



Volunteer Graduates Scheme: This photograph by Michael Rubbo, Secretary of Volunteer Graduates Association, was taken in Central Suva and shows a wooded area in which the villages of this district are built; beyond are the open paddies. Volunteer Graduates is a scheme sponsored by the Australian Government, which enables graduates to work for two years in Indonesia. The rewards for such work are purely personal, for Volunteer Graduates work for the same wage as their Indonesian fellow-workers and certainly do not gain financially from their trip. But the early assumption of a position of authority by Volunteer Graduates and the real opportunity to see their labours visibly helping the growth of this emerging nation are extremely rewarding. Those who are interested in Volunteer Graduates and other work opportunities for students in S.E. Asia should contact Hugh Reeves, c/o Maths. Dept., or Geoff Harcourt or Michael Schneider, both of Economics Dept.

N.A.U.S. Goes International

Within the next half dozen weeks, a move will be made by your National Union that is unprecedented in the history of Australian universities. It was resolved at the February Congress of N.U.A.U.S. to organise an Australia-wide students referendum on our Immigration policy, or more specifically, on your attitude towards White Australia.

This editorial is to give you advanced publicity on the coming referendum, and if possible to stir the pot of interest. Judging by the recent canvass of opinion on student employment, and the response which greeted the efforts of its local organisers, Misses Quartly and Penny, the enthusiasm of you mob was pretty low.

But your National Union are sanguine people, and they have high hopes that their national referendum on White Australia will be spectacularly received. After all, this is a matter of principle and it's dangerous stuff to spread around. In less phlegmatic countries, riots result. Even the most stable and stolidly orientated apathiser must feel some kind of high (or low) emotion about the conception of universal equality among men—whatever their birthright or colour.

Here are some of the details on the policy called White Australia.

Firstly, very little can be learned about it from our immigration laws. The admission of non-Europeans to Australia is not specifically prohibited. In 1925 the Commonwealth Government was given the power to exclude aliens of any nationality or race or class. Up until 1958 any immigrant to Australia could be required by law to undergo a dictation test before entry. Under this legislation

therefore, any person could be refused entry as a potential national. But although *prima facie* non-discriminatory, the provisions of the pre-1958 Acts were directed against Asians.

In 1958 a new Act was passed which consolidated or repealed the previous legislation. There is no reference to race or nationality and the dictation test was abolished. Under this Act, any person can be admitted if he has an entry permit, but the Minister for Immigration has complete discretion as to whether such permit will be granted in any particular case.

That there is no specific section or sections in the Act that prohibit permanent entry into Australia of Asian people is simply explicable. It rests with the situation that prevents Australia's criteria for admitting immigrants from being officially defined without making obvious their offensive implications.

The government's attitude can be interpreted like this: "We have a policy of discrimination against coloured people. We know it is repugnant to them. Now we hate to admit it, but geographically and increasingly, economically, we are really part of Asia. So how can we have our cake (racial discrimination), and eat it too (good-buddy relations with those against whom we discriminate)? Why, don't tell them that we think them inferior, of course!"

So by meeting the implications of White Australia, the Australian government has attempted to maintain our status in the eyes of Asia. But, of course, as any Asian students will tell you, the folks back home see through the mist of hypocrisy.

Recently one of your editors was at a reception for the Malayan-Singapore student delegation and

there met representatives of the Asian-Australian Association—who aim to promote back-slappy goodwill with our buddies in Asia. But it was shocking to hear that these good people do not admit any such thing as White Australia, and that they are myopic enough to think that by hush-hushing the real implications of the Immigration Act, Australia can fool most of Asia into losing sight of our prejudice.

The main thing is this: Asians regard our present policy as being based on racial prejudice. Not all the supporters of White Australia are guilty of this, but their grey qualifications of it would be completely lost in the black and white of international relations as interpreted by the student. Anyway, you mob have a chance to put down your own beliefs. Let's see it done properly because the issues are so big.

But although the referendum and its result rests squarely on a question of bigotry (or lack of it), there is a utilitarian motive in this latest and most ambitious N.U.A.U.S. gambit as well, howbeit disguised. For it so happens that certain Australian student representatives will be going to an International Student Congress in Canada later this year. They leave shortly after the result of the referendum.

And it further happens that the leading wheels at this congress are leftishly inclined. Many delegates are reported to have anti-colonial tendencies. It is obvious that representatives of Australia must tread warily, for in this environment we may be immediately black-listed as modern colonialists as soon as our government's immigration (*inter alia*) policy is kicked around.

In fact it is very likely that unless the Australian representatives have some antidote for the impressions created by their government's policy, they will be left out of the picture entirely. A student opinion poll that condemns the government would

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HISTORY & POLITICS CLUB
Mr. Eric Butler speaks on the Common Market: "Jewish Bolshevik American conspiracy to smash the British Empire."
Friday, May 11, 1.10 p.m.
Lady Symon Hall.

FILM SOCIETY
Wednesday, May 9, 12 noon.
Thursday, May 10, 4 p.m.
"He Who Must Die."

JAZZ CLUB
Jazz Concert.
Wednesday, May 9, 1.10 p.m.
Lady Symon Hall.

AQUINAS SOCIETY
End of Term Dance.
Friday, May 11, 8 p.m.
Mayo Refectory.

BILLBOARD

Adelaide Theatre Group present John Andrew's prize-winning play "Ser- gent Musgrave's Dance". Produced by Leslie Dayman. In Stow Hall early June.

The Therry Society presents "The Potting Shed" by Graham Greene in Willard Hall on May 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

A.U.D.S. present a lunch-time Revue. Produced by Anne Dibden on May 10, 11, at 1.10 in Union Hall. St. Mark's Revue, Union Hall, May 7, 8.

ON DIT

"On Dit" is edited by Richard Broinowski, Terry McRae and John R. Slee.

"On Dit" is published by the Student's Representative Council of the University of Adelaide.

"On Dit" is printed at The Griffin Press.

The staff of "On Dit" at present includes Wayne Anthony, Anne Banks, Tony Brooks, David Combe, Des Cooper, Michael Detmold, Jackie Dibden, Neal Hume, Carl Meyer, Margaret Penny, Marian Quartly and Barry Warren.

Copy for the next edition, which will appear on Thursday, June 7, closes on Friday, June 1.

Further to stressing the importance of having all copy submitted by the date given, contributors are advised that it is useful to have copy well before this date, or, if this is not possible, at least to have prior information of articles intended to be submitted. For this purpose, the Editors are in chambers between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. daily.

CONGRESS '62

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LATE APPLICATIONS WILL

STILL BE ACCEPTED.

WHOSE WHITE HOPE IN RHODESIA?

by Richard Broinowski

Your Majesty, what I want to know from you is if people can be brought at any price. . . . Your Majesty, what I want to know from you is: Why do your people kill me? Do you kill me for following my stolen cattle which are seen in the possession of the Mashonas. . . . I have called all white men at or near Bulawayo to hear my words, showing clearly that I am not hiding anything from them when writing to Your Majesty.

—Chief Lobengula, last King of the Matabele, in a letter to Queen Victoria.

In the past two weeks reports from Central Africa indicate a growing crisis surrounding the future of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In the mounting turmoil of political agitation, one contingency stands clear: that should there be dissolution of the Federation, the end of white minority supremacy will occur.

Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland was pushed through by the British in 1953. At that time there were strong reasons for forming the union. Firstly, it made for a more stable economy. Northern Rhodesia with its rich coffee belt, nicely complemented the adverse trade balance of Southern Rhodesia. And plenty of good strong black labour could be imported from the south to the north to work the copper mines. Secondly, Federation assured British survival in this vital part of Africa. One strong country is better than three weak ones. It was also thought that Federation would advance native interests politically, and set an example of "racial partnership" for other States, such as Kenya, to follow.

That the Federation sold the natives down the river, and assured the continuance of a strong hold by the whites of most of the good land and vested industries, was ignored or adroitly side-stepped. But now there is danger of a break-up of the Federation and herein lies the crisis.

Following his recent rejection of the British Government's new constitution for Northern Rhodesia, Sir Roy Welensky, the Rhodesian Federal Prime Minister, announced last March 8 his intention to call a general election in the Federation. Generally, the purpose of such an election is to seek permission "to negotiate over a wide range within the federal field in an endeavour to improve the constitution to the utmost" and to put a stop "to the erosion of the federal structure."

In less ambiguous words, Sir Roy is attempting by mandate to entrench the federation of the three territories against any possibility of secession by either Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia. When he rejected the new British Constitution for the Northern Rhodesian Protectorate, Welensky

prevented any chance of the erstwhile de-franchised Africans from gaining control there—and therefore preventing them from seceding from the Federation. When he wins the current election and gains his all-white pro-Federation mandate, he will successfully have maintained the status-quo under which 8 million blacks are dominated by 805,000 whites.

"Royboy" has not called this racial policy of domination apartheid. He calls it instead "racial partnership." Many reports indicate that the natives would rather live under fair dinkum apartheid than under this hypocritical substitute. At least they would know where they stand.

At present the abolition of "racial partnership" as interpreted by Welensky is not to be. The Prime Minister is an adroit politician and has shown his capacity for patching the leaks in the federal ship very adequately. But it seems that the ship will shortly hit an iceberg. For although Sir Roy by his two latest moves has prevented the dissolution of the Federation, it must eventually come. He has not prevented it. It has been ad-journed sine die.

In Nyasaland, the leader of the African nationalists, Dr. Banda, has already announced his intention to secede, and on-the-spot observers have reported that Banda is at the moment preparing to renew his demands to the British government for independence. He is expected to present his demands in London early in May.

In Northern Rhodesia, Dr. Banda's contemporaries have announced that they will fight if necessary for the rights of that State's 2½ million Africans to have the predominant say over its 76,000 Dutch and English settlers. Tanganyika has announced that it would assist in a civil disobedience campaign in Northern Rhodesia if the Africans are not given virtual control of the government.

In Southern Rhodesia a recent resolution passed in the United Nations General Assembly has opened the door to international investigation of the crisis. The resolution was instigated by the Afro-Asian bloc, and will serve in its employment to spotlight the scene and collect moral support for the nationalist case.

And so the agitation for independence continues. On the one hand are the masses of the black majority, sick of subservience to their overlords and thirsting for the dignity that freedom to govern themselves will give them.

