

LAST ISSUE FOR 1962!!

CHAOS

Did you hear the one about the cannibal who passed his best friend in the middle of the street ...

... Or the Bishop who kept on telling everybody that he was in the fire insurance business !

Priceless Vol. 2, No. 12

Monash University Union Newspaper

Wednesday, October 3, 1962

MONASH LOSES INDIVIDUALITY

Sir Robert's High Hopes

IN a speech to Road Research Institute on 11th September, and reported in the "Age" on 12th September, Sir Robert Blackwood, Chancellor of Monash University, suggested that to save money it would be easier to extend the capacity of Monash University to 25,000 students than to build a third university in Victoria.

This statement was received with mixed feelings by people connected with the University. The first direct reply was a letter to the Editor ("Age" 17/9/62) from Mr. A. I. Clunies-Ross, a tutor at Monash University which objected to the proposal in no uncertain terms. It read:—

"Sir, The difference of opinion between the Premier and Sir Robert Blackwood over a third university raises the question of the purpose of education and the criteria of its efficiency whether education is good in itself or whether it is merely a necessary evil which the community grudgingly affords in order to maintain its supply of gadgets and leisure."

It would indeed be cheaper to cram 25,000 students into the Monash site than to build a third University, but then it would be cheaper to abolish Arts faculties altogether.

If intellectual experience and understanding of the world is worthless for its own sake, humane studies can be limited to reading writing and business principles.

But if intellectual experience has a worth of its own, then we have to ask whether an institution of 25,000 students will provide suitable milieu for acquiring, and giving even the high staff student ratio and the greater degree of decentralisation on to colleges and halls of residence that are likely to be achieved.

Anonymity after all may be very stimulating. Monash promises to be physically the show university of the postwar period in Australia.

Surely it shows an excessive concern for public parsimony to urge an unwilling government to crowd it with buildings and bodies for which has not been planned.

Many university graduates and students will no doubt side with the Premier

Monash is a new and expanding University. But surely there are limits to its expansion. At the moment Monash is enjoying a degree of intimacy unique in any Australian University. Admittedly this will disappear as the University grows in size.

And surely, before long we will reach the size of Melbourne or Sydney University. But wouldn't it be better to stop at that, than to go on diminishing individuality to zero. We may as well face the fact that we must eventually become no more than cogs in an intellectual machine.

But let's not make the cogs any smaller than need be!

COMMENT

Monash is a new and expanding University. But surely there are limits to its expansion. At the moment Monash is enjoying a degree of intimacy unique in any Australian University. Admittedly this will disappear as the University grows in size.

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on this matter and I hope that among the urgent calls for more educational finance we will find a where-withal to start a third university."

About this time, the S.R.C. began to show concern about this statement.

The president, David McConachy, made this statement to Chaos last week stating the S.R.C.'s position at the moment:—

"A majority of S.R.C. members have expressed surprise, and a certain degree of concern at Sir

Robert Blackwood's statement for two main reasons.

Firstly on the matter of increasing the size of the University to 25,000 students.

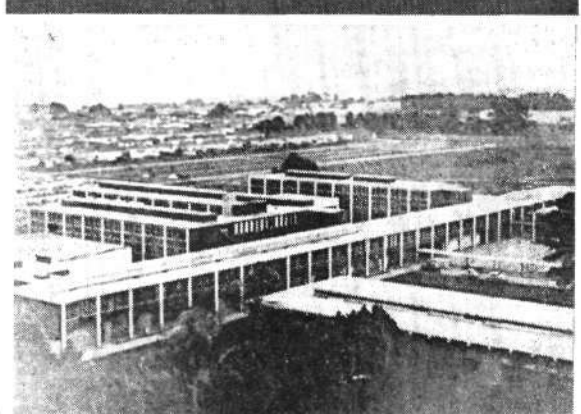
Secondly on the basis of the establishments of future universities on purely an economical financial basis.

However, before deciding on any policy in relation to this matter, the S.R.C. wishes to hear the complete story from Sir Robert Blackwood, and discuss it with him, as undoubtedly we realise that there is another side to the story."

Mr. Clunies-Ross told Chaos that he considered that many of the academic staff at Monash were more than a little concerned about the situation as well.

It is interesting to note that there is a Government already formed which is investigating the ideal size for best results in Australian Universities, and it will be continuing to investigate this problem until 1966.

Don't alter Monash



Will the excellent planning of Monash be spoilt by overcrowding?

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN LIQUOR REQUEST

"The Age," (19/9) carried an article concerning the students' efforts to gain a liquor licence for social functions within the University. Much of this article was taken from a similar article in Chaos (Vol. 2, No. 11) published on the same day.

However, in addition to the information supplied by Chaos, "The Age" also procured statements from the warden of the union, and the assistant to the Vice-Chancellor. As these are interesting when added to the rest of the controversy, Chaos here reprints these statements.

"Mr. Sweeney said yesterday that the students were 'stupidly trying to hurry things up.'"

"This is a very involved business and the students' action is just silly," he added.

He said, "I am against drinking at the University, but I am trying to consider

Age" (24/9) by David McConachy, President of the S.R.C. David, together with Mike Sewell, formed the deputation that will present the students' case to the University Council. The letter read:—

"The report could give the impression that I, personally, am one who favors the application for a liquor licence at certain S.R.C. functions at Monash University. The fact is that I have consistently opposed the application for a licence, and my position remains unchanged.

In presenting the application, I shall do so only by virtue of my office as president of the Students' Representative Council on behalf of the majority of students."

These developments bring us to the point where we must at least take a look at the other side of the liquor licence problem.

We must first realise

that the liquor licence request has hit the headlines only in relation to use of University buildings for Union nights. There is no controversy in relation to official balls or annual dinners, for which permission would be given.

Up until now, throughout Australian Universities, the most popular form of union nights have been films and dances, or a combination of both—and an essential part of the union nights has always been the supper. At Monash Union nights were not inaugurated so much to provide cheap entertainment, as to stimulate the social life of the new institution.

We should first attempt to define the purpose behind holding Union nights. It is generally recognised that Union nights provide a cheap form of entertainment, as well as allowing students from all faculties and backgrounds to mix together and broaden their education.

The main arguments against the granting of a liquor licence are as follows:—

(1) A Union night with liquor obligates the males to buy liquor, and this either rules out the poorer students or stretches even further the tight budget of most.

(2) Many girls dislike dancing with 'beery-

breath' boys. Thus many girls will stay away to avoid such embarrassment.

(3) Parents often object to their daughters going to a function where there will be alcohol unless they know she has an escort—and this is not always the case for Union nights.

(4) Students often are introduced to drinking with no practical experience of alcohol. It is far better for these people to become accustomed to social drinking in the atmosphere of their own home rather than in a bar room or dance hall.

(5) It is a fact that most dance organisers will not tolerate drinking in dance halls.

Experience at other universities has shown that damage nearly always results from licensed informal functions. (We could note that at Melbourne Uni. licences were granted for a time to informal functions, but as



David L. McConachy, President of the 3rd S.R.C.

behavior was never satisfactory, they were discontinued.

(6) There is the view held by many that liquor is essential for a good evening.

The point here is that it would be better for all concerned if it were proved that Union nights could be a success WITHOUT liquor.

(7) And finally the basic assumption is made that all undergraduates are quite adult and fully responsible, whereas there is undoubtedly a small minority of students who can only be called downright irresponsible. And it is this minority which will always upset a function for others—especially where liquor is provided.

Delegate To Youth Festival Returns

Last Wednesday Mr. Leon Glezer, a law-arts student at Melbourne University, arrived back from the World Youth Festival at Helsinki and the World Federation of Democratic Youth Assembly in Warsaw.

Mr. Glezer went to see if there had been sufficient softening of international communism's attitude for democratic socialists to co-operate with them.

He was sent by the M.U. A.L.P. Club, and supported by the Victorian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and inter-State A.L.P. clubs.

Mr. Glezer said that the majority of the Finns did not support the Festival, and only about a quarter of the population, mainly communists, were in favour of it. Only communist Finnish youth organisations took part in the Festival, and Mr. Glezer was often told in private conversation that he had not been invited by the Finnish youth.

This is very important, said Mr. Glezer, since the organisers of the festival said they would not hold it in any country whose youth did not give it wholehearted support.

