

# Final Arrangements

# PROSH STRIKES AGAIN

Students who are thinking about staging stunts other than the official ones, were cautioned by the Prosh Director, Mr. R. I. P. Bulkeley, who said, "Any person caught taking part in an unofficial stunt which endangers public property or safety will be referred through S.R.C. to the Disciplinary Board of the University Council."

Mr. Bulkeley declined to comment on the fact that his committee was not actually frowning on stunts which will probably be given by several well-known societies independently of the Main Stunt. However, unless stunts are registered with the Prosh Committee, no financial aid can be given.

"Participants in the procession arrangements are reminded that if asked by the police a student must give his name and address but no other statement."

Commenting on the likely action of the police, Mr. H. de Vere, editor of "On Dit" added, "We should try and remember that 95 per cent. of the police are trying to do their job in a decent way, and it is a poor thing to try and aggravate them by 'goon-baiting' just because a few paranoid students consider it to be 'the thing to do'."

"It isn't and besides this aspect there is also the known fact that police can think up more charges with which to 'nail' the average student than the student can talk his way out of."

## PROSH PAPER

Students taking part in the prosh are asked to note the details below carefully because these are the final, definite arrangements. However, it should be realised that because of force of circumstances some points might have to be re-planned at the last minute.

From all indications the Prosh paper this year will be one of the best and earliest delivered for some years. It should be available from seven o'clock on Prosh morning for those collectors who want to start early.

When asked about his

views on last year's Prosh rag Mr. Paul Baker, an Engineering student, who collected last year said: "I thought the paper was shocking and not worth the shilling donation I asked for each copy. If the paper was of a higher standard in humour and design I would have had no hesitation in asking for more."

Since the quality has been improved this year, collectors are asked to place an absolute minimum donation of 3/- for a copy. If someone refuses to pay this for a copy it will not matter because collectors only have to move around a little and sell to somebody else.

Several hundred copies of the paper will be held over till late afternoon when they will be given to those who have already got the highest price for the copies sold earlier and it is envisaged that the price paid for these will be startling.

Last year the S.R.C. was telephoned by many people anxious to purchase a copy of the Prosh Rag, some of the offers being up to £5 for a copy.

## DISTRIBUTION

A counter will be set up outside the refectory foyer for distribution of collection box, registration of contestants for the prize cups, and distribution of the Prosh paper.

Should it be raining the counter will be moved into the refectory foyer itself. Collectors will be registered in faculties and there will

be several people dealing with each faculty manning the counter all through the day.

All collection boxes must be returned by six o'clock on Friday evening and any students who do not observe this rule will be held responsible for their boxes and the contents.

## TRANSPORT

Each float will be given a number and it is essential that this is not forgotten. This number gives the position of the float in the procession and also identifies the truck provided for it.

As each truck comes in it will be given a pre-arranged number and will be directed into its position by the Transport Director. The trucks will line up from the gate which is between the Zoology building and Geological building down to the Engineering building and then towards the Barr Smith Library in order of their assigned numbers.

The float builders will then find the truck which has been given the number which they have and will proceed to set up their float. No-one is to try and claim a truck which is not assigned to them. If there is trouble look for the Transport Director to solve it.

Trucks will arrive from 10 a.m. onwards.

## INSPECTION BY POLICE

All float directors must see the Prosh director about the police inspection of the procession prior to its moving off.

All floats rejected by the police must be adjusted as directed before they will be let back into position in the Prosh.

## TIME & ROUTE

At 1 p.m. the Prosh will move off, protected from assaults by irate citizens by the stalwart yeoman of the Constabulary (mounted or otherwise).

It will proceed up Frome Road, Pulteney St., Grenfell St., King William St., and back down North Terrace to Frome Road.

## STUNTS

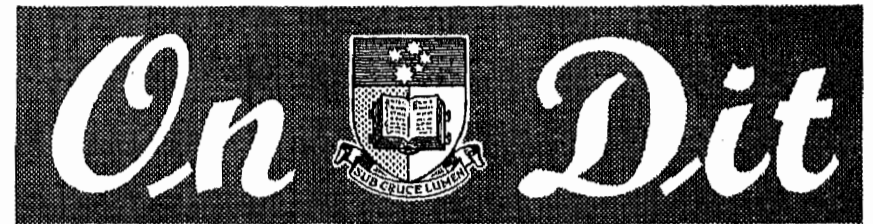
Students are asked to watch notice boards for announcements.

For those on the 3rd floor of Myers on Friday morning at 10.30 a.m. an interesting and informative time will certainly "be had".

## "DRINKING HORN"

Dean Campbell is in charge of this event which is traditional on Prosh Day.

It will take place in the cloisters at a time which will be announced on the boards outside the refectory. Standard butcher glasses will be provided and the usual rowing rules apply.



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

Vol. 28, No. 11

August 4, 1960

One Penny

## Bathing by Prosh-light



A Suitable Attire

## PROSH HOP

Because the Footlights Club have already held their show last Saturday, the Jazz Club will be running the Prosh Hop alone this year.

It will be held in the refectories from 8 p.m., Friday evening. The admission being 3/- per single.

The dance is notable in that it is one of the most informal of the year with people coming dressed in the costumes they have worn during the day.

"Last year the Hop went off remarkably well and this year we think that it will be even better," said Mr. R. I. P. Bulkeley, "At this stage the cups, which have been donated as collection prizes will be presented to the winners."

"We would like to wish all collectors and people connected with the Procession the best of luck in their competition for the cups," said Mr. K. Lightburn, Collection Director. "I think, personally, that this will be one of the best organised Proshes yet," he concluded.

"If all the students who went up to town to watch

the collection and procession instead turned their attention to collection and building floats the Proces-

sion would be of a much higher standard," said Mr. de Vere speaking of student participation.

## S.R.C. ELECTIONS

The new S.R.C. had its first meeting last Tuesday night when the newly elected members officially replaced the old S.R.C.

Interest this year was not really intense and voting was not particularly heavy. Only a few people joined to form blocs but even these blocs campaigned in a desultory fashion.

When votes were finally counted for the General seats the following people were declared elected:

Men's General:  
W. Anthoney  
J. W. M. Lawton  
P. Zimmet  
H. F. Lambert  
I. C. Sando  
A. Barker  
D. Smith  
R. J. Sawley  
Women's General:  
E. Lumbers  
M. Quartly  
S. Seager  
S. Gray

Of the nominations for faculty positions on the council the following were announced as members:

F. Rosenfeldt  
D. Perriam  
J. Lindsay  
W. Kennedy  
C. Leyland  
D. Taplin  
A. Morrison  
W. Baynes  
P. Fowler  
K. Badenoch  
R. D. Campbell  
I. McWaters  
P. Rogers  
C. W. D. Blandy  
G. Bilney  
H. Patton  
L. Pearson  
T. Yeo  
B. Dunning  
T. Denton

## Stunt in Progress



Stunt Meeting for All Students at Union Hall this Thursday.

# Explanations of the UNITED STATES ELECTIONS

By Alex. C. Castles, Senior Lecturer in Law at the University.

Dr. Castles was in the United States in the last Presidential Election year.

This year's American presidential election campaign promises to be a hard fight, with no holds barred.

Despite their relative youth, Vice President Nixon, 47, and Senator John Kennedy, 43, are two hardened political campaigners.

Both are intensely ambitious men who will leave no stone unturned in their bid to take President Eisenhower's place in the White House.

At the personal level their fight for a permanent niche in history will be the most evenly matched contest for the presidency since the Truman-Dewey campaign of 1948.

The United States' electorate has generally had a weakness for "names" and "personalities" no matter the political qualities of the aspirant for the presidential office.

Eisenhower's popularity as a military hero undoubtedly brought many votes to the Republican party in 1952 and 1956.

In 1956 the electorate was even willing to keep him in the White House for another four years when it showed that it distrusted Republicans in general by voting the Democrats into power in Congress and most state legislatures.

This year the "cult of the personality" will almost certainly not have the same pull on the electorate.

The personal appeal of the candidates, particularly

on Television, will no doubt play its part in their success or failure at the polls in November.

But there are clear indications that national and international political issues, and the views of the candidates on these issues, will loom more largely in the eyes of the independent voters, who will decide the

**Stunt Meeting**  
**UNION HALL**  
**1.00 p.m.**  
**THURSDAY,**  
**AUGUST 4**

issue when they cast their ballots, than they did in 1952 and 1956.

