

Cooper, Fitzgerald Sacked in colourful Ceremony (P. 3)

Monash
Students'
Newspaper

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LOT'S WIFE

Premier orders Inquiry

Police Brutality in Sydney

ON Wednesday, 6th May, twenty-eight Sydney University students were arrested by the police after a violent demonstration in Wynyard Park. The papers played it up as wild, delinquent behaviour by students, but after viewing films taken of the affair they have been slowly changing their position on the case. When did it start? What actually happened? Were the arrests justified?

The Commem. Day publicity began on the previous Friday, when over 1000 students showed their above army endurance in a 50 mile walk, and the following day spectators at the Everton-N.S.W. soccer match were entertained by students disguised as players. On Monday a group dressed in the robes of the KKK publicised the Commem. and SACHED (South African Committee for Higher Education), a group that helps coloured Africans to gain university education. On Tuesday students disguised as Beatles were seen at the airport creating a minor thrill amongst Beatle fans. Until this stage it had been harmless student humour, but Tuesday night turned out quite differently and brought a wave of public opinion against students. A few irresponsibles had set the stage for a memorable Commem. A harbour cruise on a Manly ferry with 300 students aboard ended in chaos when lifebelts were thrown overboard, sky rockets were accurately fired at passing ferries and people fought amongst themselves. To commit the greatest sacrilege of all, some of them threw full kegs of beer overboard. (This in itself deserved a death sentence.) The ferry returned to the wharf at 10:00 and was met by some understandably upset policemen. The uniformed police behaved reasonably well, but a group in plain clothes from the Vice Squad pushed and bullied students and six arrests were made.

A few other pranks occurred in varying degrees of humour and destructiveness, ranging from the kidnapping of two strippers, women's underwear hung on the Cenotaph, a Loveable Bra on one of the city's statues, and a student swimming in the Archibald Fountain, to post boxes stencilled "Blackmail," the

glass on parking meters painted red and the coin slots glued up, and the chaining-shut of the doors of David Jones for half an hour with appropriate shopping hours slogans posted up.

The climax came at lunch time. The students marched on the American Consulate in a demonstration for civil liberties. The Consulate refused to either address them or meet a delegation. The object of the demonstration soon shifted and, although it was still peaceful, police became uneasy and started to manhandle students and attempted to disperse them. They made no use of the megaphones or loud speakers they had to break up the demonstration peacefully.

Mounted police and squad cars knocked girls to the ground. Police making arrests removed their identification numbers. At the stations the students were insulted and locked in cells. As a matter of procedure all fingerprints were taken. On arrival at the stations students were kept locked in vans for up to half an hour. It was later learnt that firemen had refused to turn hoses on the students.

During the demonstration a newspaper cameraman was arrested for offensive behavior in connection with allegedly assaulting a police officer with his camera. Film was produced in court that proved the police had lied, and the photographer was finally awarded £82-5-0 damages as a result of police mishandling. An enquiry into the police force has been ordered by the Premier, Mr. Renshaw.

This helped change public opinion from being violently anti-student, and made the community take notice of police methods.

Those arrested were originally to appear in small groups between May 23 and June 11, but due to the influx of evidence in the form of films and the enquiry into police behavior, the cases have been remanded until early in August. A form appeared in the May 12th edition of *Honi Soit*, the Sydney University newspaper, stating, "If you saw or photographed anything which might help the SRC in its case against the police actions on Commem. Day, please fill out this form and return it to the SRC Office."

The matter seems to revolve attitude towards police behavior.

Two quotes from the Sydney "Daily Mirror" seem to sum up the attitude towards police behavior.

"The police seemed to be afraid of being identified. One policeman I saw punching a teenage girl student removed the identification number from his uniform before he moved in."

"The Channel 9 film showed cops apparently out of control, undisciplined, disorganised. It showed fists raised—fists protruding from blue sleeves."

Two other views lay the blame for the trouble at other feet, mainly those of the newspapers and the city's businessmen who encourage police behavior and arouse public resentment.

One was that of a reporter who wished to remain anonymous, who "felt compelled to criticise openly the editorials of a section of the Sydney press."

"Those who cry desecration (e.g. underwear on Cenotaph) should not forget so quickly the perpetual forms of abuse to which the memory of our dead heroes is subject, such as excuse for sentimental dwelling in the past and semi or total intoxication not only once a year."

"The 'Daily Mirror' alone has courage and intelligence to suggest that other sections of the community should also accept responsibility for this week's unfortunate abuses."

"The 'Daily Telegraph' has made a useful distinction between the small number of loots and genuine students but goes no further."

"The Sydney 'Morning Herald' has suggested that the whole student body must take the odium. The 'Sun' also engages in absolute statements saying 'there can be no excuse for the disgraceful scenes' and that the disruption of the city's life was caused 'solely' by an invasion of unscrupulous young men and women."

"A newspaper cannot expect to blame innocent students and get away scott free itself. It has to ask itself whether it is serving the public with complete integrity as guardian of their liberty and arouser of their consciences, or



whether it has become a large business, contemptuous of its journalists, and pandering, with a pot-pourri of entertainment and information, to the baser tastes of the community.

"All of them made a mockery of the first two sections of the Aust. Journalists' Association: Code of Ethics. These are (1) to report and interpret the news with scrupulous honesty and (2) not to suppress essential facts and not to distort the truth by omissions or wrong or improper emphasis."

The other view came from a letter sent to the Sunday Mirror and the Sydney Morning Herald by Mr. J. S. Baker, the Public Relations Officer of the Aust. Council of Salaried and Professional Associations. He seems to add the finishing touches to this article.

In Nashville and Birmingham, U.S.A., it seems to have been mainly the negro and white students from such bodies as the Stu-

dent Christian Action Movement who bore the brunt of the brutal treatment that finally landed hundreds of them in jail. The students quietly sitting at segregated lunch-counters who were burnt with cigarette huts, bashed to floors and ill-treated in so many ways were those that finally received transport to police stations, charges and penalties; their attackers don't seem to have been charged at all.

And like the students conducting their protests in the Southern States of America, those of Sydney University appear to have received the same treatment from police and, with few exceptions—Premier Renshaw being a notably sensible one in his comments—condemnation from leaders of commerce, industry and the university itself, that the American students received from the opponents of Federal anti-segregation laws.

There was no more reason for police violence against those demonstrating their sympathy with the negro victims of segregation laws in America's Southern States than there would have been for police violence against those collecting for the student victims of the apartheid laws.

Idiotism on a ferry and at the Cenotaph is a very different matter, so different, it seems, that there seems to be no police action about it.

Are we to conclude then that from university students some hoodlums is not very serious—boys will be boys—some sweet charity—also all right, but some mature demonstration of support for the Kennedy anti-segregation laws and against Southern white supremacy is wrong and can be treated in the way police of Birmingham and Nashville treated American students? If that be so, then to complete the picture police on Commemoration Day should be equipped with packs of savage dogs that could run in with a low attack that gave easy access to students' throats.

(Collected for LOT'S WIFE by Pete Steedman.)

WHY LOT'S WIFE? 2

NEW FLESH FOR THE BONES 3

SOUTH AFRICA 4

GAS LASH 5

KAPP COSMOLOGY 6

6½ 8

ENTRECHAT, WITH PEANUTS 9

I'VE GOT A HEAD LIKE A PING-PONG BALL 12

University Techs?

Boite "Sagacious Colonial" — Marshall

The decision by the Premier, Mr. Boite, to raise certain Victorian technical colleges to degree-granting status has raised a storm of comment and criticism from people in the know at Monash. Most seem to consider the step a politician's trick, though few will state this opinion for record. An exception is Professor Marshall, whom we interviewed last week.

His off-the-record comments were reliable and interspersed by those "coloured oaths" made famous by John Hetherington and the Bulletin. Fortunately his statement for LOT'S WIFE, while more constrained, was no less provocative. Herewith, then, the full text of his

comments on Mr. Boite's proposals:

"My comments would be unprintable. This suggestion is a vote-catching device by a sagacious provincial politician."

"What we need in Victoria is a third university, and quickly. Potential students in New South Wales, for example, can expect to go to the University of Sydney, New South Wales, New England, the school of General Studies at Canberra (which they don't help pay for, incidentally) or to the third metropolitan university which is now being planned in Sydney."

"Mr. Boite's Government should have started Monash at the same time as the Sydney people estab-

lished the University of New South Wales, had this been done we would not be in the mess we are in today, nor would Monash currently be trying to do too much with far too few funds, for far too many students."

"If money is available, the technical colleges should be given enough to make them better technical colleges—not into third-rate universities. It is difficult enough to get good staff to come to places like Monash and Melbourne. Do you think that an eminent scholar—a teacher or researcher of any real distinction—would come to a small ex-technical college here when he has, in this seller's market for academics, the whole world to choose from."

LOT'S WIFE

"Oh, nasty unscrupulous modifier!"
Paul.

"Change is not made without inconvenience, even from better to worse."

Richard Hooker.

"It is a universe of constant change, and whatever issues from it is good."

The I Ching.

"He who is fortunately enlightened knows that sophistry is from the devil and love from Adam."

Jalaluddin Rumi.

"Listen to my words,
I am telling my grief."

Njal's Saga.

"We'll all get it, in the end."

Second Law of Thermodynamics.

In those days, there walked in the land a woman whose star boded her nought but ill. Her fate was her misfortune, and her fame, but her name is lost in the oblivion of corroded time. At an early age her troth was plighted, and she could not escape her said lot. She is remembered to us in fact, as Lot's wife, and if it is claimed that her husband was a bugger, this in no wise distinguished him from the other men of his city.

In taking her name for the new title of this refurbished and renowned newspaper, no mere caprice was involved. Chaos is in an unhappy state, and unhappy are the students who must perform before twice monthly associated with it. The Lord Himself was disconcerted with it, and spent several days converting it to better suit His tastes. We felt that we could do no less and if the result of our labors is of less mammoth proportions than that original work it must be borne in mind that we deliberately set ourselves a more modest goal.

The new title is fraught with significance and at the risk of propagating pleonasm we would like to underscore some of the important ideas incorporated in it. A university newspaper is one of the pillars of campus society, indubitably, but in a special sense. It must not be a rock-like support for intellectual complacency, nor staid nor respectable. That kind of pillar either stands stolidly for generations in an ever-increasing depth of silt, or it staggers beneath the weight of dead material above it like Rodin's "Fallen Caryatid." More valuably, it might be likened to a pillar of salt, adding a distinctive savour to an ever-changing menu of intellectual alimint. Or, to use another metaphor, acting as an irritant to keep us aware of the wounds during iconoclasts have opened.

In another sense, the title can act as a warning. Lot's wife didn't have the sense to see that she was being given a chance to escape the Bad Old Days, so she's probably still gazing in stony affection at the remains of a culture that had well and truly had its day. Our moral: Don't let this happen to you, or to Monash.

Blush-as-We-See-Ourselves-as-Others-See-Us Department: We cannot resist the temptation to set before you some of the observations an ex-Melbourne graduate wrote to us from America. Herewith: "This espousal of a spurious intellectual attitude is not, however, confined to R—; it is merely more easily discerned by reason of the poor man's low intelligence. Wander around the University some day, and you'll see what I mean... 90% of the students are clever, unintelligent fools."

"And here I must apologise for I've used the word 'clever' and probably applied to it a meaning which you do not. It comes [quoting

Continued page 7



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Medicine

Dear Sir,

I would like to ask the appropriate members of the Faculty of Medicine the following questions:

(1) Is it true that the past mark in Physiology, for third year students, was raised in the recent February supplementary exams to a level higher than the pass mark for the 1963 annual Examinations?