The atmosphere at the festival did not allow for any genuine exchange of opinion, and if any delegate opposed the majority opinion he was shouted down and called "provocateur."

Discussion was in terms of "Imperialism," "Colonialism," and "neocolonialism" which were continually equated with the

West and America. Because of this, Mr. Glezer was one of the few to criticise Rhodesia and South Africa.

According to Glezer about 80 C.N.D. people tried to carry the slogan "No more Tests, East or West" in the Hiroshima commemoration march. The organisers disowned this group and had the police prevent them from taking part. The ostensible reason was that the banner would infringe Finland's neutrality.

Later on the Icelandic group attempted to carry the banner over the route in the march, but the Thugs were again set upon them, and tore up the banners.

And even amongst the hand-picked delegations from the East European satellite countries, there was evidence of discontent, said Mr. Glezer. This was shown by a defection of 35 delegates from the East German contingent of 200 in the first few days of the conference, and after that the East Germans tightened up their security to such an extent that few others managed to do so. Stories were circulating through Helsinki of such things as struggling German girls being dragged into cars and whisked back to their ship.

"Another instance of the one-sidedness of the festival," said Glezer, "was that a group of Hungarian students in exile were refused permission to participate, while a group of Spanish students in exile were welcomed."

In answer to a query as to how relevant would be his experience to Australia, Mr. Glezer said that he had now become convinced that if socialists co-operated with Communists in trade unions or peace fronts, they were in great danger of being used to further the Communists' own aims.

The Senior Lecturer in Geography at the Birmingham University, Dr. Basil L. C. Johnson, has been appointed to the foundation chair of Geography at Monash University.

The Vice-Chancellor of Monash, Dr. J. A. L. Matheson said that the University was fortunate in getting Dr. Johnson,

STUDENT AID TO TRAVEL

THE S.R.C. has decided to establish a travel bureau, similar to the Bureau already existing at Melbourne University.

The Travel Officer from Melbourne University, Mrs. Pamela Normark, will be on the job at the S.R.C. office at Monash University on October 8, between 12 noon and 2 p.m.

She will also be available on every Monday until the end of term.

The purpose of the Bureau is for students wishing to make inquiries, for booking arrangements and to assist in travel problems generally.



Mr. G. P. T. Sweeney, Warden of the Union.

the subject from both sides."

The Warden, Mr. Sweeney, later denied making this statement to "The Age" and informed us that he had been seriously misquoted. —Ed.

The Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Waterhouse said yesterday that the problem could not be quickly sorted out because of the wide problems involved.

He said the University was also getting advice on its legal authority, to see if it is possible to grant the students permission."

These statements were made despite the fact that while the students have waited the entire duration of this academic year for permission, with no result, the Faculty Club Diningroom has enjoyed liquor with meals throughout this period; and whereas students have been refused licences for social gatherings, outside bodies which have held conferences on the University premises have been granted this privilege.

The students have been repeatedly informed that the main difficulty is the legal position of consuming liquor on Government premises, but as yet this does not seem to have held back these other bodies from partaking of a drink in Uni. grounds.

The issue took yet another turn last week, following a letter to "The

New Appointment

whose interests lay mainly in South-East Asia, an area of great significance to Australia.

Dr. Johnson was born in Scotland, attended schools in New Zealand, and is a Graduate of Birmingham and London Universities.

He is married, with five children. The Doctor is expected to take up his appointment at Monash early in the new year. "The

CHAOS

IS the S.R.C. going to take any stand on this anti-hanging issue or not? They are to be commended for resisting the pressure of the "sensational-seeking" daily press, who pestered them for weeks, pleading and begging that they offer support to Melbourne University S.R.C.

But to take such a completely non-committal attitude towards such a controversial question shows a certain amount of disinterest in public affairs.

The S.R.C. at Monash should not make for themselves a reputation for being negative thinkers. A clear, concise statement of their stand on the matter would probably clear the air. Why not a student referendum?

But let's not be hurried into saying things that we don't believe.

★ ★ ★

Monash sporting teams have done well for themselves this year, culminating in the football premiership. And Monash has grown structurally much larger. So that it is a pity that we have not made such progress in all fields.

The S.R.C. have been hampered in their growth and development by the vicious rabble-rousing techniques of the "Rationalist Faction." If only the Rationalists had lived up to the standard of their irregularly published "news sheet," they could have been called progressive. However, the S.R.C. proved the Rationalists to be nothing more than intellectual nuisances.

The S.R.C. too, met another setback with the sudden intervention of the administration into the conduct of social gatherings. We can't mention liquor licences again for fear of riling the "powers-that-be," but you know the story anyway.

★ ★ ★

And in such an expansive year, naturally "Chaos" has grown too. From a one-sheet, it has become (in 18 months or so), a full-scale, University Newspaper, recognised throughout Australia and in many countries overseas.

"Chaos" could not have done this without the help of numerous people, all of whom we thank sincerely.

We especially thank the Warden of the Union for punctually submitting his w(r)it every issue without fail. I'm sure this was enjoyed by all readers.

Secondly, we would like to thank the secretaries of all clubs and societies for submitting their reports punctually, one day after the close of copy.

And finally, we would like to thank those people who contributed articles which due to their doubtful context had to be omitted. Although this was of no benefit to the bulk of students, these contributions provided unending amusement for the deprived staff of "Chaos."

Once again, a thank you to all concerned, and a shame on you to all who never tried. Without you "Chaos" could have been a bigger success!

TO THE EDITOR

WHAT ARE WARDENS MADE OF?

Dear Sir,—

I would like a chance in your illustrious magazine to discuss the positions of Wardens of the Union in universities.

Firstly, the job of the warden must be defined, and I consider this to be as an advisor to the S.R.C. and a mediator or "go-between" to bridge the gap between students and the administration.

Do these wardens in fact give advice, or do they overstep these bounds and become originators of policy? Do they fairly represent the students' views, no matter how radical, to the higher authorities who deal with them as they see fit?

If they overstep these bounds in the S.R.C., they become bureaucratic and if they fail to represent true student opinion it is against the interests of both parties.

Usually, the wardens have the greatest say on student matters in the higher councils, and their opinions are respected, but what if they excuse all their acts as being forced upon them from "up top," or in other words, they are just tools? Surely this is not their true position?

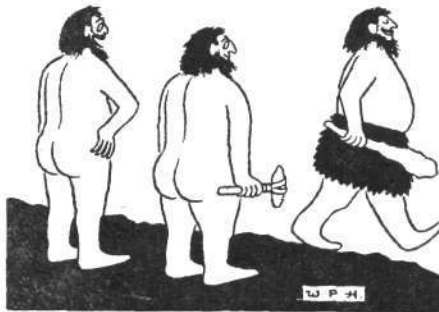
Should a warden be over-zealous? He may think he is doing the best for all parties, and his yards of red tape and his petty regulations are a help, but he may just be causing re-

sentment, and his policy may not be the best for the university as a whole.

Is the warden the guardian of student morals? Has he the right to censure or discriminate against student publications on moral grounds? After all, a

In our case, at Monash, I think the S.R.C. should consider how our warden stands up in the line of fire, and either advertise his benevolence or make strong criticism of his incapability for the job.

PETER STEEDMAN.



I suppose it's some sort of new status symbol!

Palliative to Penury

Dear Sir,—

As an outsider I am astonished at all this defeatist talk about the things Monash University is unable to do next year because of lack of finance. Of course,

Monash is short of finance; there are two big gaps in its organisation. And I think it would be appropriate to the Registrar to point out to the Council that to fill either of these organisational gaps would be tantamount to overcoming any financial problem it might be confronted with, either now or in the future.

It seems too silly for words that these two simple organisational means have not been thought of before; someone, or some people, high up have been criminally remiss when the organisational set-up of Monash was thought out. This is the more surprising, since the States and the Education Departments of Australia — each in their own sphere — have applied these obvious solutions for their financial troubles for years.

Why has no provision been made for a special Catholic division of Monash University? It is all so simple; once the Catholic Episcopate can be convinced of the value of such a scheme, the Catholics will pay, say, one quarter of the whole budget.

And should this not make up for the deficit, there is always the other means which the Education Department f.i. uses when it is confronted with the necessity to provide essentials for State primary and secondary schools, for which it can't find the money in its budget: someone must have goofed, when they forgot in the organisation of Monash University a mothers' club.

OUTSIDER

Is a Noose Necessary?

