deplored the litter of trays and crockery left on the lawns and in the cloisters. Students are requested to show a modicum of consideration by returning trays to the Refectory or to the tables provided in the cloisters.

The Union Hall is completely booked out for evening use until Christmas. Bookings for 1961 must be forwarded by September next.

The new Women's Common Room has been made possible by the generous bequest of the late Miss Emily Barnes.

Men are reminded that the use of the Lady Symon Lounge during the day is restricted to women students only.

For Science Students—the Union House Committee suggests that laboratory coats be not worn in the Refectory.

Gifts of ornaments, books, photographs, paintings and rugs have recently been received from the Indian Government at the request of our former Vice-Chancellor, Mr. A. P. Rowe. The ornaments, together with those from Ceylon and Burma, will be housed in glass cupboards in the Lady Symon Library.

H. SWALES SMITH.

WHAT "THEY" ARE DOING

At its week-end meeting the S.R.C. considered the report of a sub-committee set up to consider the possibility of printing a University Union Handbook concurrent with, or as an alternative to, the Union Diary. The S.R.C. adopted the recommendation of the sub-committee that the Union be advised not to undertake a Handbook. It was thought that the Union Diary fulfilled virtually all the functions of a Handbook, but contained, in addition, a diary, and was more portable. The introductory material in the Diary could be increased by including information regarding the University (e.g. list of Deans of Faculties, exposition of authority in the University as contained in the old Adelaide Union Handbooks, details of Employment Service and Student Loan Fund) and regarding the Union, as desired by the Union Secretary, Mr. Swales Smith. Mr. Swales Smith was thanked by the S.R.C. for interest in initiating the project last year.

The S.R.C. has recommended to the Union that it purchase "Endeavour," "New York Times Weekly" and the "Economist," in addition to the magazines at present purchased for the George Murray Lounge, Lady Symon reading room and elsewhere. It also asked that "Humanist" be deleted from the list.

The S.R.C. has appropriated £300 of its budget for the running of Union Nights as proposed by the previous S.R.C. meeting. It is hoped to hold seven such nights this year, and to invite 100 guests on each occasion.

"ON DIT" STAFF

Editor:

John Heuzenroeder.

Chief of Staff and
Local A.U.P. Secretary:

Richard Broinowski.

Reviews:

Tony Lea.

Sport:

John Rosewell.

Clubs and Societies:

Alison Woodroffe.

Politics:

William Baynes.

Cartoons:

Barry Warren.

Business Manager:

Betsy Holt.

Photographs:

Michael Pryce, Wayne Anthony, Hyman Devere.

Reporters and Columnists:

Ian Harmstorf, Jennifer Binks, Terry Shanahan,
John Finnis, Anne Honey, Sue Melville.

INQUIRY INTO ORR DISMISSAL DEMANDED

The latest public figure to urge a full-scale inquiry into the Orr Case has been the Anglican Bishop of Tasmania (The Rt. Rev. G. F. Cranswick).

The call for such an inquiry into the dismissal of Sydney Sparkes Orr from the University of Tasmania seems to be ever increasing.

In a statement issued last November the Bishop virtually accused the former Vice-Chancellor of the University, Professor T. Hytten, of perjury.

Dr. Cranswick said: "The Vice-Chancellor, under oath in court, stated that I had come to him at the university in April or May, 1955, to talk to him about the Milanov trouble."

"This was not so, nor even possible," he said. "At that time I was in England and did not return until August." "I believe that much of the evidence used against Orr was of a similar character," the Bishop claims, "and this sort of evidence was used to justify the summary dismissal of Prof. Orr."

★ Fairness?

Orr was dismissed from the University of Tasmania in March, 1956. A University Council sub-committee had been set up to investigate charges brought against Orr by the Vice-Chancellor. The committee of seven was chaired by Mr. H. S. Baker, the present Chancellor.

Prior to the inquiry Orr was forbidden interviews with students. In fact he was refused admittance into the university until the date of the hearing.

He was refused a statement of the charges against him in sufficient detail to allow him to prepare a defence. Additionally, he was refused time and opportunity to collect evidence for his defence.

At his hearing he was refused a transcript of evidence, refused the right of legal representation or to take the advice of his lawyer and refused time to prepare for cross-examination.

He was refused evidence sufficiently specific for disproof as to time and place. No date was fixed for any set of misconduct alleged by Miss Suzanne Kemp, but Orr was expected to prove immediately these acts had not taken place.

Orr's accusers, whose evidence was taken as mutually confirmatory, were heard in each other's presence and were allowed to prompt each other.

Prof. P. D. Wright of the University of Melbourne has since written:

"Orr was given a treatment excluded by Act of Parliament for teachers, Civil Servants and policemen. He was defamed and deprived of the rights of an accused person. His only recourse to law was as a plaintiff in a civil action, where there is no presumption of innocence. Orr carried the onus of proof which should have been carried by his accusers."

Orr unsuccessfully appealed to the High Court against Mr. Justice Green's finding in favour of the university.

New evidence has been collected. This evidence is of sufficient worth to convince a Kirk Session of Scott's Church, Hobart, of the need for a new inquiry.

Similarly the Staff Associations of the universities of Melbourne, Sydney, N.S.W., Newcastle and Tasmania have all demanded the re-opening of the case.

The Federal Council of the Australian University Staff Associations has set up a committee to investigate all aspects of the Orr case.

★ Cranswick

For nearly four years the case has been argued across Australia in publications which have appeared in every university.

A book on the case is soon to be published in Melbourne.

In his statement Dr. Cranswick said:

"The University of Tasmania has a duty to the truth, and I now call upon the university to assist in providing a proper opportunity for the whole of the available evidence to be assessed."

"I am advised that the university is not prevented from doing so by the judgement of the court, which was given in a civil action, and is binding only in so far as the parties seek to make it."

"The university is perfectly free and able to agree, together with Prof. Orr, to submit all the available evidence to a suitably qualified group of people to report on the matters affecting the relations of Prof. Orr and the university."

"The university would have the respect and co-operation of people in possession of the necessary information if it sought to establish the truth in this matter by procedures which allowed the application of precision of fact and adherence to principle which is characteristic of a true university."

★ Propriety

Two days before Christmas last year an attempt was made to murder Orr. During the preliminary hearing Mr. Solomon, counsel for the defendant, unconvincingly suggested that the shooting was a publicity stunt engineered by Orr's supporters.

Mr. Solomon is a member of the University Council and a partner of the Chancellor, Mr. Baker.

The sense of propriety

of members of this university council is really extraordinary.

The point at issue is whether the university has given Orr a fair and proper hearing. It seems that it hasn't.

Unless the University is prepared to accord Orr another hearing then it will only confirm the suspicion that it deliberately and maliciously set out to get rid of its Professor of Philosophy.

R. H. Corbet.

AFRICAN ELEGY

The negro had a passbook, he burned it in a flame,

The whitemen didn't like it, and retribution came—

A nigger has no libery,

A whiteman has no shame.

I turned a nigger over, when he was nearly dead;

The nigger wouldn't look at me, but this is what he said:

'I wish I'd stayed at Little Rock

Or Notting Hill instead.'

Turn over, thankless nigger
Show them that you're brown,
Show them you're a nigger,
Let them shoot you on the ground.
Turn around, little children
Show them that you're black
Little children turn around,
Let them shoot you in the back.

I found a nigger woman, her head was chopped in two.

Back in 1943 she would have been a Jew

It must have been all right because

The white men did that too.

O bend down nigger woman
Don't pray up at the sky,
Bend down nigger woman,
White man can't reach that high.

The white man is all-powerful, he can do no wrong

He can kill two hundred niggers and not notice that they're gone;

He has the right to everything

Where Bantu tribes belong.