On the other hand, are the white settlers and their desire to keep the status quo. If they lose the Federation and their rights under its constitution they will lose supremacy and possibly much more. Their fear is the same fear that the Algerian Europeans face when the Moslems take over in Algeria.

Seen in one light, the Federation is no more nor less than a clever hypocritical artifice for maintaining and extending white supremacy in central Africa. And to all supreme beings it's one hell of a come-down to lose supremacy.



WELENSKY: Rhodesia's White Elephant.

John Gunther in his book "Inside Africa," captured some of the pathos of the natives of Nyasaland at the inception of the now-threatened Federation in 1953, and their hopelessness of ever achieving the dignity of self-government: "We happened to be in Blantyre, Nyasaland, a day or two before Federation became a fact in London. We met at night a group of twelve or fourteen African chiefs, school teachers and intellectuals, who were trying to draft desperate last-minute appeals to the U.N., the Queen and personages in London. Not since Prague in 1948, when President Benes died, have I seen anything so poignant in a political realm. We talked in a simply furnished room in a mission, after efforts to find a rendezvous. Inarticulate with grief the Nyasalanders told us their story, how—as they saw it—they were losing their country and all that was most precious to them, their freedom and national entity. They spoke without rancour, respectfully, and with great dignity. They could not believe that London would not, in the end, make some turnabout and rescue them from their impending fate. They hoped for a miracle. It did not come, and they watched their country die."

The miracle did not come, but there is hope that it may yet. For in the long run, Welensky cannot stop the dissolution of the Federation. Whether the independence of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will result in a Congo-type blood bath, or at least, complete administrative and governmental chaos, cannot be answered. But there is evidence that it would not. Africans sit in the Federal Parliament and there is a hard core of skilled administrators working in the Federation. The fact that there has been no physical clash between the whites and Africans evidences temperance and maturity on the part of the natives.

BRITISH INDUSTRY AND THE COMMON MARKET

by R. Hugh Corbet in London

By signing the Treaty of Rome, Britain would be safeguarding 17.3% of her exports and ultimately gaining free access to the highly competitive industrial markets of the Six. Concurrently, Britain would be freeing her own industrial and agricultural market of 52 million people to West Germany, Italy, France and the Benelux countries, with a combined population of over 170 million.

In doing so, Britain would be endangering 38.5% of her exports at present going to Commonwealth countries, for Britain would forfeit the preference which half those exports now enjoy in these steadily expanding markets. Furthermore, as a party to the Treaty of Rome, Britain would be unable to enter into any new Commonwealth trade agreements.

Obligated to concentrate in Europe, Britain's overseas markets would be neglected. As the political links with the Commonwealth weakened so too would the trade links, particularly with the underdeveloped nations. Britain's trade outside the E.E.C. would assuredly suffer. And into the breach would step other exporting nations such as Japan and the U.S.A.

"In 1956," as the French Committee of Pan-European Union has said, "the British underestimated the virtues of the economic community project; in 1961, perhaps they have overestimated its merits. They have

suddenly been gripped with panic in the face of a sick economy. They have flung themselves into the water for fear of the rain."

A balanced reappraisal of Britain's comparative position in Europe, if not the world, is necessary when considering Britain's proposed entry into the E.E.C. Despite the claims of her critics, Britain's post-war economic progress has been greater than is generally recognised.

Late last year, a writer in *The Economic Review* analysed eleven leading industrial nations. Over the last decade, the analysis showed that ten had higher rates of growth than the eleventh, Britain. But only three—the U.S.A., Canada and Sweden—had higher levels of real product per head. Over the period, Denmark has roughly been on a par with Britain. However, the remaining six countries—those with the higher growth rates—were precisely those which have had the greatest leeway to make up in the last decade.

In the years 1950 to 1959, West Germany, with an average rate of growth of 4.5%, improved her level of real product per head from 65% of Britain's to 96%. France (3.6%) improved her relative position from 85% to 95%. Italy improved hers from 42% of Britain's to 55%. This improvement, though, is not necessarily attributable to the Treaty of Rome.

The Economic Adviser to the Banque de Bruxelles, Alexander Lamfalussy, has argued "There seems to be no obvious figures which would point to a casual relationship between the establishment of the Common Market and the rapid growth of its member States." In fact, he has

asserted, the divergence of the growth trends in the U.K. and in the Six over the period 1958 to 1961 was already apparent during the preceding five years. At no time during the '50's did Britain record a faster growth rate than the E.E.C. M. Lamfalussy has said, "the acceleration of the E.E.C. countries' expansion in 1959-60 may be regarded as a normal cyclical upswing, comparable to that of 1954-55."

In the E.E.C., the urgency of post-war reconstruction has extended to rapid economic growth. This has been greatly facilitated, of course, by such vast aid programmes as U.N.R.R.A. and the Marshall Plan, which have enabled the conquered industrial nations of Western Europe to re-equip with new plant and machinery. Peter Sellers' film remark, "We'll lose the war, but we'll win the peace," was no hollow crack.

Whereas the war-torn Continent has been rebuilt, large and numerous bomb-scars still exist in Britain, particularly in the City of London, ironic though this might seem in the centre of international finance. In Britain, Marshall aid has been more than offset by contributions to U.N.R.R.A. Moreover, Britain has been carrying a higher level of defence expenditure and contributing more in aid and loans to the developing countries than the nations of Western Europe.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Britain's exports have only risen about 28% in the past seven years, as against a corresponding increase of around 160% in Western Germany and 80% in Italy.

Despite these extenuating circumstances, "it is a fact," as Lord Franks told the shareholders of Lloyds Bank last January, "that a 'stagnant' Britain has up to now provided better living standards for its people than a 'dynamic' Common Market."

(Continued on page 3)

BLACK—and proud of it

by Jen Marshall

There were about as many different viewpoints as there were delegates at the Federal Conference on Aboriginal Affairs. An extraordinary alliance—the Grand Old Men of the Advancement League, M.P.'s and missionaries, teachers, Union leaders, Government Officials—and the Abschol Committee. And about a third of the delegates were aboriginals—many of them young men, the presidents of Progress Associations, aboriginal councils, football clubs, and Co-operatives. The Chairman was an aborigine from Queensland.

Everyone wanted action, though no one has yet (in the 100-odd years since the public conscience was stirred) decided what form it should take. There were many during the first sessions, who spoke passionately against the decision not to pass resolutions—as though the whole battle against prejudice, and the struggle for citizenship could be won just by having on record a multitude of suggestions. In fact, there are already 89 such resolutions on the books, and the Federal Secretary felt moved to offer a prize to anyone who could think up a new one.

Which raised again the old question—what can a body of interested people do to change things in a big way? At present, there are dozens of such societies in each State—Church groups, Humanitarian and Government bodies, student organisations, each with their own separate little offices, their own isolated discussions, all throwing their energies about in a hundred different directions. The Churches struggle to support their own and nobody else's mission stations, the Government reluctantly furnishes the basic minimum or less, in the way of education and social benefits, and the Welfare organisations attempt to alleviate distress in a more or less random fashion.

In a problem of such enormity and complexity, created by white settlers and aggravated by white society for 170 years, there are so many things to be set right that it is hard to break the circle at any point. There can be no single solution.

Of all the delegates, the aborigines showed themselves to be the least concerned with lamentations over the hundreds of cases of injustice, hardship, cruelty and exploitation brought ceaselessly into discussion by the white field-workers. Nor did they seem as keen to theorise in sociological and psychological jargon. Is it that they have all put up with the lot of their people for so long that they have ceased to be indignant? Hardly! The "Aboriginal Charter of Rights," printed below, was written by Kath Walker, aboriginal secretary of the League in Queensland. It makes plain the attitude of her people that they are keenly aware of the injustices done them, and resentful of the indignities heaped upon them.

The aborigines think they have the solution. It is simply—remove the Act and let us be equals.

They seem to have no doubts as to their ability to take a place in our strange society, to regain their social pride and family dignity—once the Act has been removed. For the Protection Act, they claim, oppresses them, destroys any speck of initiative, and conditions the people into complete lethargy and dependence. In Queensland, it is the most corrupt. The Protector has more authority over aborigines under the Act than does a warden over his prisoners. They may not move from the reserve without written permission, their property can be confiscated at the whim of the local constabulary, they may be arrested at will, and their activities stopped. And it is not much better in the other States.

There are many aborigines now who know enough of the strange ways of the Government, and the peculiarities of Constitution, to be able to lead the fight against it. It will be a more meaningful and more single-minded struggle than any before it.

Mr. Davis Daniels, Secretary of the Council of Rights in the Northern Territory, who visited the University last Monday, is confident of success. The attack will begin with a campaign for equal pay for equal work—a very fundamental necessity, he maintains. For the present, the wages paid most workers, however skilled, is about equivalent to a child's pocket money. A man who must depend on handouts of food, second-



CONFEREES: Monty Moloney, Roger Brown, Jen Marshall (Local Abschol Officer).

hand clothing, third rate accommodation, if any, and the charity of an employee, cannot hope to retain the assertiveness to fight for his own rights.

Perhaps they are wrong, and the battle for freedom and respect cannot be won at a single stroke. But to remove the Act will

remove the biggest insult and the worst injustice. It will give the aboriginal people, at long last, scope for initiative and self-help—and a chance to teach their children pride in their race.

Like Kath Walker, who signs herself defiantly, "Black—and proud of it!"

ABORIGINAL CHARTER OF RIGHTS

We want hope, not racialism,
Brotherhood, not ostracism,
Black advance, not white ascendancy;
Make us equal, not dependants.
We need help, not exploitation,
We want freedom, not frustration;
Not control, but self-reliance,
Independence, not compliance,
Not rebuff, but education.
Self-respect, not resignation.
Free us from a mean subjection.
From a bureaucrat Protection.
Let's forget the old-time slavers;
Give us fellowship, not favours;
Encouragement, not prohibitions,
Homes, not settlements and missions.
We need love, not overlordship,
Grip of hand, not whip-hand wardship;
Opportunity, that places
White and black on equal basis.
You dishearten, not defend us,
Circumscribe, who should befriend us.

Give us welcome, not aversion,
Give us choice and not coercion,
Status, not discrimination,
Human rights, not segregation.
You who rival Roman Pontius,
Make us proud, not colour-conscious;
Give the break you still deny us,
Give goodwill, not bigot bias,
Brave ambition, not prevention,
Confidence, not condescension;
Give incentive, not restriction,
Give us Christ, not crucifixion.
Though baptised and blessed and Bibled
We are still tabooed and libelled.
You devout Salvation-sellers,
Make us neighbours, not fringe-dwellers;
Make us mates, not poor relations,
Citizens, not serfs on stations.
Must we native Old Australians
In our own land rank as aliens?
Banish bans and conquer caste,
Then we'll win our own at last.
Kath Walker.