THE CASE AGAINST HANGING

THE following article contains the main arguments forwarded by the militant anti-hanging groups active in Victoria at the moment that the hanging of criminals as a deterrent to holes in the arguments of those who believe that the hanging of criminals as a deterrent to major crimes is necessary.

One particular group that most strongly supports the "eye for an eye" theory is the fundamentalists. These people say they believe in the literal truth of the Bible.

If, then, this is so, why do they not advocate the killing of people guilty of committing adultery or even of those people who curse their parents?

For these two actions are regarded by the book of Leviticus (ch. 24), in which occurs the phrase "an eye for an eye," as both being punishable by death. In any event, this Old Testament doctrine, totally rejected by the New Testament, was no more than a relic of Babylonian law, which prohibited the exaction of law more than an eye for an eye.

Even so, we do not commit indecent assaults on men convicted of indecent assaults, nor burn down the house of a person convicted of arson; and whereas the murderer's victim meets his death fairly quickly, we take many months to kill the murderer.

As for the second argument, if a man has truly repented, it follows that he may be reformed, and therefore why should he be hanged? Many pro-hangers feel that it would be unsafe to allow the murderers to live.

The Committee, as well as advocating the abolition of capital punishment, wishes to see parole regulations tightened and penal security increased if necessary.

It is maintained that some murderers cannot be reformed.

How can this point be proved once they have been hanged? While the person is alive, there is always some hope of reform.

Another often-repeated argument is that convicted murderers who are not hanged are a financial burden on society. So, too, are all criminals, no matter what their offence may be, and again so, too, are the insane.

Civilisation seems to have gone beyond the point where we kill common criminals and the insane. A second point is that a prisoner can be usefully employed in pro-

ductive work, earning his own and his family's living, as in Sweden.

In reply to the common but illogical question, "What about the victim?" it might be pointed out that in hanging the murderer, the State is placing on the undeserving and innocent members of his family exactly the same grief and torment as he himself has imposed on the victim's kin.

The murderer not only undergoes the pain of death, but also days and weeks of mental agony — the State exacts more than an eye for an eye. Perhaps the most commonly cited justification for capital punishment is that of deterrence.

There is no conclusive proof of the deterrent value of hanging. In the U.S.A. the figures for murders in Rhode Island, where no capital punishment is employed, are no higher than in New Hampshire, where the death penalty is operative.

The statistics for Queensland, where hanging was abolished in 1923, shows a drop from 3.6 per cent. of murders per thousand in 1903-7 to 1.1 per cent. in 1944-9.

Abolition does not, therefore, automatically bring about a rise in the numbers of murders, but it may bring more verdicts of "guilty of murder" from juries who would otherwise prefer either to find "not guilty" or "guilty of manslaughter."

Few people wish to feel personally responsible for another's death, even though it would be deemed legal. The Committee feels that this lack of evidence for hanging is the greatest weakness in the many arguments of supporters of capital punishment.

Certainly it is unlikely that in a crime of passion the murderer takes into account any penalties. At the time of committing the crime he is most likely to be permanently crazed or momentarily crazed.

If the former, he should be committed to a mental institution; if the latter, in the sense that he has acted under quite abnormal circumstances, there is a strong possibility that he could be rehabilitated.

Cases of individuals relapsing into crime are very rare indeed, although the recent Maitland case was one of these. In this instance

the murderer was probably insane and should have been kept under observation in an institution. Parole regulations must be tightened.

Advocacy of killing the insane, of "putting them out of the way," a doctrine which was practised by the Nazis, is generally considered to be repugnant to the moral traditions of Western Society.

It is an anomaly of State legislation that a man who is legally sane under the M'Naghten rules (which were drafted in 1843) may be clinically certifiable.

THE NEWLY FORMED

MONASH UNIVERSITY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE

Will sponsor a showing of that outstanding film ...



... in the tunnel beneath the engineering building, on Friday at 11 p.m.

ALL WELCOME B.Y.O.

MELBOURNE

This is the spot for a Village, said Batman, drinking in the clear waters of the Yarra with one eye, and listening to the clear notes of the bell-birds with the other.

He didn't know how right he was.

How the streets would run in dull boredom like dull borcholes drilled by dull bores in the wooden faces of the Melbourne crowds.

How the megalithic boxes —

Shell Zinc, International Corporation of Insanity whose windows rain like urine under the dog's uplifted leg, would crouch in noisy vacuum.

The animals shuffling to the Ark, straight line to Y & J's, and the aristocracy of Carlton and Fitzroy.

Flicking insignia of crownhood from leg-sheathes, and twelve thousand

scuttling villagers running to the University, and maybe more

and maybe less running to Myers, and some again who stay at home and wonder why the world has slipped a gear, and moved its axis somewhat out of Toorak.

Provincial presses press provincially,

flaunting the village baby of the year's backside, or Miss Australia's with a length of legs.

The Village Smithy stands, his first name John, with legs astraddle in the actuary tables,

the cipher with the commonest name and the commonest face

But Batman's Yarra has gone, and his bell-birds. The Village isn't getting any smaller.

CHAOS

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ABORTION: A Necessary Evil?

Last week a pamphlet came in from the Humanist Society (so called) proclaimed that abortion is a Good Thing.

We present here the opposite case, which is generally neglected in such discussions — read it carefully, it may apply to you!

In Australia last year, 65,000 women went illegally to the searers. That's 1100 a week, 150 a day, six or so per hour. If each of these aborted children was granted a funeral, and the coffins averaged three feet in length, the line-up of coffins, placed end to end, would stretch from Railway Square to Granville or, if you prefer it, from town hall to Bondi Beach and back.

Of these 65,000 women, 5000 were married and 4000 of these 5000 fetuses were fathered by their mother's husbands; were, in other words, perfectly legitimate. In 1961, in short, more babies than you could squeeze sitting up into the quadrangle were destroyed.

It's all the more horrifying when you remember it was done at the request of the mothers.

In legal circles there are names for this sort of thing, murder within a family. Names like matricide, fratricide, filicide. This is because most people look on it as a special kind of crime, and on its perpetrator as a special sort of killer. I wonder what they must think, then, of a mother who murders her child.

Eskimo women kill their children, of course. They hit them with an axe. They do it because otherwise they would starve. Western women, however, do it for deeper reasons. Reasons like their reputation, their

spare time, their figure. Some married women do it because they would rather buy a second car than have a second child.

These women are comparable to the women of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 during the great siege, who, being starved for meat, drew lots and fried and ate their young. They are, however, a little superior. They did it to stay alive. Our women do it to stay comfortable.

The single girl who aborts a child to save her reputation is on the same level as the girl who shoots a blackmailer to save her reputation. The married woman who aborts a child to keep the luxuries of her spare time is slightly lower than a cannibal.

When it comes to unborn children there is no such thing as mercy killing. Abortion is murder and will never be anything else.

An illegal abortion is performed either by an efficient and qualified medico or by a person with qualifications ranging from three nursing certificates to less than a first-aid certificate. The operation usually takes place in conditions which create an appalling risk of sepsis.

Instruments to be used for the operation are perfectly sterilised in an ordinary container of boiling water, then cooled sufficiently for use in ordinary tap water. Some containers are even poured over the tray of instruments and all precautions against infection are complete. Practitioner does not use surgical gloves or finger stall.

After the operation the patient will suffer severe pain and severe hemorrhage. Complications may lead to sterility or even death.

Too many people reach for the abortionist the way they dial 999, in the dark in desperation. Too few people know what goes on, what's involved. Too few look on the baby as human, something that will someday have a name and wet nappies, and cry.

To too many it's nothing but a non-excreted excretion, an embarrassing growth to be cut out, a belly ache to be eased, something to be ousted by hook or by crook, and sometimes both. Because they can't see it, they deny it life. They just don't realise.

There are people who simultaneously hold that it is wrong to hang a killer and right to abort a child. And they're not even hypocrites, either. Just fools.

For, whereas the killer has the guilt of someone else's life upon his hands, the child is guilty of nothing, not even of itself. It is the most innocent being alive. It is guiltless of all crimes bar kicking.

The mother who conceived it has guilt of indiscretion, and worse, the guilt of shame. She suffers for that guilt, to be sure; she suffers manhandling, violation, loss of control, the child suffers more. It suffers death. It is the most innocent party that suffers the greatest penalty. And it is the person who loses most who is not consulted.