Much can happen before polling day, but at present, Senator Kennedy, the titular head of the Democratic party, must be favoured to win the election.

Provided no "Dixiecrats" break away in the South and put up their own candidate for the presidency as they did in 1948, the Democrats can be expected to keep their hold on the "solid south".

Kennedy's astute move in having Senator Lyndon

Johnson as his Vice-Presidential running mate should keep the conservative southern Democrats in the Democratic fold.

In the north the Democrats have kept an edge over the Republicans in key states like Illinois, Pennsylvania and California and extended their strength in the traditional Republican strongholds in the farm states of the middle-west in elections for State and Federal legislatures in the last four years.

Many labor leaders have supported Kennedy, and although many "egg-head" liberals in the north would have preferred a Stevenson-Kennedy Democratic ticket and probably disapprove of Kennedy's decision to have Senator Johnson as Vice-Presidential candidate, because he is not firm enough in demanding civil rights for negroes, they will hardly vote Republican.

Whether the legend that no Roman Catholic can ever become president of the United States will stand in Kennedy's way is one of the imponderables that only the tallies on the voting machines will help solve.

Kennedy has already refused to be hindered by many of the so-called traditions of American politics that it could well be expected that he will take this tradition in his stride.

Kennedy has brought a "new look" to party politics in the United States. Instead of working through the political bosses who rule their party Baronies with a rod of iron, in such places as New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, Kennedy appealed directly to the party rank and file.

Disdaining the support of the often tarnished professionals, he went out and won the seven primary elections he participated in.

In general, although there are exceptions in some states, only registered members of a party vote in a state primary.

Winning some primaries doesn't necessarily mean that even that primary election a candidate wins, gives him the votes of that state in the party convention to nominate its presidential candidate.

But Senator Kennedy baffled the professionals by his remarkable showing. Backed by the Kennedy family millions he and his family went to the rank and file and showed convincingly that he had the appeal necessary to woo the voters.

Kennedy's catholicism could count against him in the south, but with Senator Johnson on his ticket, the drift may not be so great as some commentators have suggested.

In the north in such centres as Boston, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia where catholics are in the majority, his religious affirmations may draw voters who ordinarily support the Republicans.

The Senator's overwhelming win in the West Virginia primary, where less than 5 per cent. of the voters were catholics, is the best indication, so far, that religion will fortunately not be a vital factor in the election.

It is one of the strange quirks of politics that the candidate of the Republican party, the so-called "party of the privileged" as President Roosevelt termed it, Vice-President Richard Nixon, was born poor, while Senator Kennedy is the millionaire son of a multi-millionaire father.

Vice-President Nixon seems to be a politician through and through. On occasions he has balked at the dictates of the profes-

sional Republican politicians but he has never been in general disfavour with them.

The Democrats have consistently charged him with being a "chameleon" and his record does little to dispel this.

As Alistair Cooke, the veteran reporter of "The Guardian" recently reported: "He certainly exploited the McCarthy terror for all it was worth as a sure-fire method of getting out the popular vote. He impulsively crowded the frustration of the British and French armies at Suez, and then quickly adjusted himself to Dulles's judicial afterthought that it was no time to exasperate America's best allies."

"It is even possible to say that he is—in the Dewey, Wilkie, Eisenhower tradition—a practitioner of continuous 'me-tooism'," Cooke added.

At the same time it cannot be said that Senator Kennedy has not been without his chameleon-like qualities either.

He hasn't spoken out too strongly on many major issues in recent years, preferring to wait and see if a strong stand would lose him too many political friends.

The policy issues which will be debated by the two candidates in the coming months will no doubt range from minor problems which have "grassroots" appeal in particular states, to discussions on national and international problems of much greater importance.

Senator Kennedy has already indicated the general plan of his attack on the Republican administration.

As James Reston reported in a recent issue of "The New York Times", the tone, direction and strategy of the Democrat campaign seems to be based essentially on the theme developed by the liberal Harvard economist Kenneth Galbraith, in his book "The Affluent Society".

This theme which is flatly rejected by Vice President Nixon, but supported in general by Governor Nelson Rockefeller the Republican Governor of New York, urges "That the nation can solve its domestic and foreign problems only if it takes a more conscious direction of its affairs."

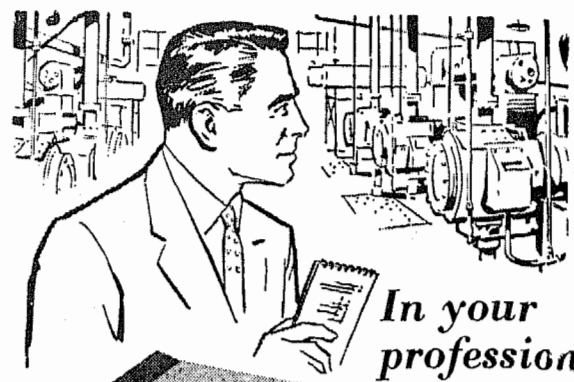
The call for more direction from the President in the national and international policy-making of the United States should have considerable appeal.

Internally the bitter criticisms of the Eisenhower administration's farm policies, which has lacked direction and real purpose, has lost the Republicans much of their traditional support in the key middle-western farm estates.

The seeming lack of direction in the United States' conduct of its foreign policy in recent months at least, and the serious setbacks that the Eisenhower administration has received in this field, adds considerable force to the Democratic call for more direction in government.

It is probably too late now for Vice-President Nixon, even if he wanted to, to break himself away from the policies of the Eisenhower administration, with which he has generally identified himself for so long now.

In these circumstances, there is little doubt that the clear lack of purpose and direction which has marked policy-making by the Eisenhower administration, in the last four years at least, will count heavily against the Republican candidate in November.



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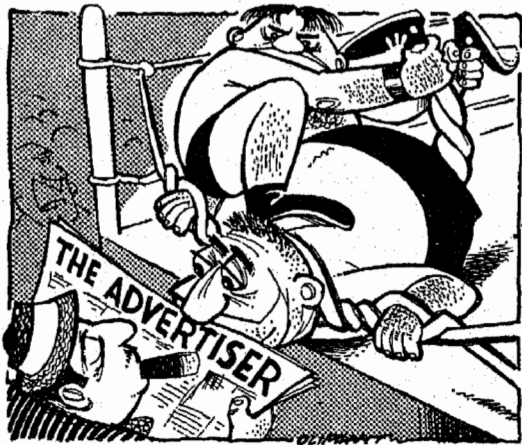
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# Abreast of the Times



One of the great tragedies of the 50's has been the demise of the Labor Party as a political power both in England and Australia.

Bereft of good men the party is a pathetic institution that struggles in the world of the 60's with the slogan and ideals of the 20's.

The intellectual drawn to the Labor Party by its policy, in contrast to the vacillating pragmatism of the anti-Labor governments, is greeted by Caldwell who dogmatically proclaims that intellectuals will not be allowed to run the party.

In England Gaitskell vainly tried to rid the party platform of its more extreme socialism but was defeated by the die-hard depression trained minds of the trade-unionists.

The tenacity with which the English Liberal party is holding its small majority and the refusal of the D.L.P. to die in Australia prove that the two big parties are not providing what a large section of the people demand.

In Australia the situation is particularly hopeless. The D.L.P. is a party of destruction, wedded to the idea of keeping the A.L.P. out of office.

The Liberals are the lap-dogs of the U.S. in foreign policy and Australia's Asian policy is lagging behind even that of the British Conservatives.

Mr. Menzies' brave words have yet to be matched by deeds in the emancipation of our colonials.

Nor have we shown any real appreciation of or sympathy with Asian nationalism.

There is no doubt that although "we have never had it so good" may have some truth the fact remains that there are many poorer elements in the society who have been sadly neglected by the present government.

Those latter ills a Labor Party would recognize, but in curing this it would throw in full scale nationalisation.

Private enterprise is here to stay and this fact should be recognized.

Why Labor on a Federal level can't come to grips with disarmament, social services, bureaucracy is perhaps best left to the trade unionists to answer.

On a State level the situation is appalling.

The Labor Party is weak, apathetic and suffers permanent lethargy and only one strong party need make for good government.

Don Dunstan fights a lone hand in trying to bring some of the shortcomings of our State to the notice of the people.

Gerrymandering cries the Labor opposition and then weakly they cry on each others shoulders that such a diabolical situation should exist.