INDUSTRY AND COMMON MARKET

(Continued from page 2)

Today, Britain enjoys a higher standard of health than ever before and greater social security, with unemployment during the last decade generally below 1.5%, rising above 2% on only two occasions. This employment record is far better than that of the U.S.A. and Canada on the one hand, and of the Six on the other.

With Western European and Japanese rehabilitation in the industrial markets of the world, there has been a continuing decline in Britain's share of world trade. But this in itself is no cause for great concern.

"It has been declining for the whole of the century and is likely to go on declining," as the Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Mr. Paul Chambers, has pointed out. "Britain is a relatively small country, and, as world trade expands with rising standards of living throughout the world it is inevitable that the trade of the relatively small number of people living in this country should become a smaller proportion of the total trade because of the rise of the total itself."

Between 1950 and 1960, industrial output in Britain rose by 36%, output per man-hour by 25%, and exports by 21%. The increase in consumption, however, exceeded the increase in productivity and the higher exports were overshadowed by a still greater increase in imports over the period.

Now, because Britain imports half her food and nearly all her raw materials, she is virtually dependent on her export trade. The balance of trade difficulties which developed immediately prior to the Government's decision to open negotiations with the E.E.C., were therefore of real concern.

For the "Europeans" in the Cabinet, early 1961 was a propitious moment to push for yet a fourth or fifth time in four years for a settlement with Europe.

From plus £62 million in 1958, Britain's visible trade balance had fallen to minus £366 million.

Once Britain was able to cover a trade deficit by substantial surpluses in invisibles. But from £299 million in 1958, Britain's invisible earnings had fallen to £22 million. Overall, the balance of payments position had worsened from plus £291 million in 1958 to minus £344 million.

In the previous four years, freer trade had increased the volume of manufactured imports, but it had not demonstrably affected industrial efficiency through increased domestic competition. Instead, it had contributed much towards Britain's trade difficulties.

In the consequences of freer trade, history had merely repeated itself, although this does seem to have escaped attention. "Going into the Common Market," says the Prime Minister, "will be a bracing cold shower." In this country, stupidity expounded with eloquence is too often mistaken for wisdom.

When in London last October, Australia's new Minister for Air, Mr. L. H. E. Bury, former Executive Director of the I.M.F., gave a plain, commonsense warning: "Whether within or without a common market, only a strong Britain which has put its own house in order can emerge triumphant."

The level of costs is fundamental in this issue and most prominent is the cost of labour. Over the past decade, productivity has risen 20 per cent., but wages and salaries have virtually doubled.

In these circumstances it is not surprising, though it be deplorable, that many industrialists welcome the Common Market. In March, Lord Balfour of Inchrye remarked on this, the least attractive argument for Britain joining the E.E.C. It is never expressed on paper, but it is commonly heard in conversations with industrialists: "It needs the Common Market to teach labour a lesson."

At least in the short term, Britain will face many hardships. This is freely admitted on all sides. Many industries and firms will be forced to close down. The "astringent of competition", inducing unemployment and distress, and the free movement of labour are believed likely to render trade unions powerless in a buyers' market. It is to this level that the Macmillan Government's policies of appeasement have brought Britain.

The conditions of British industry are further worsened by Government action which requires firms to expand in unsuitable places where unemployment exists. To accommodate the vagaries of an immobile labour force, this policy might have a desirable social end. So, too, might the fuel oil tax as a protection for the National Coal Board's uneconomic mines. *Prima facie*, such added costs naturally reflect unfavourably on British industrial efficiency, but industry itself cannot be blamed.

Just as the critics of British industry are inclined to ignore highly relevant factors impinging on their argument and thereby exhibit confused reasoning, so, too, do the advocates of U.K. entry into the E.E.C.

Prospects in the Common Market are viewed in the long term. The distant advantages of integrated income growth arising from expected advances in technological progress and capital accumulation are glowingly extolled. But the prospects of Commonwealth trade are viewed in the short term, for the value of the markets in the under-developed members are discounted, yet last year they accounted for 24 per cent. of Britain's sales abroad.

Last year, British sales (including re-exports) totalled £665.6 million in the E.E.C., £445 million in the E.F.T.A., and £398 million in the U.S.A., their combined total only just exceeding by £21.6 million the £1,477 million sales in the Commonwealth, excluding South African sales. That is the magnitude of Commonwealth trade today. But what of its future magnitude?

Britain's aid programme to the under-developed Commonwealth members is said to leave them a liability to Britain. From 1950 to 1960, though, aid to these countries increased by £50 million, but Britain's sales increased by £257 million.

The industrialisation of the Commonwealth, currently confined to Canada and Australia, is claimed to render pointless an extension of the preferential system, but the Government is nonetheless proposing to merge with the highly industrialised preferential area of the E.E.C.

Economically and politically, people seem determined to look on the bright side of the Common Market and on the dark side of the Commonwealth.

Disenchantment with the Commonwealth is founded on recent events in Ghana, Goa and Kenya. Somehow the state of public order in France, the strength of Communism in France and Italy and the complete collapse of civilisation in Italy and Germany only 20-odd years ago, are all overlooked.

Government spokesmen plea for "cold showers" and "astringents", but it hasn't been explained why these are required from the Common Market. It hasn't been explained why these cannot be self-inflicted. No economic problem exists in Britain today which could not be settled by Britain herself. Nor will there be in the future.

Labour presents a problem, but compulsory arbitration could be no more revolutionary than entry into the E.E.C. Import restrictions on luxury goods could be introduced without inhibiting exports.

On the export side there have been many acceptable suggestions promoted to extend Commonwealth trade. Britain's export performance has to be improved whatever the final outcome of the Heath Negotiations.

Export must be made more profitable, at least temporarily, for British industry. In the E.E.C. the export incentives of the individual members must account in part for their recent trading successes. In France, Germany and Holland, a turn-over tax is in force from which export turn-over is exempt. The French allow large exporters a special depreciation allowance. From 1951 to 1955 the Germans had a generous export promotion law in force. In Italy, income earned abroad, whether remitted home or not, is exempt from income tax. The Export Council for Europe has demonstrated what can be done. Since 1959, Britain's exports to the E.E.C. have increased by 30 per cent., despite tariff barriers.

One thing is certain. Britain is not faced with a *fait accompli*, although the Macmillan Government might endeavour to represent the issue in this light to the British public and the Commonwealth. Lord Hailsham, possibly the most highly regarded member of the Cabinet, has said that Britain could resolve her present difficulties in six weeks if she put her mind to it. Lord Hailsham probably isn't far wrong.

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ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

A.U.M. Applications are called for the position of Editor(s) of Adelaide University Magazine for 1962. Applications must be lodged with the S.R.C. Hon. Secretary on or before Friday, 8th June, 1962.



Even when the D.L.P. position is stated as tersely as this it can be seen that it rests upon a number of assumptions, few self-evident.

Does Red China want to dominate us politically? Would it take much trouble over doing so even if it did want to? How much of a reality is there in the alleged Communist influence upon the A.L.P.?

It is foolhardy to be sanguine about China's political intentions for us. They may not exist but we had better believe as if they did. But few would admit that Communist influence upon the A.L.P. is now as strong as Mr. Santamaria (and the D.L.P.) would have us believe. The internat Communist danger to Australia is wavering from its never very great height. Like the members of the R.S.L. the members of the Communist Party are middle-aged and old men, fighting the battles of the 1930s over again.

The discussion of whether or not neutralism and the A.L.P. would lead us more surely to the arms of Peking is not one which can be undertaken in so short a space. But it is worthy of note that the confederation of Pacific states with which Mr. Santamaria would seek to oppose the Chinese would, were it to include Indonesia and Burma and like countries, be neutralist.

But what of the means which the D.L.P. is at present using to attempt to achieve its political ends, namely that of trying to keep the A.L.P. from office until it meets the terms of the D.L.P.? Surely the only concession it can wring from the A.L.P. is one which the A.L.P. will, at the first opportunity revoke. There is little sign that even expeditious concessions are being made by the A.L.P. at the moment.

And what would the D.L.P. do if the A.L.P. came to power, as it nearly did? Surely it would have been better for the D.L.P. members to have remained in the A.L.P. It is idle of Mr. Santamaria to tell us that they were in fact thrown out and did not leave of their own accord; nobody pursues policies which make them liable to expulsion from an organisation without realising what they are doing.

But leaving such questions aside, two facts stand out. There is a bitter dislike between the A.L.P. and the D.L.P. such that shades of opinion have become opposing dogmas. And because the D.L.P. is predominantly Catholic and Catholic inspired, suspicions have been aroused which direct attention from its avowed purpose.

And there are enough to ensure that the D.L.P. will not induce a clunge of heart in the A.L.P.

By far the most controversial remark that was made at the Santamaria meeting was made not by Santamaria but by Mr. Bilney, who introduced him as the person most fitted to speak upon this particular subject—Catholics and Australian Politics. There are a number of persons who would indignantly deny that, among them being the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in Adelaide and Sydney.

And well they might. The Church speaks *ex cathedra* while a political party speaks for the interest of the people, or, more exactly, for what the people conceive are its interests.

The two may not always be compatible, and the Church ought not, if it values what influence its till has, to contest with the immediately most powerful secular forces.

A demonstration of impotence only further weakens any power.

-D.W.E.

MR. SANTAMARIA AND THE REDS

by Inquisitor

Mr. Santamaria correctly sees the aggressive efforts of the Communist empire; or perhaps one should say its two Empires, Russian and Chinese; as the main source of international tension and of danger to Australia within the foreseeable future. He sees several factors inside Australia as conducive to this, namely: Communist penetration of trade unions, which would force the Australian Labor Party to adopt a quasi-neutralist foreign policy and certain trading interests which in the pursuit of immediate profit would increase Australia's trade with China perhaps to the point where our economic (and thus political) independence would be threatened.

