

REGISTERED G.P.O. ADELAIDE FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A PERIODICAL

## Concern Over University Theft LOCKERS AND CARE NEEDED

by Nigel Hopkins

Since February this year about £600 has been reported stolen in the University but Mr. J. Conroy, the Maintenance Superintendent, feels that this would be less than 25% of actual thefts. On this estimation it would appear that about £2,500 has in fact been stolen. This does not include notes which are invaluable—and almost irreplaceable.

Much of the £600 reported stolen has been cash, but briefcases, bicycles, cameras and similar valuable articles have been taken. From any viewpoint, this is a monstrous amount to have been stolen from such a place as a University.

Few people, apart from the victims themselves, seem to be aware of the apparent wide-spread theft among them; it is largely by their awareness of this danger that it can be halted.

The problems that the University Administration, through Mr. Conroy, face are vast. Nearly all the thefts have been from areas, such as the Barr-Smith Library, where groups of students congregate, and for someone to watch all students, and their property would be impossible.

The police, who are most co-operative and anxious to catch offenders, have on

various occasions sent down plainclothes detectives, particularly on hay-days.

This has not proved particularly effective because they could not readily tell who were, or were not students, and whether it was their own property they were taking. In addition, a detective, no matter how well disguised, cannot help standing out among students.

### Arrest by Booby Trap

The ingenuity of Mr. Conroy in laying an electrified booby trap did lead to the arrest of one offender. The alertness of two students was the downfall of a New Australian (non-student) who was running a shuttle service between the Barr-Smith Library, the Law Library and the Maths. Building. He has since been deported. But these are isolated instances,

and the problem has in no way decreased.

Although there has always been a stealing problem, the number of thefts this year has reached a serious level. Some students may remember a similar situation some three years ago. The problem is sufficiently grave to require careful consideration by the University as a whole, both students and Administration.

Students can (to a large extent) prevent the opportunities for theft. Many thefts have occurred in the space of seconds, while a back was turned. Students would be wise to remember these points:

- (1) Never leave money or purses in briefcases; this applies particularly to women.
- (2) Never leave coats hanging over backs of chairs, and don't carry money in coats.
- (3) Have all articles, such as textbooks and briefcase, well named.
- (4) Never leave briefcases in isolated places.

A general student awareness should help deter a potential thief, but any thefts which do occur should be reported immediately to Mr. Conroy's office, or to the Warden; this can make a great difference to the chances of the police apprehending the offender and retrieving the goods.

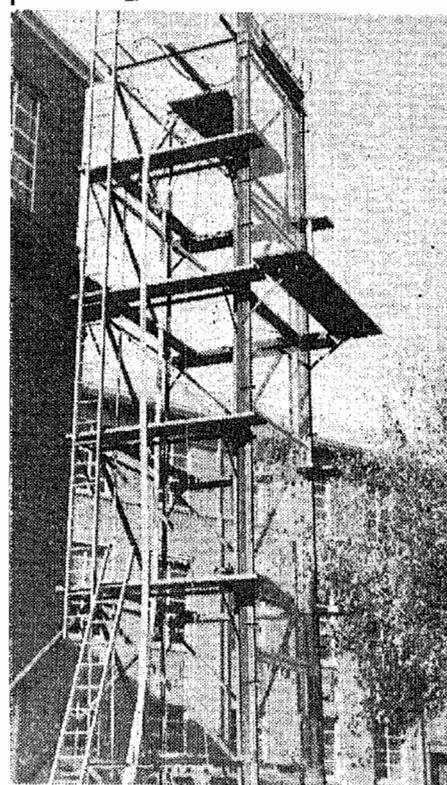
### Need for Lockers

The University in helping to combat the problem must supply adequate locker facilities in Faculty centres, if possible adjacent to lecture theatres. In all but a few faculties the locker situation is ludicrous. Although such elaborate precautions should not be necessary, they are, and the University must face up to this fact.

A safe deposit system could also be set up, quite easily and would enable people not wanting to carry large sums of money or valuables with them during the day, to deposit them, receive a receipt, and claim them when desired. This should be done free of charge, as any charge could easily deter many students from using this service and tempt them to take risks.

These measures and an overall awareness that theft is rife among us, could turn what is at present a serious problem, into a series of rare and isolated incidents.

## Mysterious Experiment



An object around the Uni. grounds which has caused no end of controversy these last two terms is that peculiar steel and glass structure by the Engineering buildings commonly known as the "water tower". Week by week we have pondered as to the purpose of this strange erection while little men climbed ladders and piped water from the top down the glass to the base. Photographers have studied it with still and movie cameras, and "On Dit" staff have pestered the Civil Engineering Department for details, but there has been no formal explanation to the student body. "On Dit" now takes it upon itself to explain the presence of the "water tower".

It seems that plans by architect, Roy Grounds, are under way for a new national Culture Centre in Melbourne. The aesthetic feature of this building is to be a glass wall of water in the foyer.

The Adelaide University Civil Engineering Department has been given the assignment of testing the idea until it is sufficiently fool-proofed to become a major feature in the new Cultural Australian scene.

Hence the "water tower" looming with no ostensible use by the bike sheds.



The new S.R.C. executive (from left): Local N.U.A.U.S. Secretary (Tony McMichael) rings for the time, while President (Chris Sumner) paternally supervises. Treasurer (Penny Riegel-Huth) tries her hand at accounting and Secretary (John Wells) consults a dictionary. Vice-President (Ralph Gibson) seems to be entertaining on piano-accordion.

## EX-PRESIDENT SLATES ON DIT REPORTING

On Dit had done the S.R.C. a grave disservice in the way in which it had presented reports of S.R.C. meetings, the President of the 18th S.R.C. (Mr. Haslam) said in his year's report.

"I think the S.R.C. deserves to have its undeniable virtues and undeniable faults given, if not equal prominence, something more reasonable than the shabby deal of unbalances it has received to date," Mr. Haslam said. "On Dit" has never "complimented the S.R.C. on doing a good job, as it undoubtedly has done, to

give two examples, in the matter of promoting Union Meetings and in Budgeting."

Mr. Haslam felt that the "courtesy of being allowed to put its own case in the same issue of "On Dit" should have been extended. [Readers will remember that this is not strictly true (On Dit, No. 8, p. 1). Also the editors had no requests on this matter; nor were statements submitted.]

However, except for this aspect of the paper, Mr. Haslam felt "the periodical has reached a very high standard this year" and "is immensely readable".

In his very frank and hard hitting report Mr. Haslam singled out, as well as "On Dit", the executive, the members of the S.R.C. and "those who, for the mere hell of it—no other reason—try to disorganise the works" (of the S.R.C.).

The S.R.C. constitution "has been carefully drawn up to protect the rights of the individual against any high-handedness on the part of the S.R.C.", but these safeguards had been abused in the past year.

These abuses had been successful because some members of the S.R.C. "had allowed (it) to waste hours of its time being led up the garden path" although they knew this was happening, while the majority had been "too timid or too sleepy to show any opposition to such red herrings".

"Many more members than usual failed to realise that they had any obligations to think or work for the good of their fellow students," Mr. Haslam claimed. Others had been "destructively critical".

On the Executive, he felt that it had worked poorly until late in first term—but "following two resignations had become welded together". Mr. Haslam highly praised "the wonderful assistance" he had received throughout the year from Mr. Hutchinson, the Vice-President.

## EXTENSIONS

by Sue Tipping

Since an article urging the extension of library hours and an increase in seating space was printed in "On Dit" early last April, considerable action has been taken towards improving library facilities.

With the removal of the Law School and the French Department to the Napier Building and the Philosophy Department's ascent to the third floor of the Barr-Smith, there has been an increase in space allowing for 200 more seats. The Philosophy Department, incidentally was meant to have left for the Napier Building with the others. However, we gather that it was forgotten, through an Administration bungle, and so embarrassingly remains in the Barr-Smith. In addition, the Barr-Smith is now open on Sundays from 1.30—4.30.

Asked the reasons for this sudden improvement after so many years of similarly desperate request, Miss Andersen explained that the library staff had been increased. Work on Sundays is voluntary and not rostered; more student assistance is needed and the Library is planning to approach the S.R.C. about this.

Now, after a "trial run" it has been decided that the journal stacks will continue to remain open after 5 p.m. indefinitely.

## OZ Case Drags On

On August 28 the Oz case resumed in Court No. 3 in Sydney's dingy Liverpool Street. Closing addresses were heard from the two defence lawyers but the prosecution's address was deferred until September 8 when time ran short.

Oz magazine of February was alleged to be an obscene publication. The defendants were the magazine company, the two editors, artist Martin Sharp, and the printer. Both Sharp and the printer came fresh from their conviction for publishing and printing respectively the Orientation issue of the NSW University newspaper, Tharunka. This issue contained the full-page cartoon entitled "The Gas Lash".

Oz was defended chiefly on the grounds that it had literary and artistic merit and would not have deleterious effects upon the conduct of its readers.

The defence maintained that the magazine was only legally obscene if it tended to deprave or corrupt. This tendency was difficult to apply in modern times, when psychiatrists have indicated that the human mind has a higher degree of stability than was thought in the nineteenth century.

Large numbers of extraordinarily distinguished people—a clergyman, Professor Stout, the headmistress of a girls' school, psychiatrists—had given evidence that the magazine would not tend to deprave or corrupt.

### Packet of Salts

The prosecution had concentrated on an article by Martin Sharp about a group of surfs who, among other things, got a bird blind and all went "through her like a packet of salts". The defence conceded that this was a reference to multiple intercourse.