Of course they expect us to cry with them and doubtless in sympathy vote them into office.

At election time there seems on the part of the Labor Party a peculiar inability to get across to the people such simple facts as this state spends less per head than any other State in the Commonwealth on education and social services.

Instead we hear the cliché's about Gerrymandering.

Unless Labor believes that one party parliaments are wise it should heed the words of Nye Bevan who accused British Labor of "bringing 1914 Liberalism up to date" for their policy of the 60's.

Even though one policy for a Labor party need not necessarily be the same as Bevan's there is little doubt that Labor needs men of calibre, to stand fearlessly up to criticism and to bear the personal indictiveness that is heaped upon them.

Are there any takers in this University?

# STRIKE, The Right

# CASE FOR SOCIALISM

By Equalitas

On Thursday, 28th July, the Labor Club held a meeting at which a select audience had the pleasure of listening to an extremely interesting speaker, Mr. E. H. Crimes; an industrial officer of the Australian Workers' Union.

The subject of Mr. Crimes' talk was "The Right to Strike". The talk began with a question "Why do some unions strike, and not others?" Mr. Crimes said that the answer lay, not in the leaders or the workers, but in the type of union, whether it was easy to organize. One can conceive that the workers for local governments, with about twelve in each area, would be a great deal more difficult to organize than would the workers in a compact industry, such as General Motors-Holden's.

This is where the Australian Workers' Union enters the picture. This union is a union of the weaker unions; it is really an attempt to organize the weaker unions so as to give them a little bargaining power with their employers.

It may be mentioned at this point that unionists only use their right to strike as a weapon of last resort. It is their only powerful weapon which they possess against their employers. Very few unionists would willingly give up their right to strike.

When the arbitration courts decided that economy is in a stable and prosperous position so as to be able to stand a rise in workers'

wages, the wage is raised accordingly, as it was only a few months ago. The employer merely says to himself "I'll pass the increased wage costs back on to the consumer".

He does this, so the cost of living rises, and the real incomes (that is, the purchasing power) of the workers have really altered very little. It has got to the point where many workers feel so discouraged that they don't even feel that it is worth while seeking a wage rise. What the workers are really seeking is a fair share of the national income, and a reasonable assurance that the real value of that share will not alter to any great degree.

The working man is often looked upon as the villain of the economy, simply because he and his mates are organized into unions, and use the strength which organization gives them in an attempt to gain a little more for themselves and their families. What few people realize, however, is that the employers also have unions, and use the strength which they gain from organization to maximize their profits.

So we have two industrial classes in the economy (1) the workers and (2) the employers, two classes which have opposing objectives in view. When the worker strikes, in an attempt to gain his fair share of national income, he is considered a villain; a greedy villain at that.

But when employers ban

together and raise prices, little is said, and, in fact, most people who complain about price increases do not blame the producers, but blame the workers for demanding, what they believe are high wages, and so raising the cost of production.

The industrial courts can do nothing because, as was explained earlier, the employers just will not co-operate. Where, however, the industrial courts do grant an industry award, the wages in that award are taken by employers, not only to be the minimum wage, but also to be the maximum wage.

Very few unionists would give up what is their only weapon, strike, or the right to strike.

The right to strike unfortunately for the worker, is gradually declining. For example, if a union applied to the industrial courts, and were granted an award, the unionists would have no right to strike if the employer acted within the limits of the award, even if the award constituted a serious breach of social justice. Legal action could be taken against any union which went on strike under such circumstances.

However, the barbs of the right to strike are still sharp, and this right is not likely to be abandoned by unionists for a good many years to come, for this right, more often used as a threat than in practice, is the workers' only real assurance of his receiving social justice.

M.L.B.

The traditional case for socialism took as its starting point the exploitation of labor under capitalism, which was held necessarily to involve the polarisation of society and the impoverishment of the working class; and the contradiction between expanding productive resources and a diminishing domestic market, which was held to involve periodic crises, mass unemployment and recurring war.

Consequently, the bases of the new society were seen as state ownership of the means of production, which would guarantee to the workers the full product of their labor; and a centrally planned economy, which would eliminate crises and the incentive for war.

In the event, capitalism has proved more resilient than its pre-war critics imagined. Increased productivity has enabled rising living standards and expanded investment to co-exist. Large-scale government investment (and particularly the giant market provided by inflated military spending) has since the war enabled capitalistic government to prevent recession developing into catastrophic crisis.

For a large part of the contemporary labor movement, this is enough. Accustomed to working and thinking within the categories of capitalism, many trade union and labor leaders, and many left-wing intellectuals, are satisfied to settle for the realisation of immediate economic demands and the assumption of the state of responsibility for social welfare. This acceptance is rationalised by the assertion that government intervention in the economy, and the creation of the welfare state, represent a gradual growing into socialism.

Everything changes, but everything remains the same. The working class lives better, more securely. The "mixed economy" advances. But capitalism is still capitalism: profit still motivates production, and power remains in the prerogative of property. The case for socialism, in a country like Australia needs to be restated, but it still exists.

First, in terms of survival. Here, two great issues overshadow the threat of atomic war, and the urgent demands of the emergent two-thirds of the world.

What Australia does in world affairs is of no great importance.

What is needed is a break with the capitalist policy of "containment of communism"; a break with the power blocs, a break with the nuclear arms race and brinkmanship; and a real effort to help meet the needs of under-privileged Asians for aid with development.

Such new policies can and must be fought for in part, they can be won. But the consistent transition from a war-oriented to a peace - and - development oriented foreign policy cannot be made within the framework of capitalism: the conflict with the men of power is too great.

Second, in terms of economic growth. Only a national investment policy—that is, national decisions on the allocation of resources—can end the tremendous waste involved in the "affluent society", can divert investment to where it is socially necessary, but not immediately profitable (for example, to education, health, transport, construction and other major public works), can ensure rapid adoption of new technologies (including automation) with the minimum of dislocation for the workers involved.

## DRAMA FESTIVAL

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UNION HALL: August 16th-23rd

BOOKINGS AT ALLANS

SEASON & HALF-SEASON TICKETS AVAILABLE AT SRC OFFICE OR FROM FESTIVAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

## A Question of Space



"They're pretty adept at it actually, there's so much of it going on in lectures."

# THE TRUE N.G.

This article was written by Dr. W. G. Heaslip who was a medical officer in New Guinea for several years.

It is difficult to understand why Douglas Wilkie (Advertiser July 18th and 27th) finds it desirable to stress the differences between the natives of New Guinea and the foreigners who have invaded this territory.

The later article by Mr. Wilkie is headed "Deep Gulf in New Guinea" while in the earlier one we read "You'll meet such a fine mob of other blokes from Australia" contrasting with "He (a white settler) must do his own brick-laying and carpentry because native boys are too primitive."

I have been reading Douglas Wilkie's articles for many years and have continued to read them because what he has written has generally been reasonable and fair-minded. But it is not reasonable, nor fair-minded, nor is it true to write that, "There are perhaps a few dozen natives in the whole of New Guinea who (if asked into his house by an Australian) wouldn't want to spit betel out on the floor or wouldn't giggle with embarrassment, and feel as thoroughly uncomfortable as his host".

Nor is it true, as Mr. Wilkie infers, that New Guinea is still in a state of "near savagery". Has he forgotten the army of "Fuzzy Wuzzy Angels" who carried helpless Australians back to hospital from the Kokoda Trail? Has he never heard of the hundreds of educated, quite civilized native teachers and technicians scattered throughout New Guinea?

I spent five years in the Papuan section of New Guinea, lived in a house built by natives, worked in a hospital built and furnished by natives, travelled in motor launches built and run by natives, used furniture made by natives, ate food cooked by natives, and I trained highly competent native hospital orderlies.

The social situation in New Guinea is obviously what the foreigners make it. The attitude of the natives will accurately reflect the attitude of their "masters".

The importance of the "masters" attitude is also seen in regard to working ability and responsibility of the natives.

On one occasion all three white nursing sisters at the hospital were incapacitated for several weeks by dysentery. I watched with some amazement as the native nurse trainees, led by an 18-year-old mission-trained native girl, took over the nursing of the white sisters, the latter's duties in the hospital and continued performing their own duties without fuss or loss of efficiency.

I have seldom seen such beautiful laundering as was done for us by a "near savage" from Rossell Island.