If the answer is yes, I would like to know why, in the form of a detailed justification of such a decision. Is it true that the department of Physiology is holding tutorials for this year's third year students, for their practical assignments, and is holding an exam for these students in the middle of second term?

If the answer to one or any of these questions is yes, I would again like a detailed justification of such a complete change in policy towards third year students.

(2) Did the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, in a letter to "The Age," state that the reason for last year's high failure rate in Physiology and Biochemistry was that the third year students concentrated their studies on Anatomy, rather than the more complex Physiology and Biochemistry subjects?

If the answer to this question is yes, then I would like to know what evidence the Dean has to support his statement — apart from the failure rates in the subjects concerned.

(3) Has anyone in the Faculty of Medicine asked the third year students of 1963 why there was such a high failure rate? I think the students who passed last year, the students who passed at the supplementary examinations, and the students who failed completely could all give valuable information concerning the reasons for this high failure rate.

(4) Finally, I would like to know whether any member of the Faculty of Medicine has some original views concerning the reasons for this failure rate.

Yours sincerely,
Text of a letter received by Editor of Chaos 2/64 from a person who wishes to remain anonymous.

Comment from the Dean of Medicine.

Once in each term, representatives from each year of the Medical Course meet with the Faculty Executive Committee for the express purpose of allowing the student body to inquire into or discuss any topics the representatives may wish to advance.

One such meeting with the Executive was held on April 15, 1964. The questions posed by your anonymous correspondent could well have been raised then. The date for the next meeting has not yet been fixed, but it will certainly be in the next month or so. If a representative wishes to bring forward such questions he (or she) is at liberty to do so and can expect to receive more explicit answers than are possible in the "Chaos" correspondence columns. The Dean does not intend to make any further answer than this to the letter to the Editor.

R. B. OSBORN, Secretary, Faculty of Medicine.

Existentialism

Sirs,

After reading William Barrett's book "Irrational Man: a study in existential philosophy," I now find myself nearer to Mr. Fitzgerald's position than I would previously have thought possible. I can now not only appreciate

his position, having had it presented in more palatable terms, but can also in some measure agree with him. In our modern world, we are forced into a questioning of all standards, prejudices, values, and indeed, faith and very existence itself. Existential philosophy, however, does not necessarily decree the destruction of all the old values, standards and beliefs. It rather, as Barrett has it, "attempts to grasp the image of the whole man, even where this involves bringing to consciousness all that is dark and questionable in his existence. And in just this respect it is a much more authentic expression of our contemporary existence (than Marxism or Positivism)."

It would be both negative and uncharitable of me to take Mr. Fitzgerald to task over his own persuasive emotionalism. Besides, I do, in actual fact, owe him a great deal. But by the same token I must take him to task over his assertion that "there is no value, that all activity is ultimately meaningless, that there is neither rhyme nor reason in existence." This betrays a definite commitment, a commitment to Nothingness. Man, according to Mr. Fitzgerald, is his own finite.

Like him, I too have made a definite commitment, but to something in which real security is to be found, namely to God in Christ. In our existential problems we must question our faith along with our standards and values. Admittedly, deep questioning sometimes shatters one's faith. But usually, it serves to strengthen, confirm and deepen faith. For it is the very finitude, the basic insecurity of our existential situation, which makes us realize our dire need of God; it is our finiteness before His infinity. As Barrett has it (with theodicy in mind): "Behind this lies the human need to seek security in a world where man feels homeless. But reason cannot have that security: if it could, faith would be neither necessary nor so difficult. In the age-old struggle between the rational and the vital, the modern revolt against theodicy... is on the side of the vital, since it alone holds firm to those inextinguishable elements of our existence... Faith in Christ... has purpose and meaning to life, and thus a real security in a world in which man feels homeless. When we commit our lives to God, we allow Him, indeed we beg Him, to work through us more effectively. It is His purpose and His meaning which transform our lives."

Thus, although I probably dislike labels as much as Mr. Fitzgerald does, I have come, with the help of the Holy Spirit working through Him, to regard myself as a Christian Existentialist. But Heaven help those who may wake up tomorrow morning dead, having never questioned their faith, standards, values and existence. And Heaven also help those who, having posed the existential questions and having realized the existential problems concerning their existence, treat them lightly.

Yours,
Ian R. Yule (Arts III).

Africa

Sir,

A scheme through which Australian university graduates have opportunities to teach in East African secondary schools will be continuing this year. The graduates will attend the Diploma in Education course at Makerere College, the University of

East Africa, in Uganda. They will then be required to teach for two years.

They may be appointed to teach in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika or Zanzibar. Trainees selected will have fares paid to Africa and will receive an allowance while attending the university course.

The commencing salary for teachers is about £1143 sterling per annum.

On completion of the teaching service a gratuity payment will be made and return fares to Australia will be paid.

The Diploma in Education obtained at Makerere will be recognised in Australia by State departments of Education for employment purposes.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Officer in Charge, Commonwealth Office of Education, 126 Wellington Parade, East Melbourne, C.2.

Like, food

Sirs,

What has happened to the cafeteria's "cheap meals for students?"

For the past three years most of their delicacies have risen at least 3d. in price per year for a diminishing amount of food.

Surely as the number of students and therefore the number of meals sold rises, they should become cheaper, or at least stay at a reasonably low price.

This year the menu has included rice and spaghetti dishes every day — these are very cheap to cook yet we pay 3/6-3/9 for a serve which would be enough for an entire if a full meal was still to come.

This price seems to warrant enough food to feed you have eaten — the inevitable pie and chips seems to be the only possible meal for poor and hungry students — couldn't something be done for those in this group who would like a little variety in their diet?

One of Those.

Sleepy

Sirs,

Knowing the extraordinary inefficiency of the University administration I feel that I must bring to your attention a most pressing need.

I refer, of course, to the provision of stimulants. No, sir, I am not referring to S.E.X., but I do feel that with the onset of a pre-examination period of intensive study, bearing in mind the fact that students are at present unable to obtain the requisite five hours' sleep each night if they are to maintain their normal level of activity, that something must be done to allow students to fit academic work into their programs.

I suggest that a vending machine be installed in the

Union which offers a variety of recognised anti-sleep preparations.

This service would save students those tedious but essential shopping days. It is also true to say that the availability of the more sophisticated preparations is hard to predict — this can result in some embarrassing situations when one needs that "extra lift."

Somnolent Student.

New Caf

Dear Sir,

These thoughts have been composed whilst in a semi-intoxicated state at the Monash you-know-what. I was forded to come here because I couldn't get in the doors of the main caf. to buy a meal. The queue was too long and it would have taken at least an hour to get some food. I might add that the light filtering through the windows in Monash's latest acquisition was so bright that I was temporarily blinded and when leaving fell down the stairs and fractured my dome.

I realise that sooner or later the cat downstairs in the Union building will be opened to students. It is at present being used as the Staff caf. I would like very much to know why it is that the staff don't use the large spaces reserved for this purpose in each Department.

The answer to the current wait in the caf. The answer, in short, to the staff shortage during peak periods could be quite well overcome by employing part-time students or by employing full-time students part time during the busy periods.

Since I am griping I may as well mention that there are very few, too few, tables in the automatic caf. Let's get something done.

Yours sincerely,

APATHETIC ARTS STUDENT.

Immoral

Dear Sir,

I have been disgusted, during my brief stay at the University, by the immorality that is rife throughout the campus.

There are actually situated at the south end of the Automatic Cafeteria, billiard tables and in all the University cafeterias are sited cigarette vending machines.

It was only last week that I saw a chemistry lecturer kissing a woman (and I use the term advisedly) in front of the Chemistry block.

It is about time that the University Council passed regulations to stop this public and open violation of decency and moral standards.

Yours sincerely,

Cyril J. Thistlethwaite, Med. I.

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BOOK NEWS from COLLIN'S

If you read Bruce Grant's "Indonesia" (M.U.P., 20/-) you will be interested in Indonesia: the crisis of the millstones, by B. and J. Higgins (van Nostrand, 18/-), which is also a first-hand account of experience in Indonesia, this time as a member of a United Nations technical assistance mission. Indonesia's resources, culture, history and politics are examined as they relate to the preparation of a plan for economic development.

A good primer of Communism (for those whose minds boggle at dialectical materialism) is *Vocabulary of Communism* by de Koster (Eerdmans 42/-), containing definitions of key terms, summaries of basic theories, and biographies of leading figures. A useful quick reference book.

Penguins issued this month include *The Concept of Mind*, by Gilbert Ryle (17/6), "one of the two of three most important and original works of general philosophy which have been published in English in the past 20 years," (Stuart Hampshire, in Mind).

The World is Not Enough, by Zoe Oldenbourg (10/6), a historical novel of 12th century France. This is the first appearance of Penguins of a book which was first published in France in 1946, and has been translated and reprinted many times since.

Another reprint is *Arthur Koestler's brilliant Darkness at Noon*, first published in 1940. A compelling and disturbing book.

In the Australian sphere, *Settlers and Convicts*, by Alexander Harris (M.U.P., 20/-), provides a fascinating account of life in New South Wales in the eighteenth century. The introduction to this edition contains new material by Professor Manning Clark on the tantalising mystery of the identity of Alexander Harris.

One copy is all in stock of Morris Miller's great bibliographical work on Australian literature, revised and extended by Frederick Macartney. This book, which is now out of print, is selling at 30/- instead of the original four guineas.

Advance Notice. The *Psychologist and the Foreign Language Teacher*, by Doctor Wilga Rivers, of the Monash French Department, will be available shortly. (University of Chicago, 57/-). This systematic analysis of the processes involved in language learning, the language teacher will recognise the author as one who has reflected deeply on her own extensive teaching experience.

Working — sitting down. Driving — sitting down. Eating — sitting down. Watching football — sitting down. Are you concerned about your lack of physical fitness? *Physical Fitness 5BX and 4BX* (Penguin, 4/6) is a book of carefully graded exercises, taking only 12 minutes daily, designed to solve this problem. A best-seller when published in North America.

More Meat For The Bones

Chair of Botany

Dr. M. J. P. Canny has been appointed to the foundation Chair of Botany.

Dr. Canny, who is at present University Lecturer in Botany in the University of Cambridge, was born in Sydney. Prior to his Cambridge appointment he was Senior Research Chemist in the Central Research Laboratories of I.C.I.A.N.Z. in Melbourne, where he worked on the movement and metabolism of weed-killers and carbohydrates in plants.

His principal interest is in "whole-plant" physiology. He has had long experience of radioactive isotopes and their assays applied first to ion accumulation work,

later to movement and metabolism of growth substances and more recently to carbohydrate translocation. He has published, singly or with others, some 16 papers in learned journals. He is in process of writing a book on carbohydrate translocation in plants.

Dr. Canny, who is married with three children, will take up his appointment later this year.

Second Chair of History

Mr. A. G. L. Shaw has been appointed to the second chair of History.

Mr. Shaw, who is at present a senior lecturer in History in the University of Sydney, is a graduate of the Universities of Melbourne and Oxford.

He is the author of three published works, the Australian Story (Faber, 1955), The Economic Development of Australia (Longmans, 1949, rev. 1961), Modern World History (Cheshire's, 1961) and has collaborated in the writing of others. He has written articles for the Australian Encyclopaedia and since 1948 has contributed articles to Historical Studies and other learned journals. Since 1956 he has been editor of the Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society.

Since 1950 Mr. Shaw has been working on a book on the system of convict transportation to Australia, the manuscript for which has just been completed. The work has involved research into British penal policy and social conditions in the first half of the 19th century. As an editor of the Australian Dictionary of Biography he has also been engaged in biographical research in early Australian history.