The defence explained that this article is a narrative of what a young man says he has done. Although it is physically possible that all the events described could have occurred, it is too incredible that all should have happened in juxtaposition.

The article's nearness to fact is part of its worth as a satire, the defence said. Everything is heightened and exaggerated but not so much that the possibility doesn't remain. This is what makes the satire effective.

The article certainly deals with matters of sex, but not in a pornographic way. It is an attempt which may or may not succeed to produce a serious literary work. It may use language which is not ordinarily used among decent people, but it is describing what other people say and this is a commonplace of literature.

The defence held that sex is not emphasized unduly. It is a part of the theme, although the main theme is brutality. The article is a criticism of people who have little regard for other people's rights.

It is all too easy to say the author doesn't have to write about rape; but he has the right to do so, so long as he doesn't break the law on obscenity.

The defence concluded that the overriding test for obscenity is the likelihood of corruption of depravity, and the prosecution had not established beyond

(Continued on page 2)



## on dit

"On Dit" is edited by John Bannon, Jacqui Dibden and Ken Scott.

"On Dit" is published by the Students' Representative Council of the University of Adelaide and printed by The Griffin Press.

The next edition of "On Dit" will appear on Thursday, 24th September. Deadline for copy is Thursday, 17th September.

Contributions should be left in the box provided in the S.R.C. Office, or given directly to the Editors.

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

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

Sporting material and queries should be addressed to the sports editor, Carl Meyer. The photographic editor is Leigh Taylor. The business manager is Rick McFeat.

It is hoped that the staff of "On Dit" will include every member of the Student Union.

applications  
are now  
called  
for  
editor(s)  
of

## on dit 1965

The election will be held at the November S.R.C. meeting, and applications close on Friday, 30th October, and must be handed in writing to the Secretary of the S.R.C., not after 5.00 on that day.

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# THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS . . .

It is important that an S.R.C. when it begins its term of office should state what it considers to be its sphere of activities and what, if anything, it proposed to do during its twelve months in office. The activities of the S.R.C. fall into several categories.

Firstly it should be concerned to promote a variety of activities within the University. The organisation of the Commencement and Recuperation Balls, Prosh and Orientation Week; the publication of A.U.M., the Union Diary, On Dit and the Orientation Handbook; the co-ordination of the clubs and societies within the University, and the arrangement of Union Meetings.

This year the whole question of Freshers' Camps will be reviewed, so as to ensure that these do in fact constitute the best form of orientation. It is hoped that part-time students will be given representation on the Council, and also it is intended to review completely election procedure so as to provide for greater publicity for candidates.

Secondly, the S.R.C. speaks and acts on behalf of students in matters connected with the Union and the University Administration and also in relations with outside bodies. The S.R.C. is represented on the Union Council and its various sub-committees and this year will consider the possibility of one refectory being used for an improved and more expensive type of food and service.

As to the University Administration, a submission is to be made to them, putting the case for a student counselling service within the University. The case for more adequate student identity cards will be considered. Also it is hoped that the S.R.C. will prepare a submission on student government to the Planning Committee of Bedford Park.

The publication of a booklet (prospectus) containing information for people who are intending to come to the University will be investigated. This is really the function of the University Administration and the S.R.C. hopes that if they

go ahead with this, it will be with the support of the Administration and the Union. Concessions will continue to be sought from bodies outside the University and particularly this year concessions on buses. It is to these activities that the S.R.C. will devote most of its time.

The third sphere of activity which concerns the S.R.C. is national and international student affairs. It is a constituent of the National Union of Australian University Students and through this body is represented at the International Student Conference. N.U.A.U.S. has just submitted a report to the Commonwealth Scholarships Board in which it requests representation on the Board and an increase in the number of scholarships; it is trying with some success to gain taxation concessions for students.

Finally the S.R.C. should be the channel through which students can express their opinions on political issues. N.U.A.U.S. makes statements and acts on such things as White Australia Policy, Apartheid, Aborigines and numerous other issues. In recent years in Adelaide, the S.R.C. at the request of students has convened meetings on Nuclear Testing and the R.S.L. and Communism. Encouragement should be given to meetings of this nature.

These are a few of the things which will be considered during the next twelve months. However, in the next couple of weeks the S.R.C. Executive will be receiving other submissions as to what should be the policy and programme of the S.R.C. both from members of the S.R.C. and also we hope from other members of the University.

I hope that any person who has any ideas, suggestions or complaints, will submit them to the Executive.



OZ Case, cont. from page 1.

reasonable doubt that this magazine would tend to deprave or corrupt. Literature today discusses sexual matters freely and openly. The magazine discusses these matters in a fashion that does not tend to deprave or corrupt and is not pure filth. The defendants should therefore be acquitted.

The magistrate listened attentively, his face sometimes contorting in teeth-retrieving grimaces. He frequently interrupted the defence with questions, his questioning at times closely resembling a cross-examination. On several occasions he entered into lengthy discussions of seemingly irrelevant side-issues such as the presence of libels in the magazine.

"If it can be shown that there are repeated libels," the magistrate said, "then they should be taken into consideration in examining the publication as a whole." The defence was unable to agree that libel was a factor which should be considered by the court in regard to a charge of obscenity.

The magistrate seemed to accept the defence's submission that the magazine has some literary merit, and that its purpose is satire. However, the defence has little cause for hope; accepting that indecency can be satirised is a very different matter to accepting that indecency should be discussed at all.

The magistrate obviously did not share the view of modern psychology that the human mind is not readily swayed by obscene language or even by pornography. The opinion of an eminent psychiatrist that a four-letter word never corrupted anyone was dismissed as a patent absurdity.

### Personal Prejudices

No matter how good the intentions of the magistrate in a case such as this, he must inevitably be influenced by personal prejudices in making his judgment. The fact that he is completely unqualified to decide either literary or moral questions makes it even more unfortunate that a magistrate should be given the task of deciding what is fit for the public to read.

In the Oz case the magistrate himself remarked: "There is something unusual in setting up a person such as I to be a judge of public morality."

Leaving aside the theoretical question of the desirability of censorship, we can draw certain conclusions from the Oz case. Oz magazine is alleged to be an obscene publication because it dares to discuss the rather obnoxious sexual behaviour of a rather obnoxious type of person.

This behaviour is not discussed approvingly but is held up to ridicule. The Sydney police who lodged the charge against Oz are apparently incapable of discerning the difference.

Whatever the result of the Oz case may be, it will have proved one thing: that our present censorship and obscenity regulations should be thoroughly overhauled and washed out with soap.

The Sites and Grounds Committee requests the co-operation of students in keeping the grassed areas in good and attractive condition. They are intended, amongst other things, to provide pleasant spaces in the open air for leisurely use by students singly or in small groups: students are welcome to use them in that manner. They are not intended for use as short-cut paths.

Any student who looks at the area between the Mathematics Building and Union Hall or the area south of the Elder Conservatorium can see the unhappy results of misuse. Please do not use a grassed area as a short-cut footpath. Preserve it for the purposes for which it has been provided.

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# Letters to the editor

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

Dear Sir,  
Recent contributors to your paper have convinced me that an alarming proportion of our future leaders possess a painfully distorted concept of Christian Theology. They seem set, indeed, on unceremoniously tossing this durable edifice onto the junk pile of History, without even considering the immense body of facts which unquestionably prove the validity of the Christian viewpoint. It is high time that these facts were set down for all to ponder.

## 1. Biblical Facts.

1.1. In the Beginning God created the Earth and all its inhabitants.

1.2. Contrary to Standing Orders, the first man (Adam) ate an apple: for this crime all mankind were found guilty of Original Sin in the 1st Degree, and were quite rightly sentenced to unspeakable tortures after they died.

1.3. These sentences were faithfully carried out for several milleniums, and the future did not appear to be any less dismal.

1.4. Eventually, however, God decided to give Man another chance (the 3rd, if you count Noah).

1.5. Appearing as a man (Jesus of Nazareth) in one of the world's scuffler areas—the Middle East—He was soon caught and murdered by a gang of Pharisees, Romans and the like.

1.6. Because of this, all mankind was forgiven.

## 2. Logical Conclusions.

2.1. All men are disgustingly base and wicked creatures. It is the Church that keeps us from raping, stealing, boozing, gambling and murdering indiscriminately.

2.2. There isn't a grain of truth in the assertion that if there wasn't a God, Man would have invented one.

2.3. God is both all-loving and all-powerful. There is not a sparrow that falls from the tree, that God is not watching. God is watching over us as we struggle to find a cure for cancer, or perfect nerve gas, or for that matter when we sing hymns. We may be sure that each of the 6,000,000 Jews murdered by the Nazis was cared for benevolently by his Maker after being eased into the Next World.

2.4. All Atheists go to Hell when they are dead—and not under any circumstances, to Heaven. This is most necessary—otherwise everybody would become an Atheist, because it is easier than being a Christian. However, God will give them all a fair and unbiased hearing before bundling them off to fry.

I sincerely hope that any would-be Atheists will take due note, and rejoin the faithful before it is too late.

I am, etc.,

I. McKIGGAN.

## Dawson Derides

Dear Sir,  
Mr. Naulty and Mr. Haigh seem perplexed, in their different ways, by the relationship between Christianity and ethics.

Mr. Naulty claims that I inferred from the premise that some Christian writers deny that adequate biographies of Christ can be written, that it was hazardous to deduce moral rules from Christ's teachings. I was, however, trying to point out that Bishop McCall claimed that Christ's life was a unique and perfect example to follow—a claim that is surely rash given that many Christian historians doubt that adequate biographies of this perfect (?) life can be written. How does one deduce the existence of a normally perfect life from imperfect records of it?