I'm proud to be a whiteman, to be of noble race,

Proud to take a whip and strike a nigger in the face,

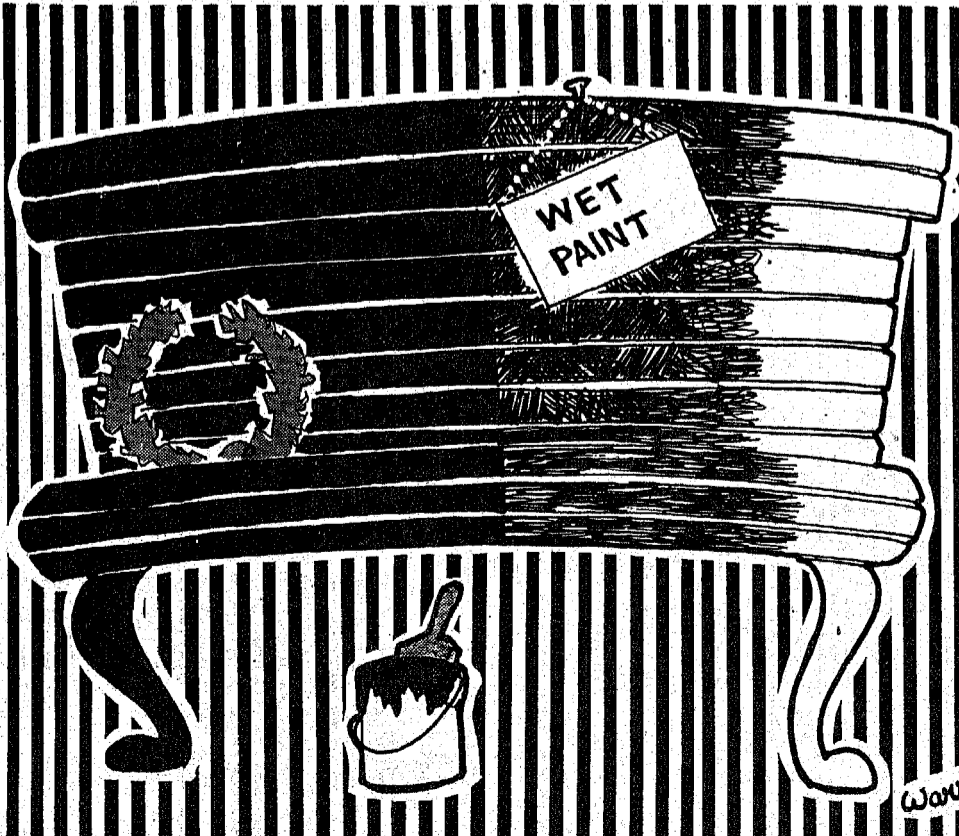
Proud that I am human,

Endowed with gifts of grace.

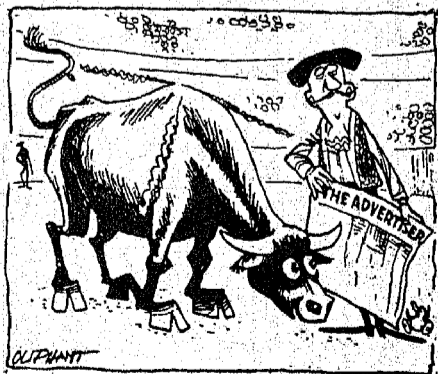
So thank me, butchered blackman
You need no longer be
The most deprived of mankind
And live alongside me.

A.C.W.M.

"A STUDY IN BLACK AND WHITE"



EVERYONE



stops
to
read

The Advertiser

It gives you MORE



GLEANINGS OF GLUG

When someone heard that this column was going to appear, he immediately started a story about two women who were marooned on a desert island and who went mad because they had found out so much about each other and had no-one to tell it to. The University is no desert island however, so . . .

BAR-ROOM CONVERSATION

Miss Andersen, at the close of a lecture on the use of the Library, quoted "with delight" a regulation stating that "Only low conversation is allowed."

POEME

If you really want to know
How S.R.C. gets all its dough,
Then watch them as you're eating up your fritz
For as quickly as they're able
They'll grab bottles from your table
And gleefully collect the three-penny bits.

PUBLIC SERVICE UNITY?

I think I have discovered how S.A. maintains fairly high standard of employment. Cross Road at the junction of Princes Highway, is being widened and after three months of trucks, picks, shovels and bulldozers it is at last ready to seal—or was. But last week along came the E. & W.S. Dept. and dug it all up to lay drains.

It is like digging holes to get earth to build mountains in which to dig holes to get earth . . . ?

PANTSY

A young lady connected with the theatre rushed into the S.R.C. office and announced that she had lost her slacks in the Refectory. Any Takers?

FULL MARKS

I see St. Marks have their advanced publicity out—very advanced.

SINGE-SONG

In the recent performance of Murder in the Cathedral, Roger Taylor proved that he was dauntless and burning with enthusiasm. A choir boy started a fire with an incense-burner and the back of Roger's robes, but fortunately some-one was there to Pettit out.

ANOTHER POEME

I would like to sing a lay,
To praise the Elizabethan play,
Which had a beginning middle and end
But now the dramatist seems to tend
To give his plays no end at all,
Like "Be Good Sweet Maid," or "The Rainbow Shawl."

N.B.

Could we draw the attention of at least 50 of the lecturers at this University to the fact that the W.E.A. holds classes in the Art of Public Speaking.

HISTORIANS & OTHERS & PRIDE

Only the blind can deny the bewildering complexity and variety of human behaviour, and the vast multiplicity of minute unknown causes and effects which play within and around men. In the face of this, those who pretend to understand or manipulate the flow of events in the affairs of man are either fools or conscious imposters. Such were Tolstoi's views and we may well feel that they cannot be countered.

The consequences of them for public figures, headmasters, S.R.C. presidents, politicians and their like, are obvious.

Vain, pretentious, self-deluded, struggling desperately against the truth of

by
I. D. Potter

their impotence and irrelevance, their decrees and policies are so much in consequential meddling.

Fumbling

At the same time this excuses such fumbling with the public conscience as characterised the handling of the amendment to the motion against South African policy. Since all actions are ineffectual, all purposes sterile, there is no point to such conventions. Moral disapprobation is

a voiceless cry without consequent.

The historian, sociologist, and psychologist (if he does not approach his subject from a physiological point of view) are all confronted with insurmountable obstacles. The attempts to explain events by the historian, or to subsume them under general laws by the sociologist and psychologist are futile and misconceived. The stories concocted by the historian are inevitably unreal and distorted versions of the truth. Everything is forced into a pattern of his own invention, and so subject to his vicarious whims and biases.

Only through blind ignorance or pride can we escape this situation. At the final point, the only realities of our lives and our immediate experiences. Enjoy them and scorn the words of the astrologists, gnostics, and sophists in modern dress.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

LABOR CLUB

This year the Adelaide University Labor Club has been conspicuous by its active presence. At an excellent Freshers' Welcome, at which the meeting was addressed by Don Dunstan, M.P., and Keith Hancock Ph.D., more than a score of freshers were admitted. Mr. Dunstan in his brilliant style pointed out the manifold deficiencies of the Playford dictatorship whose philosophy is expressed in the motto of the A.U. Liberal Union—"God Bless the Empire" and "Dog is Man's Best Friend".

The second meeting this year was addressed by Tim Mares of the English Department whose theme was "How to be an Anarchist". An enthusiastic meeting agreed that in Australia today to be called an Anarchist is to be only an idealist.

The Labor Club was also behind the S.R.C. protest meeting on South Africa at the Union Hall attended by over 700 students. History was made as Penn (President), McRae (Secretary) and Stevenson (Ex. Vice-President) were the first speakers of any club in this University to be televised when speaking at a club activity.

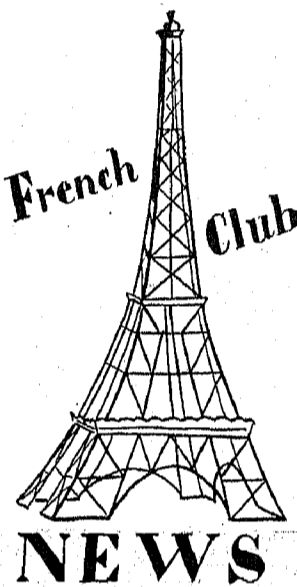
The big items of the agenda this year are:

- (1) The Australian Student Labor Federation Congress to be held in Adelaide and
- (2) the debate on whether this club should become a sub-branch of the A.L.P.

Persons interested in joining the club should contact Malcolm Penn at the "Labor Room" Lady Symon buildings.

PHILOSOPHY CLUB

A meeting of the Philosophy Club will be held on Thursday, April 21, at 8 p.m., in the George Murray Lounge. I. D. Potter will read a paper: "Laws and Bias in History!"