Abortion is murder, no

matter when it takes place, because life begins when growth begins, and growth starts at conception. Life begins when it begins, not nine months afterwards. Birth is nothing more than a change of locale.

Life is more sacred than comfort. Life is our one Godlike function. Once having begun it we have no right to end it.

Legalise abortion is the so-called humanist cry. Legalise death. Perhaps we should. But it should be done this way. Every abortion should be given a Christian name and a surname.

A column in the daily paper should appear, under Births, Marriages, Abortions and Deaths, stating parentage, age and reasons.

I would like to say that one day people will realise, but they won't. One day they'll realise that there are prenatal Eichmanns in our midst, who get paid. Vultures feeding on our undeveloped flesh.

But they won't. The beauty of crime is that if you get enough people doing it, it becomes custom. No doubt cannibalism started the same way. If abortion is legalised we are one with the cannibals. Until it is we are cannibals on the quiet.

I have no solution to offer, beyond the obvious one. Make abortion a hanging offence. Supply oral contraceptives free to all who wish them. It is perhaps hypocrisy to cry contraception instead, but surely it is preferable to butchery.



Monash Library now has almost 40,000 books. Don't help to decrease this number.

New security measures for our library

According to the Monash Library staff's first stocktake there are 400 books missing out of a total number of 34,000. On checking it is thought that this number will be reduced to approximately 200 as a high percentage of these are in the hands of the staff.

The fact that large numbers of books are missing in certain subject groups as opposed to relatively small numbers in other subjects indicates that "carelessness" is a minor factor in the "stealing of books."

No policy for preventing the removal of books was undertaken by the library staff previously because it was relied on the "esprit de corps" of the smaller number of students to overcome this problem. However, the fact that this stocktake has revealed that one in 85 books are missing seems to justify the chief librarian Mr. Southwell's comment that "more trust was placed in the students than was warranted."

Because of the obviously "school-child" mentality of a number of the students which has been the other side of the fence, control measures are to be undertaken by the administration, with advice from the S.R.C. on certain points.

Library books have been side-stamped and strict surveyal of books

leaving the library has been instituted. The S.R.C. will decide the size of women's hand bags to be allowed into the library and if these bags must be opened at the exit door.

Missing books will be followed up and the student involved fined 2/ each day they are overdue. For reserve books this fine is 2/ for each hour they are overdue.

If a student is found trying to illicitly remove a book he will be refused access to the library and will probably be sent down.

It is hoped that these stricter control methods will also stem the flow of Penguin books out of the library.

The general student attitude with regard to these books seems to be "get in and get your Penguin before someone else does." The

attitude that just because these books are a donation and paper-covered, they are "fair game," is regarded by Mr. Southwell as one of sheer vandalism.

Not only do these books provide the only light reading in a library which must expend its finances elsewhere, but they are of historical value also. These books are a complete collection of all Penguins published as at July of this year.

Stricter control is also to be instituted with regard to noise in the library. These measures have been postponed until the partition at present being erected on the second floor of the library is completed.

Under the present conduct of the students with regards to the library, it is impossible for it to serve its purpose.

AN ANSWER TO "PRURITIS"

MR. R. M. MATTHEWS' defence of the publication of "Pruritis" in your issue of September 19th is an interesting article; his main thesis is that a medical students' publication in Monash University should be "laid" because similar publications in other places are traditionally so. To perpetuate someone else's tradition in new surroundings savours of a lack of initiative among our medical students.

Two editions of "Pruritis" were passed on to me. My immediate reaction was not, as Mr. Matthews states, to agree on principle.

"Pruritis" is a medical students' publication, and that people should be shielded from it, but amazement that boys and girls who, presumably, had been taught at school not to write dirty remarks on toilet walls, should, as undergraduates, find it necessary to use a duplicating machine to disseminate their sublimated feelings and artistic desires.

I hold no brief for the present Commonwealth or State censorship laws, nor do I think it wise for U.C. to institute such laws for publications within the university, for I feel that the student population should be intelligent enough to censor its own publications; on the other hand, I endorse Mr. Sweeney's action in not allowing the S.R.C. typists to produce a maga-

zine which all reputable commercial printers would have turned away rather than mar their reputations.

Without the appointment of an S.R.C. censorship committee (from which heaven defend us), without student opinion being able to express itself until after publication, and with a society or club committee striving to live up to someone else's tradition, who better than our warden, taking the advice of whom he will, to draw that line of common decency.

This may be an old-fashioned view, but it is as traditional to cut down an unnecessary crudity as it is for student publications to be laid, for there seems no great virtue in the S.R.C. typists producing a magazine for those whom Mr. Matthews describes as "the sodden drunkards at the medical dinner," who might be unable to follow his counsel and read carefully be-

tween the lines to detect the living spirit or the medical school.

The danger of "Monash University becoming like a high school rather than a great academic institution of intelligent people" does not lie in the compulsory censorship of some parts of a student magazine, but rather in the change from a high-school mentality, tutored by smutty jokes, crude drawings and sordid subtleties, to that of intelligent people who can appreciate humor for its own sake rather than for the sake of the dirt that goes with it.

We are, as Mr. Matthews points out, "starting the traditions which in years to come our descendants will uphold in the interests of a free Australia." Free, one hopes, from the licentiousness which "Pruritis" is endeavoring to make a part of university life in the name of tradition.

—Rev. JOB HAWKES, Chaplain.

a bit rude.

The efforts of the Monash hockey team in taking off the premiership of their division of the "C" Grade Hockey Association deserves a first-class orchid.

But, axehands and plenty of them, should find a resting place in the skulls of those misnamed "gentlemen and scholars" who wantonly placed table-tennis tables on the judo mats and caused much damage to the Vynex mat cover, practically ruining it.

These, presumably, are the same nincompoops who are leaving lunch remnants and apple cores all around the old school building, thus attracting rats and mice by the score, that if cars are parked closely together more cars can be parked. Each day

the student car park is a picture of cars parked almost, but not quite, a car's width apart. This reduces the capacity of the car park. But, more than this, it is b..... annoying. Most closely together, comrades?

In 1963 Monash hopes to have a pair of matched projectors available for student showings. Students who are interested in becoming qualified projectionists are asked to contact Mr. T. B. Southwell, chief reference librarian. This is a first-class opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge of the anatomy of a projector. Incidentally, this knowledge will always come in handy later on in the affluent Australian community, in which visual aids are becoming more and more important.

Socialism Contradictory?

STUDENTS for innumerable years have been inundated by so-called Labour Club socialists saying that socialism is democracy, or that socialism can incorporate democracy. Socialism, as you no doubt know, suppresses private enterprise, that is it suppresses the right of individuals to build up an industry, and enjoy the benefits that his original initiative has produced.

So that what in fact socialism wants to do is to give to the community the benefits of another man's work. Yet this is what socialism is against, that is it against men, "bloated capitalists" as they call them, living off the work of others, and yet it does not mind the worker living off the enterprising businessman.

"All men are equal" cry the socialists. Nonsense. The day that all men are equal will be the day that the Mount of Olives will split in two. The number of students at Universities surely supports this. As George Orwell said: "All pigs are equal, but some are more equal than others."

The socialists also like to feel that not all people in our society have equal opportunities. I would agree to the point that people are restricted by their natural abilities, but to assume from this that poor people with ability have no chance in this world of capitalism is a self imposed delusion. Many of the wealthiest men in our society are self made and the opportunity that exists

Comment by Tony Bilson

for young people to go to University from the working class is surely an example of this socialist fallacy.

What do you place first in your political ideals, material benefit or liberty of the individual? I place liberty first, we can afford to. Socialism can give rise to spectacular economic growth, this is the great benefit of socialism. It seems natural to me therefore that starving people should be socialists, but it seems illogical to me that a country with one of the best standards of living in the world should sacrifice a degree of liberty for socialism.

A recent Labour Club speaker said that all Liberal Party men are either hypocrites or fools. I would like to return the compliment by saying that many Labour Party members are hypocrites because they say that they will not implement their policies in order to try to catch votes, and that the rest are fools because they believe that socialism is democracy.

DEBATING SOCIETY

The first full season of competition debating by the Monash University Debating Society ended recently with a walk-over from the Melbourne University team. Though not in the way we hoped, this did tip the balance of success in our favor, with three victories and two defeats in the D.A.V. series. These comprised wins against C.Y.M.S. (Catholic

Young Men's Society), Melbourne University 12 and 15. Conversely, we were defeated by Melbourne University 11 and Golden Pledge.