But just how do the Communists gain power? Only in four countries, Russia, Yugoslavia, Albania and China, did they gain power primarily by their own efforts. In each of these military defeat had dislocated and thus in effect largely destroyed the previous instruments of government, civil service, armed forces and police, especially at the higher levels. This state of affairs is most unlikely to occur in advanced countries such as Australia, where the state machine is closely linked to society and not, as it was in Russia and China for example, an oligarchic clique imposed upon the society. Furthermore revolution has become more difficult as technology has made arms power available to the state far superior to those usable by a mass uprising of workers. In Europe the economic slump between the wars produced not Communist regimes but fascist ones when people lost confidence in democracy. In the European satellites the decisive factor producing Communist regimes after World War II was the presence of the Red Army chasing the German armies back to Germany after Hitler's unsuccessful attack on the U.S.S.R. Communism has not generally been imposed by the classical style of military invasion except where the victim was weak and thanks to the international situation, isolated from effective foreign aid; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland are the examples which spring to mind. South Korea was invaded in 1950 probably because it had been implied by the then U.S. Secretary of State to be outside the area which America regarded as essential to her defensive interests.

The reasons why Communism has committed fewer acts of aggression in the old-fashioned sense than one might expect, given its professed aim of world domination, lie partly in the ideological conviction that every country is predestined to go through a revolution out of which a Communist society will ultimately emerge, partly in a sense of military caution.

Hence the main threat from Communism is revolution and civil war, not direct military invasion, but as we have seen above the social pre-requisites for such revolutions and civil wars no longer exist in advanced societies such as those of North America, Western Europe or Australia. These conclusions are reinforced when the relationship between economic development and military strength are realised. At present China has relatively little modern industry. The consequence is that she has comparatively great defensive power for conventional land warfare which needs much manpower and only a moderate level of industrialisation, but little offensive power for aggression against major powers, especially aggression across thousands of miles of sea, which requires an advanced industrial society. When she does acquire such an industrial society her cities will be the potential targets for nuclear attack and these will be as it were hostages to ensure if not peace then at least an absence of all-out invasion.

What are the prospects of subversion then in the underdeveloped countries of South-East Asia? The key to the success of a violent revolutionary movement is not simply mass poverty; at least as important is the frustration of ambitions, educated "intellectuals" who can provide the slogans,



RIGHT AND NOT FAR WRONG: Mr Santamaria with President Bilney.

organization and leadership essential to such a movement. It follows that the most effective way to combat Communism's actual opportunities for expansion is through helping Asian intellectuals to realise their own ambitions in developing their own societies. This policy is, of course, now being pursued by the West and is less likely to receive nationalistic reproaches imbibed under "colonialism" than either aid as gifts, which is apt to appear humiliating to the recipients, or schemes for a Far-Eastern Confederation which can only arouse intense suspicions in Asian countries.

In short, Mr. Santamaria's foreign policy, by emphasising the military aspects of the Communist threat to Australia and by pro-

posing a solution out of tune with Asian opinion is correct in its estimate of the size of the danger but not the actual opportunities open to it or in the relative merits of its means to counter. However, he is correct in emphasizing the need for stronger Australian defence forces both to attribute to the overall Western military position.

Australian forces should also be strengthened to provide forces to help to counter the kind of Communist subversion in Indonesia where the special case of contiguity of a country with Communist China allied to internal social conditions favourable to revolution tempt the Communists to start a civil war.

SANTAMARIA-ANTAGONISM JUSTIFIED?

by David Combe

It was without apprehension, but with tremendous alacrity that I agreed to forgo four hours of valuable essay-reading time in favour of the visit to the University of Mr. B. A. Santamaria, M.A., LL.B., Director of the (Catholic) National Civic Council.

Although I had previously spoken by telephone with the man who more than any other on the public scene—apart from R. G. Menzies—was the object of the grossest animosity, I was surprised to be greeted by a soft-spoken, insignificant-looking man whilst waiting outside the Brecknock Hotel for Mr. Santamaria. "You must be from the University. Would you care for a drink before we go?"

Upon arrival at luncheon in the Portus Room, Mr. Santamaria was greeted by the President of the S.R.C. and introduced to S.R.C. Members, Presidents of Political Societies, and Politics Department staff-members. The discussion which transpired during that hour of replenishment took matters of general interest outside of his immediate interests, and only once did he show signs of dismay as an announcement over the amplifier system: "Santamaria, Santamaria, . . . come and hear the man behind the D.L.P. at 1.10 p.m. today in the Union Hall".

After receiving the attention of "On Dit's" photographer, Mr. Santamaria was accompanied by the President to the stage of the Union Hall. Mr. Bilney then introduced him, and explained the position of

lectern, not Right of Centre, but right of a gaping hole in Centre Stage.

The objective of the National Civic Council . . . is to ensure the survival of Australia in freedom and to prevent its progressive transformation into a satellite of Communist China."

Mr. Santamaria made the judgment that this are forces in Australian life which create conditions for the destruction of Australia's independence. Such factors are the Communist penetration of the Australian Trade Unions, the A.L.P.'s semi-neutralist pattern of policies, and trading policies of many who are influential in the economic life of Australia, in particular leaders in the Wheat Board and Wool Bureau.

His proposition that these forces and policies will destroy Australia's independence within fifty years (an arbitrary figure?) was justified by two factors witnessed by Australia during the last two decades—first, the destruction in 1947 of British military and naval power in Singapore, and in 1961 Britain's declared intention to enter the European Common Market; secondly, the substitution for Japan as the major power in the East, and South-East Asia of Communist China—"A nation of molochic military potential which has desires for the whole of South-East Asia, including Australia".

Mr. Santamaria supported this claim and another stating the imminent danger to an undeveloped Australia with references from prominent authorities, none of whom could be considered as "spokesmen for the Right"—Barbara Ward, Lord Lindesay of Birker, Malcolm Muggeridge. Others were quoted as spokesmen of the Left or, alternatively, as friends of Communist China; men who do not see Australia's problems very differently—Brian Fitzpatrick and Professor C. P. Fitzgerald who in 1960

(Continued on page 6)

SANCTA SIMPLICITAS AND SNOW

II

We looked last time at "The Two Cultures." We now want to discuss its companion-piece, "Science and Government." These Godkin Lectures, delivered at Harvard in 1960, are organised very simply. A short introduction draws our attention to the main theme, that in today's conditions "the cardinal choices have to be made by a handful of men: in secret . . . by men who cannot have a first-hand knowledge of what these choices depend upon." Pausing only to inform us baldly that this is one among the many results of the "lack of communication between scientists and non-scientists," Snow goes on to recount at some length his story of the affaire Tizard-Lindemann.

He then hangs upon this story his general conclusions about science in government, conclusions which we are to take as his "solutions" to the initial basic problem about the nature of choice and decisions in today's high places.

By far the most respectable section of the book is the long narrative. This is even exciting if read as gospel. There is little to say about it beyond that, except that its veracity is in dispute. In any event, it is wholly unable to act as a "parable" for the times. If accepted at face-value, it imports that Churchill was wrong about Lindemann and should not have employed him as he did, and that everyone except Churchill thought so. The "mistake" looks less like a wrong decision in the face of subtle and confusing data than a wrong-headed act of personal friendship—a mistake about a man rather than about information.

Even so, Snow's first conclusion is unexceptionable: "It is dangerous to have a solitary scientific overlord." Or, do not put all your eggs in one basket. No one except Snow himself would cavil. He, however, hankers after the efficiency attaching to one decision-maker and muses that though "Lindemann made some bad choices . . . he also drove things through as a non-scientist could not have done." One looks in vain for discussion of this assertion. And, in any case, Snow has within sentences forgotten that he was not wondering whether scientists drive things through quicker, but whether we should have one or several scientists driving things through.

Snow extricates himself, by making his second conclusion, that scientists prone to the "exuberance" of gadgetry and secrecy "ought to be kept out of government decisions . . . at almost any cost." Such scientists are dangerous, lacking balance and being wedded too closely to their own specialism. Snow admits that this is a fault-virtue characteristic of many scientists.

The arguments proceed to a small risibility when he writes that he could go on "accumulating negatives and empirical propositions." He has accumulated two such propositions to date.

The "positive" contribution that follows is distinctly odd. He draws attention to the "prime importance" of "being positive in what you want to do . . . It is not so relevant whether you are right or wrong. That is a second-order effect. But it is cardinal that you should be positive." Tongue in cheek? It seems not. Satirical? Surely not, for "satire is cheek" (p. 86) and abhorrent. No, this is brute assertion, unbacked by any moral investigation and unbolstered by discussion. People, we are being told, will go for the simple plan. Therefore be simple even if you will be wrong. It is impossible to assess the implications of such an incoherent sentence. If an idea is wrong, it will remain wrong even though adopted. Will scientists change such a state of affairs? Snow is silent.

Yet nothing he has said suggests the truth of his assertion that simplifier wins

it. Tizard won one battle because no other solution to a closely defined problem was in sight. Lindemann won another because Churchill backed him. There we have it; Snow's expedience is not even required. It also has nothing to do with science in government.

What follows in this little book is a repeated, simple assertion that is difficult to understand and begs major questions. Snow dismisses the present government organisation for science as not "well designed for the job," and is content with this excesses of the practical kernel of his problem.

He is much more interested in a quality called "foresight." This may be "pre-science" and the possibility that it is supernatural is put forward and not denied. This "foresight," whatever it be, is what scientists have, more than other men, by training, by "self-selection." And this is why Snow wants scientists in government; not primarily to influence "secret decisions," but because we need "foresight."

Despite Snow's vagueness, we think his "foresight" is easily defined. It seems to mean no more than that scientists are accustomed to rapid progress in their own disciplines and are therefore willing to see society change with, apparently, a like rapidity. They have, loosely, the "future in their bones," whereas the rest of our society is not "future-directed" (and we are reminded that "we are living in the same world with future-directed societies").

The dark hint is that unless we change this, unless we change, we shall lose. What? And why so? Not even a hint is supplied. What is he really saying? In vain one searches and strains after his meaning. Its basis eludes one. In vain even ask why should we not lose what seems in his terms simply a contest between equals distinguished only in the event, because one will be more successful at changing quickly than the other. Simplifier wins; remember?