A professional company of French actors, sent to tour the university theatres of America by the Theatre du Vieux-Colombier with the aid of the French Government, has extended its tour to Australia, and will play here in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. (The Theatre du Vieux-Colombier was made famous a generation ago by the inspired and enterprising producer Jacques Copeau).

The company will play in Adelaide University's Union Hall on Thursday and Friday, April 21 and 22. The play is Moliere's Le Misanthrope, which they will perform in modern evening dress. The costumes of the three ladies in the cast have been specially designed for the production by a leading Paris couturier, and the company is bringing its own set (including three tapestries) and furniture with it.

The leading feminine role, that of Celimene, is played by Mlle. Madeleine Delavaivre, who has been a member of the famous Jean Louis Barrault's company, and the male lead, Alceste, will be taken by Jacques Dumenil, a screen star well-known in France. The producer of the play, who will not be coming to Australia, is Bernard Dheran, husband of the company's leading lady, and also a late member of Jean Louis Barrault's company.

The visit is important in itself, but it is even more so, considering that it is the first occasion on which a French troupe has toured Australia with a French play, since Sarah Bernhardt, about sixty years ago.

Bookings for the performances are now open at Allans, and concessions are available for French students.

Pensee pour la quinzaine: If faut etre un peu trop bon dans cette vie pour l'etre assez.

Bien a vous,
Bruce J. Reid,
(Sec. Treas.)

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS STUDENTS SOCIETY

There will be an illustrated lecture by Mr. George Burnside, noted Bible lecturer and authority on "Biblical Archeology" at 1.15, Friday, April 22, in Lady Symon Hall. Mr. Burnside has travelled extensively in Bible lands and will answer questions after his lecture.

Adelaide University Graduates' Union

GRADUATES' BALL

in the

Union Refectory

SATURDAY, APRIL 23

★

Supper, Dancing, Dress Informal

★

Double ticket: £1

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir—

After having deliberated on some aspects of this University's student life, I have come to the inevitable conclusion that 99% of the students are nothing but a lot of moronic specialists who cannot see further than their own egotistical needs. To them the University offers only one thing—to get a good job by passing the requisite courses. All other intellectual pursuits are to be steered clear of. This also applies to any form of open debate with any other student on any matter whatsoever.

There is a complete lack of inter-faculty competition on the sporting field or in debates or on the social side, a total lack of informal socials and dances held for all and sundry within the University by which means a student can get to know at least one or two other persons in some other faculty.

What a deplorable state of affairs. This is the complete negation of the classical meaning of a university which represented a gathering—"all-together"—on the campus.

Surely the S.R.C. or the various Clubs and Societies should wake up to this anomaly and do something about it.

For example, how about conducting an inter-faculty football carnival, to be followed at night by a dance at which there would be no exclusiveness or are some of the students too class-conscious to condescend to fraternise with other lonely Uni-types?

This also raises the point of the complete lack of interest taken by the same 99% of topical events—at least Sydney students acted on the S. African question in a plausible manner.

Also what about a more congenial atmosphere existing between staff (lecturers) and students—why not the possibility of seminars and talks on common subjects?

What is wrong with the Student body—are they but a self-centred, listless and lethargic lot who are quite content to go on during their formative years quite unperturbed by the world in which they live?

Yours etc.,
PRO PUBLICO.

P.S. I hope, Mr. Editor, you have enough sense to publish this epistle and so stimulate some life in your paper.

(If you had the guts to come out from behind your pen name and do something yourself, your cliché-ridden, unoriginal, time-honoured but truthful remarks might help a little, to make this place more than a tertiary school. The means, Sir, are available to you: you only have to use them. Thank you for your kind comment about "my" paper.—Ed.)

Dear Sir—

As a reader about to embark on the series of articles "Religious Influence in Politics", I feel it might be helpful if future writers could provide us with some easy guide as to how we are to fill in the main verbs which happen to be missing in their sentences. Could Linus for example give us some help with the first two sentences in the

paragraph aptly headed "Dilemma"?

"Should religious bodies politically? The well-organise politically?"

Was this a misprint, or just another illustration of the rather furry thinking revealed in sentences like the opening one under the heading "Party"?

"Any idea of democratic government in current Western political thought involves beliefs about people and party, representation and reconsideration."

Yours, etc.,
A. M. GIBBS.

Dear Sir—

Dr. D. van Abbe's address at the protest meeting on South Africa surprised me in one way. He proposed that Australia should condemn apartheid and its results on the grounds that we should, at all costs, avoid poisoning our relations with our Asian neighbours to whom we are geographically and hence socially bound. I agree that no condemnation on our part would strain such relations. However this is purely an attitude of self-preservation, and anyway I think that it puts the cart before the horse.

Two or three of those who spoke to the two motions stated that they believed apartheid to be totally opposed to the principles of democracy. If by this they mean apartheid asserts that one man is superior to another (and hence has greater rights) simply by the colour of his skin, I think they hit the nail on the head. A man may be distinguished from another by varying aptitudes, but surely not by the colour of his skin. The aptitude difference is natural, although it does not imply that one is inferior overall to another, as some would have it (Let's not kid ourselves—there is a class distinction in Australia). In my opinion to be a good trier is the ideal, but that's by the way. The skin-colour difference has no ground apart from inherent animosity.

I submit that we should each eradicate from our minds the idea that a person of a different race, colour or creed, is basically different from ourselves. With this accomplished we cannot but have good relations with our Asian neighbours. We will find ourselves speaking man to man and not with the apparent condescension of some of our present political leaders. Only then will we come to see how minor are our differing notions.

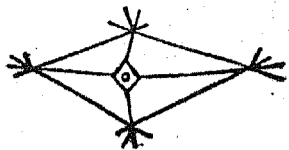
History shows that understanding eliminates mistrust, misunderstanding breeds it.

Please don't regard this short outburst as just a string of platitudes. I seriously believe that it is a most positive approach to an urgent problem, not only in South Africa, but the whole world. Perhaps these or similar ideas underlay Dr. van Abbe's proposal. If so, I wish he would have said so. Anyway, I would be happy to see any other ideas on the subject put forward through our paper.

Yours etc.,
MERE AUST.
(3rd Yr. Science)

It isn't fair to be peniless every morning.
—Dylan Thomas.

"Backstage"



"Teahouse of the August Moon"

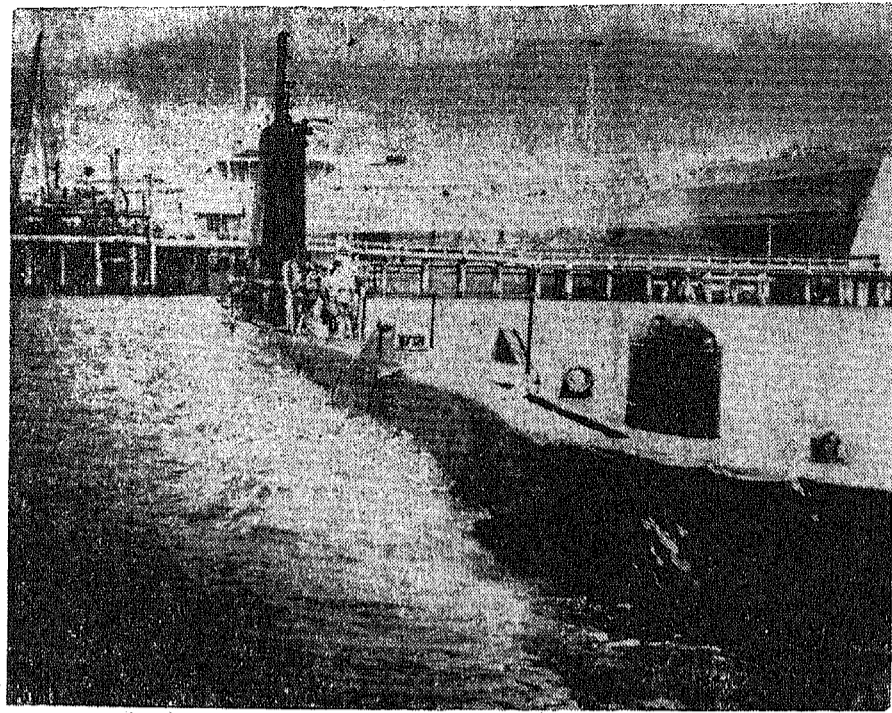
The Americans have long been in the uncomfortable position of a younger brother who cannot only comprehend the working of the model aeroplanes and trains of his elder brothers, but invent others more efficient.