Mr. Naulty goes on to express surprise that anyone should conclude that religious persecution is a Christian duty. If one accepts the traditional view of Hell as the just, eternal and extreme punishment prescribed by an all-good deity for unrepentant sinners (including heretics), then it is a little difficult to see why their punishment on earth is wrong.

Mr. Naulty says that "... Christianity should not be held responsible for the aberrations of some Christians." The point, however, is not that "... some inquisitors failed Christianity ..." but that Christian teachings are so obscure that on the one hand, for the greater part of the Christian Churches' existence, religious persecution was an integral part of Christian faith and morals, and on the other hand that Mr. Naulty and other Christians express amazement that religious persecution and Christianity could be thought compatible.

Mr. Naulty challenges me to name some unilateralists and fascists who base their ethical systems on Christ's teachings. The present Spanish government is one in which the military possess privileges placing them largely outside the rule of law. The regime officially professes to be both Catholic and totalitarian. General Franco, the Head of State, is officially styled "Caudillo of Spain by the Grace of God", with the approval of the Vatican.

The influence of Catholicism is to be

seen in the fact that no non-Catholic may be a schoolteacher, civil servant or military officer. In short, an openly militarist and fascist regime professes to be at least partly inspired by Catholicism and receives strong support from the Catholic Church.

It is possible that the Catholic Church's teaching and practice are not based on Christ's teachings; I presume Mr. Naulty would be reluctant to accept this solution to his question.

Mr. Naulty concludes that I reject the ethical system(s) founded on Christ's teaching not by rejecting what Christ said but by rejecting what certain people thought were the consequences of what He said. However, all Christian ethical systems (including those of Mr. Haigh and Mr. Naulty) can only be what certain people think the consequences of what He said to be and it is these collections of people's conclusions which Mr. Naulty, Mr. Haigh or myself can either accept or reject.

Mr. Haigh says that there can never be an ethical system which cannot plausibly be used to sanction religious persecution, slavery, etc., because of men's tendencies to sin. If this were so there would be little reason for preferring one ethical system (e.g. that of J. S. Mill) to another (e.g. that of Hitler) or for embracing a Christian one.

It is, however, most improbable that anyone could deduce Nazi rules of behaviour from J. S. Mill's beliefs and in this sense one can say that Mill's ethical system is better than Hitler's; whether all those who profess to approve of Mill's views live up to them is a wholly separate question.

I am, etc.,

ALLAN A. DAWSON.

## Discomforting Questions

Dear Sir,

I was very interested in Mr. Bilney's report on student politics and feel that he could elaborate a little on some of the issues raised. Hence some comments and questions.

Firstly I had to ask the uncomfortable question, to what extent does N.U.A.U.S. actually represent student opinion? I certainly do not question the integrity and goodwill of our representatives but feel that their efforts must be severely jeopardized by the political apathy of Australian students.

It seems that we are quite content with the world and Australian conditions as long as we are well fed and have sufficient sex and religion (to judge by the popularity of these topics in "On Dit"). The world is, however, in a frightful mess, a mess that we will inherit in due time, and Australia has more than enough internal and external problems to solve to keep our generation busy.

Since I feel that the split in the world student movement is a bad omen for the future, I would like Mr. Bilney to comment in greater detail on the common "aims and ideals" of I.S.C. Let us hope that N.U.A.U.S. does not stand for the pitiful Western habit of condemning everything that is not in the West's own image.

And could Mr. Bilney please tell me how to recognize a dictator? I would also be interested in his opinion about the idea that some peoples may prefer totalitarianism because the system is more appropriate under certain socio-economic conditions? Is it the aim of I.S.C. to work for uniform political institutions in this world—and, if so, would it not be necessary to create uniform conditions in wealth and education first?

After all, political institutions are just as much a function of the total environment of a society as of ethical universals. The existence of various cultural patterns is a scientific fact, the belief in ethical universals is still a hypothetical and a fruitful source of prejudice as that.

I am, etc.,

SÓNJA BOEHMER.

## The Beam in Our Eye

Dear Sir,

It is disappointing to see Adelaide students following the precedent set by Sydney students, of criticising the racial policies of other countries. I refer, of course, to the apartheid float in the Prosh Procession, and the Sydney demonstration outside the U.S. Consulate earlier this year.

The aim of such displays is to bring racial discrimination to the notice of the public, but criticism of the racial problems of other countries will merely obscure our own situation in Australia, and leave the public with a false complacency in ignorance of the discrimination here.

Racial discrimination is not of a spectacular nature. It is a silent movement, more a feeling among the people than an open hostility as in South Africa and U.S. Because it is not so likely to make the headlines in our papers the students have an added obligation to make the public aware of it. The incidents concerning Nauru and the comments made by the Kenyan Minister for Justice in the last few days have shown us the situation is not as we would like to think it is.

We have an immigration policy based on racial prejudice; our aboriginal affairs are handled by bureaucrats taking ad-

vantage of their stone-age ignorance; and while waterside workers and students are howling about the South African 90-day detention law, an aborigine is serving a sentence in South Australia for rape and murder, having been convicted on a few meagre shreds of evidence and his own ignorance of the law.

To criticise Australian racial policies will not be easy. It might involve us in a wave of controversy, and we must remember that Adelaide students wish to avoid any controversial errors lest they lose their hallmark of middle class respectability and apathy. Perhaps, therefore, the whole suggestion is ridiculous.

I am, etc.,

IAN McAULEY.

## Epsom Salts?

Dear Sir,

For Mr. Schrader's satisfaction I herewith present my treatise on constipation—mental constipation. I hope also to elucidate my previous statements to the satisfaction of all.

The correspondent alleged that "stones are not meant for eating" is a negative law. It is no more negative than "Thou shalt not kill." We may prove the positivity of my statement in another, more obviously scientific way. We know that stones, in general, are too hard to be chewed and are indigestible. Chewing and digestion are part of eating, hence, since stones are inedible, they are not meant to be eaten.

You persist, Mr. Schrader? Well, may I offer you some arsenic?

We eat to feed ourselves, but this does not mean that we must eat only to feed ourselves. We can eat for enjoyment. The same applies to sexual relations, but just as over-eating is bad, so is the incorrect use of sex. Since intercourse is primarily meant for reproduction, any use of sex not related to this purpose is immoral.

I have not touched on the correct use of sexual relations under moral conditions, therefore to say that intercourse is not meant solely for propagation is no contradiction to my argument. I agree that under moral circumstances sex is to be used for pleasure but this is an entirely separate subject.

Mr. Schrader considers it subjective whether my playing with my genitals is thought unnatural, but would he agree to this if it were a case of my playing with his genitals? I may think it natural; one hopes he will maintain it unnatural. We are to conclude that what one thinks immoral for others is not so for oneself. In my opinion, there is a slight mistake somewhere.

Mr. Schrader takes up the above thought (?) again when he says, "Surely man makes his own laws, for he is unique and is involved in things which find no parallel in nature." Such a statement is suicide. It reverts to an antediluvian idea that Man is perfect (perfection is always in uniqueness, for if there is only one of a kind, there can be nothing better of that kind; hence it is perfect); therefore his home, the earth, is perfect; therefore the earth is the centre of the universe.

What a mess!!

It implies that:

- (1) Man can influence nature.
- (2) Man is dissociated from all Laws of Nature.

To prove this true, philosophically and/or practically, is, I feel, certainly beyond Mr. Schrader.

It may be useful to point out that "God" is interpreted widely and ranges from pantheism to anthropomorphism, hence I used "Laws of Nature", not "of God", because I thought this acceptable to a wider audience. If Mr. Schrader feels uncomfortable he may, without impairing what I said, substitute the "Laws of God."

My advice for curing constipation, Mr. Schrader, is think before you utter!

I am, etc.,

ERIK FRANK.

## A Hair Shirt

Dear Sir,

W. K. Parish has been writing well-informed articles for "On Dit" which indicate to all who read them that he is an expert on many diverse subjects like City parking facilities, Folk music, politics, etc. His article "Tired Old Labor" was a good one with several intelligent points made in his clear-cut style, but it seemed to be marred by occasional lapses into immodest and over-enthusiastic statements.

Bill's article "for the benefit of the politically naive students" of Adelaide University wisely attacked the Sectarianisms of some A.L.P. supporters who attack the D.L.P. (He omitted, however, to mention that the D.L.P. is not always fair, just, or even properly informed in their attacks on the A.L.P.). Most people would also agree that the A.L.P. notion of "the class-struggle" is an obsolete notion and the fact that the A.L.P. needs leadership reform must be as obvious to all as it is to Bill.

However, statements like those which implied that anybody who supported the A.L.P. was a bearded intellectual in a sheepskin coat, obviously uninformed comments on A.L.P. foreign policy (including the incredible claim of Labor "complacency of Australian defences"), and the demand that Labor "chuck" Socialism were ridiculous and unworthy of such an expert.

I am, etc.,

DAVID B. LUNDBERG.

## Ignorance is not Bliss

Dear Sir,

As ignorant freshers, we are still growing accustomed to the sophistications of University life.

Is it an essential part of our initiation to be reprimanded by the professor, who is lecturing, for "using this lecture hall as a restaurant"? Does one show respect for the professor by making so much noise that he is forced to stop his lecture? And is it also part of our initiation to prove our valour by joining the mass exodus, beginning simultaneously with the lecturer's arrival?