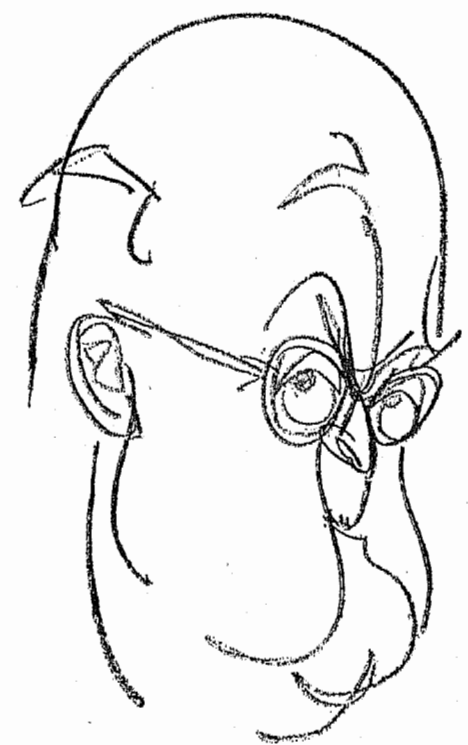
Here we begin to see Snow's real point about science in government. Scientists are future-directed and adaptable. Administrators as we know them live in the present and value the past and work for a future which will retain our ancient values. Though Snow thinks these men unlikely to win, they at least know why they ought not to lose. But nothing in "Science and Government" decides whether, in fact, these men will lose. One is free to believe that they will endure.

This is the second of two articles by John Finnis and Alec Hyslop on C. P. Snow as an analyst of culture and government.

Even so, in an age dominated by science, scientists clearly should take more part in government. They will be a link with their working brethren and will have advantages of contact and training which will fit them to assess and interpret technical issues. More importantly, the psychological effect will be immense; they will easily secure cooperation and act as a link between government and its agents. A two-way flow of information and understanding should result. For the same reason, administrators will seek to make themselves "inward" with the basic concepts of science, and, in particular, the scientific method. Diplomacy alone would demand this.

It is difficult to go much further. Even a physicist has his own plot of ground and will be far from grasping the details of other physics, not to speak of biology. And one does not need to go further. For to see things whole is what is required in today's world. As Price states, in his book "Government and Science" (1958): "even the natural scientist today (is aware) that the critical problems of humanity are problems beyond the scope of his techniques." There is no "cardinal issue" which will not involve the larger purposes of our civilisation and its disposal of priorities.

Snow's basic deficiency, here and in "The Two Cultures," is that he does not bring



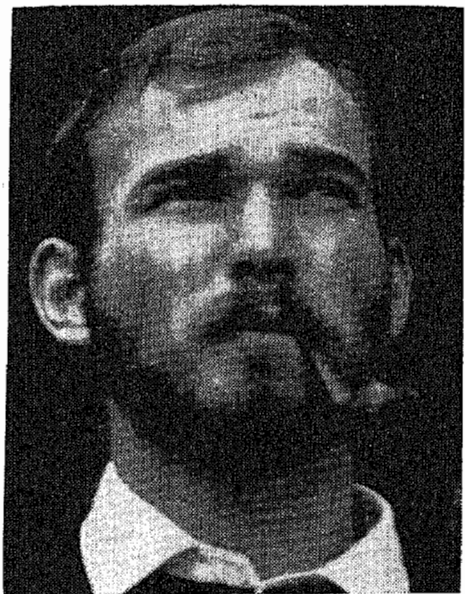
purpose into his discussion on any but a primitive level. Only thus can he think "no good" a questioning of the need for much more material comfort than present Western standards. What is more heinous than Snow thinking such a position "no good" is that he does not consider the notion worth more discussion than the casual categorising he gives it. Sancta simplicitas.

We have to conclude, when all is said and done, that Snow is as poor a guide in matters of government as he is an analyst of culture. This is not surprising, for the problems of government, though resolved in a dustier arena, are at bottom the very same problems as culture grapples with. Acts of state are not good or bad just because they are recommended as efficacious and efficient by the best scientists, or because the mass of people earnestly desire them, or because they enhance the competitive power of the nation, or for any other reason than that they effectively promote the just purposes of human society. Power is good or bad according to the vision it serves. It is this vision that culture discerns by an eager but disciplined working over and working out of the nature of human life so that the purpose of that life may be realised in the developing present.

All societies maintain themselves in reliance upon some conditions which they regard as the basis of civilised life. All power in those societies ought to be exercised so as to respect those conditions. So it is, for example, in our own society that we believe that the growth of each individual towards responsibility and the freedom to choose the best that he can discern is a purpose which must never be made subservient to other purposes—this belief is one of the conditions of our polity, one of our foundation bets. But no one believes that these conditions are capable of precise formulation and easy application; it is the concern of culture to engage for ever in the restless exploration of their meaning and their human implications in each age and country. It is always the task of our governors to use the fruits of this exploration in the moment of choice, for in the last analysis (which Snow never reaches, but without which all other analysis fails), the problems of government are problems of intelligent decision. The "traditional culture" when it is being true to itself, tells us the aims; and thus the limiting conditions, of intelligent action and provides the moral drive towards decision itself.

So it is really our culture which demands that we do all we consistently can to avoid becoming economically dependent on or militarily subject to powers with purposes foreign to our own; and which calls for programmes of education and techniques of government alike adopted to the contingencies of life and power in a time of technical revolution.

PERSONAL PORTRAIT



the University, not the least of which is his outstanding success in student dramatics.

As president of Adelaide University Dramatic Society Neal has impressed all with his vitality and driving energy. The recent glorious recovery of A.U.D.S. from an unhappy period deep in the red to its present position as a financially sound society is due to Neal Hume more than anyone.

Far greater than his success in revitalising A.U.D.S. financially is the impact he has made on all the members of that society. His fatherly concern for their problems and his enthusiastic encouragement in all the spheres of activities connected with making a production successful have contributed immensely to the harmonious efficiency which A.U.D.S. has latterly attained.

The divine blessings of marital bliss with its accompanying responsibilities force his retirement, and his departure to sober married life is a sad occasion for many.

The circumstances of his retirement should give us all cause for joy, for with the immeasurable help of his charming wife Pamela, Neal is now the father of a healthy 9 lb. 3 1/2 oz. boy.

It is with no little regret that we announce the retirement from extracurricular life of Neal Hume. Neal has distinguished himself in many fields during his few years at



John

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Sirs,

Or should I address you thus? For they who uplift our University paper from the boredom which normally surrounds its environment should be afforded some greater title. You have guessed correctly: I write to thank you for that glorious photograph that "graced", as someone not as appreciative as I, might term it, your new article, "Abreast of the Times". I congratulate you first on your undeniably obscene twisting of the dry old English word "abreast" (roasting joke!)—and on your using it in order to introduce a fine photo into the pages of "On Dit".

Secondly, and better, this University already contains a few things for male amusement, for example, the smoking, card-playing and yarn-telling that we manage to introduce daily into the Refectories, yet now you have the ingenuity to burrow into the depths of iniquity and produce the image of a fantastically built charlie, NAKED!—a warm glow radiates through me for MY sex as I write it—in a what was before a cool, unnaturally conservative paper.

I thank you for frivolity, yes, and vulgarity, but most of all for your rankst wantonness, which aroused gloriously my basest instincts. A pity, though, about your careless placing of the column's title, as it obscured the most interesting portions of the photograph, an unfortunate but understandable attempt to redeem the healthy indecency of it all.

I appeal now to your good principles of editorship—include this magnificent picture in future editions, unobscured and in a larger form, and lift the reputation of "On Dit" even further while the time is (hem) ripe.

"GRATIFIED".

Cabbages

Sirs,

Often while reading the various articles in this illustrious literary production, I—as no doubt other readers of "On Dit" have also—have come across statements which have aroused fervent and hostile feelings in me.

On first reading the article "Cabbages and Kings", by Mr. Don McNicol ("On Dit" 19/4/62), I thought, "Ah, yes, Mr. Mac, you are a very deep, forthright and honest thinker, who is attempting to show through several historical incidents, what problem is at the heart of all our religious, moral and ethical problems. You are searching for the meaning of truth!"

He almost convinced me, especially with making the article pseudo-respectable by adding his photo (has not "On Dit" any respect for the B.M.A.'s recent remarks?) and a religious cartoon. But on glancing through the "Cabbages, etc." article again, the truth dawned on me—he had made it all up! It wasn't really true at all! In fact, Mr. Mac's "Cabbages, etc." should be exposed for what it really is—a mass

of plagiarisms, mis-statements, untruths and cock-and-bull yarns.

To prove these assertions let me draw the readers' attentions to these salient and must be said very pertinent remarks. Firstly, I read the same story of three kings or rather three wise men, when I was a kid—it was either at Sunday School or in Grimms Fairy Tales—obviously he stole it. Secondly, Mr. Mac makes vague statements throughout like "old Street Directory"—how old, may I ask? "Government Printer"—but fails to specify which Government; of meeting "All manner of folk" in a desert—how many folk exactly? These are normal questions any critic worth his salt, or Hesper's Educated Philosopher, would justifiably ask.

Also, does Mr. Mac expect any intelligent, perceptive reader of "On Dit" to believe that alligators live in deserts? But the statement which gave me the clue to the real truth about "Cabbages, etc." was "transmuting a billiard ball into a cabbage"—viz., the obviously flamboyant and pseudo-intellectual use of the word "transmuting".

Mr. McNicol tried very hard to convince us, even to the extent of quoting Scripture, which almost got me in as I like a bit of that in an article where it can be squeezed in. I, probably like many readers, thought here, "Ah, he is quoting the Holy Book, it must be all true and on the level". But that bit about the billiard balls (he, as are some other philosophers, seems to be obsessed with them) alerted me again. For I am quite certain that no reading of Wittgenstein's "Tractatus" can convert them back from cabbages again, once the said billiard balls have been clunged.

While there is no doubt much merit in Mr. Mac's "Cabbages, etc." article (e.g., thought-provoking references to the possibility of billiard balls becoming unicorns) there was excessive and inaccurate discussion about the kings and not enough rhu-harb about the cabbages.

Yours,

MURRAY OSWALD

Negligence

Sirs,

As a publication of S.R.C., "On Dit" is surprisingly unrepresentative. I have noticed with regret that recent issues have contained no mention of the Masquers' play, "The Duchess of Malfi," apart from a four-line advertisement in the "Billboard" column. This negligence was not for lack of incentive. A review of "The Duchess," written by a member of the cast, was submitted for publication. It was not printed. A letter was sent to "On Dit" inviting representatives of the staff to attend the play and give a criticism of the production. Later, free tickets were left in S.R.C. office for this purpose. No criticism has appeared.