Mr. Shaw, who is married, will take up his appointment later this year.

Chair of Indonesian Languages

Dr. Cyril Skinner has been appointed to the foundation Chair of Indonesian Languages.

Dr. Skinner, who is at present Senior Lecturer in Indonesian Languages here, is a graduate of the University of London. (School of Oriental and African Studies.) Prior to his appointment at Monash he was Senior Lecturer in the Department of Malay Studies in the University of Malaya. He has had teaching experience at both general and honours level both in the Universities of London and Malaya.

During the years 1955-62, in Malaya, Dr. Skinner was engaged on research on Modern Malay literature and also on a descriptive approach to Malay phonology and morphology. In these years he began work on a collection of Malay documents in the Wachirayan National Library in Bangkok, and has completed it since coming to Australia in 1962. In collaboration with Dr. J. Bastin, of the School of Oriental and African Studies, he has more recently been engaged on research on Letters from Native Rulers (vol. F, Straits Settlements Records).

Dr. Skinner has published a number of articles and two books: *Prosa Melayu Baharu* (modern Malay/Indonesian Prose), Longmans Green 1959, and *Sja ir Perang Mengkasar*, Verhandeligen No. 40 (Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, The Hague, 1963). A new book, *The Civil War in Kelantan in 1839*, is in manuscript.

Chair of Mathematical Statistics

Mr. Peter Finch has been appointed to the foundation Chair of Mathematical Statistics.

Mr. Finch, who is at present Fellow in the Institute of Advanced Studies at the Australian National University, is a graduate of the University of Durham.

Prior to his appointment at the Australian National University, he was a senior lecturer in the Department of Mathematical Statistics in the University of Melbourne.

He has had teaching experience in both the Universities of Melbourne and London, and has supervised graduate students in the Uni-

versity of Melbourne and the Australian National University. His main interests are in the field of stochastic processes and in problems of statistical inference. He is the sole author of some twenty-eight papers or notes which have either been published since 1953 or have been accepted for publication, and co-author of several others.

Mr. Finch, who is married with three children, will take up his appointment in July this year.

Chair of Psychology

Dr. R. H. Day has been appointed to the foundation Chair of Psychology.

Dr. Day, who is at present Reader in Psychology at the University of Sydney, was born in Albany. He graduated in Science from the University of Western Australia in 1949. In 1954 Dr. Day was awarded a Ph.D. in the Faculty of Science of the University of Bristol for a thesis entitled "Perceptual Aspects of Skilled Performance."

Since 1957 he has been a consultant to the Human Engineering Group of the Aeronautical Research Laboratories, Melbourne, participating in a research programme mainly concerned with the development and experimental testing of various visual approach aids, and in 1961, while on Sabbatical leave, was a Visiting Fellow at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, where he worked on visual and optical problems. In 1960 and 1963 he was a visiting lecturer in the Universities of Canterbury and Auckland, New Zealand. He is an associate editor of three psychological journals, including the Australian Journal of Psychology.

Dr. Day has instructed in most branches of the subject at all undergraduate and graduate levels. However, his main interest, and his research, has been in experimental psychology, and within this area in sensory physiology and perceptual problems.

Dr. Day, who is married with three children, is expected to take up his appointment towards the end of the year.

Appointment to Engineering Chair

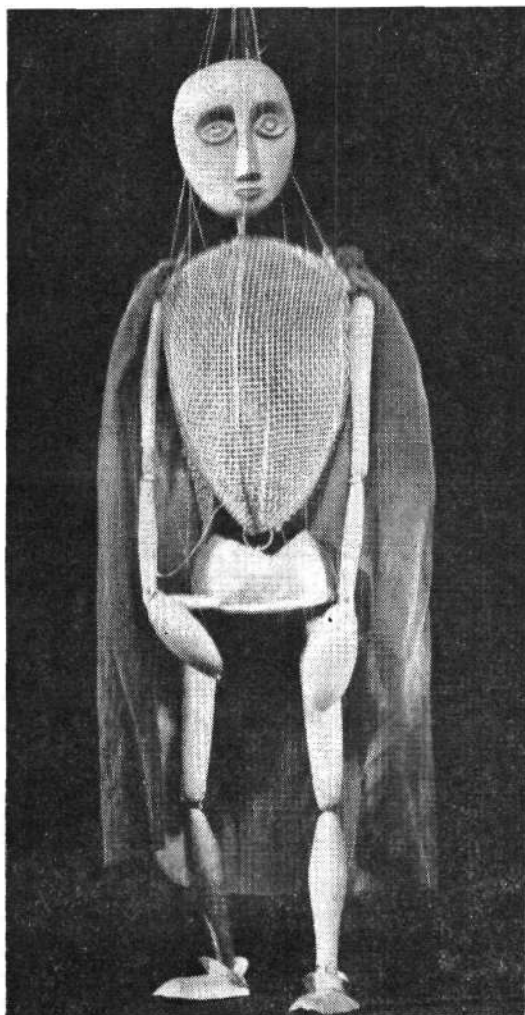
Dr. N. W. Murray has been appointed to a Chair in the field of structural engineering at Monash University. Before this appointment Professor Murray was senior lecturer in Civil Engineering at Monash.

A graduate of the University of Adelaide, Professor Murray was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Manchester in 1955, where he worked until 1957, when he was appointed as Senior Research Assistant in the Department of Mechanical Engineering in Sheffield University. From 1959 until his appointment at Monash in 1961, Professor Murray was Senior Stress Analyst and Deputy Head of Structural Development, Atomic Energy Division, of G.E.C.-Simon Carves, at Erith, in Kent. For the past three years he has been acting as head of the Department of Civil Engineering at Monash and has been responsible for setting up the department.

His main research interests are in the fields of structural and stress analysis, with emphasis on stability of frameworks and shell theory.

He is also a coach of the Monash Rugby Team.

Professor Murray is married and has three children.



Ross' Routed

The 15th meeting of the 4th. S.R.C. with traditional pomp and ceremony, relieved Ross Cooper and Ross Fitzgerald of their positions as editors of Chaos. In the terms of a letter sent to Mr. Cooper "It was felt that you had failed to carry out the policy you put forward in the selection interviews."

Other reasons given were technical incompetence, and lack of liaison between editors.

Mr. Cooper, a guest of the meeting, replied that he did not agree that technical competence was a concern of the editors. He pointed out that the selection committee meeting had only agreed to judge material submitted subjectively and had therefore not committed themselves in respect to Clubs and Societies news.

Mr. Geoff Colclough, the secretary of the Melbourne S.R.C. threw in a few comments like "at Melbourne we expect Farrago Editors to have complete technical competence. 'Farrago is not God' rejoined Cooper.

The net result of the meeting, as one S.R.C. member put it, was that "the pressure groups had their way," and a new editorship was installed. The new editors are, at the moment of going to press, John Blakeley, Damien Broderick and Tony Schauble. Officially provi-

sional editors for this issue only, they will probably stay in office till the end of this term.

When asked for their views on the S.R.C. decision they declined to comment; however, they said that they had worked on both the Cooper-Fitzgerald issues, and that moves were being discussed to put the administrative side of Chaos on a firmer footing this term. This was to be based on Ross Cooper's views on the functions of an editor, and would have removed most of the technical load.

However, the S.R.C. acted before this scheme could be put into force. The present editors hope to continue it, and to a large extent it seems to be a feasible solution to the problems of "Chaos."

The present editors were unanimous in their high opinions of the previous two issues. But they all had different views on the effect of the "pressure groups" mentioned by the S.R.C. member quoted above, and said that they would not permit these views to be printed. However, a statement by Mr. Blakeley was vigorously applauded by Messrs. Schauble and Broderick with cries of "Hear, Hear" and "Very pertinent point." Freely translated the statement reads, "God help any bastard who tries to pressure us out."



Dr. N. W. Murray, Engineering Mathematical Statistics



Dr. Day, Chair of Psychology



Mr. Peter Finch



Dr. M. J. P. Canny, Chair of Botany



Second Chair of History A. G. SHAW



Indonesian Languages Dr. Skinner

Black Man's Burden

Australian Voting at the United Nations on Issues Concerning South Africa

At first two and then three concurrent issues, separate but related, have kept South Africa in the spotlight at the United Nations during the past eighteen years, eventually bringing upon it the almost unanimous opprobrium of the world body. During this period Australia's attitude has undergone considerable change, although not a total reversal.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The first issue raised related to persons of Indian origin domiciled in the Union. The rights of such Indians had been raised without success at Imperial Conferences during and after World War I and it was not until June, 1946, after the legal position of Indians had been attenuated by the "Pegging Act" in Natal and the Union's Asiatic Land Tenure and Representation Act, that the Provisional Government of India successfully requested that the question of the treatment of these persons be inscribed on the agenda of the General Assembly.

When this was considered by a joint meeting of the Political and Legal Committees, Australia took no part in the debate, but it supported an initiative by Sweden, Britain and the United States to refer to the International Court of Justice the question of whether the matter was essentially within the jurisdiction of the Union Government. This mildly worded, but clear, condemnation of South Africa was defeated, Australia abstaining.

At the second session Australia voted for an unsuccessful proposal for a reference to the Court as a last resort if negotiation or mediation failed, and voted against an unsuccessful attempt by India to have the Assembly endorse a round table conference.

Between the second and third Assembly sessions, South Africa had the general election and brought to power the National Party publicly dedicated to the more extreme policy of racial segregation known as apartheid. Before South Africa was again discussed in the U.N., the Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, reference to which was included in many subsequent resolutions on South African issues.

In May, 1949, at the resumed third Assembly session, Australia abstained on a South African draft resolution which would have the Assembly declare the matter to be entirely within the Union's domestic jurisdiction.

The Australian attitude under the Labour Government would seem to have been composed of the following four elements: (a) the South African claim of domestic jurisdiction was not wholly tenable; (b) direct condemnation of South Africa was unlikely to be fruitful and should be avoided; (c) human rights obligations under the Charter were too general to be used as measuring sticks for national policies; and (d) the U.N. should encourage settlement by negotiation. It would not be unreasonable to assume that the Australian Government was concerned lest precedents be established which could lay open to United Nations' consideration the Government's policies in relation to Papua, to the mainland aboriginal population, and to immigration.

To a degree, there was a change in the Australian position following the election of the Liberal Government in late 1949, particularly by a more rigid interpretation of domestic jurisdiction.

In December, 1950, the U.N. increased the extent of its intervention and adopted a resolution which not only attempted mediation, but called upon the Union Government to refrain from implementing a piece of domestic legislation. Australia voted against it.

In a similar resolution adopted in April, 1961, Australia, like the United Kingdom abstained in the committee but in the plenary voted in favour, thus reversing its original voting posture.

The official explanation of Australia's change in vote was given by the Permanent Representative

on 13 April, 1961 in the General Assembly debate:

"We have always felt that the issue was one which fell essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of South Africa and was, therefore, under the Charter not proper subject for consideration by the General Assembly. At the same time, we have felt that a negative vote might be misinterpreted as adopting a position on the substance of the issue and as taking the side of one party against another in dispute between members of the Commonwealth. For these reasons we have, ever since the sixth session, abstaining from voting . . .

"However, it has become apparent that even abstention is open to misinterpretation of indifference to the human issues involved. In substance, this issue has affinities with the question of apartheid which the General Assembly is also dealing with at the present session. The Australian delegation . . . does not support or condone the policy of apartheid, of which the matter here at stake—the treatment of people of Indian origin—is one aspect. It shares the view that the most hopeful means of a solution to this problem lies in the negotiations which are recommended to the South African Government in the draft resolution before us. To make this attitude clear, my delegate will vote in favour of the draft resolution."