This precocity has naturally exasperated his elders, who have got into the habit of using big words like "cultural heritage" when he is around, to justify their protracted existence. The little boy has been shaken by this but gathering his courage, has loudly asserted his intelligence and efficiency.

This, at least, is the customary explanation for the stereotype of the bumptious, insensitive, shrewd and materialistic American in the positively indecent tie who arouses the ire of an English Gentleman. But that Americans are introspective enough to explain themselves to themselves is proved by the delightful play "Teahouse of the August Moon."

Modern Lotus-Eaters

Nita Pannell is producing this play for the University Theatre Guild; it will be presented from April 29th to May 7th. The story concerns a party of American soldiers occupying Okinawa who set out to give the inhabitants the benefits of modern civilisation. As a beginning they plan the construction of a magnificent pentagon-shaped schoolhouse, but find themselves hindered by the deplorable lassitude of the villagers. Promises of democracy are greeted by polite incomprehension. Gradually the charm and simple philosophy of the inhabitants overcomes the get-up-and-go of the Americans. Their defeat is symbolised in the third act by the setting, which in contrast to the denuded villages of earlier acts consists of a most beautiful and elaborate teahouse... built from the materials intended for the pentagon schoolhouse.



One of the scenes from "On the Beach"

TEAHOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON -

Adelaide University Theatre Guild is presenting this well-known and well-loved comedy in the Union Hall from April 29 to May 7. A brief resume of the story should convince all who missed out on the Marlon Brando version that it is a must.

Captain Fisby, U.S. Occupation Army, is sent by his superior officer, Col. Wainwright Purdy to bring Democracy to the Okinawa village of Tobiki. The villagers, aided by Sakini, the official Army interpreter, and Lotus Blossom, a geisha girl, indoctrinate the indoctrinator, with the result that they build their much desired Teahouse instead of the official school, using for funds the profits of a hitherto undeveloped local industry.

Nita Pannell

Nita Pannell, professional actress and producer, will be in charge of production here after successfully producing "Teahouse" recently in Perth. Those who saw her as Momma Bianchi in "The Shifting Heart", and as Mrs. Adams in "Moon on a Rainbow Shawl" will be eager to see her undoubted talent emerging in a different sphere of theatrical art.

Cast

Acting in the play will be Ray Wheeler as Sakini, Geoff Sinclair as Fisby, Hedley Cullen as Purdy, and Hiroko as

Lotus Blossom, as well as a large supporting cast. Sets will be by Stan Ostojka-Kotkowski, who designed for "Moon on a Rainbow Shawl" and many other productions.

Asian Students

Any Asian students who are interested in playing as Okinawan villagers in the supporting cast are asked to contact Dr. K. Thompson, Geography Department.

Those who are interested in helping (and incidentally gaining experience with a professional producer) as stagehands, etc., are asked to contact John Smith, Physics Dept.

Membership

It is not generally known that students can obtain membership of the Theatre Guild, entitling them to free productions. This is worthwhile, since the standard of Theatre Guild productions has always been uniformly high. Those interested can join by contacting Miss Beryl Pearce, Secretary to the Vice Chancellor, who is also Secretary of the Guild.



Mr. F. A. Mares and Mr. R. W. Elliott of the English Department discussing their forthcoming production of "Everyman." The play will be staged in modern dress.

*Cold wind, walking beside trees.
Feet step crushing dry acorns;
Or kick them along the pavement,
Brittle and bouncing.*

*I, drowning in swamp,
Suburban bog of houses,
See far away, too far,
Dry land, bare hills under sky.
This light is exquisite, but makes
Them seem further.*

R. I. P. Bulkeley.

Be Good, Sweet Maid

The Dramatic Society presentation of C. E. Webber's "Be Good, Sweet Maid," at the Union Hall last week was an earnest attempt to produce a bad play. John Trinder's production was thorough, and the cast did its best to give some life and movement to the rather self-conscious dialogue. There was not, however, enough movement — no urgency building up to the climax. The play seemed to go on and on, and then it just stopped, leaving one wondering if there was still more to come.

CREDITS

Out of a cast of players who nearly all did justice to their roles, particular mention should be made of Neil Hume as the father, although he was not quite elderly enough for his grey hairs; Jan Langford as the troubled sixteen year old Brenda, and Tony Brook as the impossibly smug office-clerk. Of the minor characters, the solemn schoolboy, Ernest, played by Tim Beal, was most entertaining.

PRODUCTION

Criticisms of the production must include frequent inaudibility, especially on the raised acting level; and a lot of awkward movement. This last was particularly evident during the many pauses in dialogue. Such pregnant pauses can be carried so far that they become a source of embarrassment both to cast and audience.

The uncluttered set demands praise for the designer, Tom McEntee, and the construction crew.

This play is not a good one and an unfortunate choice. The continual comment on A.U.D.S. productions is that "they did their best with a bad play." Surely it's time that a really first rate play was chosen, so that the actors can be given a fair chance.

★

Woman! Without her, man is a brute.

Woman, without her man, is a brute.

"On the Beach"

"On the Beach" (director Stan Kramer) is a film of missed opportunities. Kramer, I think, made a mistake in conceiving it more as a propaganda piece rather than as a drama. He has been fortunate that the film has been judged as a warning against nuclear war rather than as a film per se.

The film has a tremendous start which cries out for dramatic exploitation — all life on the world dead except for a small area in Australia. If he had concentrated on how a couple of people react to their inevitable deaths, Kramer could have achieved a tense, exciting film. Instead, he includes a large group of people and extends the location across the earth. The result is a rather superficial film in which characters are sketchily developed, and which lacks continuity because there are too many subplots which are poorly connected. It lacks awe and fear for it to be credible because there is no sustained tension. The film starts like a fully blown-up balloon, but instead of being busted, it is slowly let down.

Car Race

As their days become fewer, we are not shown how the characters react within themselves. They politely avoid talking about the war and so does Kramer, and we see them in a car race, at a beach party or going trout fishing. The stoic calm of these people is climaxed when we see a huge queue collecting their death pills with a faith

that surpasses that of the early Christians being fed to the lions. Why do they act like this? Kramer does not give any convincing reason. I cannot believe that people would react in this way, and when the characters attempt some emotion it is conventional and unconvincing. The sightless stare of Anthony Perkins and his twitching jaw muscles I found irritating, and the dumb hysteria of his wife was a poor substitute for sensitive acting. The only character I found convincing was an almost unrecognisable Fred Astaire. His was an intelligent and creditable portrayal of a guilt-ridden scientist. Ava Gardner and Gregory Peck also took part and were observed to fall in love.

Moments

The film does have some impressive moments though. The deserted streets, the inexplicable radio signals from America and the scene with the Salvation Army have tension and give glimpses of what this film could have been. However, these scenes are among a lot of irrelevant detail or else are not fully developed.

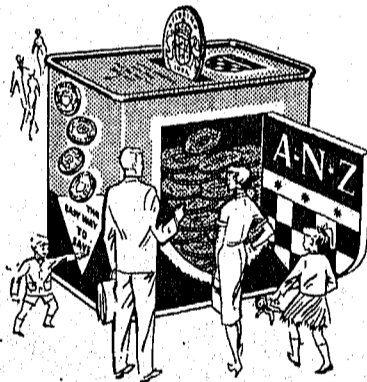
I thought the choice of "Waltzing Matilda" as the theme music unfortunate and inappropriate: it sounded completely out of place. The sound track was at times indistinct to hear.

But in spite of all this it is an interesting film: it is a pity that Kramer did not limit his scope for he could have made a much better one.

B.W.

BANK WHERE YOU

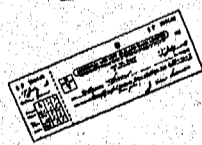
SEE
THIS
SHIELD



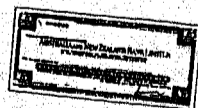
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PAINTING: SMITH'S YEARLY

Characteristically mediocre local sherry afforded a welcome relief to the twenty-minute condensed personal autobiography with which Mrs. Angas Parsons opened Mervyn Smith's show at the Royal Society of Arts Gallery.