I was pleased to see that John Tasker's production, "The Good Woman of Setzuan," merited an extensive article in the last

issue. I trust this means that "On Dit's" lethargy towards University drama was merely a temporary lapse and is not liable to recur in the future.

W. M. CLIFFORD,
President of A.U. Masquers
Dramatic Society.

Water melons

Sir,

Mr. D. W. Cooper, attempting to hide behind an unoriginal non-de-plume and a plagiarised column heading, has seen fit to let fly at me a shower of pointless, slanderous verbiage which I am not prepared to receive in the prostrate position.

I am in fact most indignant at being completely unjustifiably called a bare-faced liar. It is true that once, when asked a question at an S.R.C. meeting I replied that I was writing a poem, but it is untrue that I was sleeping as well.

Mr. D. W. (Dim Wit) Cooper states that, whereas I was actually asleep, I said I was writing a poem. Nobody, not even I, can do these two things at once. Mr. Cooper knows this. Therefore Mr. Cooper is calling me a liar. Very well. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

Did you know, sir, that Mr. Cooper eats nothing but water-melon for his lunch? (Now this may not be true. I have in fact only seen him do it on one occasion and am hypothesising the conclusion, of the variety in which Mr. Cooper excels, that he therefore does it all the time. I make no excuse for this insane conclusion. Mr.

Cooper never excuses his insane conclusions.)

Mr. Cooper, in his Immoral Letter (God knows how he equates this watery tripe with immorality) tells us that I achieved perfect dignity while playing "The Bum of the Flighted Bee" in a tree. What a superficial, immature interpolation! I was in fact looking extremely undignified and playing "Let's Twist." Furthermore, sir, let it be known that I have never suggested that I am a demi-god, nor, indeed, anything but a simple-minded man with a love of the ridiculous.

I actually asked the rhetorical question: "Am I a demi-god?" Had I asked instead: "Am I my brothers' keeper?" Mr. Cooper would no doubt have concluded that I was "obliquely suggesting" that the University Council was comprised entirely of my brothers—even though I have none. (Three sisters, but no brothers.)

And finally, sir, may I state that I have long ago lost all interest in this University's parking problems. This will perhaps surprise poor old D.W., who apparently supposes my mind still to be fully engaged on the problem. And considering that approximately one-half of his flea-bitten article comprised a fallacious account of my position as Inspector, he will no doubt be angry and bewildered to boot.

I have nothing against Mr. Cooper really; it is simply that water-melon-eaters and non-water-melon-eaters are quite incompatible and, whatever the topic of conversation, must take opposite sides.

Yours,

W. R. ANTHONY.

INVESTMENT ANALYST

An opportunity exists in the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of a leading firm of Adelaide Sharebrokers for a graduate or final year student in Arts or Economics—preferably in the 21—25 year age group.

DUTIES will involve the preparation of reviews of public companies, industry surveys, and the evaluation of companies from an investment viewpoint. Considerable scope exists for the further development of this type of work. However it is essential that applicants have the ability to write well.

SALARY will be subject to arrangement.

APPLICATIONS will be treated in confidence, should give full details of academic and other qualifications, and should be addressed to:

BOX 1767, G.P.O., ADELAIDE.

SANTAMARIA—cont.

(Continued from page 5)

stated that "If the countries (Japan, S.-E. Asia, Australia and New Zealand) were brought into the general alignment of Chinese policy, instead of that of the United States, it would represent a vast shifting of power in the world, but it is the natural distribution of power, based on population and geography".

Santamaria showed that this was not vague theorizing by quoting the statement of Kuo-mo-Jo, Vice-President of the Chinese National Peoples' Congress, made in Djakarta on the 21st August, 1961: "Australia should eventually become a member of the neutralist Afro-Asian bloc." By this he meant that Australia should join those governments which have broken all military connections with the United Nations. Such a decision on the part of an Australian Government would, of course, be the acceptance of a position of complete instead of relative defencelessness. Furthermore, let us remember Mao-tse-tung's words: "Neutralism is a word for deceiving people."

Santamaria extended his argument to say that the creation of a neutralist government in this country is the aim of Chinese Communist Policy to be achieved not by war but by peaceful means.

What peaceful means?

The method is primarily through the Australian Labour Movement. The A.L.P. is one of the two great political parties, and through its link with the Trade Unions, can in Opposition bind the Liberal Party to "legislation within certain limits" (what these limits are, or how they are achieved, was never satisfactorily explained, unfortunately).

Therefore, Santamaria contended, who controls the A.L.P. is of vital importance to all Australians.

He stated that State A.L.P. Conferences comprising 75 per cent. of delegates representing affiliated Trade Unions elect two delegates in each State to the Federal Executive, and six to the biennial Federal Conference, the policy-making bodies of the A.L.P. We have, therefore, a position in which delegates of Trade Unions to State Conferences virtually control Party policy. So we find that the method of the Australian Communist Party is to control the greater part of the Trade Union Movement in the various States, and thus the critical bodies, State and Federal, of the Australian Labour Party. This infiltration of the Unions is to be supplemented by a campaign in Labour Party branches.

From here it can be seen that the problem described is both industrial and political. Santamaria concluded that for this reason his Council was desirable, and that the A.L.P. should undertake "positive and progressive social policies" as well as possessing

a "pattern of foreign and defence policy calculated to build independent strength, and to gain secure military alliances to curb the projected military and political aggression of Communist China."

However it was not so much during his actual address that Mr. Santamaria revealed his undoubtedly great oratorical qualities, but in the answer to questions fired at him. His comprehension of difficult questions and lucid answers to them brought an adequate comment: "One could virtually see the punctuation in his answers."

After speaking with a group of sectarian admirers, Mr. Santamaria joined students in the Honours History and Politics Common Room for coffee and an informal discussion.

When asked his reaction to Truman's book, Mr. Santamaria told of assistance he had rendered the Queensland lecturer through some forty letters which passed between them. When *Catholic Action and Australian Politics* was published, Santamaria queried Truman's deception and received an answer that the correspondence had been a matter of "gamesmanship" to obtain information that would not have been given otherwise.

He observed that Senator Cole would be unwilling to bring about a double dissolution of Federal Parliament although the D.L.P. would benefit greatly from such an act. Mr. Santamaria does not believe in the D.L.P. as a "third party" although he gives great assistance "when consulted" in the formulation of that party's policy. He believes that Mr. Kain's application to the Court of Disputed Returns may create a D.L.P. Senator in New South Wales.

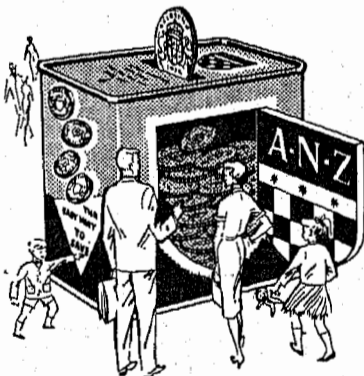
Questioned about Archbishop Mannix's eleventh hour statement prior to the 1958 Federal Elections, Santamaria replied that Mannix had been forced to make a statement to invalidate the A.L.P.'s use of Cardinal Gilroy's name in a full-page election advertisement.

The discussion then passed on to the subject of Party Leaders. Of Mr. Calwell, Mr. Santamaria said: "... still imbued with politics of the 1916-17 era." Menzies, whom Santamaria claims to be External Affairs Minister, and Immigration Minister in the present Menzies Government "... wishes to be remembered as upholder and defender of Monarchy and Empire."

As he entered his car, Mr. Santamaria told us that the N.C.C. failed to see how the Australian Government which recognises as the only Chinese Government that at Formosa, could possibly claim to be carrying out the letter of the law when deporting Willie Wong to a place which in its stated opinion does not exist.

This surely epitomizes the logical thoughts of the man Santamaria. We cannot deny the right of this man to hold so ardently his beliefs. The question to be asked is whether or not we can accept as valid the premises so vital to logical arguments.

Certainly not Adelaide University, Santamaria did not reveal himself as a modern Machiavelli. I for one was left wondering if my antagonism is in fact justified.



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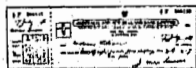
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RUGBY

by Ob

This year, A.U.R.U.F.C. (Adelaide University Rugby Union Football Club, to you) started well, with everything but an "On Dit" reporter. Now, we even have that. We also have six teams, three Uni. ones, and three College ones. There is a Uni. team in each of the three grades, and two of the College teams, Lincoln and Aquinas, have been promoted to B Grade this year, while St. Mark's has been promoted to C Grade—not for long, we hope.

The season has begun well, with the A's undefeated after three convincing wins, including beating last year's premier, West Torrens, and the hotly-tipped Edinburgh on their home ground. All the College teams have won their first-round matches, Aquinas showing out particularly well.

As always, practices are at 5 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, but this year, for a change, everyone who comes out is sure of learning something, whether he knows it all or not. For the Club has secured three (count 'em, three) coaches, Paul LeMercier, ex-State captain, fitness fanatic Gerry Watson, and Dick Starling.

Captain of the A's this year is Nev. Howard, State player and former Under 19 State player, a quietly inspiring leader, and fast and elusive lock. He looks to have a team with him which should go top again. (Why didn't we last year? Nobody knows.)

In the forwards, Bruce DeBelle and Lofty Ryan, potentially the State's best second row and lineout forwards, look like having their best-ever seasons, showing out well from the start. Front rows Roger Clay and the newcomer Stu. Holmer are rating well

in the scrums, and getting away from them fast. It is good to see some props who can run as well as lean.

Aquinasman Harry (Half-back) Lambert has changed his white shirt for a black one ("They get less dirty when I'm dropped, you see") and has been seen making some strong dive-passes to set up many good movements.

There is plenty of experience out among the blacks, in Johnny (Hammerhead) Rosewall, now in his eleventh or twelfth season with the club, and hard-tackling newcomer, Mick Hohner, and plenty of speed, in sprightly wingers Alex Disney and the yet-to-reappear David LeMessurier. Mick Mofat is starting to get back to his solid, unflappable self, and what more could we want from a full-back.

Dropping a grade, the B's, Lincoln and Aquinas are all together. There is plenty of good material here, but they will be pushing to get into the A's, standards are up this year. Some B's players to show early form are another Howard, whose experience in the State Under 19 team can be seen to have helped his propping, Chris Butcher, also from this team, and Tim Smeaton, a man who will go head first into anything. Van Roekal has showed out for Aquinas, but their team seems to be very even this year, and few have come under notice in their easy victories so far. It is hard to find out about Lincoln, who are also doing very well, but the Erikson brothers have been mentioned as showing the way to the large number of newcomers. It has been noticed that Tony Ryan has secured them to play Rules, and has gone straight into the Uni. A's. Was rugby too hard?