I do not know if the natives are being exploited. No such question can be given a straightforward answer with a situation such as there is in New Guinea.

But at \$2 per week including rations, one could hardly expect to get trained bricklayers or carpenters. Such men (not boys) are available, but not at those wages.

This wage level for recruited labor is forced by the Government. The laborers are forced to accept such rates by the necessity of earning enough to pay their yearly tax. Such laborers are usually without education or training of any kind and are in no way representative of what a native can become or do.

Mr. Wilkie's last paragraph reads: "The tragedy that native rancors and resentments, real or imagined, seem likely to take charge long before enough natives are intelligent enough to recognize the poverty of their own resources".

This is typical, outmoded, colonialist thinking.

The real tragedy is that unsuitable settlers and other foreigners, including occasionally a government staff member, are directly and wholly responsible for any rancors and resentments that have been produced; and that, despite lip service to the ideal, no really com-

petent and efficient effort has yet been made to train an adequate number of natives in such a way that they will eventually be able to take over self-government competently.

It is the Australian administrators, and not the natives, who are racing rather feebly against time. This has been pointed out by critics in the United Nations and is one reason why the Minister for Territories

refuses to put a time limit on the present set-up.

Finally, there is no lack of intelligence amongst the natives. The poverty of their resources is directly proportional to the lack of intelligent training by the administration. Whether self-government, when it comes, is successful or otherwise is in the hands of the white men at Canberra, not the brown ones in New Guinea.

Dr. R. G. Brown, Senior Lecturer of the Social Studies Department, writes on . . .

## ARCHITECTURE AND SOCIOLOGY

This is part of a talk given to fourth year Architecture students.

The sociologist is interested in two things: social study, or what happens in society and why; and social policy, or the application of what we know to problems of social administration. These give us a reasonable guide for our discussion, and you would agree, I think, that if I could answer two questions our time would be well spent.

These are: what, from analysis of society, can the sociologist contribute to housing and town planning? (for example, does the distinction between community and association have a bearing on planning satellite towns?); and what, from social study, can he say about the effect on social life of changes in architecture and town planning? (for example, has living in high-density flats affected the family?).

I should be very pleased if I could answer these questions, but I cannot — not merely because there is not enough space, but also because many of them are unanswerable with the methods at present available to the student of society, whether social anthropologist, social historian, or sociologist. So what I propose is to outline briefly a few aspects of social study, giving examples of the sort of interest they might have for you, and indicating where you can begin to look if you want to consider them further.

First demography. This is a bad start because many demographers object to being lumped with sociologists; they consider that what they have to say is a good deal more precise and valid than much that passes for sociology. (Unfortunately for sociology this is true.)

Of patterns of family building, for example, they say that current levels of reproduction in Australia have allayed pre-war fears of a population decline, but they do not suggest an increase in fertility or in family size in Australia. There is evidence of earlier marriage and earlier child-bearing, but also of controlled fertility leading to earlier completion of child-bearing.

The probable pattern is a small family, established early.

An example from demography is McArthur's analysis (Observer, 28/7/60) of the effects of the "baby boom" of the 1940's. She refers to the sharp increase expected in the number of people of employable age in the next five years — some 300,000, of whom more than 50 per cent. will be under 20 years of age. Some of the social consequences

she considers (assuming no corresponding increase in jobs) are a postponement of marriage and a slowing down in the rate of family formation with a consequent reduction in the demand for housing, and a lengthening of the time children stay at school with a corresponding increase in the demand for educational facilities, including school buildings.

I am not sure what is the relevance of this sort of information for architects and town-planners; but I assume that architects are interested in the probable size and structure of the Australian family, and that planners might want to make the most of the temporary slowing down in the rate of increase in demand for domestic housing to attempt to make good the existing shortage of low-cost housing (estimated by the Fabians in 1958 to be 100,000 units in Australia and 8,000 in South Australia), or to use the temporary reduction in consumer demand to undertake redevelopment of some of the more blighted areas of our capital cities (not to mention the need for improvement of what amount to rural slums, carefully described almost a decade ago, in the 7th Report of the Department of Post-War Reconstruction on "Rural Amenities", just as carefully pigeon-holed).

On housing, the routine collection of national data in Australia is inadequate compared, for example, with the United Kingdom and the United States. Some evidence of need might be culled by the in-ventious from tables on housing density (average number of people per room) and data of construction given in Commonwealth Census Reports, but this compares unfavourably with data on household composition (age, sex, family relationship, etc.), number of rooms occupied, and possession of facilities (such as piped water, water closet, fixed bath, etc.) readily obtainable from the Census Reports of the United Kingdom.

Even these data are inadequate, useful as they are in estimating the need for housing improvement and the latent demand for houses from what sociologists have called "concealed households" (families who would prefer to live separately if they could afford it, but who, in the Australian Census, for example, are hidden in a count of households).

There is no doubt that, if we were willing to spend the money, the Commonwealth could improve the value of the Census as a measure of social needs.

# ON CULTURE IN UNI.

"Why I think the University should provide More than a Professional Training."

Thoughts by Kevin Magarey and his old mate Cardinal Newman.

Mr. Magarey being a past president of S.R.C. and present lecturer in English.

. . . or some such title: 80) to 1,000 words, they said. Three foolscap pages! Nearly as much as we ask students for in their essays. And it's so very late at night.

The students offer that excuse too.

But God! How original a subject can they give you! — Couldn't they just look up that "On Dit" in late 1948 where I wrote three pages on it?

(Poor Bryan Power! He used to say his issues were always so much duller than Ken Tregonning's on the alternate fortnights — they were Co-Editors, and that's how they arranged it—because Ken Tregonning always used to attack the S.R.C. in his issues and Bryan felt bound to let it defend itself in his.)

So help us, University life just isn't like life. Life changes, but the University goes on the same since Roger Bacon. The same old battles. I'll bet 'Hende' Nicholas wrote an article, which he was lying on his frontside convalescing from that burn on his back, about how the University Procession caked up Town and Gown relationships.

And John and Eleyne yawned at attacks on student apathy in between refectory undermeals with the Miller's daughter. (And come to think of it, the Reeve's good dapple-grey hack was high Scot.)

Well, maybe that's not quite right. Maybe the problems do change—more slowly than in an individual life. Maybe we have developed special problems here in Australia; or here in Adelaide. If the Town Fits.

But I'm not an expert on such matters, now I'm not a student. Why don't they ask Prof. Neale? (Perhaps

they distrust experts—but they're not Irish.)

And besides—it's all in Cardinal Newman. That's what I really think.

Yes. What I think is that every fresher should be given a copy of *The Idea of a University* as a handbook. I think he should be made to pass an entrance examination on it before he's enrolled, like the test on the Highway Code before you get a licence.

I think I'll give them some thoughts from Cardinal Newman — because they're what I really think. Even if the change in style'll be a bit abrupt. That passage on eighteenth century Exford in *Discourse VI* will make a fine apologia for Refectory III. Let's give it a bash—

1. "Knowledge is capable of being its own end . . . That further advantages accrue to us and rebound to others by its possession, over and above what it is itself, I am very far from denying; but independently of these, we are satisfying a direct need of our own nature in its very acquisition . . . Surely it is very intelligible to say, and that is what I say here, that Liberal Education, believed in itself, is simply the cultivation of the intellect, as such, and its object is nothing more than intellectual excellence." "If a healthy body is a good in itself, why not a healthy intellect?"

3. "Though the students cannot pursue every subject which is open to them, they will be the gainers by living among those and under those who represent the whole circle."