Oblivious to the oppressive heat of a crowded and poorly ventilated gallery, she attempted to captivate but apparently only hypnotised her audience, which appeared too dazed and weary to move out into the passage. She drew our attention to the striking likeness of Mr. Smith's work to its chief subject, the Flinders Ranges, and she seems to have convinced, or been convinced by the Tourist Bureau which now displays them in its King William Street window.

THE MEANS

Mervyn Smith may roughly be classed as one of a long line of canvas or paper attackers that begins with Vincent Van Gogh. This school believes, rightly enough, that in painting the end justifies the means, but often—as with Smith—the end is never reached. Creative ideas are either lacking or else are swamped in a mire of over-exuberant technique, and hence means and ends are reversed, as the subject becomes a showcase to display further variations on Smith's technical tricks.

TECHNIQUE

One is relieved to discover that he is at least a good technician. Exploiting an uncompromisingly thick, raw, at times savage approach, he is at best highly and consistently original, at worst depressingly muddy and pudgy. He uses special tools to scrape away lines and areas of wet colour, leaving a hard edge of shadow, with great effect. It is not a technique calculated to use the chief merit of water colour—its limpidity—but is otherwise legitimate enough, though a trifle expensive. But the approach is no longer new. By now we are convinced of his virility, his impassioned energy, and of the sincerity of his sublimated sadism. But his latest work carries us little further.

One is indeed glad to find a merciful release from his psychopathic attachment to the Victor Harbour Bluff, but his approach is still the same. Some landscapes ("Arkaba (1)" and "Wilpena") show rhythm, balance, etc., but the sum total of patches of heavy colour

in each tends to disintegrate the result; nor is there sufficient tonal relief to make the work acceptable. The picture shouts a dozen things at once and we are deafened.

LACK OF CONTROL

There are other points. One is the all too banal conception of Australian landscape, which explains most, perhaps, the Tourist Bureau patronage. But a more important and perhaps related one is the artist's patent impatience before his subject.

One cannot cavil at an artist's temperament, but lack of control, when evident in a completed work, is almost tantamount to an admission of defeat.

A popular superstition identifies this with 'painting at white heat', which ideal carries with it a host of romantic notions. Sir Herbert Read probably added many followers to his school when he wrote (I quote from memory), "Art is profane, not sacred, and issues like a seminal fluid from the body in a particular state of excitement." And to my dismay, to reinforce the idea Smith commits a metaphysical tour-de-force when he writes in the catalogue: "Bunyerroo Valley, 2' painted January 3, 1960, in a temperature exceeding 110 deg". It is obviously only one step to Vincent at Arles.

DRAWINGS

There is another series of later works all called "Perth Water": Two watercolours and four line drawings. The watercolours are rather more limpid than usual but display a quaint mixture of the real and the symbolic (e.g. two suns side by side), that is hard to understand. In striking contrast to his watercolours are the rather tame pen drawings, all drawn with the monotonous, spidery Steinbergian line of an architect's pen, but well executed and composed.

Now showing: Associates and Lay-members Exhibition, Society of Arts Gallery.

PHOTOGRAPHS

At Australia House is showing an exhibition of huge anti-Communist propaganda photographs sponsored by a body calling themselves "The Assembly of Captive European Nations."

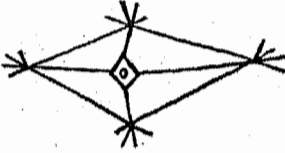
As works of art they are of little interest, but that is no criticism of them as they are not intended to be such. What is significant is that they fulfil their purpose well, as did Hiroshima Panels, Unesco posters etc., which proves the disinterested quality of art.

Artistically the standard is nowhere near as high as that of the "Family of Man" but those who wish to be educated by learning of the evils of mass violence, purgation, torture and tyranny could do little better than see these photos with their appended written messages.

—Laurence Schneider.



—Pryce
Tony Lea, new Reviews Sub-editor of "On Dit"



—Pryce
Mr. D. W. Cooper, Editor of A.U.M. for 1960

Entries are called for the design of a University of Adelaide tie. ...A prize of
TWENTY POUNDS
will be awarded for the successful design. Designs, to scale and in colour, must reach the Hon. Sec. S.R.C. by April 22.

ATTENTION !!!

THE PHARMACY BALL
will be held on **SATURDAY, MAY 14th**
BEST EVER! EVERYBODY WELCOME!
Two Bands, Floorshows, Supper, Prizes
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AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE. THEN AND NOW

Abreast of the Times



Australian defence is, and always has been, a headache to those who have the responsibility of forming our national defence policies.

In the days before federation the part South Australia played in the protection of this proud land was to be worthy of the position that she was later to hold among the federated States of the Commonwealth.

Perhaps her most notable contribution was the good ship Protector. This noble iron-clad was purchased by the S.A. Government to protect our vulnerable shores from foreign invaders.

When the Boxer rebellion broke out in China, the Protector, heeding the call of King and Empire, sailed majestically away to protect the European nations from the barbarian Chinese whom the former had managed to goad into revolt.

However, in due time the good ship Protector arrived in China. But alas, the war had finished several months previously.

It eventually returned to protect S.A., and after several sad conversions from her former honorable estate was last heard of as a half submerged barge in Port Melbourne.

But the army also played a brave part in protecting our fair land.

With those rifles of devastating power ... the mini ... "The Adelaide Rifles" were expected to protect our beautiful city.

They strutted manfully around the parade ground and built the imposing edifice of Fort Largs, that in its time was guaranteed to save us from Russian invasion ... that is in the latter half of the 19th century.

Pathetic and laughable as all this is it still in many ways pin-points some of the difficulties of our modern planners.

Few people, so little money, and yet still the same vast coast line to protect.

But now in the reorganised defence structure we have had to take our place as a cog in the vast system of western defence.

Yet at the same time we must prepare for a limited war in the north, so we need conventional as well as atomic weapons. Twice the weapons, twice the cost. We can really afford neither so the defence force, despite the output of millions amounts in striking power to very little.

Your columnist, perhaps being of a different generation our exalted army planners, and doubtless untrained in the worthy art of killing people and thinking only in terms of war, would suggest the following:

That as most countries if not all would be wiped out by an Atomic war, there is little point in preparing for an Atomic war. What is the use of arming for something that you cannot win ... or if you like, both sides will lose ... for that is the verdict of what the next world war will be. That disposes of our need for nuclear armaments.

The next step concerns Indonesia. Instead of following the present policy of the Australian Government and pandering to that outmoded power, Holland, we take the positive view and make real friends with Indonesia.

A whole overhaul of our Asian, White Australian and South African policies would make us friends with the people whose friendship could be an asset to this country, rather than relics of 18th century European power politics.

If this policy were followed Australia could reduce her conventional armaments.

Something is surely needed to reduce the fantastic waste of men, money, and energy that goes into the making of our proud and ineffective and unnecessary defence forces.

UNIVERSITY ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY'S
HOBHEMIA
FRIDAY 6th MAY REFECTORY
PENNY ROCKETS

Religion In Politics

by J. M. Finnis

"This is a secular measure. I agree that the Churches have the right, just as they have in other matters, to make their point of view known, but I would hate to see the day when we were dominated by a theocracy." (Senator Brown, in debate on the Matrimonial Causes Bill, November, 1959).

Such are the sentiments prevalent in our society concerning the place of religion in politics. The reasons for such sentiments are not far to seek, and have always seemed to me to have given rise to an eminently sound working rule for our democracy.

Politics has to do with the machinery of government and law-making. In its laws society recognises and secures the interest—social, public and private—of its members. The churches have considerable interests in society, and that they should express these interests is essential to the process of making laws democratically.

A large modern society is divided by all sorts of group distinctions and antipathies, but it remains a community. If, as I believe, it is the function of law-making, and thus the business of politics, to protect and co-ordinate the common life of the community as it is lived by individuals in ALL kinds of social relationships, then the churches should be FREE to express their interests; that is to say, to make pronouncements on matters of political concern, and to try, for political purposes, to win friends and influence people.

Such is a justification of church action in politics according to purely secular consideration of political theory or jurisprudence.

PREMISE

For many religious people there is a further justification, grounded in their belief that the faith or church to which they subscribe expresses in absolute terms the truth about, to speak in general terms, the human condition. Once admit this premise, and it is inevitable that the faith or church should not be debarred from pronouncing in society the dictates of truth as they affect the actions of society—on the contrary, nothing can be more important to society than that it should be guided by the truth as revealed to the faith or church.