APARTHEID.

When the question of Indians in South Africa was first raised, neither India nor any other nation expressed an interest in the position of the seven million Bantus in South Africa, nor in the general provisions in the Union for racial discrimination. But in September, 1952, thirteen Afro-Asian powers requested that the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the Union Government's policies of apartheid be placed on the agenda of the seventh session of the Assembly. Australia, with Britain, supported South Africa's contention that the Assembly was not competent to consider the question.

The first change came in 1959. In the debate in the Special Political Committee, the Australian delegate stated that he was still convinced that apartheid was essentially a matter within the domestic jurisdiction of South Africa. This did not mean, he said, that his Government was unmindful of the need for universal respect for human rights for all, regardless of race, language or religion. His country did not approve of racial discrimination policies and no such policy existed in Australia. After careful consideration, his delegation had decided that an abstention would be a sufficient indication that it held this view.

The second change came the following year, at the resumed 15th session, following the Commonwealth Prime Minister's meeting at which Dr. Verwoerd announced South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth. On 4th April, 1961, during the debate in the Special Political Committee, the Australian delegate (Mr. Hood) made a statement in which apartheid was deplored but no indication was given of any change in Australia's voting. On the 7th the head of the Australian delegation Mr. Plimsoll, stated that Australia would vote for the whole of the three-power draft in order to demonstrate its hostility to the policy of apartheid and to join the other nations in asking the Union Government to comply with its obligations under the Charter.

Of the shift in Australia's position in April, 1961, Mr. Menzies was reported as saying (The Times, 1 May, 1961).

"What would have happened to Australia if we had been the only country holding out? We would have been misrepresented all over Asia about our attitude, and we were not going to be misrepresented. We had had enough, so we voted with the U.K."

Only in the 16th session did the Australian position change, when, without explanation, it voted in



"Let us Have Supple Men as Delegates."

favour of resolution 1702, which was stronger than any resolution previously adopted. In a resolution adopted at the recent 18th session which recommended oil sanctions against South Africa because of its South West Africa policy, Australia once more abstained but voted in favour of a later more general resolution (Britain abstaining).

At the United Nations, the dominant motive of the majority, in all three issues, has been to condemn and if possible force a change in South Africa's racial policies. The issues have had different implications for Australia, and different factors have had to be taken into account for each. Over all, it would be easy to conclude that the basis of Australian voting has been to follow that of the United Kingdom, and "when Mother says turn, we turn." The

April, 1961, vote on apartheid lends substance to this view, although other votes discount it. It would probably be more accurate to say that in the main the same considerations — or the same kinds of considerations — have prompted the two Governments. As far as Australia has been concerned — and not only though especially during the Liberal Administrations — these have included an emotional commitment to the Commonwealth and a sympathy for South Africa's predicament. They have also included a reluctance to see extended the Assembly's powers or habits of intervention in domestic matters, a respect for the norms and procedures hammered out at San Francisco and with which most of the new nations have little patience when it comes to questions involving race, and perhaps also a fear lest the Assembly turn

its illuminating, embarrassing discriminating spotlight on some of the problems and policies of Australia itself.

The basic change in Australian voting came in 1960-61. The incidents at Sharpeville and Langa in early 1960, the increasingly repressive character of South African racial legislation, the radically aggressive approach to decolonisation initiated at the 15th session of the General Assembly under the shrewd prompting of Mr. Khrushchev, and South Africa's decision to withdraw from the Commonwealth all had their effect on Australian attitudes. Not only did sympathy for South Africa decline, but the sense of isolation became too much to bear, too subject to "misinterpretation," and Australia joined the majority in voting to condemn its former Commonwealth partner.

T. B. MILLAR.

Heller's Hell—Catch 22

CATCH—22 BY JOSEPH HELLER (CORGI).

It is not often that one has the opportunity to review a really great book. When that chance comes along one can only state in the imperative the importance of everybody reading the book for himself. CATCH-22 is certainly the most dynamic anti-war novel to come out of the U.S.A., an extraordinary first novel published in America in 1961.

Heller's method is one of a grotesque and elaborate comic exaggeration of a "reality" bitterly tragic; but one forgets, one almost refuses to admit that any exaggeration, any absurdity or anti-realism is being used, so undeniably just is the total effect. It is, in fact, the very closeness to truth of his fantasy that makes this extravagant novel at once so ludicrous, so painful and so important.

CATCH-22 uses for its universe a U.S. bomber squadron on a non-existent Mediterranean island in World War II. It is not a "war novel" except in so far as the war and army life accentuate so grotesquely certain basic human characteristics. Heller's island in the war serves the same microscopic purpose as Kafka's Castle, Thomas Mann's magic mountain or Katherine Anne Porter's ship of fools.

In each setting, the condition of isolation and intensification helps to dramatise with clarity and conviction the authors' bleak vision of human nature.

Heller's mad army life setting proliferates as if naturally into bureaucratic nightmares and labyrinths of impossible nonsense. A living man is officially declared dead when the plane he pretended to be flying crashed; his pay is stopped, no one will feed or talk to him, and his "widow" mourns in the luxury of pensions and insurance, disregarding the pleading letters some ghoul is sending in his name. A mess clerk takes over the war, and virtually the world, working for either side at cost-plus-six per cent., in what is at once fantasy so incredible and satire so true that it achieves the stature of myth. He bombs his own base under contract to the Germans, kills his own men (each at a bounty) and successfully defends himself on the sacred texts of the American business ethic.

Heller is obviously blessed with an imagination for incident and character of near-Dickensian dimensions, a profusion of exuberant fancy, and what appears at first to be a rich kind of Max-Shulman, Goon-show nonsense. It rapidly transmutes into something much more serious, but even the non-

sense has its point. In a manner comparable to the foolishness of Ionesco's plays, it can be seen as a reflection of the breakdown of language, the inability of men to communicate, and a pervading sense of a deeper absurdity. Without this facade of nonsense, Heller would most likely have been unable to express, and we unable to bear, his bitter, Swiftian anguish.

As it is, even with its veneer of brittle idiot-comedy, the book becomes increasingly painful to read. His fantasy and surreal exaggeration cannot hide for long the acid, anti-human depths of Heller's tragic vision. Anti-humanity, the quenching of one human soul by another, the refusal of each imprisoned ego to acknowledge even the identity of another, is Heller's major theme. Yossarian, his Alice-in-Wonderland hero, trying hopelessly to stay sane in an insane world, goes even further and attacks the malicious non-existent God he holds responsible for this moral chaos. But Heller has his hands full with men; inherent in every range of his absurd exaggerations from the most trivial to the most dark, is this vision of inhuman, unloving man.

(Review copy courtesy of COLLINS' BOOK DEPOT)

Infallibility and Hochhuth

The Representative, by Rolf Hochhuth (Methuen paperback, 14/3)

Rolf Hochhuth's play "The Representative," translated for Methuen by R. MacDonald, has become notorious because of its attack on Pope Pius XII's failure to condemn publicly the Nazi's final solution of the Jewish problem. Because Hochhuth has claimed that his interpretation of papal policy and motives is historically accurate, discussion has shifted from consideration of the merits of the play to the situation itself. Unfortunately, because of the unavailability of documents which would clinch the matter, the polemic has degenerated into pedantic and unreal analyses of largely irrelevant facts.

Furthermore, argument about the actual extent of Roman Catholic opposition to Hitler's racist policies have obscured the point of Hochhuth's play: the reaction of individuals and institutions to an evil protected and promoted by the powers of the modern state. The most effective scenes in the play revolve around the German industrialists, politicians and army officers. Although these men are directly concerned with the extermination of Jews, Hochhuth relieves them of any moral responsibility, "since, in an age of general conscription it is not necessarily a question of merit or blame, or even a question of character, whether a man puts on this or that uniform or is on the side of hangman or victim."

Luther's theological view of man bound by egotism and ignorance, unable even to see the issues, has been secularised. Hochhuth's villains never realise the enormity of their actions; in their personal relations they act on the accepted canons of good taste and social morality. Beyond this narrow sphere, problems and responsibilities are lost in a haze of authority; the impersonal, unquestioned mechanism of the state.

The administrative officers of the Vatican are also unable to realise their responsibility towards the German extermination centres. They, in turn, are conditioned by political considerations, traditions and the complexities of the situation. A few, such as Gerstein, a German Christian who joins the S.S. in order to help the Jews, and Father Fontana, a Jesuit, do not suffer from the prevalent myopia. However, individually their protests are impotent, and they retreat into hysteria and ambiguity.

In sharp contrast to these impotent, socially conditioned puppets, the Pope is represented as a figure with almost unlimited power and free will. Hochhuth believes that he alone could have saved the Jews, that as Christ's representative on earth, he should not be bound and conditioned by mundane political, administrative or judicial concerns. Luther, too, idealised the Pope as a semi-divine figure, and, disillusioned

when his hero failed to reform the Church single-handed, attacked him indiscriminately.

Hochhuth has fallen into the same error. He asserts that Pius refused to denounce Hitler for a wide range of reasons. Some of these are incredibly venal and so ludicrous that they destroy his case. Charges that the Pope was personally a coward, that he sold out the Jews to protect the Vatican's financial interests and so on are obviously so melodramatic that one tends to ignore the more plausible explanation for the Pope's silence. Defenders of the Pope have easily refuted Hochhuth's extreme allegations. Then they confidently assert that Pius realised that a public attack on the Nazis would not only be ineffective but could even have an adverse effect, leading to reprisals and devastations.

The most serious charge made by Hochhuth are that Pius XII did not wish to endanger the papacy's traditional role of impartial conciliator, preserving the European status quo, nor did he wish to aid the Soviet offensive in Central Europe by undermining Hitler's regime. At the moment it is impossible to estimate whether these considerations, rather than the desire to avoid greater evil, determined papal policies. But if these considerations were the determining ones, it would merely prove that the Pope too was a victim of traditional attitudes, the inappropriate legacies of the past.

—JOHN FOWLER.



"LET US PLACE A HOLY SEAL ON OUR WORDS" — ISAIAH.

What do we know about South-East Asia?

The Indonesian confrontation policy toward Malaysia has had one beneficial effect on Australian society — at least some Australians now realize there are countries to our north which are not populated by pure savages, but which are capable of upsetting the traditional world balance of power in the region.

But is this enough? What steps are Australians taking to remedy a situation of almost complete lack of knowledge of our northern neighbors? At the moment, as far as I am aware there are only three secondary schools in the whole of Australia (one each in Melbourne, Sydney and Canberra) who teach Indonesian or Malay — the situation is roughly similar with Japanese.

If a person wants to learn Indonesian or Japanese he normally has to go to a University and only four Universities seem to deal in these subjects. If a person wants to learn such an outlandish subject by Australian standards as Vietnamese or Laotian, he is looked at in horror, and finds it just isn't taught. Perhaps if he were a member of the services (who seem to recognise a basic need for Asian languages) he might be able to get special tuition in these subjects at the Point Cook Language School.

Some pioneers in the Australian academic field such as Jamie Mackie, Herb. Feith and John Legge have recognised the need for greater Australian understanding of South-East Asia, but it has been a long slow grind against the insularity of Australian public opinion. This apathy of Australians has tended to classify these pioneers as the lovers of the little black, brown, yellow and brindle boys, the implication being that they're dealing with kid stuff, while the big brave Australians have better things to do like supporting the Gallipoli campaign and saying great things about a decadent and rather meaningless British Commonwealth.