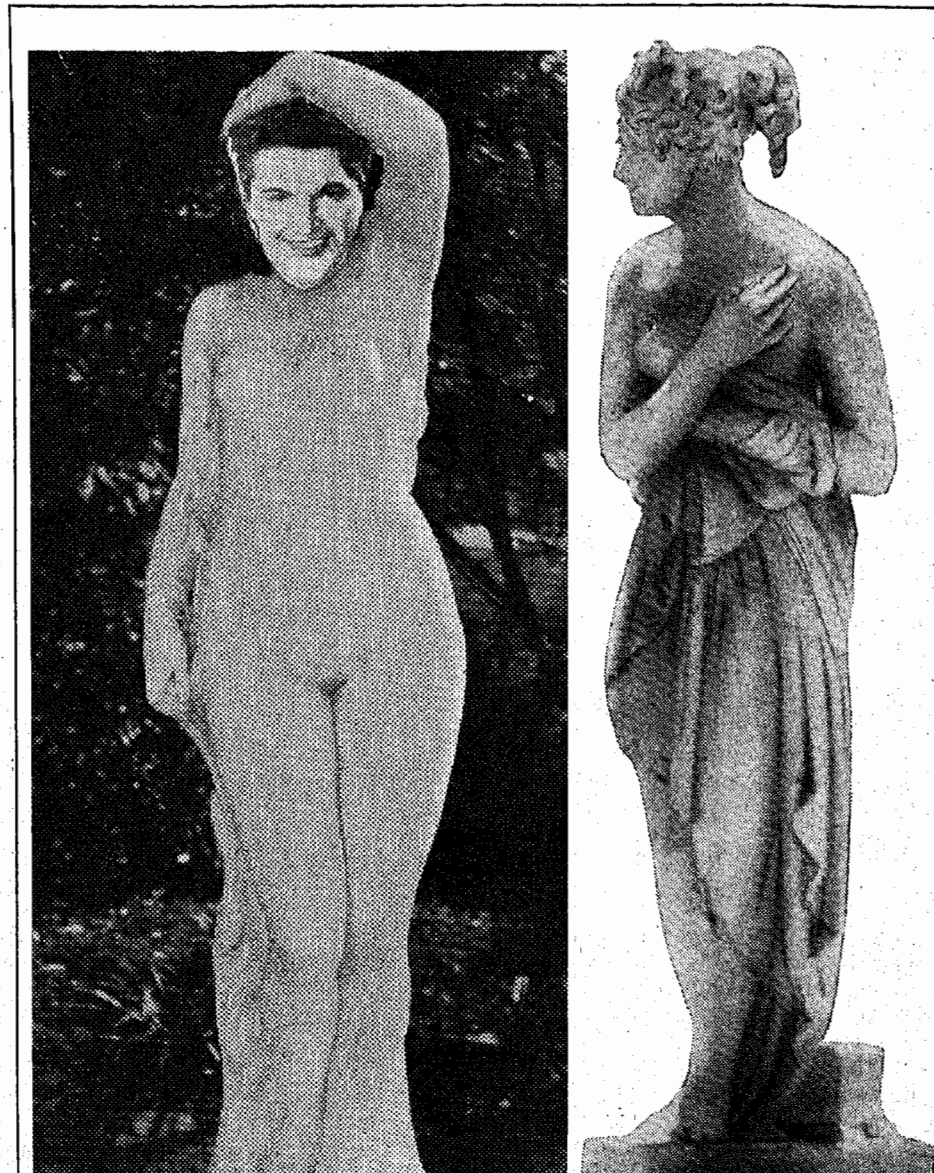
"This I conceive to be the advantage of a seat of universal learning, considered as a place of education."

"They learn to respect, to consult, to aid each other. Thus is created a pure and clean atmosphere of thought, which the student also breathes, though in his own case he only pursues a

few sciences out of the multitude."

"I protest to you, gentlemen, that if I had to choose between a so-called University, which dispensed with residence and tutorial supervision, and gave its degrees to any person who passed an examination in a wide range of subjects, and a University which had no professors or examiners at all, but merely brought a number of young men together for three or four years and then sent them away as the University of Exford is said to have done some sixty years since, if I were asked which of these two methods were the better discipline of the intellect-mind, I do not say which is morally the better . . . I have no hesitation in giving the preference to that University which did nothing . . . When a multitude of young men, keen, open-hearted, sympathetic and observant as young men are, come together and freely mix with each other, they are sure to learn from one another, even if there be no-one to teach them; the conversation of all is a series of lectures to each, and they gain for themselves new ideas or views, fresh matter of thought, and distinct principles for judging . . . A parallel teaching is necessary for our social being, and it is secured by a large school or college; and this effect may be fairly called an enlargement of mind . . . I am but saying that that youthful community will constitute a whole, it will embody a specific idea, it will represent a doctrine, it will administer a code of conduct, . . . it will give birth to a living teaching, which in the course of time will take the place of a self-perpetuating tradition, or a *genius loci*, as it is sometimes called . . . a characteristic tone of thought . . ."

Men—Try that lot in the upstairs George Murray Lounge.



"Would you like to come to the Prosh Hop with me?"



# EVIL IS GOOD

The two statements "God is omnipotent" and "God is wholly good" are contradictory with the statement "Evils occur in the universe." If God is omnipotent, that is, all-powerful, everything that happens happens by His will. If He is unqualifiably good then nothing happens by His will except what is good. These two statements taken together entail that nothing happens except what is good. But this is not the case.

Christians have attempted to meet this contradiction in the only two ways possible: look for an error in the logic, or deny one of the promises. Neither of these can be done.

That God is not good is suggested when some Chris-

tians talk of God's goodness as something different from what is normally meant by goodness—something transcendental, that is to us necessarily incomprehensible. If this is so we must use another word, such as "justice"; for "goodness",

in ordinary usage, is the antonym of "evil", never a synonym.

If it were not so used, one who could prevent cancer of the throat and did not, could be called both good and evil: we would not be able to distinguish between St. Francis and Eichmann.

Do evils really occur, or only seem to occur, as the Christian Scientist believes? One feels it difficult to regard Beken and Auschwitz as imaginary. And even the illusion of evil is still an evil. A basic tenet of Christianity is that there are evils to be saved from.

So if none of the three statements can be denied without denying Christianity, then perhaps the logic is wrong—that there is no real contradiction.

Is evil a punishment for wickedness? No, not all evil, because the "punishment" is out of proportion to our "crimes"; babies suffer, Khrushchev flourishes. And Jesus denied that the young man's blindness was caused by wickedness. (John 9:8.)

Is evil a necessary discipline? But what babies or idiots suffer could not possibly contribute to their moral education. Often suffering leads to moral degradation.

Does pain perform a useful function? It might serve to warn me that if I leave my hand in the fire it will burn, but what can it warn an animal trapped in a bushfire? The evil is not the pain at all; and not all

pain is evil, for instance great grief, or the discipline of education.

Each of the foregoing argues that evil is necessary as a means to good. But if God is omnipotent, it is not necessary for Him to permit evil, no matter for what cause. If He can will good without evil, and does not, then He is not good.

Is evil an unnecessary, though actual, consequence of good—a result of God's having given us free will, and that we, not He, are responsible for evil?

But this does not account for the Chilean earthquakes, animal suffering, floods, famine or the actions of those mentally deranged. And it is difficult to say where God's responsibility starts and man's ends.

Is this whole problem of evil simply an "incomprehensible" matter which cannot be answered (whatever this might mean)? Perhaps a theology which explained everything would seem rather arrogant.

From a contradiction such as the notion of such a God as we have been discussing, it is impossible, using the most rigorous logic, to prove that any proposition equals any other. In fact this is what a Christian does. God is proved to be sinful. He who could have prevented all wars, converted Gengis Khan, Karl Marx, Adolf Hitler, prevented all floods, famines and fires, He who can prevent evil but does not, is the greatest sinner, the only sinner!

David Forward.

## GLEANINGS OF GLUG

A car which was illegally parked just outside the University gates yesterday, attracted the attention of a parking inspector who was passing on his motor scooter. Said inspector hopped off the motor scooter and went round to inspect the registration disc of the car. Along came another parking inspector whose face lit up with unholy glee when he saw the illegally parked scooter of his colleague, and who immediately took out his little book. "Where do you think they will go from here?"



honest, but if the conscience of this light figured lass is not completely dormant, perhaps she, or one of her friends could return the records to the S.R.C. Office.

### MUMMIFY YOUR MUMMY

Your Daddy, Poor Darling Dead Nora, Old Uncle Eric or Little Popsy. Save money and preserve your dear ones by investing in a

### DEDMAN'S DO IT YOURSELF EMBALMING KIT

comprising Scalpel, bone-saw, brain-scoop, disembowelling trowel, myrrh and cassia substitutes.

1 jar mixed spices, 1 bottle imitation palm-oil, cadaver sponge, utility plastic bucket, and

25 YARDS ready gummed "EEZIFIX" best calico wrappings, with full instructions for making a

### GENUINE DEATH MASK

PAPIER MACHÉ SARCOPHAGUS!

WRITE or phone NOW!

\$64,000 Question

How many beans are there in a cup of Nescafe?