Recently, magnificent displays of such behaviour have led us to wonder why people, considered to be intelligent, bother to attend lectures at all, if only to distinguish themselves by their gross bad manners.

Surely we have reached the age to realize that we are not here for a mere joyride and the chance to show off and flaunt disrespect, to the lecturer's and our fellow students' detriment?

We are, etc.,

R. Y. DALY.

P. L. WHEELER.

## The Naked Truth

Dear Sir,

While wending my way home last Monday night, what should I spy but a gentleman exposing his person (not a pretty sight) to the cold winter winds.

If this person has paid Union fees, he is quite entitled to entertain himself in the seclusion and comfort of the George Murray rest rooms for male Union members.

Alternatively, could better lighting be provided along the roadway between the front office and the Art Gallery; perhaps my fees would pay for this?

I am, etc.

"ESCAPED."

## Musos Misjudged

Dear Sir,

It is a pity that Don Grieve's intolerant and extremist views on jazz should have prompted him to make his shallow and unperceptive comment on the Lyn Christie Quartet (On Dit, 30/7/64).

Measured on any scale the group was of the first grade. For the specialising musician there was great technical skill, for the jazz enthusiast there was music of real creativity. For the casual listener there was music that appealed tremendously through its excitement, humour and beauty, while, at the end, there was applause for the quartet that left no doubt about its impact on the large audience.

But this was a month ago, and it is fruitless to try to convey in words what was conveyed by the music of that concert. Those who heard it will remember it as first rate. Those who did not hear it will simply, like Mr. Grieve, not understand.

I am, etc.

R. G. B. MORRISON.

## Library Thieves

Dear Sir,

It is my sincere wish that the person concerned here will not miss out the chance to read this. It is also hoped that this will serve as a warning to students that they must keep a close watch over their property while studying in the Barr Smith Library.

It was Prosh Eve. A bit of extra money would be the ideal thing to have for the start of the vacation. The opportunity was ripe too, since everybody was either excitedly concerned with the Prosh activity or hurriedly trying to complete his or her assignment before the term ended.

The property stolen was a wallet. It was taken within 10 to 15 minutes while I strolled across to the Multiple Reserve to get a reference book, from the right outside pocket of my sports coat hanging on the back of a chair in the front row, far north end of the Barr Smith Reading Room. In it there were about £15 cash, a front door key, a Union Locker key and an expired driver's licence for identification purpose.

Whoever you may be, you may console yourself that what you have done may never be known to anyone else or to me. You have got keen eyes, nimble fingers, and possess an alert mind with extra-sensitive judgment in timing people's movements. I believe that you are a well-bred person, brought up with sound ethical instructions and one day will take your place as a responsible citizen in the community. But you have deceived yourself in what you have done.

In a short moment you have betrayed your moral conscience and painted a "self-portrait" of yourself as a MISERABLE THIEF, an undesirable and unwanted character in a healthy society. You are so mean as not to possess a bit of decency to leave me a few shillings for my bus fare, or give a thought of how I could get into the house without the key. How low can you go?

The money you have taken from me was meant to pay for my full board for the next fortnight.

I only hope that the money you have stolen from me will be able to help you in your desperate position, and which you could think of no other respectable means of obtaining it. As a special request I shall be most grateful if you would kindly return the wallet and the keys. If stealing is your part-time occupation in the University I hope you will not push your luck too far!—F. F. VUN.

10th SEPT., 1964 ON DIT PAGE 3



# THE AUSTRALIAN: worth waiting for

by Gordon Bilney

To my mind, the most pleasant, most stimulating, and possibly the most significant Australian event of the last three months has been the advent of Mr. Murdoch's new baby, "The Australian".

When it began, some fifty issues ago, I was one of the many who were exhilarated by it all, but who felt that in a very short time its quality as a newspaper would decline to that which we are used to expect from Mr. Murdoch's other newspapers: there were even the pessimists who felt that after its first fine carefree rapture it would sink to "Herald and Weekly Times" level.

In a sense, I suppose, we must all still hold our collective breaths until circulation figures become available, when the economic viability of the paper can be assessed. But I for one think that the quality of "The Australian" has improved, rather than the opposite, over its first half-a-hundred issues, and for me the pleasure of being able to read a daily newspaper worthy of the name is growing keener with familiarity.

No-one, and certainly not I, would suggest that "The Australian" is perfect, or even approaching perfection. It is simply that it is twice as good as the best of its competitors in Australia. "Competition", indeed, has been something of a dirty word in the Australian newspaper industry, and particularly in the decade before "The Australian" appeared.

## Lack of Competition

As Mr. Henry Mayer's admirable "The Press in Australia" shows, in 1950 ten independent owners controlled all the capital city dailies in Australia; by 1963 the number had been reduced to six. Of these six, the "Herald and Weekly Times Limited" controlled over 40 per cent, of daily newspaper circulation in Australia, and the largest four owners controlled more than 90 per cent. of Australian daily newspaper circulation.

More to the point, however, is the fact that there was even less actual competition than these figures would suggest. Brisbane readers, for example, had only a "Herald and Weekly Times" daily in

the morning, only "Herald and Weekly Times" evening daily.

In Adelaide, the "Herald and Weekly Times" had the morning to itself with "The Advertiser", and the Murdoch group the evening with "The News". Only in Sydney was there morning and evening competition, and the only other city in which readers could choose between daily newspapers was in Melbourne in the morning.

"The Australian" has altered all that, and for the better. It competes in Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra on a more or less equal basis with morning dailies there, and in the other Australian cities at least its point of view is available even if somewhat later than the other morning papers.

## A Welcome Change

No doubt it will have a great effect on the circulation figures of its opponents, but it may do a number of other healthy things. In South Australia, for example, readers of "The Advertiser" could be excused for thinking that the most significant events which occur from month to month are falls of rain and four television broadcasts by Sir Thomas Playford: for those of us who are not always convinced that this is the case, "The Australian" is a welcome change.

We must not expect "The Advertiser" to go to the lengths of admitting that (say) the United Nations is of greater significance than the Festival of Arts, but nonetheless a more subtle retreat from parochialism is perhaps on the cards.

Then, again, there are the political views of "The Australian", which I regard as objective, informed, intelligent and independent: my two acquaintances who believe the same to be true of "The Advertiser" regard "The Australian" as being dangerously subversive and left-wing. Their argument is that it is simply in bad taste to criticise governments for incompetence, though it is quite reasonable to castigate the present opposition for the same fault.

## Self-respecting Journalism

The fact that "The Australian" does both, and also on occasion praises both, is something new in their experience of daily newspapers, and in my view can do only good.

When all is said and done, however, my (highly personal) principal hope is that "The Australian" continues on the path of self-respecting journalism on which its feet are now set: that Mr. Max Newton lasts long enough as editor to establish that sort of newspaper: that Petty continues to lay about him with such devastating effect, in a centre spread which could hardly be better: that the editor continues to print letters to himself which are highly critical of his paper and its views: that, in short, we in South Australia may have the chance of reading a daily newspaper.

God knows, we have waited some time.



abreast of the times

# MORE MONEY, LITTLE STATUS Professors by the Dozen

by B. M. Lewis

In the past few months, quite a number of professors were appointed to chairs within the University. Among those recently appointed however, are four members of the present staff. The large scale appointment of so many at once, raised the conjecture that perhaps the University had altered its policy with regard to new appointments.

An interview with the Registrar was sufficient for an official denial of any policy change. Under the statutes of the University, the University Council is empowered to appoint as many professors as it sees reason or need. In the past, this has usually meant that a department was created for every professor, or that he inherited an established one.

The chairs so filled, were advertised all over the world and could attract eminent men to the University from outside. Thus in Sciences, see such eminent names as Horace Lamb, William Bragg and Kerr Grant.

This is obviously the operation of a competitive society at work: a type of survival of the fittest and most capable. The consequence of this system of selection of professorial staff was to confer considerable distinction on the occupants of a chair, in the eyes of the public at large and students within. In the English type of University organisation, the only professor appointed was head of the department and carried considerable administrative responsibilities.

## Unproductive Administration

The system grew up especially during the nineteenth century, when student numbers were small, and staff might number two or three teaching members and several assistants. Nowadays even Australian Universities have grown to have departments in some cases of about 30 full staff members under a single professor.

It is easily realized that this involves a good deal of administration and might result in burying an occupant under paperwork. Thus there will be a tendency to edge the most brilliant men out of active research, into comparatively unproductive administration.

Let us look at the system which is beginning to evolve in Adelaide at the moment. There are four distinguished men, previously readers in this University, who have now been appointed to professional status, but within departments already headed by another professor.

The gentlemen appointed at the end of June were Dr. Dienes, reader in Psychology and now transferred to the Department of Education under Prof. Neal; Dr. Radok, reader and now professor in Mathematics under Prof. Potts; Dr. Hurst, reader and now professor of Mathematical Physics under Prof. Green; and Dr. M. P. Glaesner, reader and now professor of geology under Prof. Alderman.

## Stripped of Distinction

All of these men now have the full status, salary and privilege of any other professor in the University. The chairs to which they have been appointed though, are distinguished from those previously established in the University, in

being recognised as personal chairs. This means that if the occupant should die or leave, then the chair would probably lapse with him.

This is then a method being adopted by the University to recognize distinguished members of the staff and retain within it a greater number of authorities in many fields. However, these chairs are unadvertised and hence stripped of that automatic distinction accorded to the occupant of an advertised chair.

By this means, the University will increase its staff—professorial ratio. It is interesting to see the way that this has varied in the past ninety years.