The Captain of the B's is Col Freeman, energetic, experienced, and, it is to be hoped, inspiring.

Down to the third division we go, where St. Mark's and the C's should fight it out



DISNEY, HOHNER AND ANOTHER: they have the tools.

for the top honours. It is hard to tell how the C's will go, until injuries start hitting the higher teams, but with plenty of new blood like Dean Rossiter, a centre with speed and weight, they could do well. St. Mark's is trying to recover from a really poor season last year, when just about the only match they won was against Aquinas in the Inter-college final. Some of the old spirit seems to be coming back, even encouraging a retired hooker of no mean skill, Hussein Salleh, to return to the game. A

player under notice in the C's was "Shag" O'Shea, who, rumour has it, caused a mere two players to be sent off. A wily player, full of little tricks, Slag will be a loss to Aquinas this season.

There you have it: the only questions to be decided are whether Lincoln, the B's or Aquinas will be B grade premiers, and whether the C's will beat St. Mark's, because this year, the A's should return to the glory of 1960. They have the tools; just watch them finish the job.

REST IN PIECES

by Dave Vale

I am beginning to wonder whether this column is not fast becoming one for obituary notices. It would seem so, for the successes of the Adelaide University Soccer Football Club have to date, not been too great.

One does not often read of clubs losing contests in this section of our illustrious paper. Most of the headlines read "Varsity triumphs here . . ." or "Varsity triumphs there . . .", etc. If a team does lose, we more often than not hear nothing about it, and the pen of the Publicity Officer of the club in question stops flowing until the next victory. If the Soccer Club were to follow this precedent however, they would probably never get a write-up in this paper at all, and if recent performances are anything to go by, they, more than anyone, need a write-up, write-up the backside! (Besides, it has propaganda value!)

The Club has become famous among Soccer Clubs for its social, happy-go-lucky attitude. It has been said many a time, "There's one thing about the Uni. Club, if you make a blue, nobody bites your head off!" I can well remember the time a couple of years ago, when one of our B-team full backs, putting the ball past his own goalkeeper, was greeted all round with grins and cries of "Never mind mate, it could have been worse", or more generally, "You silly bastard!" (This second comment being followed by a series of side-splitting chuckles.)

Now this was all very well at the time, but times are changing. Now that soccer is on the up and up in this State (and indeed

Hedger and Brian Cawte all could comfortably fill this vacancy on form shown at practice. This leaves the three outfield positions for the remaining contenders. Those selected in the opening game, will have to consistently produce form with the bat to hold down their positions.

Ian Scarman, .300 hitter, last year's blue and State squad player, Colin Hastwell left-hand long ball hitter and David Sincock nippy base runner and big hitter were the players who finished the season in these positions. Those pressing them hardest are Chris Harman, State schoolboy representative and past blue Geoff Nottle.

An overall picture presented by this line-up is one of strength and depth. The infield will be much lighter with the addition of experience to the ranks, while the outfield has been combining well. The versatility of most players to play several positions is a welcome asset, as is the depth of the batting. No team can expect to win if club spirit doesn't exist or selfishness presides at matches. That is why I am proud to say that I belong to the University Baseball Club, where team-work is so noticeable and the chaps with whom I play are a credit to this great game.

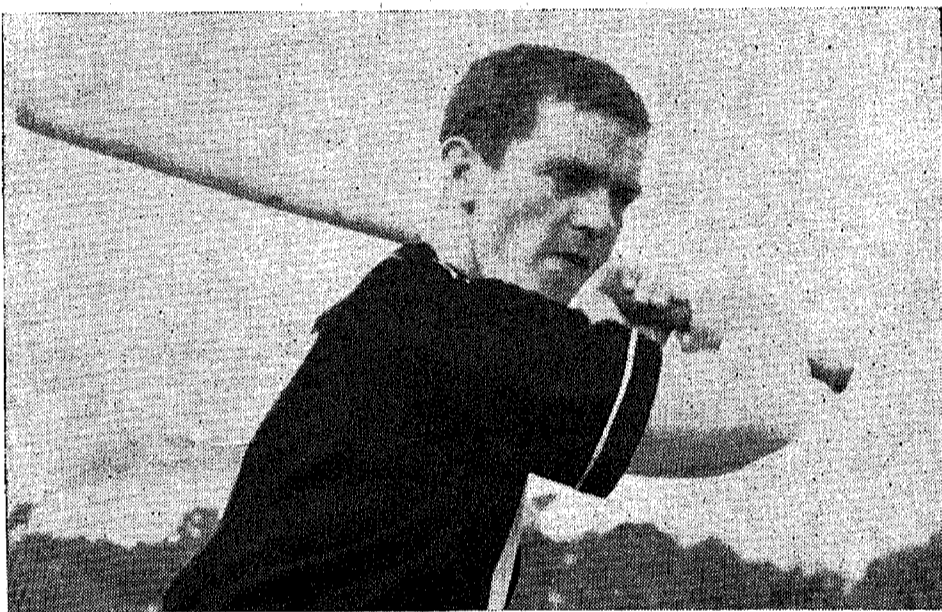
BASEBALL CLUB

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BIG HITTER: Ian Scarman at the plate.

BASEBALL PROSPECTS FOR '62

by Rhubarb

The year was successfully commenced with a training week-end held at Loftia Park, and the enthusiasm shown there, and at subsequent practices, indicates bright prospects. Not since 1949, our last Major A pennant, have the Blacks loomed with such a pre-season threat. Never before have the selectors been faced with such a formidable task of choosing a starting nine from the seventeen proven "A" graders available.

The greatest loss is last year's captain coach, Doug Othams, whose big bat and dynamic team spirit lifted the team on many occasions. This should be offset by the acquisition of two stars from other clubs and also the return of two past players in Brian Cawte and Geoff Nottle. One of the imports, Murray Young, this year's captain coach, seems destined to have a great year in his new role, with the material he has available.

The only positions which seem set in the team, is the battery, Tamlin to Young, and Peter Wedd at short stop. These players all had a good year in 1961. Jim Tamlin, who was selected in the State team, for the last two years, will be the starting pitcher. He has had several good seasons with the Blacks, winning the Capps Medal in 1959, and pitching two no-hit games in his career. The main feature of Jim's pitching is his ability to control his fast breaking curve, which has often been neglected in favour of a not-so-effective fast ball. This could well be rectified by coach Young's catching. The aggressiveness of this player should fire Tamlin and the team to a higher standard of baseball. His five years of A grade experience and his style of batting should be a constant worry to other clubs.

Peter Wedd, as well as being a more than capable bat and short stop, also is the relief pitcher. If this player continues his last season's form, when he was runner-up in the Capps Medal (fairest and most brilliant player) he will again poll well in the voting. He is one of the rare 1st year blues in the Club's history.

The only other position which the club doesn't have to make a decision on, is 1st base. We only have one in Bernie Bent. A colourful figure around the Varsity, Bernie hopes to live up to night 'ball' performances. Second base, a position which is wide open, presents a problem. Bernie Kavanagh, last year's B grader and Indians' night 'ball' find, will be hard pressed to retain this position if either Neil Quintrell, last year's captain, Merv Allen or Len Broadbridge play to the form they are capable of.

Lacrosse

The season began on April 28th.

The Blacks will commence with a very strong line-up in all grades, having gained a number of valuable players from other clubs.

Among these is Colin Twelftree who played in Sturt's "A" backline last year. His dogged, precision checking and uncanny clearing ability will greatly bolster the Varsity defence.

Another recruit from Sturt is Geoff Kotz who is well known for his midfield play and goal-getting.

Kevin Paul, who has played "A" grade for Port Adelaide for a number of years, will provide some competition for our last year's "A" members for a berth in the side.

With these excellent additions and most of the old members returning, the Varsity Club approaches the 1962 season with extreme optimism.

The important 3rd base position is also keenly contested between three players. Bill May, Kensington's '61 third base, Brian

all over Australia—it's the second most popular sport in most States), competition is going to become fiercer and more strongly contested, forcing the weak teams farther and farther down into the depths of anonymity. If the Varsity Club is to keep its head above water, it must begin to make a name for itself. And if the Rules and Rugby boys can do it, so can we, who play real football. "But soccer isn't football, you play the game with your head!" Yes, madam, I know; that's probably the trouble with our club; we've been heading that ball so often that we've become thick-headed, and damaged our brains.

Seriously though lads, we've got to start using those brains. A look at recent results would convince anyone of that.

On April 14, as promised in the last issue of "On Dit", our gallant lads took the field against Kingswood, Souths and Malta. The B's playing on South Adelaide's disgusting parkland pitch, were thrashed 4-0, while the Graduates, playing at home to Malta, were downed 6-3.

The A team, also playing at home, met Kingswood. The sides were evenly matched and Varsity opened the scoring about half-way through the first-half. A little while later, a neat defensive lob from the Uni. left-back fell at the feet of Chicco at centre-forward. He shot and scored with a lucky flick which the Kingswood keeper saved, then let trickle over the line. Just before half-time, Matto, at centre-forward for Kingswood, brought the score to 2-1, with a piledriver which had the Uni. goalie beaten all the way.

The second half was all Kingswood's, the "blacks" once again having fallen to pieces after the interval. The equaliser came when a shot from the Kingswood right-winger, rebounding from the Varsity upright, was gathered again by the same player, who made no mistake the second time, and lobbed the ball over the head of Alksnis, the Uni. keeper. Varsity were lucky, in that the game ended in a draw.

April 21 saw the B's meet Malta, and the A's Woodville. The B's fared better this week, losing only 3-1! The A team, playing at West Beach on a very hard ground and in 85 deg. of sunshine, started their game with only nine men. This, of course, produced very defensive, and one might add, very scrappy football on the part of the "blacks". By half-time we were consequently down 2-0, but the end of the first half also saw the arrival of Gerken and Derewlany fresh (?) from a game with the B's. They joined the melee. We played on with literally only nine men, although Gerken did put on a surprisingly good show considering that this was his second game for the day.