SERIOUSLY. ("How low can you get" Dept.)

Has anyone been entertaining you lately with a recording of J. M. Synge's "Playboy of the Western World"?

As it is unobtainable at the moment, the records you heard were probably the ones stolen from the Lady Symon powder room at the end of last term—or did your hostesses' auntie send them from America?

These records were on loan to the English Dept., and before they could be returned they were removed from the L.S. some time after 6.15 p.m. on Thursday, May 26.

I am fully aware that it is no longer fashionable for anyone to be

## LIBERAL UNION

A person who incorrectly describes himself as a member of the Liberal "Club" has had a few of his thoughts, on things political, printed in last "On Dit".

He said he decided to join the Liberal Club. (There is no such body as the Liberal Club.) Prior to attending the Liberal Union Freshers' Welcome he informed the President of his Labor sympathies.

He said that he had waited for later meetings of the Liberal Club. Well the Liberal Union has had at least two public lunch-hour meetings each term besides a members' meeting and a week of Council during the May vacation. Held in Adelaide University.

### LABOR CLUB

Because he waited for later meetings of the "Liberal Club", he says "is why I joined the Labor Club."

Even if that reason had some substance in fact it is still no reason for joining the Labor Club. If he sought educated political discussion he could have attended five days of solid politics at the last A.U.L.F.

Council in Adelaide or joined the Cosmopolitics' discussion group.

Apparently this is not what he sought.

### LOGIC

In attempting to answer the non-existent question—why has the Liberal Club dissolved?—he writes: "As a Liberal man would say 'the voters put them there'." Clearly the pronoun *them* does not refer to the Liberal Club.

Again, in the last paragraph, it is just pre-supposed that Calwell is active and Menzies is sluggish. In my opinion, it is sad that Mr. Calwell does not exert some of his activity where it is most needed—on unity tickets. So, too, is it sad that a student should, for a non-existent reason, join a political club associated with a party, the name of the leader of which he cannot spell.

H.T.B.

OPEN TO TEENAGERS THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

## JAYCEE teenage safe-driving

# Road-e-o

## Are You a teenage driver?

Then you're just the person we're looking for. The Australian Junior Chamber of Commerce wants to find the nation's best teenage driver and you are invited to match your skill and knowledge against some hundreds of other teenagers.

We know you will enjoy joining in our competition and that the winner will have achieved a worthy goal.

The competition is in two parts—a written test will be held on Wednesday, September 7th, and, to be successful, you will require nothing more than a good knowledge of road and safety rules.

The top contestants in South Australia will then compete in the State final at the Torrens Parade Ground, consisting of a performance and a driving-in-traffic test on Sunday, September 18th.

State finalists will then go to Melbourne for the National final which will be held on Sunday, September 25.

New Holdens will be provided for your use in the State and National finals. You will be allowed to familiarise yourself with the vehicle.

National finalists will be provided with free return air travel to Melbourne by courtesy of Ansett/A.N.A., and during their week-end's stay will be the guests of The Australian Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Vacuum Oil Co.

On completion of this entry form, mail it to:

THE SECRETARY

JAYCEE TEENAGE SAFE-DRIVING ROAD-E-O  
P.O. BOX 1706 N, ADELAIDE

ENTRIES CLOSE 31st AUGUST

MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN JUNIOR CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE ARE EXCLUDED FROM ENTERING THE CONTEST

Just take a look below at the prizes that could be yours:—

### State Awards:

FIRST PRIZE: £75 CASH  
SECOND PRIZE: £50 CASH  
THIRD PRIZE: £40 CASH

### National Awards:

FIRST PRIZE: £500 CASH  
SECOND PRIZE: £200 CASH  
THIRD PRIZE: £100 CASH

## ENTRY FORM AUSTRALIAN JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1960 NATIONAL TEENAGE SAFE-DRIVING ROAD-E-O

Surname .....  
Christian name(s) .....  
Address .....  
Place ..... Tel. No. ....  
Age .... Date of birth.../.../19... Sex .....  
Occupation .....  
No. Drv's Lic. .... Renewal date .....

Have you been charged or found guilty of a Traffic violation as driver of a car since January, 1960? YES NO

To be read and signed by the contestant.  
I hereby certify that the above-mentioned particulars are correct in every detail and that I will accept the decision of the judges as final.  
DATE...../...../19....  
SIGNATURE.....

To be read and signed by the contestant's parent(s) or guardian(s).

### PARENTS' CONSENT

I hereby consent to allow my son/daughter to enter the 1960 National Teenage Safe-Driving Road-e-o and I am in agreement with the answers given above. I accept the decision of the judges as final.

DATE...../...../19....  
SIGNATURE.....  
RELATION TO CONTESTANT.....

Place a cross against any one of the following centres where you intend to participate in the written test:

### METROPOLITAN AREA:

[ ] ADELAIDE—Playford Bldg., S.A. Institute of Technology, North Ter.  
[ ] NORTH ADELAIDE—Nailsworth Girls' Technical High School.

[ ] EDWARDSTOWN—Black Forest Primary School.  
[ ] PORT ADELAIDE—Lefevre Technical School.

# THE CAVE DWELLERS

I could be a convert to what American critic calls, perhaps unfairly, Mr. William Saroyan's 'racial mysticism'—at least as far as Mr. Saroyan himself is concerned. It's not just the easily traceable connection between his minority—group-consciousness, his anti-racism and his let's-all-be-brothers sentimentalism.

(The last of these is the main statement of *The Cave Dwellers* which, perhaps I should explain, doesn't talk about race at all.) It's that given the difference of milieu, there seems to me to be a distinctly traceable correspondence of tone between Mr. Saroyan and Michael Erlan, another American, writer of curiously bland and sweet—but not altogether sickly—pseudo-arbanc, popular West End—of London—romances of the 1920's, which some readers of "On Dit" might still notice on their grandparents' bookshelves. (And I'm not convinced that Mr. Saroyan is so much the better writer.)

The difference of milieu is very important, and marked. "The Cave Dwellers" happens on the stage of an abandoned theatre on the lower East Side—of New York—in depression days; the experience of poverty is the second main impact of the play.

The derelict theatre is in the midst of a slum-clearance project: outside, adjacent buildings are falling one by one to the detonations of a demolition gang. An old clown, an old actress and an old prize-fighter who are sheltering in the theatre—all people who are home in the world of the theatre—are joined by a stray girl who persuades the prize-

fighter to pretend she belongs to the world of the theatre too.

They share the stale loaf of bread and the few coins—too few for a quart of milk—that the clown has begged; share also the rags with which they keep themselves warm during the winter nights. In their poverty they create a human circle, that they could not have created in the days of their success and arrogance and youth; and they admit into it, not without hesitation and fear, a further trio of down-and-outs: a woman in the throes of child-birth, the father of the baby, and a performing bear.

I can't go along with critics who talk about Mr. Saroyan's 'crisp and colourful' dialogue and 'light-fingered genius for words'; his writing seems to me weak and often flat, with a wilful sprinkling of useless italics—"Well, you've been to the theatre. You've seen what they do. Can you do anything like that?"

There is virtually no characteristics through style. Yet the dialogue will be actable, for it is clear and spontaneous, and there is (the habit's catching) a deft fancy and a strange harlequin realism in the slight and scattered but continuous movements of the plot. One has to say it—there is a sort of poetry.

The irksome anonymity of the characters has its rightness in this harlequin theatre, which is a theatre, which is a world, which is a cave. No-one mentions Plato in connection with the cave but there is a rightness about that too.

For all the dialogue's flatness Melbourne will need a delicate touch to blend this realism about poverty with

the curiously convincing dream that poverty can be faced "without astonishment . . . without shame, without any system or order more elaborate than courtesy and love."

Kevin Magarey, Lecturer of the English Dep.

"I'd like to do something different to-night."

"All right. You try to kiss me and I'll slap your face."

"Will you marry me?"

"But I'm a married woman."

"No, you're a widow. Now don't say I didn't try to break the news gently!"

## "THE SHRIKE"

Depending fully on its dialogue "The Shrike" will have to be sensitively acted if it is to be accepted by the audience. However, this play should prove successful as it is most understandably written by Joseph Kramm; in fact it has won a Pulitzer Prize on its performances in 1951.

The setting is the psychiatric section of a city hospital in America and the leading characters are a one-time theatrical director, who has attempted to commit suicide, and his estranged but apparently still devoted wife who regularly visits him at the hospital.