Add to this premise the natural religious feeling of duty to God to express "His Truth", and one may well come to the opinion that the present relative political quiescence of religion in Australia and other largely Protestant countries is evidence only of the unwanted weakness and limitations of religious belief and witness in our time.

But one will also have discovered what it is that makes men fear the influence of organized religion in modern democratic politics.

In the first place—to use the words of Senator Brown—"Church leaders do not hold a monopoly in relation to morality." The relation between morality and religion is not a necessary relation; religion may affect morality, but it is not essential to it.

BELIEF

This view, however, is not attractive to religious people. Even if they do not consciously or verbally

accept the Anglican formula, "Whatsoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic Faith," nevertheless that formula is at the basis of their belief, if only in the form of the essential religious assumption that what is believed is right beyond question and beyond challenge.

The consequence of this particular religious attitude is that pronouncements on political subjects by religious persons qua religious persons often tend to imply that any who disagree with the pronouncement are wicked or immoral, as well as mistaken. The tensions of debate are exacerbated by such implications, and rationally temperate discussion becomes difficult.

Churchmen, moreover, often confess to be appealing to a higher law and a greater fund of wisdom; thus the Roman Catholic Senator Hannan said in the course of the divorce debate:

"The bishops of the early Christian Church were dealing with the laws of marriage nearly 2,000 years before this Bill was conceived, and the . . . successors of those self-same bishops will be dealing with the laws of marriage 2,000 years after this measure has crumbled into the dust, from which (it) . . . should never have emerged."

Those who disagree with a pronouncement of a Church are said to be "casting a slur" on that Church: as Mr. Daly M.H.R. said last November: "When we study the speeches of the Attorney-General on this Bill we find that continually he has cast slurs on Churches of all denominations that have dared to question this legal luminary."

ATTACKS ON CHURCH

After Sir Garfield Barwick had given detailed and uniformly courteous attention to the views of the Anglican Bishops on divorce—an attention which Mr. Daly, as we have seen, regarded as a slur on the Church (note, not on the views of the Church)—Sir Wilfrid Kent Hughes and Senator McManus both made speeches to the effect that "in these days when there is a world wide attack on religion in all forms by Communist, materialist and atheistic sources," and "when in every corner of the globe we have religions of all kinds being attacked by atheistic materialism allied with a dialectical and diabolical philosophy which seeks to undermine our way of life by undermining religion," we should accord "respect to the views of churchmen," who "are entitled to have their views heard" and not "to have them bluntly rejected", at least on "the base pretext that they can be regarded only as scruples."

Meanwhile, in Melbourne Bishop Fox announced that those

M.H.R.'s who had voted for the Divorce Bill had forfeited all right to be called Christians.

These tendencies of churchmen to regard those who dissent from their views as wicked and to regard disagreement as an attack on what they most prize, their religion, ("You are saying to people who believe marriage to be a sacrament, 'We flout in your face the fact that marriage is a sacrament' . . .") are tendencies which I consider inimical to sound discussion of social differences.

Behind the claims of modern churches we poor secular mortals seem to hear the words of Luther: "Heretics are not to be disputed with, but are to be condemned unheard, and whilst they perish by the fire, the faithful ought to pursue the evil to its source, and bathe their hands in the blood of the Catholic bishops, and of the Pope, who is a devil in disguise."

We are afraid that if ever the churches regain their old strength and confidence, they would not content themselves with stating their interest as one among many. We are impressed by Franco's Spain even while we rejoice in the moderation of Christian Democracy

In Australia, as in all other countries, individuals have given up their freedom to maintain armed forces by themselves. For others ends governments have taken away individual economic freedom; the three main cases for government intervention are to redistribute incomes, to make incomes and employment stable, and to become producers of goods and services, which are either most economically produced under monopolies or which would not otherwise be produced owing to lack of cash profit. Given these aims of government, socialist economics is concerned with means of attaining these ends.

Taxation

Governments directly redistribute income through taxation and

in Italy and Germany. As children of the Twentieth Century we fear the conjunction of power and moral certitude.

SUPERIOR WISDOM

We are not impressed by religious claims to superior wisdom: the only priests who appear to have been politically well-informed and wise for any substantial length of time are those who interpreted the voice of Apollo at Delphi.

We think that faith is prejudicial to clear thought about the needs of society: that the religious jargon of "right", "God's law" and so on make impossible political debate in a common language, let alone on even similar assumptions.

On all these grounds we are satisfied with the usual modern belief in Australia that politics and religion are two compartments of man's social existence that are better kept separate. By this we mean that churches should, in general, abstain from pronouncements and agitation on particular secular political issues, and should expect their pronouncements on other matters, within their province as keepers of the souls of their adherents, to receive no peculiar favour with the legislators, but to be regarded as simply the expression of one among the many community interests to be harmonised by wise legislation.

WITHDRAWAL

Nor is this all. I have always thought, for my own part, that the churches were acting in their own interest, as well as in that of society, when they began to withdraw from the arena of politics.

The churches have lost a great deal of respect from members of their own congregations by dabbling in politics. Whatever aura of sanctity some of us may think attaches to the leaders of

the faith is undoubtedly dimmed if not extinguished when these leaders open their mouths to speak of things temporal. There will always be members of a church who radically disagree with the political policy of their church; these people will have to perform a mental operation distressingly similar to that described by George Orwell and Lord Lindsay as "double-think" if they are to disagree with the priest at one point in his sermon and yet regard his sermon as at least a priori a presentation of eternal truth by one ordained of God.

People certainly do come, in time, to look for political motivations behind the pronouncements of a church or faith and morals if that church has associated itself with politics to any considerable degree, and people receive such pronouncements with a slightly cynical scepticism very menacing to any system based, like a Christian church, on faith.

If, as Acton reported, the inhabitants of Rome in 1870 looked with "frivolous disdain" on the Vatican Council of that year, I suspect that some of the frivolity (or, if preferred, of the disdain) may be traced to the overtones of politics which had come to be associated with every action of the Papacy over many hundreds of years.

Conversely, a church which consistently abstains from political action will come to be regarded as an impartial body not peddling a line; what it may say at irregular intervals will then be accorded much greater attention.

SEPARATION

Thus, I think it is fair to say that ipsissima verba of Archbishop Mannix and his protegee Bishop Fox are regarded with a degree of frivolous dis-

dain in Melbourne, whereas in Tasmania, where the Roman Catholic Church has been less politically active, one may frequently hear it said that "Oh well, there must be something in what Archbishop Young said about Orr: he doesn't make statements unless he knows he's on sure ground."

The days have gone when Fuller in his Church History (1655) could write that "in England those who hold the Helm of the pulpit always steer people's hearts as they please." I do not think we have lost much with the passing of those days. I think politics are better secular—I think Nazi and Communist politics are beyond question religious, and are to be rejected largely for that reason.

I say, with Sir Garfield, that "in no sense am I criticising a churchman for expressing his point of view on a matter of social or moral concern to the community. It is his right and duty to do so."

But I think Sir Garfield was right when he said of the Matrimonial Causes Bill:

"We are here to deal with a code of divorce as legislators. We cannot sit here as clerics because if we do I suppose a great number of us would say . . . that marriage is indissoluble and that there can be no divorce. We cannot look at it in that way. We must ask ourselves whether, in our honest opinion, we will do any damage to this community."

I think politics is better without the passion of religious dispute, and I think the Churches have done society and themselves a service by whatever retreat they may have made from the bad old days when politicians where churchmen and churchmen were politicians.

Socialist Economics

Socialist economics is the study of economic means to political ends.

transfer payments. Since the end of the last war there have been a number of alternatives put forward for governments to obtain income from taxation more equitably.

The most unstable new theory is that for an expenditure tax, in which a person (or company) is taxed by what he takes out of the flow of goods and services rather than by what he puts into the flow of goods and services as is the case under the present system of income tax. The direct effects on incomes by governments are mere transfer to those whom the government thinks needy. Of particular importance is the old age pension, renamed national superannuation, for which there are a number of theories as regards the best method of raising and distributing pension funds. The British Labor party favours an accumulating insurance fund, the Dutch government a proportional income tax with, unlike the British proposal, a flat rate benefit to those over the retiring age.

There is still a theory currently held that the benefit derived from government spending is MAXIMISED WHEN THE BENEFITS OF THE LAST £1 of every use of public spending are equal to one another. This theory tries to make a

standard which is impossible to measure and hence to use, for policy.