If a few more Australians visited Timor and saw the good-will felt

by that bunch of Australian guerrillas (who among you saw the film *Damien Parer*?) they would realize just how close Australians can get to Asians, and in what high regard these Australians were held by the Timorese. I say were because the situation since 1949 has been almost that Australia has ceased to exist for them, because Australians have just not bothered to visit these lands.

"The Bulletin," which is making a big play at becoming a South-East Asian "TIME" (I hope not with the American big brother image) has been the one journal in my experience which has adopted a sane pragmatic approach to affairs in the region. It appears that it is at least trying to pick journalists who have some background in South-East Asian affairs, and show some understanding of their problems. Bruce Grant of "The Age" is another obviously excellent commentator on South-East Asian affairs. But the crying need for Australia is more, so at least we have the opportunity to test the views of these commentators against equally expert views which may give a slightly different interpretation.

How do we get more? First, we must start to put pressure on secondary schools to include courses in modern Asian languages and the modern political history of Asia in their courses. This means teachers will have to be found.

Second, all universities should be teaching at least one modern Asian language, and those already teaching them, should examine their courses carefully, cutting out the imbalance of traditional and ancient language and culture over the modern developmental trends. There is a tendency in some universities to teach only about those subjects in Asia in which their staff are particularly interested (a thing which is natural enough), but I feel the ultimate responsibility of a university should be to the community.

Although the finding of the Java man may be of importance arche-

ologically, I doubt whether it will give us a better understanding of Sukarno (although some people would like to have us think this). Although I myself am a great believer in the influence of past history (e.g. China), I think some academics like to emphasize historical continuity in the Asian scene overmuch. To me, and to the people I have known and spoken to in South-East Asia, the end of the second world war closed an era of their history and opened up a completely new (in concept) and dynamic era. They think in these terms — this is what their 'New

Emerging Forces' means — a break with the past and a new (often Utopian) future ahead.

Unless Australians understand these things they will themselves be having a 'gin and tonic with Colonel Blimp' instead of a grog down at the pub with their mates.

Third, Australians, and particularly students, must travel more widely through South-East Asia. Overseas Student Travel has trips to India, Japan, Malaya and the Philippines — I hope that they will also see fit to arrange trips to such places as Indonesia, Timor and New Guinea all of which are of

vital interest to our future in International Affairs. But travel should be reciprocal, and we should do all we can to promote student travel from these Asian countries. I am not particularly impressed with educating people from other countries in Australia, because in so doing, we instill in them values which are false to their own environment. However, the promotion of reciprocal student visits does I think have a value, because it teaches students to express their own country's point of view while at the same time appreciating the other country's stand.

"Graveyard Plot Thickens"

During the second week of the recent vacation, the Australian Student Labor Federation held its Annual Congress. A.S.L.F. is comprised of the Labour and A.L.P. Clubs in the universities of Australia. In proportion to its total club membership, each club is entitled to a certain number of delegates at the Congress. Monash Labour Club, with 104 members was entitled to 7 delegates.

The purpose of the A.S.L.F. is to provide a common meeting ground for all radically minded university students in Australia. A theme for each Congress is chosen (this year entitled "Our Asian Neighbours") and speakers were invited to speak on topics with which they are familiar. The speakers this year included three Monash lecturers: Ian Ward, Herbert Feith and Ian Cumies-Ross as well as Professor Ray from The Other Place.

As well as speakers on selected topics the Congress spent much time in debating the myriad of motions presented for discussion. Discussion on most topics was ex-

tremely lively, but owing to the excellent chairing by Peter Scherer (President, Monash Labour Club) physical clashes were avoided (but only just).

For those attending their first Congress, it was a revelation in procedural behaviour. It was obvious that there were experts in this field present, and even the dullest delegate went away filled with wisdom and a determination to demonstrate his experience to fellow students at home (God help them).

It soon became obvious to all that there were two violently opposed factions present. One was composed of Communists, Trotskyites or radicals, and the other of Fascists, Groupers, reactionaries, &c. (depending on your sympathies). In between, drifting about at random, were the rest of the clubs, Monash being one of them. The Monash delegation showed itself to be almost completely incapable of any form of solidarity whatsoever, and even when it was suggested that Monash Labour Club fill the executive positions of A.S.L.F. we still

couldn't agree. On top of this, after feeling that we had offended no-one and had shown a remarkable independence of thought, we found ourselves being maligned by both factions! Such is the fate of those who seek to find the path of truth and justice between two great juggernauts!

After much trading of votes, &c., Monash Labour Club very narrowly obtained the right to form the next Executive. Although this writer was (and still is) very much opposed to Monash taking this heavy (and unnecessary) responsibility, when there are other very important domestic issues to be resolved, the other power-hungry (OK, optimistic, capable, visionary if you like) delegates thought otherwise.

However, despite the keen exchange of opinions, everybody in true Labour spirit, expressed their solidarity, hope and faith in Socialism, and with very tired farewells, folded up their tents until the next Congress.

—BOB WILSON.

Here It Comes; There It Goes!

There's a rumor abroad that student newspapers are part of a vast conspiracy to suppress science. Since we feel that there are more people at Monash than Arts students, we are going to present science articles in every issue.

This article has been stimulated by a book I have just read called *Towards a Unified Cosmology* (Basic Books, 1960), by Reginald Kapp.

It presents a view of the universe, its beginning and its end, so startling, so clearly expressed and so all-but-convincing that I can't resist a discussion of it (and let's hope I get it straight, too).

If, when you finish this article—and here I must warn you that some of what I say will be mine and not Kapp's and I may not always make it perfectly clear which is which—you find yourself interested, I strongly recommend that you read the book itself. Go ahead. It will do you good. It's less than 300 pages long, and contains very little mathematics.

Kapp considers first the question of the origin of the universe and points out that in general three varieties of outlook are possible.

First, there may have been no original at all. The matter-energy of the universe may have existed through eternity. This supposition eliminates the nastiness of worrying about creation, perhaps, but it introduces other problems.

For instance, why is the universe in its present active state? Stars are being formed and are converting hydrogen to helium and are eventually being converted to white dwarfs (sometimes going through a nova or supernova stage in the process). If this has been going on through all eternity, why is not all the hydrogen long since converted, all the stars long since exploded or burned out, all the white dwarfs themselves reduced to black cinders? In short, why is not the universe in a state of maximum entropy?

One way out of the dilemma, which Kapp doesn't mention, but which I once saw suggested, is this: The state of maximum entropy is a state of complete randomness. Eventually, by chance movements of the particles in such a universe, a state of partial order is restored; as when by shuffling cards long enough, you manage to get, through pure chance, ten spades in a row. The present active universe may represent such a situation of partially restored order and it is now working its way down back to maximum entropy. What that is reached, a period of timeless disorder ensues until another universe, perhaps more highly organized than the present one and perhaps less highly organized, is created by chance, and so on.

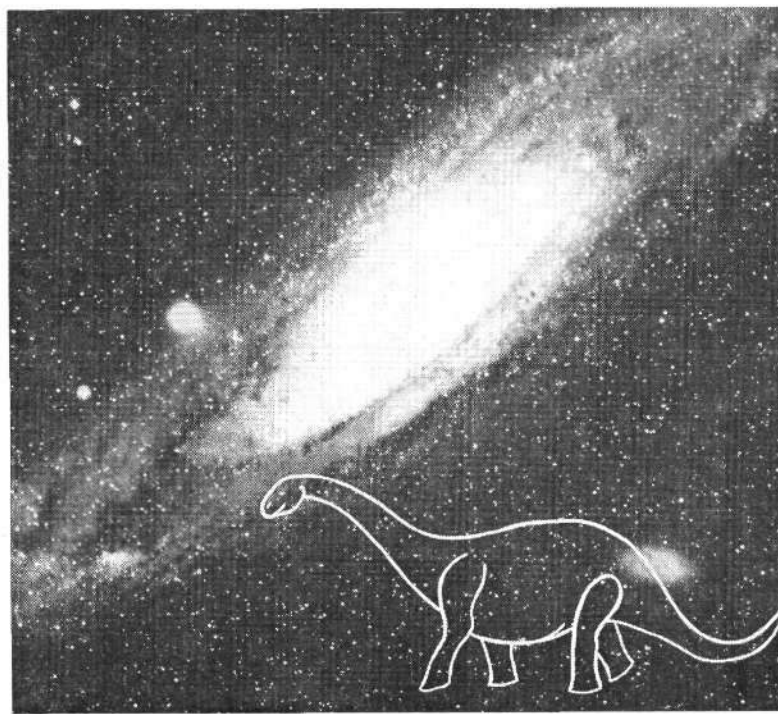
Another simpler way out of the dilemma is to suppose that the universe is infinite in extent. It would naturally take an infinite length of time to reduce an infinite universe to maximum entropy. But this piles infinity on infinity and introduces other problems.

The second general hypothesis of origin is that the matter-energy of the universe was created all at once at some particular time in the past. This type of theory of origin became popular in the 1920's when the galaxies were found to be hurrying apart at a rate that increased smoothly with their distance.

If we trace matters back into the past, like running a film backward, all the galaxies would suck inward, approach each other, coalesce into one huge gob of matter, the "cosmic egg." It was this egg which is conceived as exploding in the biggest bang in history to start the Universe.

Here there are several sub-possibilities. Either the cosmic egg was created out of nothing and exploded at once, or it exploded after an interval of stability. Or else the cosmic egg always existed but happened to explode at one specific time. In any case, special times existed when a creation took place, or an explosion or both. What would be so special about that time as to bring about so special an event? To answer that, one must introduce additional hypotheses. (One such hypothesis, which has been around a long time, is the well-known theological explanation of the Creation.)

Still another sub-possibility is that the universe first contracts to form a cosmic egg, then expands to some limit, then contracts again, and so



on. In such an "oscillating universe," the time of the big bang is merely one extreme of the oscillation and is unusual just because it is an extreme. However, this is also a sub-possibility of the eternal universe theory and involves the problems already mentioned in that connection.

Thus, both varieties of theory as to the beginnings of the universe involve an original assumption that must then be shored up by additional assumptions, such as an occasionally backward-running entropy, or a periodically contracting universe, or a universe of infinite size.

Now, Kapp feels the necessity of additional hypotheses weakens the original one. He favors a strict application of "Occam's Razor," which is a point of view to the effect that, all things being equal, those explanations of phenomena should be accepted which involve the fewest assumptions. Superfluous assumptions should be shaved away, hence the "razor" part of the phrase, whereas the "Occam" part comes from the Fourteenth-century English scholar, William of Occam (or Ockham) who popularized this point of view in a phrase which goes: "Entities must not be unnecessarily multiplied."

Kapp therefore seeks a third type of hypothesis which requires no additional assumptions. This is that creation does take place (avoiding the paradoxes of eternal existence) but at no specific time (avoiding the paradoxes of one-shot creation). In other words, at any random point in time and at any random point in space, a particle of matter may be created—not out of energy, mind you, but out of nothing.

Of course, you may ask why such a creation should take place, but there is no need to answer that question. The fact of this random creation through space and time is an assumption, but no more an assumption than the hypothesis that matter-energy always existed or that it was all created at once.

Kapp maintains that the assumption of "continuous creation" involves no subsidiary assumptions to justify it and that by the "Principle of Minimum Assumption" (this alternate name for Occam's Razor) it should, at least until further notice, be accepted as the most probable description of the beginnings of the universe.

This continuous creation theory of the universe has been recently popularized by H. Bondi, Thomas Gold and, especially, Fred Hoyle, but apparently Kapp got there first. At least he published his suggestions first in 1940, while Hoyle and

the others weren't in print on the subject before 1948.