Even though the character of the husband is dominant the minor parts, especially the inmates, would seem to take precedence as they provide some most striking characterisations.

It will be interesting to see how an audience reacts to such a moving, yet depressing drama. Humorous parts abound, but if played correctly the scenes con-

The programme is:—

- Tuesday, August 16: "The Shrike"—Adelaide.
- Wednesday, August 17: "Uncle Vanya" by Chekov (a comedy of country life)—Western Australia.
- Thursday, August 18: "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" by Bertoff Brecht (fantasy)—Tasmania.
- Friday, August 19: "The Late Edwina Black" (Victorian melodrama)—New England.
- Saturday, August 20: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespearean comedy)—Sydney.
- Monday, August 22: "Man is a Mountain", by Australian playwright, K. McNamora—Brisbane.
- Tuesday, August 23: "The Cave Dwellers" (drama)—Melbourne.

Bookings are now open at Allans and prices are—  
30/- (25/- students) for full season voucher.  
20/- for half season voucher.

—A.K.

# THE TWELFTH NIGHT

Another discussion on one of the Festival plays to be presented in the August vacation.

Its characters exist as the vehicles of a variety of attitudes towards love.

The play explores the passion and distinguishes the manifestations. Orsino is "in love with love", his early speeches are highly artificial. He enjoys and over-stimulates an affected passion. Olivia goes to an equally unreal excess in the extent of her mourning for a dead brother—as is made rapidly apparent in her pursuit of Cesario-Viola.

Malvolio is "sick of self-love", and his aspiration to his lady's hand is a grotesque vanity. Sir Andrew is a no-hoper; he hasn't even enough mind of his own to hold the idea of courting Olivia—Sir Toby has to keep reminding him. And Toby's own relations with Maria are something less than ideal.

When the play opens we have a static situation: Olivia in her chamber is stuck in the attitude of mourning for her dead brother, Orsino, is as firmly fixed in the pose of the despairing lover.

As a consequence, the life about them, the dance of which they are the focal points, has become disorganised. Sir Toby has no-

thing to do but drink in the kitchen and amuse himself at Sir Andrew's expense, the Fool has been wandering abroad, and the steward, in his lady's retirement, has developed an enormous self-esteem.

Into this stagnant and unhealthy situation are cast by the sea a boy and a girl: the effect may be compared to what happens when free electrons are forced into the fixed dance of the atom.

There is a tremendous release of energy, a re-shuffling of all the units involved—there is even the threat of an explosion in the middle of the last act—and finally, a new dance is set up which is vital and able to give off energy.

Obviously, this analogy can't be pursued too far, but it serves my purpose in suggesting that the play's meaning is to be found not in character simply so much as in the changing pattern of relations in which the characters are involved. It also allows me—without getting tied up in the Symbolism of the Sea—to suggest a force outside the persons involved in the play.

TIM MARES, Lecturer in English.

## FESTIVAL PLAY

### THE CAUCASIAN CHALK CIRCLE

When I saw this play performed three years ago in the north of England, I remember how struck everyone was with the experience of having been thoroughly entertained.

With Brechtian theories of production and dramaturgy rumbling round, few in the audience were prepared for this robust and expansive mood of tragi-comedy, so new and yet theatrical in the very best sense.

The plot of the play resembles a series of concentric rings, the innermost being the chalk circle itself—the idea at the centre. But it is best to work inwards. The prologue gives a contemporary setting: two collective farms in Soviet Georgia disputing a claim to some land.

To settle this, a folk-singer recites a legend, which takes the story back to a feudal revolt against a Grand Duke, in the course of which the Governor is murdered and his wife escapes, leaving their small son behind. This child is saved by a servant girl, Grusha, whose flight with him, and marriage to a rich but dying man occupy most of the first part of the play. The second part concerns the restoration of the Grand Duke and the discovery of the child by the Governor's wife. Her claim is taken to law, and the trial, conducted by

the play's chief character, Azdak (himself on the point of being hanged when he receives his new appointment) brings us to the title.

Azdak orders the child to be placed inside a chalk circle; the two women must then take an arm and try to pull him out. It is the Governor's wife who "wins"; but because Grusha is too tender-hearted to hurt the child, he is declared hers: she is in fact his real mother.

Brecht got the idea of the chalk circle from an old Chinese play, and it is perhaps important to understand the work as a parable and not as a realistic picture of peasant life. (The Russians indignantly reject it as such.)

The playwright himself presents his personal conflict in the character of Azdak—that Schweik-like figure who appears in other plays of his; and there is the archetypal mother figure, too, so differently presented in "Mother Courage".

It should be a big challenge to producer and cast as a festival play.

During rehearsals in 1955 people flocked to watch Brecht producing it: he was considered at that time the greatest producer in the world.

Paul Haeffner, English Department.

### Love Unknown

There are days when I feel like a discarded newspaper,  
which nobody reads or has a thought for,  
lying in one of the gutters of life.  
The world rejects my love for the world,  
people reject my love for people.  
Nobody cares for the songs I sing,  
or the love I bring;  
nobody cares for anything I have to give him.  
So I lie in a gutter alone and cold,  
while the rain unshapes my soul to pulp,  
washing out the clear print  
that was there for men to read.  
No love of mine, of soul or body,  
finds shelter or acceptance,  
a place of understanding, thanks and love  
returned;  
no words of mine are wanted;  
all I have to give is spurned.  
Despair alone has not been disenchanting.

—Rip Bulkeley.

### Next Copy Date 14th September

## "ORPHEUS"

Reviewed by John Heuzenroeder

"Orpheus" as presented by Derek Jolly and J. S. Ostojka-Kotkowski in the Union Hall last week comes under the category of "arty" productions. So it should—its theme was Art with its function of transforming the ephemeral world of experience into the permanence of artistic forms.

Unfortunately, the production was also "arty" in the other sense of the word. It was, to a marked degree, artificial and forced.

The over-riding flaw in this production was this: it lacked unity. The theme was presented and took shape on the basis of the Orpheus legend and was staged in an alternating variety of media; colour slides, ballet, poetry readings, light-patterns on an enormous screen and recorded music.

#### Mixed Salad

The ingredients of this mixed salad are all too easily separable. The colour slides, in themselves, were frankly excellent, but one must be pardoned for wondering exactly how the subject matter of many of them fitted either the Orpheus legend or the theme which was being wound about that legend. Stained-glass church windows, after all, have a particular significance of their own which is not readily assimilated into the Orpheus legend, to put it mildly.

The significance of the ballet remained latent, not because we did not know what they were meant to be doing, but because the dancing did not add to the whole. To speak plainly, Maxwell Collis, in his

dancing of the part, failed to show us what sort of bloke Orpheus was; he simply struck attitudes and brandished his lyre at the screen where we had been watching slides.

#### Visual Music

The poetry, written by an uneasy variety of poets, was well read by Francis Horner, and indifferently well read by Musgrave Horner.

The light-patterns actually did form a kind of silent, visual music on the screen. This was a new experience and quite fascinating, but its connection with the Orpheus legend was obscure to say the least.

The recorded music was of many and various kinds and this was a fault. It is jarring to one's sensibilities when one has to pass without pause or reason from Shostakovich, to concrete music, to Frank Martin, and then to Bloch. The mixture did not blend and this was symptomatic of the production as a whole.

#### Uncomfortable

We had the sensation throughout of being forced to jump uncomfortably from one kind of understanding to another.

The occasional appearance of Orpheus' lyre, the motif of the evening, could have been immensely effective as dramatic cement except that it was too diluted with irrelevant sand and rubble to hold the pieces together.

The final effect was fragmentary; the parts adhered only insecurely to the basic legend, but this was an experiment and, as such, it was interesting and not entirely unsuccessful.

### Students' Representative Council

Nominations are now being called for the

## EDITOR/S OF "ON DIT"

For 1961

The successful applicant/s will be required to produce at least fortnightly issues of "On Dit" next year and will hold office until the end of third term next year.

Some experience in Journalism and Type-setting is desirable, but people lacking this experience should not be deterred from applying, as thorough consideration will be given to all applicants.

A statement of policy should be included in the application.

The functions of Editor/s include the production of "On Dit," supervision of the "On Dit" Offices, ex officio member of the S.R.C.

The successful applicant may become eligible for The Advertiser Scholarship (subject to the approval of "The Advertiser").