On behalf of the committee I should like to thank members who have taken part in these and other debates during 1962, and give notice of the final general meeting for the year will be held according to the notice posted this week. J. C. PITTENDRICH.

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"Gretel on the first page," said a fellow philosophy student disinterestedly strumming through the morning paper, "Gretel on the second page, Gretel on the third, fourth and fifth page," he continued, "and on the sixth page, in small print it has 'Khrushchev dead; Russia turns democratic.'"

The N.S.W. Government is going to put the rail fares up again, damn them. Did I tell you my theory about the N.S.W. Labor Government. Betcha I didn't!

Well there is a pretty oft-repeated view that the Labor and Liberal parties are converging on each other, as far as politics go.

The idea behind it is that they don't rely for electoral victory on their supporters who will vote for them through thick and thin, but on a small centre group of swinging voters.

As both parties try to get the support of this group it is obvious that their policies will become more and more alike.

Well, my theory is that the two parties in N.S.W. have not only converged, but passed through each other, i.e., the Labor Government is now the true Conservatives and the Liberals are the quack-Radicals.

Some theory — Huh! I knew I'd find it.

The only part of Honi Soit that still boasts humor — the classified ads.

How's this one: "Morris Convertible. Queensland body, registered. Used only for parking. Apply . . . (It is not! Mine hasn't got a Queensland body.)"

Or this one: "TV Set. Early model, but immaculate condition, only user was an old lady with weak eyes."

Or even "Impoverished Law student, forced to part company with dashing red charger. Mechanically impeccable, £55 will mend broken heart."

Or under Lost and Found: "Frantic! Keep walking into embarrassing places without my glasses. If found ring . . ."

There is a guy who regularly appears in the Classified Ads named "Ron."

The poor fellow is trying to sell his, wait for it . . . Morris 8/40.

The first week he advertised the whole car, the next week "One Morris 8/40, minus motor," the week after that "One Morris 8/40 minus motor and wheels." Last week the hood had gone and this week he is just advertising the chassis!

—RICHARD LUCY.

The Glass Menagerie

REVIEW BY DOROTHY GREEN

TO make a successful play-reading out of a play that relies heavily for its effect on theatrical devices requires both courage and enterprise.

Norman Grant's production of Tennessee Williams' **THE GLASS MENAGERIE** on September 6th proved capable of holding interest while dispensing with most of the original atmospheric aids, and of arousing laughter in the right places.

It was also a subtle, if unintentional, piece of criticism of the playwright's chief weakness: the forcing of an essential comic talent into a would be tragic mould.

The reading (a "moved" one) was presented in the Engineering Drafting Room; the arena-type stage was used, on the whole, to good effect, though there was some hesitation at times in acting techniques, and one had the feeling that certain parts of the audience were getting the "picture-frame" view, rather than the "round" view of the set.

Halyna Nytczenko, as Amanda Wingfield, was less well cast than in the recent production of **The Crucible**; there was too much asperity and too much calculation in the delivery to let the vagueness and lushness of the faded Southern belle come through; but Miss Nytczenko's humorous interpretation of the lines relieved them of their tendency to tediousness, if at the

cost of making her own view of the conflict a little too explicit.

Christina Connor's interpretation of the daughter, Laura Wingfield, gathered strength on the way through and towards the end achieved genuine pathos.

What was missing chiefly was a sense of the delicacy, the fragility, of the character: there was perhaps too much firmness in the early scenes, cutting across the picture being given in the text.

Norman Grant's reading of Tom, the son, was vigorous, if a little lopsided: the tide was pulling all one way, and the sense of a basic conflict of feeling was lacking.

But perhaps that was the author's fault more than the actor's: the play conveys a strong impression of much ado about nothing, of elaborate icing without much cake.

The three main characters were brought more sharply into focus at the appearance of the Gentleman Caller, played by Max Gillies.

His reading of the part was confident and shapely, and he made

full use of facial expression and gesture to compensate for a certain lack of vocal tone.

He was perhaps more fortunate in his part than the other members of the cast, the character being more clearly drawn and self-contained without the tendency exhibited by the others to dissolve at a touch.

A little more rehearsal of the musical effects would have improved the production: the choice of music was appropriate enough, but the music itself tended to intrude too suddenly into the dialogue and at times to compete with it on unequal terms.

Nevertheless, one would like to see a good deal more of this kind of co-operation between student actors and musicians; a great deal of interesting dramatic work would be made possible by the formation of a small string orchestra.

Whatever reservations one may make about details, there can be nothing but praise for the presentation as a whole and for the spirit in which it was given.

To make some sense of a play whose author has failed it at crucial points and to hold the attention of the audience with what is, for the most part, only potential material, are considerable achievements.

— by Damien Broderick

BOOK REVIEWS

FOR a book on economics to hold a place on the best-seller lists for 30 weeks means either that the reading public is becoming a little more sophisticated, or that the book is brilliant enough to break through the public barrier of passive resistance to matters economic and political.

J. K. Galbraith's "The Affluent Society" (7/6 at Technical Book Shop, 295 Swanston St., Melb.) was an incredible challenge to orthodox economic ideas when it was published four years ago, and its long run on the best seller charts can probably be traced to both the above causes. Certainly, the situation characterised by its catch-phrase "the bland leading the bland" is still prevalent.

For as Galbraith points out in his new introduction to the Pelican edition, some who have accorded him their applause "reacted with approval to the analysis offered, but have thoughtfully avoided any endorsement of the measures — to stabilise prices and wages, minimise the pains of unemployment, or enlarge the public sector of the economy — that follow from the diagnosis."

Basically, Dr. Galbraith's thesis is that the newly affluent societies such as America (and Australia, for that matter) are still ruled by the old economic ideas associated with the assumption of general poverty. Thus we are being guided in part by ideas that are relevant to another world; that as a result we do many things that are unnecessary, some that are unwise, and a few that are insane. But we cling to these outmoded ideas not merely



through apathy. Galbraith claims that there are active and pervasive influences which bind us to the past and which on occasion even cause us to try to recover the moribund."

The new wealth can be better used in eliminating toil, turning work from a drab necessity into a satisfying occupation, and thus expanding the class whose primary identification is with the job rather than with the income it returns.

There seems little doubt that the appearance of this inflammable material in a cheap paperback edition will cause almost as much uproar as its original hardboard

edition a few years ago.

"The most frightening novel of this generation. 'Relegates Orwell's 1984 and Huxley's BRAVE NEW WORLD to the nursery' DAILY MAIL." So claims the blurb on a curious piece of futurana by Constantine FitzGibbon, called "When the Kissing Had To Stop" (Collins Book Depot, 4/).

Political-science fiction, it is set two years hence and tells how Britain, through the machinations of a "Ban-the-Bomb" Socialist group which sweeps into power any candidate who supports them, commits unilateral disarmament and allows Russia to liberate her.

It all sounds a little naive to me, though I must admit the picture of the concentration camp in Hyde Park ("They say you can hear screams coming from it at midnight") sent shivers, &c. But the stock characters are there, the Big Bad Nasty Russian with the Vodka Resistant Stomach (Koroloff is his name; Nikita is dead), the Patriotic Englishman, his Unfaithful but Lovable Wife, the Patriotic Titled Co-responder who is also the Hero (who is shot in the Last Act by an Unprincipled and Venal Policeman).

But, as I said, it is rather unsettling in places, and its exposition of the "Ban-the-Bomb" movement gone madder might make some people think before they rush off to a Disarmament Picnic.

OUR CONCEPT OF MASS

A heresy committed by Geoff Davies

THIS article is written with two aims in view. First is the obvious hope that it may enlighten an interested few on the subject of mass. Secondly, it is hoped that it may stimulate interest in using "Chaos" as an organ for the discussion of scientific subjects.

On first encountering Einstein's famous equation $E=mc^2$ we are all puzzled by the suggestion that mass and energy are equivalent. This is not necessarily because the equation is wrong but because the idea of mass is wrong.

Consider the way in which mass is measured. If we have a brick and a piece of wood having the same masses (we know that they have the same masses if they will balance a scale pan) we discover that if we multiply the volume of one by its density, we get the same answer as if we multiply the volume of the other by its density.