Keynes

Governmental stabilizing of incomes is a reason for using economic power following the general theory of Keynes (in 1936) that employment in an economy is determined by the aggregate supply of, and demand for, goods and services. This theory gave greater emphasis to international trade and government monetary and fiscal policies as marginal and most easily controllable elements in aggregate supply and demand. The greatest problem in the controlling function of government is the lack of complete and new information on what goes on in the private sector, particularly in the demand from individual consumers whose spending is the largest element in aggregate demand.

Industry

Industries owned by the Government (in Australia both State and Commonwealth) generally require a lot of capital and are large scale industries which either have economics of large-scale output and hence are liable to be monopolies, or for a political reason are even run at a loss, a case in point being the South Australian Railways.

Effects

Socialist economics is concerned also with the effectiveness of any government intervention, and the effects of a changed system of governments from, for example, one of State-Commonwealth Governments to a purely central one. The Australian Commonwealth Government already levies taxation on the main tax base of individuals and companies; the central bank (within limits) controls the supply of credit to governments and through the banking system both qualitatively and quantitatively, and also controls Australian international trade, with central bank custody of all foreign exchange. Only in owning and controlling certain industries are the States more important than the Commonwealth Government, even though the State governments are dependent on income tax grants from the Commonwealth Government, as the main source of income.

Outside of their industries the State governments have become economically more and more redundant; whether or not the present State-Federal relations will change, the case for State Government on these facts is a weak one.

R.M.S.

Ninety Years of Intellectual Ferment!

*For the mental and moral progress
of the people.*

This University has stood for 86 years, a monument to the clear vision and magnanimity of a few clergymen. It was formally established in 1874, the result of a large private gift.

This was the time when Adelaide was like a small but prosperous country town — there were still many vacant allotments in the city square, and Hindley Street storekeepers could stand on their doorsteps and know everyone that passed. There were no cars. This was even before Sir Thomas purloined the premiership, though his grandfather stalked the political scene. South Australia's population was 205,000.

MINE-OWNER

The University was preceded as an institution of higher education by the Union College, which was founded in 1872 mainly for future ministers of the Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. In the middle of that year, it ran short of money, and an approach was made to W. W. Hughes, a devout and therefore wealthy Presbyterian. Hughes, a retired squatter and mine-owner, was known to be seeking a way of using his riches to the public good, and thus, perhaps, of leaving some earthly memorial of what his life had amounted to. Clergymen were stunned and embarrassed when he offered them £20,000.

When the founders of this modern college realised that they could not make use of the gift without completely altering their purpose, they

were persuaded by Rev. James Lyall and Rev. Jefferis who established the Brougham Place Congregational Church, to put it towards a University. Churches today would commend these "involved" Christians; we can commend them for

legal, medical and teaching professions, and on the clergy. It would give a good tertiary education to those who could not afford to go abroad. There were to be chairs in Classics and Comparative Philosophy and in National Science, per W. W.

— by Don Beer

their clear-sightedness and selflessness. Hughes readily agreed to the new plan. A meeting was held and the University Association formed. A few years later the Union College was abandoned through lack of funds.

CLERICAL MAJORITY

The Association carried on all the business until the Incorporation Act was passed in 1874. It was made up of a few politicians, a fair number of lawyers, but an overwhelming majority of clergymen, including representatives of almost every sect in the State. Aided by the Press, this elite secured the acceptance of its views by an indifferent public—when the debate on the University Bill began in the Lower House, there were only half a dozen members present. Almost inevitably, this relationship has been mirrored in student politics, where law and philosophy students in particular have consistently furnished leadership to the "apathetic" mob.

The Association thought that we could and ought to have a University: not only would it help greatly "the mental and moral progress of the people", but it would also confer many advantages on the

Hughes, and in Mathematics and English Language and Literature, per Sir Thomas Elder, a squatter and M.L.C. The project was sanctioned by Act of Parliament in 1874.

WRANGLING

Two years later, with 58 students but only six full-time matriculated courses began. There were only four, all professors, on the staff. Classes were held in a room lent by the Education Department, but the University buildings, today's Front Office, was completed within a few years, it stood on five acres ceded by the Government. About the same time, after considerable wrangling, letters patent were granted by Queen Victoria, and we then had status with most other Imperial Universities. At last we were fully established.

We have never looked back. Though for the first few years there was much opposition—in 1881 it was calculated that the graduates had cost £5,000 each, the numbers of students and the prosperity of the University have increased greatly. By 1890 we had the Law School, the Faculty of Music and the Medical School, mainly through the money of Sir Thomas Elder. Elder became something of a

patron saint; he originally gave £20,000 to provide the English and Mathematics Chairs, he contributed most of the capital necessary for the Faculty of music and sustained the finances of the Med-School singlehanded for almost a decade. His name is perpetuated in the titles of several professorships, and his statue stands in front of the Elder Conservatorium.

Shrewd men, however, have advanced these small holdings. The 50,000 acres granted by Parliament in the south-east were later repurchased for £40,000 which was invested and the income from it more than doubled. They managed to raise the limit of £10,000 p.a. on the subsidy on all moneys invested in trust for the 'Varsity. It has long since been financially secure.

STUDENTS

Finally, some heartening facts about students. They have always been addicted to card-playing in the Refectory, while of the six graduating students in 1876, only two passed. Even today the failure rate is scarcely as

high as this. As regards extra-curricular activities this illuminating letter was written to the editor of Varsity Rogge in 1928. It was headed "A Base Libel."

Dear Sir or Madam,

I wish to protest. An article in your last issue charged students with a lack of enthusiasm for the Union — even suggested that there was a lack of "Varsity Spirit among the majority."

I feel sure, Sir, that you were hurried statements, overlooking some undeniable facts, to which I would draw your attention. Look for a moment at any student activity of this term—the sports, for instance.

Have not the Athletic Club just conducted an Annual Sports Carnival, in which there were at least two competitors for each event? What more can you ask?

This same Club will send a team to Inter-Varsity—now that a team has been persuaded to go. It will even help financially if any money is raised!

Take the Magazine. While you make these hasty statements your Uni. produces a Magazine, to which at least three people, besides the Staff, contribute. Take any meeting held round the 'Varsity. There are always several people at each one. And probably someone will go up to Mannum for the boat race.

Lastly, just think how the 'Varsity is reacting to the idea of holding a *Conversazione* next term. I am convinced that quite half a dozen people in each faculty have decided that they will lend a hand—that is, of course, if they can't possibly get out of it.

Altogether, Sir, your remarks were ill-advised. Kindly dwell upon the displays of enthusiasm—and many others like them, to which I have drawn your attention—before you attempt further estimates of our 'Varsity Spirit.

Yours,

Sceptic.

For better or worse, things haven't changed much.



ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY SQUADRON



The Adelaide University Squadron, formed in 1950, is a Citizen Air Force Squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force.

While a Cadet in the A.U.S. one receives all the privileges of an officer, for example he "lives in" at the Officers' Mess on Air Force Stations, and is given first class travel when on Air Force business.

A Cadet is required to serve 28 days in each of the two years that he is in the Squadron. 14 days of this is taken in the 21 day May vacation or the Christmas vacation, as continuous training and the rest is made up by Home Training Parades. These include weekly parades on Tuesday evenings between 6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. Some of these are compulsory and other (especially near examination times in third term) are voluntary; a 7 days bivouac and survival course; and a camp at which gliding instruction is given by the Adelaide Soaring Club.

Pay is at the rate of £1/8/1 per day (£1/11/11 if the Cadet is over 21 years of age) and to this can be added other allowances giving the cadet approximately £50 per annum.

Squadron training is allied as closely as possible to the Cadet's University course. The Squadron has flights in Medical (inc. Dentistry and Pharmacy); Equipment and Accounting; Administration; Technical (Engineering, Civil Engineering and Architecture); and Radio (Radar and Signals).

The Squadron does its best to assist the individual Cadet in his University Course, since the R.A.A.F.

The Squadron is a training unit for students attending the University, the School of Mines or the Teachers College who wish to gain a commission in the R.A.A.F. After a two year period with the Squadron as Officer Cadets they are graduated to the General Reserve with the rank of Pilot Officer—except Medical Officers who take the rank of Flight Lieutenant.



believes that a Cadet's first responsibility is to obtain a good degree at the University. To this end Squadron timetables and training commitments are arranged so that the individual Cadet suffers the least possible interference with his course. Special arrangements can be made to suit individuals.