The doctrine of continuous creation raises several interesting questions. First, how quickly is creation going on? At what rate is matter being created? Kapp does not commit himself but quotes an estimate by W. H. McCrea (first published in 1950) to the effect that 500 atoms of hydrogen are being formed per cubic kilometer per year. If so the amount of new matter is being formed at a quite imperceptible rate. To make that clear, consider that the entire volume of the earth is 1.1×10^{12} cubic kilometers, so that in a year the amount of hydrogen that would be created within the planetary body would amount to 5.5×10^{14} atoms. If we allow the earth an existence of four billion years as a solid body (even though the universe as a whole may have no specific time of origin, the earth itself undoubtedly does) and suppose it has occupied the same volume through all that time, the number of hydrogen atoms formed within the earth during its entire existence would be 2.2×10^{24} .

That's over two trillion trillion atoms, which may sound like a lot, but only comes to about 3.6 grams or less than 1-7 of an ounce. I think you'll agree that this addition to the earth's mass would go unnoticed by even our best instruments working through earth's entire history.

However, the total amount of matter so created is enormous. Consider a sphere of space with a radius of one billion light-years (a volume that is certainly smaller than the observable universe). Its volume is about 4×10^{26} cubic kilometers and in one year, the number of hydrogen atoms formed throughout that volume is equal to 2×10^{10} . This number of hydrogen atoms can be used to form something more than a trillion suns like ours or about ten galaxies as large as our own. A process which creates enough matter for ten galaxies each year is not to be shrugged off.

But—what is being created? The universe is 90 per cent. hydrogen and most of what remains is the helium originally formed in the centre of stars as a result of thermonuclear reactions. It seems reasonable that if stars weren't working hard, the universe would consist only of hydrogen, the simplest of all atoms. Does it not seem reasonable that it is hydrogen (as McCrea implies) that is being formed?

The trouble is that the hydrogen atom is itself composite, containing one proton and one electron. Are they created separately? Does that mean there are two kinds of creation that keep in step so that just as many protons are formed as electrons.

Kapp shrugs off the issue by refusing to pinpoint the exact nature of the matter being created. I myself will run the risk of suggesting that it may be the neutron. A neutron, in the course of nature, quickly decays to produce a proton and an electron (and an antineutrino which we will ignore). The protons and electrons formed from the neutrons, just about as fast as the latter are created, will associate to form hydrogen atoms.

But, and this is the point that bothers me, why should neutrons be created and not anti-neutrons? There seems to me no reason for supposing that there is a greater probability of the creation of any particle than of the corresponding anti-particle.

Whatever the mechanism of creation, whether hydrogen atoms are created to begin with, or neutrons, or some unknown and still more fundamental particle, it seems to me that on the basis of pure chance, matter and anti-matter should be formed in equal quantities. What's more, they should be formed randomly mixed throughout space and time. Matter and antimatter should then interact and produce a universe consisting of pure energy. Nothing in Kapp's book satisfies me as a way out of this dilemma. If the Gentle Reader thinks of one, he is welcome to write me.

But let's put that to one side and proceed.

Kapp goes on to consider the ultimate end of the universe. Again, he reduces all speculations to three possible varieties of assumption: One, that the mass-energy of the Universe will exist through all future eternity; two, that it will all come to an end at once at some specific time; three, that individual particles will cease to exist at random at any time and in any place.

Using the same sort of reasoning as before, he plumps for the third possibility, and again, I, for one, find the reasoning all-but-irresistible and feel the strong urge to go along with him.

So Kapp, having anticipated the continuous creation boys, goes beyond them by suggesting the existence of continuous extinction as well. The two together he calls "The Hypothesis of the Symmetrical Impermanence of Matter"; i.e., matter is impermanent in its past history and in its future history, and in the same statistical manner.

For any given particle of matter, then, it is a case of: here it comes and there it goes.

If matter is being created and extinguished constantly, there is the possibility that both processes are proceeding at equal rates so that the total matter-energy of the universe remains constant, even though the identity of individual particles

is constantly changing. (We would then be living in a "steady-state universe.")

This seems unlikely, at least at the present stage of the universe's existence. The creation of a particle of matter would create an increment of space as well, while the extinction of a particle would extinguish an increment of space. (Space, in this view, is not merely an empty container into which matter is piled, but is an integral part of matter, just as mass is coming with matter and going with it.)

Since the universe is observed to be expanding, this would seem to require that those processes that create space preponderate over the processes that extinguish it. McCrea apparently calculated the rate at which matter is created by computing the amount of space that had to be added to the universe to account for its observed rate of expansion.

If Kapp's suggestion of continuous extinction is accepted, then the hydrogen atoms being formed (according to McCrea) are not the total being formed—they merely represent the excess of creations over extinctions.

However, just as there is the question of particle/anti-particle balance which seems to me to be a weakness in the hypothesis of continuous creations, so there is a question of another sort which bothers me with respect to continuous extinction.

Kapp himself points out that it is unlikely that a single particle of a complex nucleus will be extinguished alone. That could easily render what remains of the nucleus radioactive. If (to use an example of my own) one of the neutrons of the argon-40 nucleus were to vanish suddenly, the strongly radioactive argon-39 would be formed. If, instead, one of the protons were to disappear, the even more strongly radioactive chlorine-39 should appear.

In that case, the extinction of matter in a pure sample of argon-40 should be detectable, even if it proceeds at an excessively slow rate, through the appearance of radioactivity. However, argon-40 is not detectably radioactive.

Kapp therefore concludes that the smallest particle that can be involved in the process of extinction is the atomic nucleus, which must go poof, as a whole. If this were so, then continuous extinction could only be detected through disappearing mass, a much more difficult phenomenon to measure at micro-levels than is appearing radiation.

But then this means that the two hundred odd protons and neutrons (plus mesons and who knows what else) in complex nuclei such as those of mercury or uranium, must all go at once and together.

Why?

The particles come in singly, so why go out in a group? What keeps them so neatly in step? Does their close association in the nucleus make them all one particle in certain aspects? Do we not require additional assumptions here, and does this not, in view of Occam's Razor, weaken the hypothesis of continuous extinction?

I'll be glad to hear any views you may have on this, too, but meanwhile we'll let this go and once again continue onward.

Although the universe may see an overall excess of creations over extinctions, that pattern is not necessarily true for a specific small portion of the universe. Creations take place anywhere in space and time randomly, so that a cubic kilometer which is virtually empty of matter (as in intergalactic space) and a cubic kilometer which is virtually full of it (as at the center of a planet) witness creations at equal rates. Creation, in other words, is a function of volume only.

Extinctions, on the other hand, depend on particles already existing. In those regions of space where particles are almost nonexistent, there are virtually no extinctions because there is nothing to extinguish. In other regions, where particles exist cheek by jowl, there are comparatively many extinctions. In short, extinctions are a function of mass only.

Therefore, wherever much mass is compressed into comparatively small volume, as in a planet, extinctions overwhelm creations and the net effect is a local shrinkage of the universe. Where a minute mass is distributed over vast volumes, creations overwhelm extinctions and there is

Continued p. 7

NATIONAL NEWS

No Conference for an All White Australia

AUSTRALIA was rejected as the venue for this year's International Student Conference because of the White Australia Policy and poor treatment of aborigines. This was stated last week by N.U.A.U.S. President, Bob McDonald. Instead, it will be held in New Zealand.

The 15th International Student Seminar, bringing together sixty student leaders from all parts of the world is to be held in Sydney from July 4th to 7th this year. It will be the first International Student event ever to have been held in Australia.

The International Student Seminar has been deliberately timed so as to follow on immediately after the 14th International Student Conference (I.S.C.) in New Zealand. The theme of the Seminar is "Students and Political Action."

About fifty foreign student leaders who will be on their way back to their own countries from New Zealand, the four Australian delegates to the I.S.C., and six other Australian students will attend the Seminar.

The opportunity given for Australian students to come into close contact with many leaders of the student movement overseas is one which could be of immense value to student activity in Australia. The choice of a topic such as "Students and Political Action" is highly significant.

During the last three or four years there has been a marked resurgence of political awareness on the part of Australian students.

At the last Conference, 27 national unions of students, mostly from the Latin-American region, walked out after a dispute as to which union from Puerto Rico should be admitted. Discussion about the re-admission of these 27 nations will make the conference one of the most important ever held.

The I.S.C. itself was formed in 1951 from a group of nations which broke from the International Union of Students (I.U.S.). Now the I.S.C. is threatened with a similar dissident group although the issue is different.

Dissident Group

The 27 must apply for re-admission, but it is expected that several will demand to be recognised automatically and refuse to formally apply.

If the nations are not re-admitted then the I.S.C. will



Canterbury University, Christchurch—site of the 11th I.S.C., which might have been in Australia.

lose much of its influence as a body representative of international student opinion.

The last conference stipulated that the 11th I.S.C. should be held in the Asian region. Australia is regarded as a member of this region and, because of difficulties in more centrally-situated Asian countries, it seemed to be a logical venue for the conference.

However, the Supervising Committee, on the recommendation of the I.S.C. Co-ordinating Secretariat (C.O.S.E.C.) considered it to be "too controversial." Because of the White Australia Policy and the situation of the aborigines, many constituents of the I.S.C. may have objected to coming here.

N.Z. Venue

The University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand, will be host to the 11th International Student Conference from June 22nd to July 1st.

Students from all over the world will meet at this conference to assess the develop-

ments in student co-operation in the past two years and develop a programme of student participation in their universities, their nation and the world as a whole.

Theme of the conference will be "a free university in a free society."

Australia will send two delegates (Mr. McDonald and Immediate Past-President of N.U.A.U.S., Dr. Peter Wilenski), and two observers, Gordon Binney and J. G. A. Davis.

The International Student Seminar thus may be a major step in the move away from the apathetic apoliticism which dominated student life and activity in this country for a period of some ten years.

The site chosen for the Seminar is the University of New South Wales at Kensington. Organisation of the Seminar is in the hands of a special committee on which are represented the Universities of Sydney, New South Wales, and Newcastle and which is being chaired by Dr. Peter Wilenski, of Sydney.

N.U. FIGHTS FOR TAX CUT

THE Submission on Education and Taxation put out by N.U.A.U.S. is currently being examined by the Federal Treasury, while the Treasurer (Mr. Holt) has agreed to consider this submission when the 1964-65 Budget is being drawn up.

The submission brought out in April of this year is aimed at removing the deficiencies and anomalies in the relevant Income Tax and Social Services Act by seeking taxation concessions for expenditure on education.

Six types of concessions have been sought:

1. To allow for the deduction of personal education expenses paid by students.
2. An increase in the amount of deduction allowable for tertiary education expenses.
3. To remove the present age limit (less than 21 years) in respect of the deduction for education expenses and maintenance allowance for students.
4. To increase the maintenance allowance for students from £91 to £143.
5. To exempt non-bonded scholarships from income tax, irrespective of whether the scholarship is awarded to a part-time or full-time student.
6. To exempt dependent students from the general provision which limits the concessional deduction for dependants to dependants who are resident in Australia.

Reports received from other countries such as the United States, Canada, Britain and South Africa on tax concessions for education, indicated that the present legislation in Australia is in obvious need of revision. In South Africa, it was reported that part-time students who earn money through jobs during the time they are not studying are not liable for tax. Generally, there was shown to be a considerably larger scope for tax deduction on money spent for tertiary education in these overseas countries.

The tax reforms have been aimed at benefitting two main groups of persons—those who are self-supporting students who pay their own expenses, and the parents who pay the expenses of their dependants. It was pointed out that while parents receive a deduction of £91 on expenses for a student child, the less fortunate students who have to pay their own way and who take part-time jobs are taxed in full on their earnings, and receive no deduction whatsoever for expenditure on self-education.