Year P/T Staff Professors Ratio

1876	4	4	1
1890	12	7	1 in 2
1920	40	13	1 in 3
1935	60	21	1 in 3
1950	130	32	1 in 4
1964	500	52	1 in 10 1/2

(From Calendar)

These figures show a considerable decline in the ratio since the war. One of the main reasons for this is the growing number of tutors associated with the University. The figures given for the staff include full-time tutors and demonstrators, beside the permanent teaching staff.

A more realistic ratio would be of the order of 8 to 1. Perhaps it is hoped that by the appointment of personal professors this ratio will be improved a little in the future.

When there is more than one professor in a department, then one naturally has to be at the head. In appointing one professor head, the Council fixes some term of office. At the end of this time, it could then give the position to another professor in the same department.

## Subordination

This is one way of sharing our administrative work. With regard to the working of the department, any other professor is subordinate to the head in the same way as lecturers or readers in

the department in such things as courses given, and timetable adopted.

The steady growth in the number of professors has been paralleled by the growth in the number of departments. The University originally began with four departments and professors. By 1890, about half of the staff listed in the Calendar were concerned with teaching Medicine.

In 1920 the lawyers also had a large department, with a steady growth in Arts and Sciences. The 1930's saw the rapid expansion of Economics and business administration, together with Engineering facilities. Since then, the number and size of departments has increased very rapidly.

Usually the department was created before a professor was appointed but the reverse happened occasionally. Departmentalisation however, seems to be a feature of the English—German type of University. Tradition associates a professorship only with the head of a department, which is the most probable reason for departmentalisation. There is another class of professor, originating in status conscious America. This is the "associate professor". By the intrusion of this rank, another grade is placed in the hierarchy.

## Council of Professors

Another development from America stems from their large departments. With the large amount of administration to be done, it is necessary to spread the work a little, thus preventing the drain of top-notch scientists from research. The method adopted, is to have a comparatively large number of professors associated with the department.

They are, however, always professors of something. Thus in the Physics Department there are three main activities directed along the lines of Atmospheric Research, Space Physics and Solid State Physics. The Americans would appoint a professor to be in charge of each group. With the much larger departments that exist in

# STUDENT PLAN OUT

Earlier this year publicity was given (On Dit No. 5) to a project for a Student Coffee Lounge, a site for which had been investigated in the basement of Security House in North Terrace. Unfortunately plans have fallen through, and despite the considerable interest in and enthusiasm for the project it seems very unlikely at present that a Coffee Lounge can be established.

The project had to have the financial backing of the Union Council if it was to be successful. Messrs. Lott, Hopkins and Jerry Wesley Smith raised the matter before the Union House Committee and were told that a detailed report of the proposal would not be necessary—the Union Council could approve it in principle. In fact, the Union Council refused to consider it, claiming they had no detailed report. They referred it back to the S.R.C.

Some members of the Council feel that it was never put as a firm proposition—rather, it was an "exploratory request" which was received "sympathetically" by the Union Council.

It has been put to the S.R.C. that the Union was not prepared to consider leasing rooms outside the Campus. Legal considerations and the fact that it did not appear to be financially feasible were the reasons given.

However, it was prepared to consider a site on the grounds. Private opinion was that although the Union Council was definitely not hostile to the idea of a Student Coffee Lounge, the need for it had not been gauged and student opinion had not been properly sampled.

The S.R.C. set up a sub-committee comprising Lott, Wesley Smith, Jerry, Hopkins, Sumner and Fung who were to look into the possibility of a University site. The under-croft of the new Fisher Laboratories was suggested and met with a great deal of approval.

Unfortunately it seems that the site will possibly not be available, as the academic could prevail over union claims in getting this area. The sub-committee has deferred decision a detailed report until the fate of the under-croft has been decided.

While advantages such as lower prices and better facilities because of low overheads and restricted entry could be gained by having the site on the grounds, such things as closing times would come under administration control.

Direct student control would seem desirable in such an undertaking, particularly as the Union authorities have tended to ignore student opinion and submissions on Union facilities in the past.

America though, there might well be anything up to 30 full professors.

From among so many, one is elected to be head of the department for a year. This is a democratic way of managing, but is subject to fault of being very slow. To get anything done, even down to buying test-tubes, a council of all professors must virtually be called. In effect then, there is a council of professors delegating power to one of their members for a short interval. This is clumsy.

Perhaps the system we have here at the moment is better. The University Council decides who is to be given the job, and delegates power to one individual for a term of three to five years. This may be renewed or assigned to someone else later, depending on the aptitude of the particular individual for administration.

## Bedford Park

It is interesting to note the differences in organization being adopted for the University's expansion at Bedford Park. Rather than allow the growth of innumerable departments, there are only to be four schools initially. Thus the School of Biological Sciences will embrace Biology, Zoology, Botany, Biochemistry and the rest. Similarly, there will be schools of the Physical Sciences, Social Sciences and of Language and Literature.

In advertising for staff, it is only stated that so many chairs are vacant in the School of Biological Sciences. No delineative title is attached to them, and they can be occupied by the most eminent bacteriologists or geneticists that are available. The University Council will later appoint one of these professors to be head of the school.

Thus, gradually, the organization is made to adopt itself to the strains of increased numbers on the American model. Perhaps it will not be so long before American psychological testing techniques are also employed on all prospective applicants.

## Miss Prosh (Margy Hill)



# Overseas Students Meet

Representatives of overseas student associations met in Canberra during the vacation to discuss problems confronting overseas students. They were participating in the Overseas Student Service Conference, an annual event held under the auspices of N.U.A.U.S.

The Overseas Student Service (O.S.S.) is a subsidiary organisation of N.U.A.U.S. According to its director, Miss Madeline Koh, the O.S.S. "was established because everyone knew something was wrong in the happy picture but no-one knew what exactly was wrong or how to make it right again."

In her report to the Conference, Miss Koh explained that "the overseas student encounters welfare problems which existing student organisations just haven't the resources or the structure to deal with."

This is a field of new endeavour as far as student government is concerned and involves the co-operation of people and organisations who have normally no direct connection with students. Furthermore, it is more compatible with our standing as adults that we overseas students should have the initial handling of these matters.

As well as hearing reports from each of the member organisations, the Conference discussed welfare problems such as employment, accommodation, health and language difficulties. The structure and functions of Overseas Student

Councils were considered in detail and a fairly successful attempt was made to instil some order into the chaos.

Overseas Student Councils have existed in many states for some years—the Adelaide O.S.C. was formed in 1961—but there has been no clear idea of what their aims should be or what form they should take. At the recent Conference, it was decided that the Overseas Student Council should consist of representatives of all overseas student associations.

In addition, overseas students who were not catered for by any existing association—African students for example—should elect two General Representatives to the Council.

Recommendations made to N.U.A.U.S. included the suggestion that a Local Overseas Student Service Director should be appointed in each state and that there should be some form of mutual representation between the S.R.C. and the Overseas Student Council. From Adelaide's point of view, the most important decision made at the Conference was the decision to hold the next Overseas Student Service Conference in Adelaide in August 1965.

## AUSTRALIAN REGULAR ARMY

# OFFICER CAREERS



APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FROM UNDERGRADUATES TO ENTER THE OFFICER CADET SCHOOL — PORTSEA, VICTORIA, IN JANUARY, 1965.

Special entry conditions apply to undergraduate applicants who have successfully completed two years of any university degree course. University applicants with lesser qualifications may be considered for normal entry.

## ELIGIBILITY

**Nationality.** Australian Citizens or other British subjects permanently resident in Australia.

**Age.** Born on or between 1st July, 1940, and 30th June, 1946. (Applicants outside this age group will be considered.)

Successful applicants will enter the Officer Cadet School on 10th January, 1965, and on graduating eleven months later will be appointed to Permanent Commissions in the Australian Regular Army in the rank of Second Lieutenant. Promotion to Lieutenant follows after one year's service for Special Entry cadets and after three years' service for Normal Entry cadets.

APPLICATIONS CLOSE OCTOBER 2, 1964

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Headquarters Central Command,  
Kewick Barracks,  
ADELAIDE. Phone 53 9911

Issued by the Director of Recruiting.

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Full details and application forms at S.R.C. Office. Applications close September 30th, 1964.

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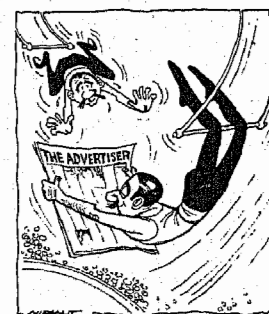
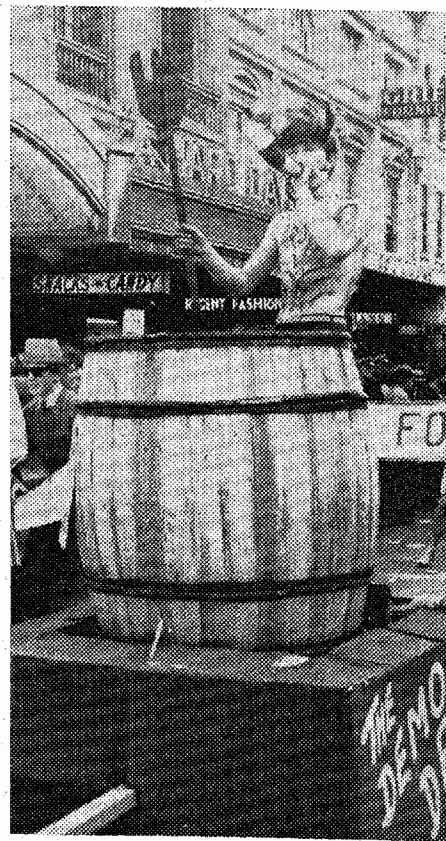
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# A THINKING MAN'S SPECTACULAR

review

In "Lawrence of Arabia" we have at last a spectacular with blood, violence, magnificent cinematography—and intellectual aspirations.