Admission to the Squadron is not difficult. Applicants are merely required to meet a standard of medical fitness at an examination given by the Air Force, and to be interviewed by a selection committee.

The Commanding Officer (Squadron Leader A. H. Clark) of the Squadron at 155 Barton Terrace, North Adelaide (Telephone M 9282) will be glad to discuss conditions of service at any time; and so will any other members of the Squadron. Application forms may be obtained at the above address, from the Recruiting Centre at 97 Currie Street, or from the S.R.C. Office.

An "At Home" Evening will be held at 155 Barton Terrace at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 26th April. The film "Strategic Air Command" will be screened and all male students are cordially invited to attend.

A series of BBC Television films on Air Power will be screened in the Lady Symons Lecture Theatre at 1.15 p.m. on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd April, 1960. The Squadron would be delighted to welcome all persons who care to attend.

APPLICATIONS FOR 1960 ENTRY CLOSE MAY 2nd.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SPORTS ASSOCIATION

The 62nd Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held in the Lady Symon Hall on Wednesday, 20th April, 1960 at 1.10 p.m.

BUSINESS:

1. Minutes of the 61st Annual General Meeting.
2. Secretary's Report for 1959.
3. Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for 1959.
4. Election of officers—
President.

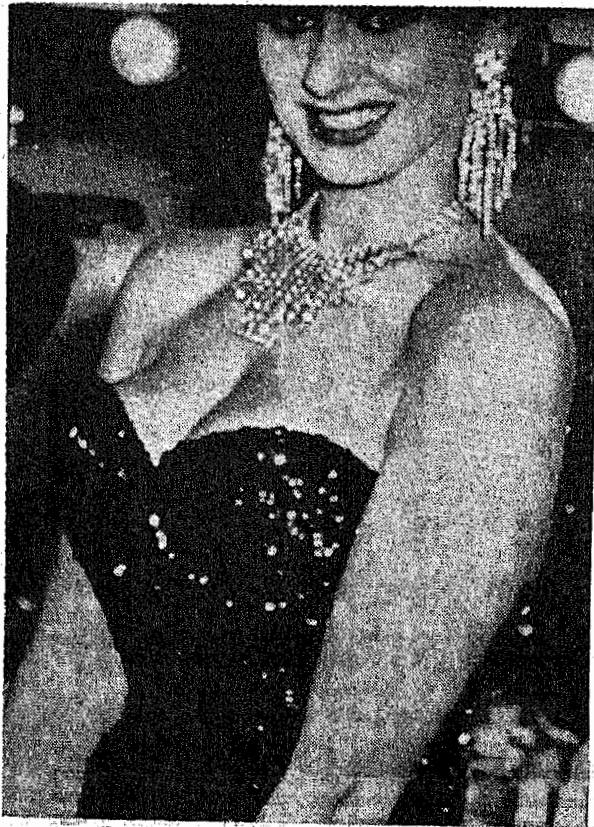
Deputy President.
Honorary Treasurer.
Honorary Assistant Secretary.
Senior Woman Blue.

5. Nomination of Blues' Representatives for 1960. (Failure to nominate a representative at this meeting means that the Club cannot be represented on the Blues' Committee.)

6. Amalgamation of the Fencing Club.
7. Any other business.

H. Swales Smith,
Secretary.

ALL MEMBERS OF UNIVERSITY SPORTS CLUBS ARE URGED TO ATTEND.
Nomination forms are available in the Sports Association office.



Lacrosse Club's Beach Practice

Saturday practice started off with a swim, when some bright person suggested West Beach as a good practice ground. John Russell showed great form with the "stone" stroke when tossed bodily into the sea. We picked him up from the bottom five minutes later. Barwick and Wainwright proved a formidable combination in the cockfighting competition, while the coach, Mr. Gottschalk, dazzled the women spectators with his brilliant beach outfit.

In Lacrosse practices

generally, Jeffery is already showing the form that won him a place in the all-Australian team that defeated America last year. Harris should be a great asset to our A-grade defence line this year, and Richardson, Barwick, Wainwright and Roney are all in the State Colts Squad. The B-grade side with Perriam, Lloyd, Sved and Robertson displaying A-grade form should start favourites to take the premiership for the second time running.

We have quite a good batch of new recruits who will become acclimatised in the C-grade and any others would be welcome.

If you are interested, perambulate yourself around to the Uni. oval on a Wednesday night and introduce yourself to anyone with a Lacrosse stick in his hand.

University Chess Club

The first round of Inter-Club Chess was held on the sixth of April. All four University teams performed well and although the A's and C's lost, both B-grade teams should win when adjourned games are completed.

MATCH RESULTS

A-grade: University lost to Norwood I, 2 - 3, Point scorers — Hortovanyi (1), Hester, Irving (each 1).

B-grade: University I v. Vytis, 2 - 2 (1 adjourned). Scorers, Szekeres, Bryant (each 1).

Adjourned Game: Araszklewicz.

University II v. Elizabeth 2 - 2 (1 adjourned). Scorers: Griffiths, Tomakoff (each 1).

Adjourned Game: Klein. C-grade: University lost to M.T.T., 2 - 3. Scorers, Stuart, Priestley (each one).

The second round will be held next Wednesday night (20th April). All players are asked to attend the lunch-time meeting at 1.15 in the Union Club Committee Room (above the S.R.C. office) for selection of teams.

WINTER PENNANTS NEAR

Membership is now open for the Adelaide University Winter Pennant Tennis Club, and according to the 'Tennis Hard Court Digest' — "The S.A. Lawn Tennis Association has named Winter pennants a major event which will further popularise the series and tend to raise the standard."

This year we intend to field five teams in the series and if you are interested please put your name on the Sports Association notice board as soon as possible. The University Championships will be held on the courts behind the Union Hall some time in May.

BOAT CLUB

The University Boat Club this year held their Annual Regatta in conjunction with the Public School's Head of the River.

The University's second crew won the Junior Fours, and the "viii" won the Junior Eights and were beaten by Torrens.

The record time for schoolboy's eights was broken by the P.A.C. second "viii" in 2 min. 48 secs., which is close to the open record for the course.

This season's crew for the Inter-Varsity Boat Race to be rowed in Perth in June is now being selected; and is rowing on the Port River, as well as doing two nights a week circuit training.

★

Hamilton was in the witness box. He said: "I am the greatest actor since Irving." "Modest, aren't you," said the judge. "Ordinarily, yes," said Hamilton, "but please remember I am now under oath."

See You At The Championship Sports On Wednesday

COULD YOU LIFT 360 lbs.?

Are you a Bantam, Feather, Light, Middle, Light-heavy, Middle-heavy or Heavy weight.

Do you want to lift competitively and for the Inter-Varsity team or do you simply want to get fit for the winter sports? If so, join the Weightlifting Club (subscriptions 5/- per annum) and have the free use of the equipment available in the George Murray basement.

This year Inter-Varsity will be held in Adelaide

during August vac. at Ross Davies' Olympic Gym. Those interested in competing should begin training now and we would welcome everyone's interest in this great event. Tables of weights are available in the Sports Association office. Organised practices are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 4.30 to 6.30.

Membership cards are available from the Sports Association office.

HOCKEY'S ON THE MOVE

The tempo of activity within the club is gradually increasing as the Inter-Varsity draws near.

A committee meeting was held under the strict chairmanship of Dr. Byrne and a very comprehensive agenda was covered. If all A.U.H.C. meetings are held along these lines we feel that members will benefit both in the time saved and the better organisation of

work within the club.

Four universities have so far indicated that they will attend the Inter-Varsity Carnival; they are Melbourne, Queensland, Sydney, and Tasmania. Perth is a doubtful starter, and the University of N.S.W. is sending its women's team!

Practices are being held regularly on Wednesday and Thursday at the University Oval and scratch matches are held on Saturdays. There is quite a good attendance at practices as compared with other years, but the numbers are not as large as they could be. All intending players who have not attended, so far are advised to do so for their own benefit.

From left: S. Wreford, N. Howard, T. Barker, A. Black, I. Starka, L. Rosenberg, P. Wallace, J. Lewis, Funicane, show us



BEFORE



DURING



AFTER

—Anthony