However, the Varsity game was marred by too much high kicking, inaccurate passing, slowness in getting to the ball first (thus allowing the Austrians almost complete control of the game), and bad marking of the opposing forwards by some of the Varsity defence. The "blacks" however, did manage to score two more undeserved goals (one a solo effort by Grygorcewicz), and the other a penalty, about which young Arthur Poole made no mistake. Yet, Woodville were not deterred, and they went on to a convincing 5-2 victory. Special mention should be made of Ivars Alksnis, the only member of the team who really seemed to pull his weight. Keeping the goals, he played a magnificent do-or-die game, taking more knocks than the rest of the side put together.

Despite all this, however, it would seem that there is a great deal of potential in the Varsity Team, and the minute things clock, and they do begin to play as a team, . . . watch out the rest!

(Continued from page 1)

do the trick admirably. It would act as a well-fitting front door key to the in-group.

It is not given to your learned editors to evaluate the worth of Australia's acceptability at such a congress. Nor is it given to them to say whether N.U.A.U.S. are justified in holding a referendum on White Australia with, as one of its salient features, its results as a congress passport.

Anyway it will soon be launched. Let every man do his bit.

Therapeutic

It is somewhat disquieting to read of the untimely kidnapping of Miss Jane Russell by Sydney University students (the "News," May 1st, 1962), nor would it seem inappropriate to ask why this seemingly meaningless abduction took place. It could be argued that the main motivator was the £50 ransom demanded for her return, but this explanation is so obvious that we can only suspect its veracity.

Miss Russell has become well known in virtue of certain anatomical deviations, in themselves not unpleasant to many people. In this she deserves commendation most of us having to apologise for our physical aberrations rather than being able to make capital of them, as she has done. This factor may suggest some interesting features in the psycho-sexual development of Sydney students who, still retaining infantile desires to return to their mothers' breasts, have kidnapped Miss Russell as a sort of symbolic act—a fanciful explanation perhaps, but much more interesting than the obvious?

This child-like regression cannot of course be restricted to Sydney students alone. One need only watch the frequenters of our refectory sucking, chewing or smoking to establish the serious doubt that any of us have really grown up properly. Another example of this behaviour is evidenced by a certain political column in "On Dit" in which the readers feelings of anxiety about the adult political word are allayed by the presentation of a charming invitation to escape from the bottom of it all and return to mum.

Recent critics of this psychological service to distraught students have entirely missed the point by labelling this picture as erotic, indecent and silly. The comfort obtained from it could only come alternatively from lengthy hours of psycho-analysis, the cost of which is far in excess of three-pence a session.

Returning again to the Sydney students, there appears only one other motive for their untoward act—sheer spite. It has been rumoured that the editors of "On Dit" have now been frustrated by the disappearance of Miss Russell in their attempt to replace "Abreast of the Times" by a large picture of the lady with a small block of political comment in the top left-hand corner.

"I banish You"

Of course, in these matters there is no right or wrong. It is merely a matter of opinion. Opinion is not right or wrong, it is only biased or unbiased. And of course in these matters everyone is biased. In politics. Politics are the balance of bias. Two wrongs don't make a right and two biases don't make for unbiased opinion, but between them they make a balance. *Voilà la raison d'être du Cosmopolitics Club.* (Commercial.) So that between Mr. Dunstan's invective and Mr. Santamaria's *sauvité*, Mr. Santamaria's DLP-ism and Mr. Dunstan's ALP, we emerged battered but triumphant with a picture of, presumably, what had been the LP, or the destruction of one destroyed.

Santamaria, Santamaria

Is who fighting what and how and if so, so what? Mr. Santamaria was fighting Communism on Friday, his eyes upwards, his feet firmly on the ground. But by Monday his was an aggressive, armed attack, aimed at destruction, while the ALP, their eyes if not to heaven at least to the electorates, were battling injustice (in which is included, incidentally, Communism), with parentheses about SEATO and its theoretical functions.

And he sang as he watched and waited till election time.

What is ruled by who and why not? On the 27th the ALP was run by an oligarchy of Communist-controlled trade union executives. On the 30th we suddenly realised the humorous side of this accusation—the ALP is not ruled by Mr. Calwell and nice people like him! Laughter changes the world: And suddenly, suddenly as the sediment clears from quiet waters Labour conference was democratically run by representatives not executives—the whole idea of a left or right wing was

OPINION

very funny. Mr. Dunstan had been called right wing—it was very funny.

They could not see the conspiracy . . .

Why not? On Friday Mr. Santamaria was fighting for his ideals, on Monday for a coldly plotted set of objectives by communist methods.

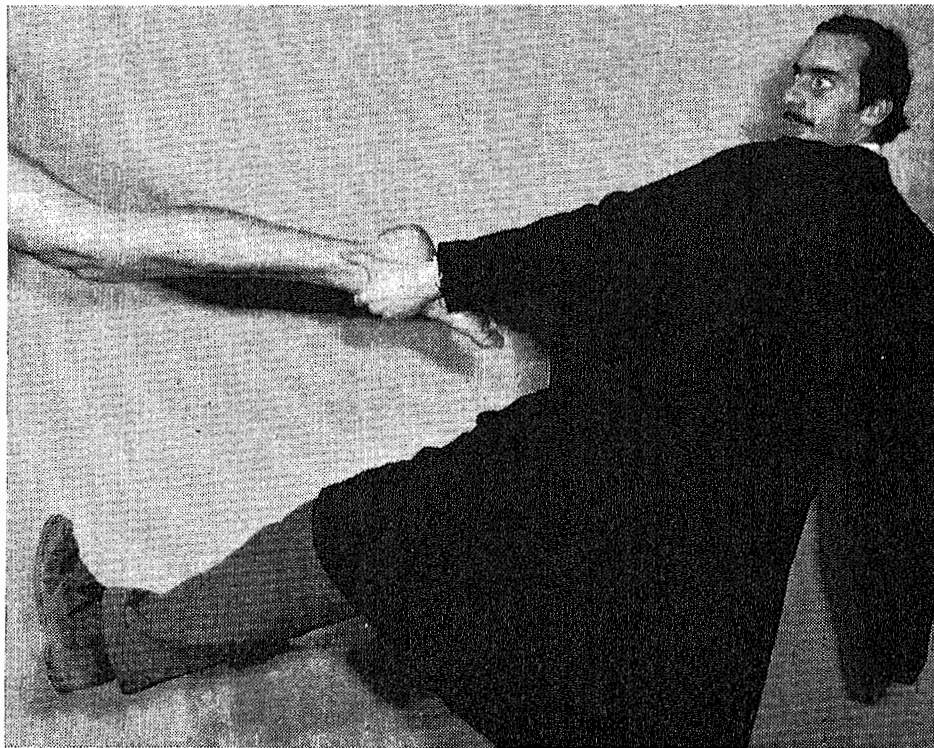
On Monday he had involved the sectarian issue himself—last Friday, it had been Dr. Evatt.

Down came the Groupers, one, two three . . .

Of course, in matters like these, there is no right or wrong, but the fact remains—

Labour has lost solidarity.

Who banished who? as Mr. Santamaria inquired—rhetorically, of course. On Friday the ALP had ripped from its body the vital arm. But by Monday it had watched, more in sorrow, while the pernicious offshoot shot itself off, deliberately, having



KIDNAP: this photo posed for "On Dit" by professional models.

asked for it. By Tuesday one had a dramatic picture of a political Coriolanus shouting shrilly at his banishers, "I banish you!" And critics have still not decided whether Coriolanus is tragic hero, figure of triumph, or only the "Boy of Tears."

Disgust

Let us register our disgust for the food students receive from the serveries in the refectory: both quality and quantity are lacking.

The "fish" is sharp; the chips are getting worse and worse and smaller and smaller (the latter in view of the former appears to be the only consolation); the pies and pasties are as unhealthy as ever; and so it goes on.

Though novelty is rare, we did notice the other day the addition of "tuna" to the menu. However, recalling a horrible experience some time ago with "veal", we haven't yet summoned enough courage to try this. So on this we cannot comment.

It was when a student stumbled up to us the other day and complained that he had received but five-and-a-half inches of edible chip that we saw that something must be done.



"Next time I'll think twice before pushing the panic button."

"Five-and-a-half inches?" we asked, "surely not?"

"I got six chips on my plate," he said, his eyes cold and staring. "I put them together, end to end: I measured them. Fifteen inches! The dried up frizzle amounted to nine and a half inches. I broke that off with the handle of my knife."

("At least the knives are strong and efficient," we interposed. "They have to be," he cried.)

"This left five and a half inches of edible chip," he concluded, his eyes welling with tears.

For this we deduced that he had paid ninepence (one and elevenpence less the cost of one and twopence for the pie). Further calculation led us to the conclusion that he had been charged somewhat more than one penny ha'penny per inch of chip.

It is obvious that something must be done. A full scientific and methodical examination of the situation will appear in a report to appear in the next issue of "On Dit."

A lie?

I was making my way down Hindley Street as was my custom, and on this occasion my attention was fixed on the undulatory progress of an inestimably fascinating pair of hips.

Certainly, I was following a slut. But I hasten to assure you that my interest in the creature before me was entirely academic. One might almost say clinical.

My close attention was rewarded when I observed a large early post-war American automobile called Trixie (such was the name displayed in luminous red on the rear bumper bar) draw close to the kerb and accompany my slut (for I had by now begun to take a quietly proprietorial attitude towards her) for several feet. Although I had sought to prevent myself from forming any emotional attachment to the creature of my observation, it was not completely without feeling that I stood on the kerbside and watched her disappear in the distance, captive of that monstrous American motor car called Trixie. This much I confess.

Let us consider for a moment the import of this little adventure.

The relating of it will doubtless shock many of you: You who would tell me that the scene I had witnessed was an indication of the extreme depravity which consumes so many of our young people today. Some of you I know will call me a liar and say that whatever it was that I saw was not as I so sinisterly describe it—either my description is a sensational fabrication, or else it is simply an expression of wishful thinking.

But is there among you one, but one, who will rejoice with me and sense the warmth of honest pride for our city Adelaide; for surely it is the hallmark of sophistication in a city that she should harbour the prostitute, the ultimate expression of gentility in the existence of a metropolis?

For have we not the example of the greatest cities of the world? I have never been to Paris, nor Rome, nor London, nor New York, but I am assured that with what information is available to me there is an established and common criterion for sophistication.

Who will disagree with me that this common denominator, however low, is the existence of organized vice, firmly rooted in the way of life of the citizens of all great cities?