According to the producer, Sam Spiegel, the film is an exploration of the problem of the disinherited; those who have rejected their environment and failed to achieve identity with their romantic ideal; it is incidentally an exposure of the heroic temperament. The career of Lawrence is particularly pertinent, since he indulged his inclinations on such a grand scale and in conveniently dramatic locales.

On every other level it is strikingly successful. The legion of technical awards indicates the craftsmanship and the quality of acting which add conviction to the rather contrived screen play. The Via Appia and the ubiquitous Spanish army pale in comparison with Arabian sand dunes and the Desert Patrol disguised as Bedouins—with a multiple of the genuine article too.

## Assaults the Senses

The desert sequences have clarity and a profound beauty; men in landscape and in battle are the essentially significant images. The film assaults the senses with taste and discrimination, and little of the violence and stunning photography is gratuitous. The first half illustrates these strengths and lacks the more flagrant defects which abruptly deflate the second, where spurious clues to Lawrence's motives are contributed.

Robert Bolt's screenplay is too elegantly neat; inconclusive would be preferable to the dramatic simplification and epigrammatic dialogue which savours of specious rationalisation. Often the symbolism is as blatant as the sound track.

This cinematic tendency to reduce behaviour, usually that which is proffered as illustrating universal propositions, to an arbitrary order, rarely seems valid in relation to the individual or the essence of things. People, even those as flamboyant as Lawrence, cannot spend all their time striking postures of significance, even though it is a convenient shorthand.

It is technically a formal film too, in which spontaneity has been subordinated to the requirements of organisation which the length and scope of the subject demand. This calculation, and the strong coherence of the film around the one man, avoid the episodic character of many spectacles. Its technical accomplishments are more immediately relevant to the theme, and its intellectual range, albeit glibly presented, is far greater than one would have a right to expect from such an opulent, noisy, and visually exciting experience.

Peter O'Toole sustains his central position with a flawless grasp of all the



nuances between romantic intoxication with the desert and the cause of Arab liberty, to ultimate confusion and disillusionment. His physical appearance is an asset. Various members of the British old brigade appear, including Jack Hawkins in his usual military role, although some of his integrity has been replaced by expediency.

Alec Guinness, as Prince Feisal, has immeasurable dignity and some enviable lines; we may expect some of them to

appear on our bus tickets. All others are suitably British, suavely sinister, noble or noisy.

In sum "Lawrence" should be seen, for its battles (on camels), its desert sequences, and its literacy, whether this is considered successful or not. It is a mighty leap towards the synthesis of wide screen splendour and purposeful content. Theme is not here the skeleton of the film, but its essence.

—JENNY HAYNES.

## ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY



# Graduates and Teachers required to serve as INSTRUCTOR OFFICERS

### QUALIFICATIONS

- (a) Graduates in Science, or in any other faculty with a major in mathematics or physics, preference being given to qualified teachers,
- or
- (b) Qualified teachers with passes in mathematics or physics to First Year University standard.
- (c) Aged between 21 and 30.

### CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Graduates will be offered permanent commissions in the rank of Instructor Lieutenant with seniority adjusted according to qualifications. (Normally two years' seniority.)

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Married officers are paid additional allowances of £301 per annum.

### DUTIES

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## GOES DOWN FIGHTING

Mother Courage can be a dreary play for a contemporary audience with its crude message of the stupidities of war, the base commercial instinct which triumphs over human values and the uselessness of "heroic" virtues.

Ironically enough Brecht's "dialectical theatre" is most convincing when the moment is melodramatic: as when the mute Katrin sacrifices her life for the children of a town and Mother Courage refuses to believe in her death.

We objectively condemn the camp-follower, Mother Courage, for the business-like way in which she transacts her children's lives, but sympathise and feel with the unassailable spirit which ever drives her onwards in the vanguard of war.

The production by the Guild was both interesting and curious—Mother Courage lacks no fascination as a piece of stagecraft. Yet the Guild must also take the blame for the technical slip-ups which were disturbing even the fifth night of performance. Much credit must go to Geoff Ward for some effective lighting on the simple but atmospheric set by Ian Mooney.

The actors varied too much in ability and approach to the play (and that rang harshly on the ear) in speaking accents as well. Few of them seemed over-comfortable in the Brechtian surroundings; the play demands the experience of

a permanent ensemble and a resident director who knows their capabilities. Judy Dick, Barbara West and Hedley Cullen were the most polished and relaxed while Margarey Irving played a sober Mother Courage without the earthy stridence or commanding presence which might have lifted the play.

Some of the problems were caused by the stilted translation and occasionally unconvincing patches of dialogue which baffled the actors. The music by Paul Dessau with its thrilling nostalgia of another era was skillfully used to implement the movement of action over a long period of time.

John Broome's direction gave promise of what might have been with a more consistent and steadier company. The flow of actors and action across the stage was easy and controlled and absorbed the continual breaks for songs and change of place. But in the end the hotch-potch of talent that the Guild inevitably gathers for a visiting producer and the choice of a play so alien in spirit to modern theatre proved too much for him.

—PAUL HAINES.

## Much Polished Importance

It is very difficult to inject naturalness into a stylised play, and indeed, if overdone it is not very desirable since it may run contrary to the obvious form and purpose of the play.

Yet, without a little of it, even an Oscar Wilde comedy may degenerate on stage into a piece of dull, barren, if epigrammatical prose.

The A.U.D.S. entry for the Inter-Varsity Drama Festival, *The Importance of Being Earnest*, achieved what I would consider a near-perfect balance between artificiality and naturalness.

When the cast were required to unfold the intricate plot (and this was true of the last act) they usually did so with perfect ease and some characterization. But at moments of wit, they skillfully adopted a drawing-room pose which helped to send Wilde's heavily-laden epigrams effectively across the foot-lights.

In theory, these two concurrently used techniques might sound incongruous, but in practice, as I have suggested, A.U.D.S. demonstrated that they could be employed with a polish worthy of Wilde himself. For all this we may congratulate both producer (Brian Bergin) and cast, although Barry Warren's sets, which were both practical and very attractive, also contributed greatly.

So much then for the cast as a whole. But what of individual acting? Keith Conlon (John Worthing J.P.), Martin Bleby (Algernon Moncrieff) and Jill Griffith (Hon. Gwendolen Fairfax) may all be said to have demonstrated techniques of varying success, but only Jill Griffith communicated a really tangible character.

There were flashes of character from both Keith Conlon and Martin Bleby but

they were not consistent enough. Yet a compensatory factor for them was their lively delivery of dialogue.

Unfortunately, however, this liveliness was not uniform throughout the cast. There seemed to be a lack of underlying intensity in the voice of Lee Ardlie (Cecily Cardew) so that it was insufficiently directed.

Sue Ey (Miss Prism) was stilted in both movement and gesture and yet gave a reasonably strong characterization. Simon Fisher was very convincing as the affable Rev. Canon Chasuble, D.D. and successfully captured the homeliness of this country parson.

Any production of *The Importance of Being Earnest* must, I suppose, stand or fall to a certain extent on the merits of the actress playing Lady Bracknell. A.U.D.S. were fortunate then, because Jenny Tonkin never once wavered in the role. She displayed a convincing amount of age and authority as the urbane socialite who seems to hover over the whole play.

A further commendable aspect of this production was that the minor characters (Stephen Ramsey as Lane and Rory Hume as Merriman) gave us something usually rare in amateur productions — performances that were of a standard compatible with that of the principals of the cast.

Altogether then, an entertaining and polished production which allayed any fears one might have had at sending Oscar Wilde to a festival with a predilection for modern drama.

—MICK RODGER



# Adelaide Shares Victory

SPORT

by Rowena Daw

In the middle week of the vac., 120 women hockey players from 8 universities (W.A. and New Zealand the only absentees) converged on Adelaide for the IV matches.

The week started well for Adelaide with a 7-2 victory against the train-weary Sydney team whose standard of play was well below that shown in subsequent matches. Adelaide forwards combined cleverly to keep most of the game in their attack although they lost several opportunities to score.

On the same day Melbourne outclassed a reasonably strong Queensland team, bearing out the expectation that they would provide our fiercest competition. In the other matches ANU defeated NSW 2-1 and Monash lost to Tasmania.

In the matches that followed, Adelaide, whose strength seemed to lie in their fast forward line and centre half-back, continued to play a very attacking game, scoring well against NSW (16-0) and ANU (10-3). They defeated Tasmania 7-0, but this score gives no indication of the determination of the Tassie girls, who were nearly all freshers from their B and C grades. Their goalie and best player, K. Maguire, provided the main attraction in an otherwise unspectacular match.

Meanwhile Melbourne and Sydney had also met with unqualified success. The former were a very well balanced team who relied on their fast wings in attack and the versatility of captain S. Catchlove who dominated in defence.

## Sydney Strength

Sydney showed their full strength in defeating Tasmania 11-0, although the latter compensated for this with a surprise victory over Queensland the following day.

In the first match on Friday, Monash defeated NSW. Although its only victory, this very enthusiastic team made an impressive debut in Intersarsity competitions, as it restricted even the higher teams to a low score. The main match of the day, however, was that between Adelaide and Melbourne, the only two unbeaten teams.