In the case of part-time students, it was argued that it was surely a "dubious and even incomprehensible kind of incentive to the student to grant him a scholarship to assist him in his course of tertiary education but to tax him on the full amount of that scholarship without any offset for educational expenses incurred."

The submission further recommends that deductions should be given in respect of expenditure on all compulsory fees paid to a university or college, and on incidental expenditure (such as books, etc.). A raising or abolishing of the age limit of 21 for deductions for educational expenses and postgraduate study is also being sought.

At present, mass surveys are being conducted at the Universities of Tasmania and New South Wales into:

1. The nature of employment during 1963;
2. Income currently being derived;
3. Amount and source of compulsory fees;
4. Budget of expenditure by university students.

Law students at Sydney and Melbourne are at present drawing up a draft legislation, should the Government decide to grant all or some of the concessions.

Editors' Conference

EDITORS attending their annual N.U.A.U.S. conference in Hobart have produced this four-page supplement for national distribution. It is the first time that such a venture has been undertaken by Editors' Conference and it is hoped that it will continue.

Through the supplement, editors were able to work together and exchange ideas and technical policies. After hours of violent disagreement, strenuous parties, over indulgence in alcohol and food, this is the result. The material was contributed largely by N.U.A.U.S., but some of the stories were written by delegates during the conference. The supplement will have an estimated circulation of 60,000 copies in all States.

Apart from this supplement, Editors' Conference achieved much. The most beneficial of a series of talks was that given by the Attorney-General of Tasmania, the Hon. R. F. Fagan, on "Censorship: A Government Viewpoint". A report of this talk should appear in your local student papers. Other talks were delivered on "Reporting Politics" and "The Orr Case and the Press" by local journalists. The latter talk was followed by an informal meeting between delegates to the conference and Professor Orr.

After all this the twenty delegates returned home. But, don't expect to see any revolutionary changes in your local papers as a result. In the first place, by the time most delegates recover, it will be too late for any innovations in the presentation of their papers. Secondly, the results of any such conference cannot be seen in tangible form. All delegates will agree however, that the conference did produce results.



OBSCENITY

TWO Sydney publications face obscenity charges as this supplement goes to press. They are "Tharunka" (University of New South Wales student newspaper) and "OZ", a satirical monthly with a large student readership.

Police have not given details of which material was the alleged obscenity, and since the matter is sub judice this article cannot comment on the material. Publishers, printers, editors and artist Martin Sharp have all received police summonses.

It is expected that the U.N.S.W. Students' Union will plead not guilty and fight the case as will the publishers of "OZ".

Lawyers say that fighting such court cases is the only way to make the Government change the outmoded laws. Editors should be free to treat any subject in any way they desire (unless there are proven bad effects). This freedom can be gained only by changing the laws.



Photo, courtesy of "Mercury", Hobart.

AUSTRALIAN ACTION ON SOUTH AFRICAN RACISM

IN February, at its Annual Council Meeting at Monash University, N.U.A.U.S. decided its policy on Apartheid. N.U.A.U.S. decided to institute an anti-Apartheid campaign in Australia in order to inform the public of the situation in South Africa and the dangers of such a system as Apartheid.

N.U.A.U.S. declared its opposition to tours of Australia by representatives of South African organisations which exercise racial discrimination in their procedures for selection of such representatives of South Africa.

The South African Test cricket team which visited Australia recently was an example of such discrimination.

As a matter of policy, coloured cricketers were excluded from the team. Students demonstrated at airports when the team arrived and at cricket grounds during matches. It should be emphasised that the demonstrations were not directed at the team as individuals but as representatives of a racial authoritarian government.

It is hoped that some co-operation can be made with other organisations such as churches and Trade Unions with a view to influencing the views of the Federal Government to a stronger stand against South Africa in the United Nations and to implementing a boycott of South African goods for circulation to constituent newspapers.

N.U.A.U.S. has called upon the Federal Government to take a more positive stand in the United Nations and elsewhere on South Africa's discriminatory policies.

Persecution

The National Union of South African Students has taken a very firm stand in South Africa against Apartheid and has been recently banned. N.U.A.U.S. has repeatedly declared its solidarity with N.U.A.S., and has written to the South African Government deploring that government's persecutions of this body. At various times this student organisation has had its offices searched and its members arrested.

N.U.A.U.S. plans to produce a booklet containing a summary of the situation on South Africa and has granted a sum of money to this end.

It may be asked, why does N.U.A.U.S. concern itself with Apartheid, what is Apartheid? (pronounced Apart-hate—very

appropriate?) It is a system which proposes to overcome racial prejudice by separating peoples of differing racial background and placing them out of sight in Bantustans.

Apartheid proceeds from the hypothesis that white men are superior, in the eyes of God, to coloured men. Since this is so and since also man is basically unable to overcome racial prejudice, separate development is required.

Separate development is nothing more than a joke. 80% of the country's people settle on 13% of the land, land with very little agricultural worth and no mineral wealth. Even the South African government's own Commission (Tomlinson 1948-53) proved that the land could not support the numbers required. Education expenditure on coloureds amounts to less than £1 per head per annum as against £70 per head for whites. Since education is not compulsory this figure is actually smaller in terms of the total number of children of school age.

Since its inception Apartheid has systematically reduced the rights of South Africans (all races) by legislation. Legislation has been decreed by the International Commission of Jurists as more severe even than that of Stalin or Hitler. South Africa has become a police state, government expenditure on its police forces in 1962 amounted to £24 million and £12 million on native education.

House Arrest

A man may be imprisoned for 90 days without trial, placed under house arrest and prevented from conversing with even his own wife on pains of fines or imprisonment. Assemblies of more than 10 are illegal and passbooks must be carried by all natives over 16 years of age.

Treason is any act of subversion the State cares to so name. Subversion is defined in such broad terms as to be almost any anti-social act. Anti-social that is by the legislation of the land, many such acts are what we consider to

be normal freedoms. Anyone who disagrees with the government is automatically a communist: a state of affairs which cannot be allowed to continue.

An inhumanity which is cultivated by a church, and a state controlled education system. A combination which produces a race of unfeeling automatons, unfeeling towards opponents.

These then are the reasons for N.U.A.U.S.'s concern. A concern for humanity, a desire to show us that we cannot, by our silence, be said to condone such actions.

Comm. Scholarships—Major Changes Due

JUST over twenty per cent. of students in Australian Universities are assisted by the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme; it is thus the largest single form of tertiary scholarship in our country.

The scheme started in 1951 when a total of 6,500 awards were made, and by 1962, just on 19,500 scholars had completed their courses under it. N.U.A.U.S. has long been associated with this scheme and can claim to be one of the needles that helped stimulate the initiation of it in the late 1940's. Since then, every twelve months or so, N.U.A.U.S. places a submission before the Commonwealth Scholarships Board seeking improvements in the benefits to recipients.

The State Education Departments administer the scheme under the guidance of the Commonwealth Scholarship Board composed of the Directors of the Commonwealth Office of Education (Chairman of the Board) and three persons appointed by the Prime Minister for a three-year term. The Board makes recommendations to the Federal Government as to development of the scheme (e.g., whether extra scholarships should be awarded in the coming year), decides the regulations governing awards and acts as an appellate body in special cases referred to it.

At present N.U.A.U.S. is seeking the following changes in the scheme:

FIRSTLY, we desire an N.U.A.U.S. consultative (non-voting) representative on the

Board. The main reasons for seeking this is to ensure that the Board is kept well informed of current student conditions. It is felt that a representative of the scholarship holders could contribute to the overall running of the scheme.

SECONDLY, we are seeking the implementation of the principle that the total number of new scholarships awarded annually should be related on a fixed proportion to the number of matriculants in that year. The number of scholarships awarded each year have risen from 3,000 in 1952 to 5,000 in 1964, in the same period the number matriculating has grown at a far greater rate. Thus, as these are competitive awards, it has become more and more difficult to receive one. It is felt that the number of scholarships awarded should be stabilised and increases given according to the needs of the community and not according to political factors.

THIRDLY, the living allowance granted to scholarship holders should be increased in relation to the cost of living. (The allowance ALSO appears to increase according to factors other than need). Data to support this point is being gathered in surveys being conducted at Adelaide, Tasmania and New South Wales Univer-

sities. Further information will be gathered later this year in a more detailed survey.

FOURTHLY, N.U.A.U.S. believes that a fixed annual text book allowance (approximately £30) should be provided to all scholarship holders regardless of parental income. At the present time the exact cost of texts and equipment in various courses is being determined. It is hoped with this information to persuade the Board (and eventually the Federal Government) to grant such an allowance.

These are the main issues being raised with the Board at this stage, others include the means test under which a living allowance is determined, the position of medical and social studies students who have compulsory long vacation work and so on.

There would seem to be a basic clash between the Federal Government and the Commonwealth Scholarship Board on the one hand and N.U.A.U.S. on the other, as to the concept of a scholarship. The Government and the Board appear to place the main accent of awarding scholarships on merit, and merit alone. N.U.A.U.S. believes that need as well as merit should be taken into account; the needs of the individual and the needs of the community.

Filipino Debate

THE dust has hardly settled from the rush of the trial of the Philippines Universities' Debating Team to bid to capture the Chester Wilmot Trophy from

In the space of a little over three weeks, the Filipinos visited every State, took part in ten debates, of which they won eight (against Western Australia, Adelaide, Tasmania, Monash, Australian National University, New South Wales and two combined Australian teams at Newcastle and Sydney) and lost two (against Melbourne and Sydney), and left with the trophy in their hands.

All debates were fought out in Oregon style, which differs greatly from the Oxford style, as is used at our own intervarsity festival, in that it includes cross-examination of speakers by the other side and a second rebuttal speech by all speakers as well as the main address. In this style of debating the Australian team found themselves in hot water, especially when under the skillful cross-examination of the Filipinos, and in Tasmania this almost brought the two teams to blows.

The Filipinos were not the only people rushing about to make the tour a success.

The P.M.G. staff were kept very busy with letters, telegrams and telephone calls as local directors tried to find out exactly when the Filipinos were arriving, when and how they were to leave and what was to be done with them in the meantime.

But when the team finally did arrive, local directors soon realised that their efforts had been worthwhile.

The debaters were three of the best ambassadors the Philippines has ever sent abroad, and they quickly settled into our way of life—aided, no doubt, by the numerous parties held in their honour, their visits to the University Revenues in Melbourne and Hobart, and by their participation in

Hobart's Students Day Procession, and before the tour was half over they were even punctuating their sentences with truly Australian adjectives.

Their assimilation into student life was also aided by the fact that two of them were eager to engage in the national swill.

Before long we soon got to know them. Ben Muego, captain of the team, was a very aggressive debater, but off the rostrum, showed a keen interest in our modes. He admitted

NEW

EACH year N.U.A.U. Festival whose aim is to inform Australian Universities for seminars, etc., aimed year it is to be held by Mr. Sig Jorgensen

After the performance of each play, a seminar is held and all of the delegates are encouraged to attend so that constructive criticism may be given and received. These are as important and can be as rewarding as the performance itself.

Until last year the Seminars were held on the morning following the play but poor attendance prompted Sydney to hold them directly after the performance and Melbourne is expected to follow this lead.