A second way of measuring mass is by measuring its acceleration when a force is acting on it. If it accelerates slowly, we say it has a

large mass. All this seems obvious, but it is very significant.

It has been discovered that when a small particle, such as an electron, is moving extremely fast (that is, near the velocity of light) its mass increases by an appreciable amount.

This is to be expected from Einstein's equation $E=mc^2$, since as the particle gains kinetic energy, it gains an equivalent amount of mass. This may explain the gain in mass, but it does not help us to understand it.

Here is where the distinction comes in. What is meant by saying that the mass has increased is not that there is a greater amount of matter in the particle, but that the particle has more resistance to a

force. The nearer the particle gets to the speed of light, the harder it is to make it go any faster. It also follows from this that nothing can go faster than the speed of light.

There is further subtle distinction made when defining mass. It was stated above that there are two ways of measuring mass, one by the force a body exerts in a gravitational field, and another by its "resistance" to acceleration.

The result obtained by the latter method is called the "inertial" mass of the body, while the result obtained by the former method is called the "gravitational" mass. Why is it that these two "types" of mass always occur together?

According to the General Theory of Relativity, a gravitational field

NICE NIGHT'S AMUSEMENT

BARRY HUMPHRIES made a triumphant "return with a vengeance" to Australian theatre last month. Both at the Assembly Hall and at Melba Hall, he drew a tremendous response from packed houses every night.

His special brand of humour has developed and become polished overseas.

Mrs. Everidge, in particular, has evolved from a recorded voice mouthing clichés into an animated being larger than life. Dressed picturesquely in a pillar-box red coat and discordant accessories, she commented on many changes around Melbourne in the past year, from the convent near Chadstone ("they always pick the best positions . . . mind you, some of my best friends are R.C.s") to George's Hostess Shop ("just like a junk shop, only everything is new").

Unfortunately, Mr. Humphries' Beatnik was not convincing because he confused the "filthy" beatnik with the Tech-school poseur who is only slumming. Neither the whining voice nor the unpleasant gestures were characteristic of a beatnik.

In "Witchetty-Grub Street," a hack journalist writing for a pretentious periodical ground his teeth and denounced all successful Australian expatriates and then "plushy Mayfair parties," in an effort to convince himself of his own success. This was both subtle and original.

The Aus-Image sketch created the conventional idea of an Australian prototype — tall, sunburnt, etc. — in an original way, making the best out of poor material.

In the characterisation of Sandy Stone, a drab, pathetic creature clutching a hot-water bottle, there was a tragi-comic chaplinesque quality which emerged through the stream of platitudes. Here, too, the amazing sense of timing and economy of gesture which were features of Mr. Humphries' performance were evident.

With the possible exception of the Beatnik, the show proved to be indeed a "Nice Evening's Entertainment."

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exists because the body at its centre has affected the geometry of its environment. That is, the "ordinary" rules of geometry are no longer accurate.

These statements seem silly and self-contradictory, but a logical system of geometry was developed which predicted these and other properties of the body's environment. It is based, not on three-dimensional space, but on four-dimensional space-time.

It is apparent from this that the "types" of mass are one and the same thing and are both the measure of the tendency of a body to follow the "shortest" path through four-dimensional space-time.

The concept of mass has changed considerably over the years, and it will be surprising if there is no further modification in the future.

'CHAOS' Special Feature Page

Will understaffing in schools take us back to the Greek Amphitheatre as a class-room?



Public Scandal

By Mr. J. N. HARRIS, Secretary of the Victorian Secondary Teachers' Assn.

THE Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association has recently spent some thousands of pounds publishing the deficiencies in secondary education. The authorities have countered with the statement that our secondary schools are second to none.

The public are naturally confused, or accept the more comforting view that their children are getting nothing but the best, and feel powerless to act anyhow.

The facts, which are beyond dispute, show that the secondary system is in a bad way. Hundreds of the teachers in high schools, for instance, are not sufficiently qualified to be accepted for primary teaching.

These teachers lack teacher training, some of them have a few university subjects, some matriculation, while others have leaving or less.

Those who arrive at a school without any training or experience, naturally have trouble with discipline, and often leave after the briefest time.

A school which has 28 staff changes during a year, as did one of our largest metropolitan high schools last year, is chaotic. Head masters write to us of their farcical staffing arrangements.

However, as our secondary system is second to none, there surely can be no cause for comparison, except, per-

haps, a selfish desire for higher salaries and, of course, the charge of political propaganda is always there.

That headmasters and teachers are angered and frustrated when hundreds of pupils in their school are being taught anywhere (perhaps a laundry), anyhow, by anybody, is not



considered by the authorities.

The demand for higher education is shown by the increasing proportion of students who go on to matriculation and to tertiary institutions. This is to be expected as our age is,

we are frequently told, one of advanced technology.

More and better education is needed if we are to develop the skill to invent and the wisdom to use the inventions for the good of humanity.

The Education Department's response to this situation has been to lower the educational standard required of secondary teachers. Instead of the traditional degree and diploma course, it is now possible to do a three-year departmental course after matriculation.

These teachers have as one of their tasks preparing students for university, yet they will never have entered one themselves, and their outlook will be restricted by the fact that they never "leave school."

When courses such as this are accepted, the secondary teachers' claim to professional status becomes hopeless. Even now only just over a third of secondary teachers have degrees. Incredible deficiencies in essential facilities,

such as libraries and science equipment, exist. Australia spends a smaller proportion of its national income on education than any other western country, a second-rate educational system has to be expected.

Tired

Who are we to cry for ourselves in the dark.

When we are afraid to laugh?

And can we honestly walk among men whom we know are false.

Because there is another to walk with they say.

And Him we cannot see.

But does this matter.

That we cannot see.

Or hear His universal call to come.

Feel the delight that will not stay.

Even, who are we to believe and to search.

But that is an old, old question.

And so dead?

Just misunderstood, I think.

— S. W.

SCIENCE, ENERGY AND GOD

THE manifestations of modern scientific enterprise have opened to the majority of men a new and exciting concept of achievement. This technical revolution involves an interesting question — has this new era of knowledge guided man to a deeper realisation of the significance of his very existence on this earth? Whenever man, be he caveman or astronaut, has begun to reflect, he has been faced with the task of formulating a personal philosophy of life. Generally and fundamentally, we can recognise either of two broad categories in man's philosophy, based on (a) the concept, or (b) the denial of the concept, of an immutable and necessary being, a prime mover — God.

Within the last century many have acclaimed the implications of new scientific laws and theories as an argument against the existence of a Godhead. On the other hand, many theologians have found in these enlightenments renewed strength to support them in their faith in God.

Unfortunately, narrow thinking has crept into the minds of many men, and bar-room philosophers can be so blinded by misconceptions and prejudices that they argue unjustly in a subject of which they have no knowledge whatsoever.

A broad examination of the implications of these contemporary scientific facts and theories provides a useful starting point for this study. Our concept of this earth is, obviously, that of a world of matter, organic and inorganic. To gain a better understanding of matter we should consider the nature of energy.

The seemingly vast amount of energy that makes this earth "tick" is but a drop in an ocean of unfathomable supplies of energy that constitutes the dynamic of the earth's activity.

The sun, in turn, represents but a relatively microscopic source of energy. Matter as perceived by our sense, conceals untold energy under the deceptive appearance of calm. The brilliant mathematician Einstein discovered the intimate relationship between matter (considered from its "mass" viewpoint) and its inherent energy, according to the equation $E=mc^2$. The startling truth of his theory has since been vividly demonstrated by atomic explosions, which act as a reminder of the store of energy "bottled up" within the atoms constituting matter.

The philosophical implications of the source and nature of this seemingly infinite supply of energy are fascinating. Is there any room left in this cosmology for an infinite Creator? Many have pointed to Darwin's theory of evolution and the subsequent geological investigations as empirical evidence that the Bible, Christianity and everything related is a myth rising out of man's fertile imagination. On the other hand, many theists reject the theory of evolution out of hand. Still others, after a lot of thought, are very chary about coming to a decision.

There is room for a theory of evolution in

chlorophyll atoms present in the leaves of green plants, it enables them to store up the energy we require in food. Without this fundamental process man would cease to exist.