Adelaide, admittedly weakened and demoralised by the absence through injury of their two star players, captain E. Askwith and J. Clarkson, played a very scrappy game, forwards fumbling passes and backs hitting weakly. Sue Greenlees was their only outstanding player. Melbourne, who played intelligently, pressing every advantage and

continually beating our players to the ball, well deserved their 3-1 victory.

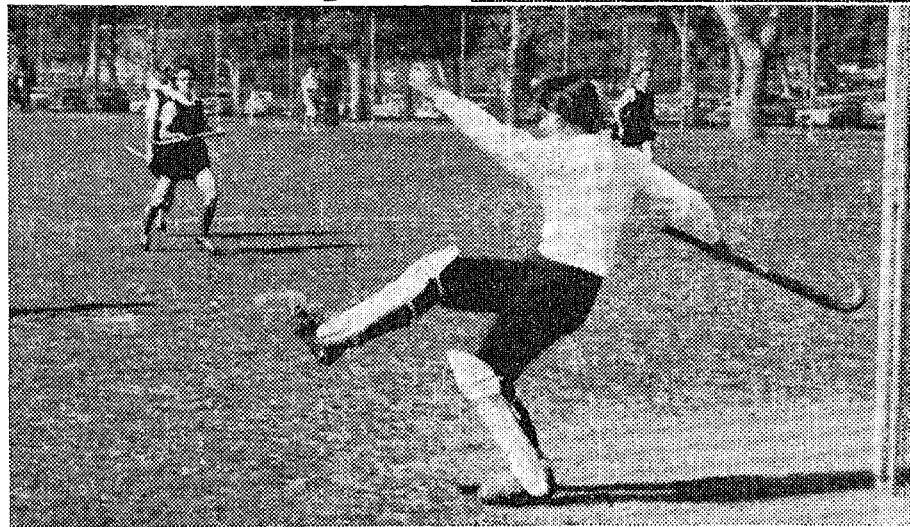
The final day of matches started with an uninspiring victory for Adelaide 1-0 against Queensland, but became exciting when Sydney provided its best form in a surprise win over Melbourne. No-one was more surprised than Melbourne themselves. This probably cost them the match.

Final points were Adelaide and Melbourne 12 (thus sharing the IV cup, since percentages are not taken), Sydney 10, Queensland and Tasmania 8, ANU 4, Monash 2, NSW 0.

## True Sporting Spirit

The week's festivities ended notoriously with a most congenial dinner in the refectories. Adelaide and Melbourne toasted each other and everyone else in true sporting spirit, Tasmania made peace with Queensland after the return of their mascot (one pink elephant named Hubert), Sydney responded warmly to impromptu speeches of thanks from the Adelaide team (for beating Melbourne), by thanking us for giving them the best of what we had to offer.

The announcement of the combined team provided another excuse for more congratulations, impromptu speeches and



toasts. Adelaide, who were represented by E. Askwith, J. Clarkson, S. Chapman, D. Harvey, with A. Sherwin and S. Greenlees as reserves, were particularly happy.

The evening ended traditionally as each team sang the IV song it had prepared. The refrain of Sydney's song will be remembered as summing up neatly the way everyone felt that night:

"Vive la sport, vive l'amour, vive les varsities."

# SUCCESS!

by John Waters

The University "A" Rugby team are the 1964 A Grade minor premiers, it only remains now to win the grand final. The B's in All Grade, came second in the minor premiers list and stand a good chance of victory in the major round. The Lincoln College team is also in the fore in its division.

This state of affairs is surprising, since last year the A's were relegated to second division and only managed to come runners-up in that competition. Now the A's are well out for the first division premiership and the B's will do at least as well as last year's A's.

Not only have the A's carried nearly all before them, but the style of play has immensely improved the spectator value of South Australian Rugby. Relying chiefly on the back to run hard and fast through the opposition defence the breaks made, and the tries scored, have been nothing less than spectacular.

Often the team would recover only yards from their own line to run the length of the field to score. In the forwards brilliant back Doug Thomson would break from the scrum and weave through the opposition defence with incredible agility.

This type of play is in complete contrast to the bruising, low scoring game, depending chiefly on penalties, to which South Australia is accustomed. In the second round the points scored by University nearly quadrupled those scored against.

The style of play has made Rugby an exciting game to watch, high scoring, fast and continuous. The Grand Final is on September the nineteenth at 3.00 p.m. at Bailey Reserve, off the South Road at Edwardstown and it will be well worth watching.

# SQUASH

by Andrew Hooper

This year's squash intersarsity contest was held in the third week of the August vacation, the host University being Melbourne. It was the biggest ever with men's teams competing from all ten Australian Universities and women's teams competing from all except New South Wales and New England.

Six courts were used at the new Squash Racquets Association of Victoria headquarters at Albert Park and three at the St. Kilda Squash centre. As in previous years, both team events and individual championships were held—each team playing every other team and the Individual Championship arranged with the top sixteen men and women contesting the open events and the remainder contesting the Little Men's or Little Women's events.

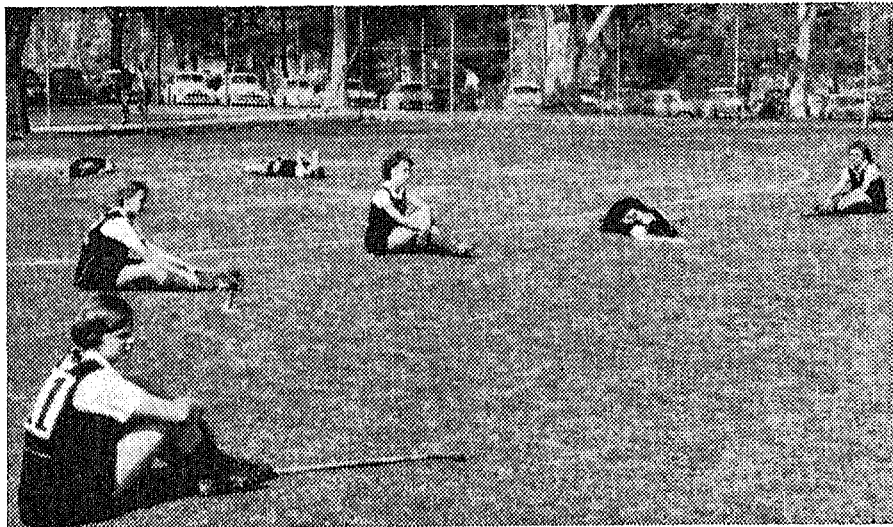
Having come last in Sydney in 1963, the Adelaide men's team consisting of Malcolm Gray, Peter Somerville, Andrew Hooper, Robert Robertson and John Butcher arrived in Melbourne determined to do better this year.

Winners in Melbourne were the hosts followed by Sydney and Monash. Adelaide finished sixth, ahead of W.A., A.N.U., New England and Tasmania, having had victories over these teams as well as the narrowest possible win over Queensland who finished fourth.

In the Individual events, Malcolm Gray was the only Adelaide representative in the Open Men's event being seeded seventh and reaching the second round. Of the remainder, Peter Somerville and Andrew Hooper were seeded fourth and fifth respectively in the Little Men's event with Peter losing narrowly to Andrew in the quarter final.

To conclude the week's activities both men and women fielded combined teams against representative Victorian state teams which, however, proved too strong for the University teams.

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Inertia follows exertion.

# MELBOURNE WINS LACROSSE

During August, Adelaide were hosts to Melbourne (the only other lacrosse-playing varsity in Australia).

The Intersarsity game was played at Waite, with the turf perfect (a credit to Mr. Arthur Assheton and his men) and the day warm and sunny (in fact a little too much so for this winter game).

Melbourne started favourites as they lay fourth on their local A grade ladder and had come in full strength. Two-man substitution into a field of 10 was to be played (in accordance with Australian Lacrosse Council regulations).

This was new to Adelaide although Melbourne had been playing it all the season. Yet Adelaide adapted surprisingly well, due largely to the organisation of Greg Taylor and Dean Barker. Substitution made the game one of the fastest many of the Adelaide men had been in.

At the first change Melbourne led 5-3. The already hectic pace was intensified

in the second quarter with Adelaide throwing everything into attack. Seven men scored eight goals—an extraordinary number of goal-getters which included goalie Isaachsen. (A goalie scoring has happened occasionally this season with the open 10-a-side game).

Melbourne too, in equally fiery style, scored eight to hold a narrow lead, 13-11 at half-time. The sixteen goals scored for that quarter (25 minutes) indicated the rapidity of play.

## Hard-hitting

In the second half the hard-hitting tempo was continued with Melbourne maintaining the edge to be up, 17-13 at the final change and to win deservedly: 22-17.

Best for Adelaide was captain Morriss, at centre, whose fight-on defence and dashing attacks (3 goals) inspired the

team. Isaachsen, in goals, featured aggressively, leaving his crease many times to rout what appeared invincible loose-man plays. Veteran Offler, up forward, playing in probably his last Intersarsity, turned in a potentially match-winning effort of 6 goals. Perriam defended solidly to keep Melbourne Captain Stewart down to 2 goals.

Results (Adelaide): Goal scorers: Offler 6; Morriss 3; Gifford, Edwards, 2; Barwick, Courtney, Isaachsen, Simpson, 1. Best: Morriss, Barwick, Isaachsen, Offler, Perriam.

In all a magnificent game, played very hard but in a fine spirit, and won by the better side, Melbourne, making their second successive win.