More detailed information may be obtained at the S.R.C. Office or from the present Editor of "On Dit."

APPLICATIONS CLOSE WITH THE SECRETARY, S.R.C., AT 5 P.M. SEPT. 30, 1960.

# BASEBALL

## Unlucky Blacks Still in Fight

Exams, injuries and other forms of bad luck (those blind umpires!) caused the Blacks to lose their last two games and drop four points behind the 4th team. However, with pitcher Tamlin back from the Interstate series and a full team once again, the Blacks could still give the four a shake. Their extreme misfortune is shown in the score book; six games have been lost by two runs or less.

In the game against East Torrens on July 16, University won 15-12 in a hard-hitting game. Geoff Glover, making his A grade debut, pitched well for five innings, but like the rest of the team, eased down when the game appeared safe and nearly let Torrens in.

The Prospect match on July 23 was a sad story of no runs batted in. University out-hit their opponents, yet still lost 3-1. The Blacks, contrary to the press report, had runners in scoring positions every innings, but just could not bat them in.

Last week against Adelaide, the story was virtually the same, plus some more bad luck. The score was 5-2 in Adelaide's favour although they made eight errors. The chief umpire made a shocking error in calling Lyall Williams out after he brilliantly stole home in the fourth innings. Another umpiring error resulted in Adelaide scoring the runs which put them in front. This is just bad management, the bad luck came in the sixth innings when Adelaide's right fielder made a lucky catch off Otham's long smash, which would have scored at least three runs.

The Major B's have also dropped out of the four after losing their last two games, but they still have a chance. The team is loaded with talent, but lacks fighting spirit. Until they obtain the will to win, they cannot be considered a threat.

The Minor B's, C's and D's have all been winning consistently and now the A's have their regular nine back, these lower teams should settle down to their

original line-ups and take out three premierships.

Inter-Varsity is in Adelaide this year from the 15th to 18th August. Some of the other places are sending teams, but little opposition is expected. Melbourne, who won from a weakened Adelaide side last year, would appear to be the best bet to come second.

# FOOTBALL NEWS

## FOR ALL

*At the moment, the Football Club is at a very critical point. If it falls on the wrong side, disaster will come for yet another year—if it falls on the right side, two premierships should be won.*

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY LACROSSE CLUB PRESENTS

# Bonanza

SATURDAY AUGUST 6

THE DING OF THE YEAR

The Whole Show Under Cover. Dancing (Band). Refreshments (Licence). Barbecue.

IN FACT, THE WORKS!

WHERE? 32 Prospect Road, Prospect  
DON'T MISS IT!



Unfortunately, this block is appropriate as the amount of sports copy stinks this week.



All writers are asked to pull their socks up and see John Rosewell about copy.

There are definite signs of waning interest at this stage of the season — common to nearly all University sporting clubs at this time every year. Fewer people are training regularly, and there is an extreme lack of interest in the training which, of course, shows up in Saturday matches. There are several ways to remedy this.

Those members of the Club who are still active must find a new spark of interest. How about a few of the lazy ones who have drifted off into hibernation waking up; and by helping the Club to stand firm without falling they will help themselves by being physically fit when the pressure of work really hits. We can do with more members now.

There are always a number of players who completely lack the interest to finish off the season and the Club is left in the lurch in the vacation. These must be accounted for if we are going to fall on the right side of that peak.

Scores July 23—  
A's d. Brighton: 15.12 to 8.11.

B's lost to Flinders Park: 6.5 to 13.9.

C's lost to Old Scotch: 7.8 to 10.10.

D's lost to Payneham: 3.6 to 4.14.

The A's had six injuries and the team was somewhat unbalanced. The winning margin of 7 goals was all gained in the first quarter.

The C's played well against the 2nd side. They showed a lot of determination and if they had managed to finish off more at-

tacks with a score, could have easily won.

Flinders Park were much too good for the B's, who were greatly weakened with so many replacements for the A's.

The D's needed a win to establish a position solidly in the four. This loss means a drop from 3rd to 6th.

Scores July 30—  
A's d. Payneham: 7.22 to 9.9.

B's lost to Eastwood: 8.12 to 9.13.

C's d. Kings O.C.: 7.7 to 2.10.

D's d. Brighton: 7.11 to 4.11.

This was a much more pleasing round of matches.

The A's played very badly and there was a horrible scramble in the forward lines all day, as the scores indicate. It was a hard job to overhaul the first quarter Payneham lead of 5 goals only to let our lead slip away at the end, ending very nearly in disaster.

The B's just can't quite crack it. There is just not quite the stability and determination needed for a winning side. As in the A's the back lines are steady and fairly consistent, but the forwards break down badly.

At last the C's have done it! Well done, fellers—now keep it going.

The D's also played very well to defeat the 2nd side. They still have every chance of being right in the fight when the finals are on. There are four matches left in the minor round for this year.

CABARET - UNLEY R.S.L. HALL

(Over Park Terrace, down Unley Road and 4th Street on the right)

ARTHUR STREET

This Saturday—August 6th — at 8.30 p.m. — 15/- double

Licence has been obtained Supper

This is not a closed football show—we would like to see you all.

## SOCCER

### MIXED BAG

Both teams in this round seem to have been condemned to play on cow paddocks and after the elysian field at Waite, to say the least the experience was most disturbing and soul-destroying. Showing the true University adaptability, though, we managed to merge with the surroundings and so lose quite comfortably. On the 16th the A's played Juventus and lost by the considerable total of four goals to two.

The game was remarkable if only for the fact that the ground was not marked, there were no goal nets supplied and the grass in various parts reminded one of the Matto Grosso. Consequently, our defence was loose and the goal kicking ragged, in other words, "we played lousy".

Wal Iwanicki turned in a good game on the wing and scored a good goal, and Ron Roberts and Lyn Myers in defence occasionally displayed glimpses of form, but all in all we were most disappointed and disillusioned after this display. Completely unpredictable is all that can be said of the team's performance the following week for the Varsity met and defeated the strong Edinburgh team at Waite.

From all reports this was a first class team effort and inspired by Ed. Tanzer's great goal, the team played with great spirit and determination. Geary and Sykes stopped everything in defence and with a magnifi-

cent goalkeeping display being turned on in the Black's goal the Edinburgh team were held and beaten.

If the Juventus ground resembled the Matto Grosso, the Orange ground must also be mentioned, for grass so high in places that it came up to the players' knees.

The B's turned in a very ragged display and were thrashed, but perhaps the most encouraging feature of the game was the good form of Ismar who played his first game for the season. Myers played a roving game and did a lot of work in defence, but the others, apart from Casling and Vale, lacked the speed and fitness to keep up with their men. With the advent of some new players the B's have looked a better side in the last few matches, but Saturday was a complete reversal of form, implying that they need practice, so turn up each Wednesday and give our new coach a hand.

A group of hunters trying to find their camp came to a cross-road. They decided on one road but found, after following it for some time, that they were no closer to their camp.

"I wish we had Emily Post along with us," said one.

"Why?" said his companion.

"Because," said the first, "I think we took the wrong fork!"

## RUGBY

Once again the B's played all over their opposition — this time against Burnside — but lost. As against Southern Suburbs the week before, the loss was due to inability to score whilst having the majority of play. Contrary to expectations, the forwards steamrolled the Burnside pack—blue jumpers appeared beneath their feet with monotonous regularity. As in other weeks, the backline failed under pressure and the many dropped and forward passes when in a position to score proved disastrous.

Pleasing feature of the last matches has been the form of the younger players — their general play and enthusiasm has been a great boost after the crop of injuries we've had, and has helped to encourage some of the regular players to think a bit more about their game and position in the team.

University II lost to Burnside — 3-3 (position fourth).

Scorer—Watson, penalty goal.

Best—Moffit, J. Howell, Wreford, Allen, Clay.

The C's overcame the most atrocious refereeing ever, to fight back and beat North Adelaide, 12-8. Full points to the C's for their great spirit and refusal to be rattled by almost vindictive decisions.

University C d. North Adelaide, 12-8.

Scorers—W. Blandy, R. Blandy, Coxan and Fletcher tries.

Best — Butcher, W. Blandy, R. Blandy, Hill, Coxan. (Position 2nd.)

St. Marks d. Southern Suburbs, 19-0. (Position 3rd.)

Aquinas lost to Black Forest, 3-16. (Position 3rd.)