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There is room for a theory of evolution in

Christian philosophy but of course without the atheistic overtones of Darwin and his contemporaries. Evolution, considered in the broad sense as change, seems to be a perfectly natural process. The evidence can be seen all around us. Oil and coal, fossilized remains of once living organisms, are reminders of a prehistoric organic world. The theory of evolution, however, like any scientific theory fails to provide the basic answer to the origin of energy and therefore of the matter from which all things evolved.

We must always keep in mind the big distinction between the ultimate cause and origin of the universe and the HOW of its working. Science can plumb the latter, but can say nothing about the former.

In an attempt to answer the theist explanation of the universe, some scientists have proposed a theory of continuous spontaneous creation. But this is flatly contradicted by the second law of thermodynamics (or law of entropy) which states that energy, by its very nature, eventually loses its power and dissipates into a useless state.

This law points to the fact that energy, matter and the universe cannot be eternal, or they would have dissipated long ago. The world cannot then be self-explanatory. Thoughtful men can see that without something outside Nature and energy, there would be no energy capable of deterioration.

SOME STUDENTS ARE DESPICABLE

IN the past three weeks, three students have lost their lecture notes and reference notes. The word "lost" is a euphemism. It seems more likely that some other students, with no sense of morality, just "took" or "stole" or "borrowed" or "flicked" these notes. Two sets of notes disappeared from desks in the Library — the third was taken from an open bag in the Library Cloak Room.

By whatever means these notes were lost, the fact remains that they are lost. All students are asked to check through their notes to see if, by chance, these lost notes have got mixed up with their own.

If so, please don't hesitate to return them to the Union Office or to their owners. If they were stolen, then if the "borrowers" have any sense of decency, would they return the notes promptly to the Union Office or arrange to have the notes re-appear in the Library.

Details of lost notes are: Michael Ireland: History 1B — Lecture and Reference notes — Library Desk — approximately September 17th.

Sheila Kirk: History 1B — Lecture and Reference notes — Library Desk — approximately September 14th.

John Williams: History 1B — Lecture and Reference notes — Library Cloak Room, Tuesday, September 25th.

John Williams: Economics 1 — Lecture and Reference notes — Library Cloak Room, Tuesday, September 25th.

John Williams: Econ. Statistics — Lecture and Reference notes — Library Cloak Room, Tuesday, September 25th.

— G. SWEENEY.



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THE BIG GAME

IN WORDS AND PICTURES

IN WINDY and showery conditions Monash played Old Haileybury in the Grand Final on Oval Three at Albert Park. Longney won the toss and Monash kicked with the wind for the first term.

RIGHT: "Speedy" Burton "Gonzales" whips through the pack and out into the open. His opponent was kicked in the back pocket at this juncture, but he got his own back with a swift boot to the ball. Tom wasn't to be seen after the match—celebrating quietly at home in front of the telly, so we are told!



BELOW: "Shanks" Longley being shouldered by the team after the triumphant victory. Unfortunately, "Shanks" was also shouldered in the — during the game.



ABOVE: The coach, Lloyd Middleton, gives the team a "boost" at three-quarter time. It was commented at the time that the team couldn't have made the grade without their "boost." With this encouragement, the opposition was thoroughly routed by Monash.



Monash were soon into attack with a goal from McDonald through a mark in the goal square. Monash were handling the ball better in the windy conditions and the centre line through the agency of Gartner, White and Buxton gave the forwards many opportunities to score.

Young was tackled at a throw-in and goaled from thirty yards from the free. Monash were looking clearly the better side at this stage and the ball had not penetrated the Haileybury forward line. Jordan was next to score from a mark in the goal square, and Consland soon after giving Monash a four-goal lead.

Many saves were made by the Monash full-back Hewing and his offside Charles Dane received a couple of bad knocks but carried on valiantly.

As the quarter progressed it became evident that Haileybury were becoming frustrated by failure to kick goals.

Monash started the quarter brightly with a goal from Jordan. The forwards then went into a lapse and for most of the quarter Haileybury had the upper hand.

However, they failed to gain any more majors from their good play — only a couple of points. In the closing minutes of the quarter Lynch drove one of his long punt kicks goalwards which was picked up by Young and six more points resulted.

Monash started the last quarter full of confidence by getting the ball forward from a good hit out by Judd who had replaced McCallum at the start of the game. Spearhead marked again and goaled and Monash were six goals ahead.

Haileybury soon retaliated with a goal but again their forwards were at set and thereafter continued to kick points. Gartner gained the run of the ball in the centre of the ground and eluding Haileybury players raced into goal to give Monash their eighth.

Monash: 8 goals 9 bnds. 57 points defeated Old Haileybury 2 goals 11 bnds. 23 pts. Goals — McDonald 2, Young 2, Jordan 2, Consland, Gartner. Best — White, Charles, Jordan, Young, Judd.

Premiership celebrations were forthwith held at P. Longney's. Many thanks to those who cheered us to our first premiership — may there be many more. Congratulations Lloyd Middleton on your coaching success and helping us win 11 games running.

—RAMBLER.

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ARTISTS' BALL

New Year's Eve

Main Hall, Exhibition Bldgs.

Non-stop Dancing to Dennis Farrington, 9 p.m. - 3 a.m. Supper Provided. Fancy Dress is essential, but masks available at the door.

35/- SINGLE

(3 gns. gallery boxes available for groups)

Proceeds in aid of the National Gallery & Cultural Centre.

Tickets:

Mrs. Robert Dulleu, 10 William Street, South Yarra. BJ4040
Mrs. Ruth McNeill Argus Gallery, 365 Elizabeth Street, C.I. 94 6850
Mrs. Raymond Lambert Flat 3, 5A Creswick St., Hawthorn. 81 4451.

POST-MORTEM DINNER DANCE

NOVEMBER 30

ALL-NITE at Frankston

25/- per head

WATCH NOTICE BOARDS

Guess Who wrote this!

Al! the folly of trying to co-operate with news reporters over the telephone. The harvest was reaped from this folly when "The Age" atrociously misquoted me on the liquor licence matter recently. Next time, I will put my thoughts down in black and white and ensure that I am correctly quoted.

In my office, there hangs Monash's first sporting pennant—the C Grade (Western Division) Hockey pennant. It will soon be joined by the E Grade Amateur Football Pennant, so magnificently won by our team two Saturday's ago. These two pennants mark a milestone in Monash's sporting life—a first step up the competitive ladder, leading to the day when Monash will be represented at the top rung in all competitive sports.

As has been mentioned once before, the percentage of people engaging in some sporting activity this year is about 25%—quite good compared with other Universities—but poor compared with what it should be. It was excellent to note the participation of so many students in the inter-faculty football competition last Wednesday week—this argues well for something which has been discussed for some

time—and that the development of inter-faculty competitions of a Wednesday afternoon for those who wish to play some sport here but, for some reason, are unable to play in competition of a Saturday afternoon.

In this way, it is possible to envisage, in 1963, friendly competitions between the faculties in tennis, table-tennis, football, soccer, rugby, hockey, basketball, squash and judo.

The activities of clubs and societies in 1962 did enable a large number of students to penetrate beyond the pale of academic studies into the broadening atmosphere of faculty and club life. One aid to organization for 1963 is being negotiated at present—and that is the possibility of getting to each club secretary by Orientation Day, a list compiled mechanically of all undergraduates who have expressed an interest in each club or society.

This was aimed at, this year, and succeeded partially, through the edge-punched cards system which volunteers helped to compile before Orientation Day—but the proposed system using mechanical aids would be even better.

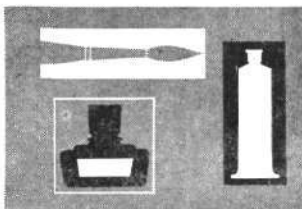
1963 looms ahead as a very important year. It is most desirable that plans are laid during the long vacation for club activities for 1963. But, to enable the plans to be carried out, requires manpower—particularly from senior students. So everybody looks forward to seeing again, next year, an overwhelmingly large majority of all the members of the Union in 1962.

With 1962 drawing to a close, I wish to thank everybody for helping in so many ways to further the aims and ideals of the Union—and for their personal help to me in what has been, I must admit, one of the most interesting year but, on occasions, a most difficult and trying year.

G. P. T. Sweeney, Warden of the Union.

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Clubs and Societies

RESULTS OF CAR CLUB RALLY

On Sunday, 23rd of September, the Monash Sporting Car Club held its first major event of the year. The trial covered approximately 100 miles and provided a thorough test of navigation skill.