The following day saw the Combined Side play the State Side. In the same game in 1962, the combined side scored a narrow, epoch-making victory: 20-18. Although Association officials assured the Club that it was just by chance and availability that five of the First Side were in this year's line-up, varsity saw it as a plan to regain face (which worked).

After the combined side had managed to keep in touch (7-8) up until half-way through the second quarter, the State Side then romped away to a 24-9 win.

With these two memorable games, a hike and barbecue near Mt. Lofty, a buffet tea at Taylor's, The Dinner and a "Rustic Rort" at Montacute, this year's Intersarsity was probably as successful and enjoyable as ever.

## Local Competition

At the end of the Minor round no varsity team is in the four.

The A's, losing badly their last two games, finished an inglorious sixth. For this team to do better in future a get-tough, no practice no play policy must be adopted and maintained.

The B's made a commendable but belated bid for the four. They defeated successively, in fine style: Sturt, 11-9; Port, 25-5 and Brighton, 26-12; but in their last game were beaten by Glenelg, the minor premiers, to finish fifth. Congratulations to the B captain, Ross Sands, for inspiring the revival.

The C's, who have had a good season, were finishing well with a win, 29-13, against West Torrens and a 12-all draw against North but had to bear the brunt of vacational absenteeism in their last two games.

To conclude the season's activities, the Club will toast the Premiers at the Association's Presentation Ball on September 19th. The Club's presentations will be made and Officers for 1965 elected at a dinner to be held early in December.

# TABLE TENNIS

by Glen Searle

The top men's table tennis team (A2) has continued to crush all opposition and hopes are high that it will win our First pennant since 1959. Cheng, Tan and Tsang have kept the result beyond doubt in all recent matches but one in which they beat Woodville 5-4.

seemed destined for big things in 1965.

The boys claim that this was possibly because they were losing their consistency (the biggest factor in winning a table tennis match); however, intensive practice sessions are to be held before the finals in mid-September.

The next three men's teams (B1, B2 and B3) are also in the four, which supports the opinion that the upper men's grades as a whole are enjoying their best year for at least five seasons. The B1 team leads on percentage, with Bienert proving the leading player in the grade, winning all his singles for at least the last six matches.

The B2 team defeated the top team in the second last minor round game, so that hopes of being top dogs here are again buoyant. Of the lower teams, the D2's have the best chance of success in the finals, Rowe showing capable leadership.

To the girls, I will just say—keep trying. At least it can be said that the potential for success is there.

The University championships were held at Parkside centre on August 23rd. In the men's singles semi-finals, the eventual winner, Gunther Bienert, de-

feated Tan in four sets after losing the first and being down 13-16 in the second.

Showing great determination, he increased the consistency of his defence and waited for the opportunity to crack his stylish forehand and backhand smashed to win the set 21-17, and take the remaining two sets comfortably.

In the other semi-final, top A grade player Tsang defeated Englishian, of the B2 team in four sets. Englishian really extended Tsang in this match, and stamped himself as the season's best recruit. In the final, Bienert defeated Tsang in five sets.

Bienert took the first and third, and was 18-12 up in the fourth, before losing 20-22. He took an early lead in the fifth, showing a greater ability to pick the right ball to smash, and defending his opponent's smashes with greater consistency. He won this deciding set 21-16. The mixed doubles were won by Ilsa Grastins and C. Tan.

In the latest handicap tournament (to raise funds for the World Championships in Melbourne in 1967) C2 player Taylor reached the final before Tsang beat him. Both Taylor and Englishian



# Espion

## Catch a Cab (if you can)

by Paul O'Connor

A lot has been said lately about Adelaide's traffic problems, lack of parking facilities, pedestrian congestion and the like, but little attention has been paid to WHO makes the decisions on these matters and WHY.

The town planner's annual report of '62 actually got some attention, was spoken of in the House, and made available to the public in an abbreviated form with a delightful set of multi-coloured maps, for a modest sum. Luckily it was not adopted—the town planner can only draw lines on maps and give opinions, it's up to the cherry farmer to DO something—assisted, of course, by the Housewives' Association, the Retailers' Association, and that august assembly, the ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL.



I say it was lucky this plan of Mr. Hart's was not adopted, because his main mistake was to accept the family car system, that every citizen has the right to subject his body and nerves to the torture of driving himself from chez-nous to parking space and from parking space to chez-nous. He accepts this and wishes to carve across the face of COLONEL LIGHT'S OWN GARDEN CITY wide swarths so that every John Citizen may more readily stack up the city with his latest model.

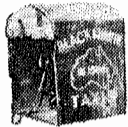
Each day we have a mass of citizens driving itself mad with each other trying to get to the city, in many cases with only one person in each car all going in the same direction. They are all brought more efficiently into our garden city, but as they do not conduct their business behind the wheel, they have to dispose of their car. WHERE?

The city is surrounded by thousands of inert vehicles. Motors tick, sticker lickers lick, and astute businessmen build parking stations. From the solution of the traffic problem we get a parking problem.

BUT, Mr. Hart's report is a real curate's egg. He has the solution to both problems, whether he knows it or not. Develop public transport.

What public transport have we got? Firstly, the M.T.T., whose newly designed (?) buses give a poor service at now ridiculous prices. What should be done here?

Obviously greatly improve services, reduce fares, and encourage people to leave the Holden in the shed and be driven with your neighbours reliably, cheaply, and efficiently, to work, pub, footy or church. The M.T.T. should be run as a PUBLIC SERVICE and not as a profit-making concern like the P.M.G.



Secondly, we have the railways, which nobody would use in a fit. Much the same applies here as with the M.T.T., with the emphasis on efficiency rather than the James Watt coal-burning reciprocating steam-driven locomotive engine. Lastly, we have the taxi, which to my mind has the most potential and is a very interesting case to review.

Instead of a dozen families owning and driving a dozen cars, why not a dozen families using one car? Cheaper, more efficient use of car and reduced traffic and no parking problem. Bad luck meters, G.M.H., A.C.C., good luck Adelaide people. This car, a taxi, would then be a genuine PUBLIC SERVICE which everyone would use, not just drunks, pregnant women, fat men and old ladies.

This service of picking you up at your door and delivering you efficiently to your club, dance, office, 'plane would be greatly increased if people used the service more often. At the moment a lot of cabs sit on stands, and if you want one, you go to it. Service?

Adelaide's cabs are divided into two types with white plates and green plates. Green plates can pick up anywhere in the suburbs and the city except in the RESTRICTED AREA shown on the sketch. The white or city plate taxis can pick up anywhere and mostly operate inside the restricted city area where their stands are located. They have the pick of the available work which they get by their customers going to them on the stands.

The green plate cabs eke out a living by maintaining a 'phone service, by extensive advertising and by giving a reasonably good service in the areas of less dense population than the city. If a green plate driver is caught picking up a passenger, i.e., providing service, inside the restricted area, he can be fined up to £10 ("a brick") or more, and if a regular offender he may "do his brief". But all this adds a bit of sport to the game.



As you can well realise the white plate operators are going to do everything in their power to preserve the rights of best pickings for their cars. Well who controls the white plate organisation? Certain gentlemen from Yellow Cabs, a prominent city cab company.

Who controls Yellow Cabs, you may well ask, and this is where the fun really starts! Yellow Cabs is a public company, the chairmanship of which is held by Mr. Glover. Yes, the ex-Lord Mayor of Adelaide, a practising architect and member of the A'elaide Club. Who else has a large interest in Yellow Cabs. Mr. Bertram Cox—no less than the President of the Municipal Association.

If ever there were two men who should realise the evil of this ridiculous restriction on over half of Adelaide's taxis to providing what would be a very effective public service, Messrs. Glover and Cox are them. They choose their

own ends, the dividend cheque rather than the solution of a problem that will grow worse as Adelaide grows, if men like them will allow it to.

The abolition of this ridiculous barrier would, through healthy competition, make Adelaide's cabs an efficient service.

## SQUASH

In the last week of the vacation, five fit Adelaide girls travelled to Melbourne to do battle with girls from seven other universities on the hallowed courts of the Squash Racquets Association of Victoria. The week ended successfully with Adelaide ending in third position and bringing home the individual open championship.

This was won by team captain, Heather McArthur, who was undefeated throughout the week and capped a fine display by winning the championship. Heather also gained a place in the Combined Australian Universities' team that played a Victorian team at the conclusion of the tournament.

Other team members to survive the round of Intersarsity festivity and to play well were Gay Hoffman, Julie Hart (that veteran of many such encounters) and Helen McKenzie.

The side's condition was a credit to the rugged discipline of the sometime chaperone, S. Gower.

## IGUMEN IN

There were not too many fireworks from the Varsity cricketers last season and we hope to see some new stars make their names in 1964-5. The 1st XI will again be built about such veterans as Trowse, David and Oaten (probably one of the greatest social successes in the history of the Club), but frankly, no-one has been sufficiently outstanding to be an automatic selection. Results count; not talent.

University needs cricketing personalities—batsmen who are bold and accomplished, attacking, acrobatic fieldsmen, imaginative slow bowlers, and quicker ones with real fire (rather than mere "steadiness").

All this takes effort: new secretary, J. Ferguson, tells me that Sunday practices will begin at Uni. Oval on September 13th at 10 a.m. This will be convened by coach, Keith Gogler, and will be held in the cricket "Cage". Players will need sandshoes for the first couple of weeks until the turf wickets are ready for use.

The club will field four teams this year: one in the S.A.C.A. "A" grade, two in "B" grade, and one in "C" grade. This is one more than last year, and there will be all the more openings for new players—of all abilities. To be welcome you don't have to be good; just keen.