The makers of "CRAVEN A FILTERS" donated three presentation cups which were presented to the first three placers, while the winning team entry received a carton of biscuits.

Out of the nineteen cars that started, sixteen finally completed the course. The rally was an outstanding success, and our thanks go to all those who participated.

The Car Club is hoping to hold another trial in the week-end following the final exams, and we would appreciate your support.

Place	Driver	Make of Car	Points Lost
1	Ian Menzies	Morris 850	27
2	R. D. Hickman	Zephyr	47
3	Jan Brown	Morris 850	73
4	Ian Little	Vauxhall	86
5	Dave Feltham	Sunbeam	96
6	Barry Green	Zephyr	103
7	Dave Boyd	Morris Minor	138
8	M. Headbery	Ford Prefect	151
9	N. Le Souef	Morris Minor	160
10	Jim Bradfield	Austin A30	161
11	P. Frohner	V.W.	170
12	Mick Dore	M.G.	202
13	S. Duncan	Peugeot	209
14	Kathy Ould	Morris 850	387
15	Greg Fulphin	Morris Minor	432

The team event was won by the women's team led by Jan Brown, J. Phillips, E. Raiten and B. Robinson failed to complete the course. The decision of the judges is final.

—ALAN LAWRENCE.

SQUASHED ! !

The men's inter-variety had a very enjoyable, if not highly successful, trip to Perth during the term vacation. Although out-classed by the larger universities, the team was able to defeat New England comfortably and finish seventh out of eight teams.

With larger numbers to choose from and the experience that this year's team members have received, the future for squash at Monash is particularly bright.

The team comprised: David Horsborough, Rob Dickens, David Tudehope, Barrie Moore and Mike Headbery (our little neater friend; so named because of his long locks).

The winter Pennant Competition finished off on quite a pleasing note. The "B" Grade team, although disappointing early in the season, showed a great deal of improvement and finished strongly.

The "C" Grade team played consistently throughout the season, and finished high on the ladder. Thanks to all the students and the staff who have represented the University during the season, and especially to those who played at short notice when the teams were short.

It is a credit to all concerned that we were able to play throughout the season without forfeiting any matches.

MEDS

After a refined first year of 1961, the M.U.M.U.S. got off to a fine start. In first term the patron, Professor Bornstein was inaugurated as patron of the society at a ceremony held at the President's home. Freshers that attended were given an idea of things to come, as this, the first official function of the year, was a great success.

With an extremely active committee, the Society soon organized the Annual Dinner. Hamlet's Eve, and numerous similar functions to take undergraduates away from their studies. During the first term vacation, after the revelry of Hamlet's Eve, many Monash Meds. attended the Australian Medical Students' Association Annual Conference, which was held in Sydney.

Later in the year staff and students got together at the dreaded Medical Dinner. What could be remembered was worth remembering. Mrs. Brightford, of compressed nucleus pulposus fame, entertained us still further with wine and song, after the dinner.

"Pruritus" has kept the whole University wide-eyed throughout the year, and plans to be even bigger and fouler next year.

CRICKET

Monash has now formed a cricket club which will play in a "B" Grade matting competition with the Eastern Suburbs Cricket Association.

We have entered one team in a competition which plays on Saturday afternoons. At the beginning of the year we did not have a complete set of cricket equipment, but due to the efforts of Mr. Sweeney and a large donation from Scotch College, we have now a full range of equipment.

The first match starts on October 6th and, except for a short break in December, a match is played each Saturday until March. It is necessary, therefore, that we have enough players to field a team throughout the Christmas vacation.

We would like to see anybody, preferably male, who would like to play cricket with us this year. Cricket experience is not essential. Practice, at the moment, on the University oval at 4 o'clock on Thursdays. Would anybody interested please see Ross Fitzgerald, Ecops. I or Rob Dickens, Ecops. I.

NEWMAN REPORT

At an enthusiastic appeal in connection with the above appeal last term, a three-point resolution moved by Dr. Feith was passed, and forwarded to Mr. Menzies, Mr. Calwell, Senator Cole, and the Hong Kong Government for examination. The resolution recommended that:-

(i) The Federal Government offer financial assistance in the form of a million pound grant for an urgent in Hong Kong.

(ii) That imports of goods from Hong Kong be facilitated.

(iii) That a limited number of refugees be admitted based on family sponsorship. The letters received in reply can be examined on the notice board in the religious centre. The total appeal realised £69 1/-, and the money has been equally divided between the students' work program, the Commission for Inter-church Aid, and the Asian Catholic Students' Congress, who raised over £400 at Melbourne University. The money has been forwarded directly to Hong Kong via these organisations.

The Newman Society Social Studies Group wishes to heartily thank the large student body, including the many clubs and societies who helped and contributed generously to the appeal.

J. E. MURTAGH,
M. J. LYNCH.

SKIERS AT HOTHAM

Monash was represented for the first time in the Inter-varsity ski-ing at Mount Hotham by Chris Dance and David Whyte. With Melbourne University as hosts, the other teams were from Sydney, A.N.U., Canberra and Queensland.

The Alpine events were held on the Varsity Drag and Blue Ribbon runs, and the courses were set by the Hotham instructors. The giant slalom and the slalom were raced in blizzard conditions on the Monday and Tuesday, and from these results the Australian Universities Interdominion Ski Team was selected to compete in New Zealand.

Wednesday, the first fine day, was devoted to training for the Downhill, which covered the complete Drag course, an 110-ft. descent over a distance of one mile. This was won by Ian Vaughan of MUSKI at an average speed of about 42 m.p.h. The Monash competitor in the cross-country, Langlauf raced on Alpine skis and came third last, but next year the Ski Club will have Langlauf skis for this event.

The annual Intervarsity Dinner at the U.S.C. Lodge was a four-course affair, one course being prepared by each of the three women's teams, and the entire concocted by the MUSKI organiser, Brian Fleming. The Jump was the last Nordic event, and closed the competition. Monash did not compete. The competition ended with A.N.U. Canberra having a good percentage result for their second year in Intervarsity, and Monash, hampered this year by lack of numbers, should be encouraged by their example. With a full team of men and women we should do well next year at Kosciusko.

S.C.M. ACTIVITIES

During this term the Student Christian Movement will hold what we hope will be an interesting and informative series of talks.

Heads of Departments, phy. Physics, etc., during and senior lecturers in almost every course have been approached and have agreed to help us.

Each Thursday from 1.15-2 p.m. in lecture theatre 1 these personalities of the Faculty will speak of "Christianity and my Subject." They will give a short account of how Christianity has affected the subject which they lecture in, e.g., Philosophy.

The details of speakers will be advertised as the term goes on. It is hoped that students will find some value in this lighter program for the final term.

Professor Drunquerl was a seamless unity of virtues BUT ALAS, THE MAN WAS INVENTIVE!

(That will do for him! Just wait.)

RETURNING HOME by air from a seminar he found himself sitting next to a Commercial Magnate. "I wish," said the Magnate in the course of conversation, "that someone would invent a flip packet that really flipped. Cigarettes, old boy..." noticing the Professor's extinguished expression... "we make 'em. And if we could get a pack... economically, OF COURSE... that zipped up a cigarette, automatically, as the smoker required..."

"I could do it," said the Professor. "Cheaply?" pounced the Magnate. "Yes," said Drunquerl, and went and did.

(And his remuneration was rumoured to be handsome.)

BUT THAT WAS THE END OF PROFESSOR DRUNQUERL AS AN AUSTERE ACADEMICIAN!

He became obsessed with the desire to invent a cigarette that would flip from the pack and wing

its friendly way to the smoker's lips... leaving the guy (or dame) nothing to do but light it and like it.

"The solution," he said to himself, "is to cross a cigarette with a homing pigeon. There should be no difficulty about that." There was! The resultant experiments were apt to coo, leave feathers in the mouth, and settle out of reach.

But nil desperandum! Came the day when Drunquerl actually achieved a cigarette that sailed smoothly from the pack and alighted on the smoker's lips. O, frabjous day!

When (did you say) will the things be on sale? They won't. The Professor, you see, was a non-smoker. And as a non-smoker he had forgotten to include a tobacco content. It was the aerial mechanics that fascinated him.

(Better have a after this. The clean cigarette that's kind to your throat.)

Monash University from the air — another first for 'Chaos'