In 1961 Tasmania introduced an Intersvarsity Revue to the Festival and although



Colleen Olliffe and Germ

ting Success

recent visit to Aus-
m in its successful

quite frankly that he was using
the tour as the first step to-
wards bettering his political
career in the University of the
Philippines.
Henry Garcia, plus coat and
gloves, quiet and slightly
homesick, extremely mild man-
nered, except when debating.
Gonzales—the Romeo of the
sam (he wooed one Tasman-
ian girl from Canberra)—but
like the other two, extremely
able, even when debating.
Other highlights of the
tour included cross-examina-
tion in Perth on the Philip-

pine attitude to Malaysia,
seeing football in Melbourne
("You mean they don't wear
padding?"), a trip up Mt.
Wellington in the snow,
despite warnings while in
Melbourne not to go near
the place and from which
they didn't recover from the
icy blasts until they had left
Tasmania ("cold, but most
enjoyable").
In all, despite the lack of
co-ordination between local
directors and the national
director, and despite the pace
of the whirlwind tour, the visit
of the Philippines was an un-
doubted success (and we look
forward to seeing the outcome
of the visit of the Australian
team to the Philippines in
August).

VIGOUR IN DRAMA

sponsors the Australian Universities Drama
to bring together theatre groups from all Aus-
trian participation in the production of plays and
improving university theatre generally. This
Melbourne University and is being organised

Perth were unable to organise
a similar display of university
theatre the idea was readily ac-
cepted. The success and popu-
larity of a Revue tends to out-
weigh the disadvantages of
staging and production faced
when dealing with a dozen or
so groups performing in the
same show and it is hoped
that it will be included in all
future Festivals.
Last year Sydney were able
to organise the largest drama
festival ever to be held in Aus-
tralia. Because of the facilities
of a larger University they
could add many new activities
previously unknown to the in-

tervarsity Festival. Each morn-
ing and afternoon there were
excursions, talks, symposia or
films and at night a play fol-
lowed by a seminar led by
well known theatrical person-
alities or critics.
Perhaps the most impor-
tant addition to the itinerary
last year, however, was the in-
roduction of student-made
films. Whilst this was an en-
tertaining experiment, the de-
sirability of permanently wid-
ening our horizons in this di-
rection has been largely un-
questioned.
Another feature of last
year's festival was the visit by

Spanish-born French play-
wright Fernando Arrabal. This
was something quite new and
with the interest and support
of the Cultural Attache of the
French Embassy we may ex-
pect similar visits to be ar-
ranged for other foreign play-
wrights for future Festivals.
An addition to this year's
festival in Melbourne will be
an exhibition of theatrical de-
sign, including designs of new
theatres, scenery and costume
design and theatre and poster
programmes.
Some people within N.U.
A.U.S. have a plan which may
end the Australian Universities
Drama Festival as it exists at
present by replacing it with a
University Festival of Arts.
This is expected to combine
such activities as drama, de-
bating and choral festivals, but
it depends to a large degree on
the success of the 1964 Fes-
tival.

TASMANIAN RACIAL PROBLEM: CAPE BARREN ISLAND

By HEATHER MEREDITH

NO longer is Tasmania the Australian State without an aboriginal
problem. We have unearthed, for better or worse, a situation which
requires immediate attention.

About fifty miles off the
North-Eastern tip of Tas-
mania lies a small island
which, if seen on a glorious
summer's day, faintly re-
sembles Paradise.

The water surrounding the
glistening white beaches and
craggy mountain tops is a
gleaming blue-green, abound-

ing in fish of all kinds. The
island is a sportsman's pa-
radise where kangaroo, fish and
birds can be caught at will.

This is Cape Barren Island,
visited in early April of this
year by three members of
"Togatus", the editor, Tunku
Aziz, the assistant editor, David
Brownlow, and myself.

But all is not light on this
abandoned Paradise, with its
old-world atmosphere which
makes one expect to see a
horse and buggy or a penny-
farthing bicycle appear.

The people are discontented.
The island is abandoned, but
not for its inhabitants, as a
"Paradise".

There are about 100 people
on the island, about ten fami-
lies in all—and all having some
aboriginal blood, all are re-
lated in some way.

The school, run by the State
Government, and manned by
the schoolmaster and his wife,
has an enrolment of twenty-
five, ranging in age from six to
sixteen, the children leave when
they have reached the equiv-
alent of third year High School.

Attendance is irregular, we
learned from three lads we met,
that they have to attend school
only two days a week and
never go when raining, as they
have to walk three miles to
get there.

Life is one long holiday for
these boys, they have no wor-
ries.

Meat is free, and the Social
Services Benefit on which most

of the islanders live, provides
for any extras. For only five
weeks in the year do the major-
ity of the inhabitants work.

This is during the mutton
bird season in April and May.
Anyone over sixteen takes part
in catching, plucking and
cleaning the birds. The money
they earn from this goes almost
immediately on living a short
life of luxury.

At this time the school closes
for its long holiday.

Life may be glorious for the
children of the island, but
there is no future for them,
once they have left the secu-
rity of school-life and child-
hood.

Jobs are scarce on Flinders
Island—neighbour to Cape

Barren Island and much more
prosperous—and the only al-
ternative is to go to Launce-
ston. Many have done this, but
they come back to Cape Barren
when they marry, to live and
raise their children.

It is a vicious circle. The
only solution seems to be to
move the people off the
island and close it down.

This may, however, create
a similar problem on the Main-
land of Tasmania, if they set-
tled as a community all
together.

The alternative, which re-
quires more effort from both
Government and islanders, is
to set up an industry on the
island, which would employ its
inhabitants and also reap
monetary gains for the Govern-
ment.

Whatever the solution, some-
thing must be done now, to
ensure that the generation,
now at the secure school age,
do not repeat the fruitless life
their predecessors have led.



Cape Barren Islanders outside their ramshackle dwelling.

Large Asian Growth Needs Action

THE first Asian students to come to Australia arrived here in 1946. A small group of Malaysian students taking a wide variety of courses, and all privately financed, they pioneered Asian student migration to Australia, and their numbers have increased rapidly since then. Today there are nearly twelve thousand overseas students in this country, ninety per cent. of whom are private students.

The large number of over-
seas students, their widely
differing spheres of study,
and their varied national
backgrounds, add up to a
unique and complex human
problem. Apart from the
normal academic problems,
they are faced in many cases
with language difficulties and
moreover, confronted with an
entirely novel and confusing
set of conventions, customs
and habits which they must
conform to if they are to win
social acceptance in their
new country. The problem
is a real one—a fact that is
often not appreciated by
those who have not experi-
enced it.

Although some students have
some knowledge of English, in
many cases they are inade-
quately equipped to handle a
university course. Those who
are fortunate enough to come
from leading English schools
are not so badly off, but those
who do have English difficul-
ties are faced, not only with
academic failure, but problems
of an even more personal and
worrying kind.

Predicament

Social contact, other than
with his fellow countrymen,
becomes well-nigh impossible.
He naturally tends to avoid the
society of those whose lan-
guage he does not understand
and therefore cannot take his
proper place in his adopted
community.

There is, moreover, virtually
no one to whom the student
in this predicament can turn.
Various organisations such as
Rotary, Apex, Lions, C.W.A.
and the Junior Chamber of
Commerce do take an interest

in overseas students, do their
best to ease these problems, but
their assistance is limited since:
looking after overseas students
is but one facet of their many
activities.

In any case, this kind of
problem can only be solved
by the individual efforts of
students faced with it. The
most any organisation can
hope to do is to make the
task a little easier by help
and encouragement whenever
possible.

Vicious Circle

The main obstacle to the
student is the emotional prob-
lem, of which his other troubles
are the cause. All overseas
students feel, at some time or
another, the peculiar bitter
loneliness of the stranger in a
foreign country. He is caught
in a vicious circle: he avoids
social contact because of lan-
guage difficulties or because of
a natural hesitation in a strange
environment, and the more he
does so the harder he will
ultimately find it to break
away from the restricted
society of his own nationals
and move freely in the society
of his temporary home. He
has only his own determina-
tion to rely on.

Some, of course, extroverts
by nature, make adjustments
readily and relatively easily.
Those who are naturally retiring
may make a few attempts,
then give up and retire into
their shells, disgruntled with
themselves and with their new
country.

But the student who does
succeed in adjusting properly
will gain far more from his

four or five years' study over-
seas than one who remains in
his homeland to study.

Discrimination

The number of overseas
students in this country makes
it impossible for any social or
cultural organisation to look
after them. The project can
only be undertaken properly at
Government level. A Govern-
ment department for this pur-
pose is necessary. At the
moment, nothing along these
lines is being done.

Nothing whatsoever is being
done to assist private students.
Many of them have gained the
impression that they are being
discriminated against, and that
the Government is simply
tolerating them for the sake of
international goodwill.

Whether or not this feel-
ing is in fact the reflection
of a real discrimination, it
is at least understandable:
the Commonwealth Office of
Education is only concerned
with Colombo Plan students,
who number about 1,000 in
any one year. There are ten
times as many private students
who, as far as the Govern-
ment is concerned, are left
to fend for themselves.

This Government attitude is
hard to understand, since if
the stay of overseas students
is to be beneficial to themselves
and to this country, they need
every assistance possible. Teen-
age students are just not cap-
able of making the most of
their stay unless given some
guidance and help from a
responsible source. A variety
of social dangers confront
students in every large city, and
in unfamiliar and possibly

bewildering surroundings, over-
seas students are peculiarly
susceptible to these. There is
an obvious need for supervi-
sion.

The high failure rate amongst
private students points to the
necessity for some action to
overcome these problems: fail-
ure in many cases is probably
avoided if proper guidance is
given. Another reason is, of
course, the fact that a great
many private students are sim-
ply unsuited to tertiary educa-
tion. Their being in Australia
is a waste of their time and
their parents' money.

The Government's failure to
attempt to provide some means
of looking after overseas stu-
dents means only that this
country thereby loses a great
deal of the very real benefits
of having these students here,
but also that some undesirable
features of student living are
almost bound to creep in while
there is no adequate supervi-
sion. This is something that
the Government and all re-
sponsible students wish to
avoid. If the Government is
prepared to extend its hospital-
ity to these students, then it is
inconsistent and quite futile to
assume no responsibility for
their welfare whilst in Aus-
tralia. Neither the general
community nor the Govern-
ment has given enough con-
sideration to this question. It
is time they did.

Two matters require action.
The first is the lack of super-
vision. The second is the
number of students who enter
the country without any real
hope of completing a univer-
sity degree. Australia is not
helping herself or the country
from which they come.



Greer in "Mother Courage" at the Intervarsity Festival

New Research Grants to benefit Students

OF all the research conducted in a university perhaps the most important type is in the field of education. It is one of the most important from the point of view of direct and lifelong benefits to all members of our community. In modern Australian society every person is required to attend school until at least the age of 14 (15 in some States), and a larger proportion of the population is continuing on to tertiary level than before. Education can be said to be the basic (although often the most intangible) underlying service that the Government renders to its electors.

N.U.A.U.S. has for over three years pursued a policy of awarding education research grants annually. During this time, the Faculties of Education at Queensland University, New England University, the Education Research Unit of the N.S.W. University and several student run projects have benefited from this scheme.

The Education Research Grants for 1964 are:—

1. Messrs. W. B. Olphert and F. M. Katz (University of New England) were awarded a further £1,350 towards their project aimed at:—

(a) Ascertaining some characteristics of students entering the university.

(b) Ascertaining the relationship between some of these characteristics and the differential success of students in meeting the academic and other requirements of university.

(c) Ascertaining some of the ways in which students change during their stay at university.

2. Dr. L. N. Short (University of New South Wales) has been granted £1,475 towards the project "A Study of the Use of Student

Opinion in the Appraisal of University Teaching."

3. Mr. A. Wearing was awarded a further £240 towards the Adelaide S.R.C. project, which amongst other things will be used to evaluate their claim that a student counselling service should be instituted.

These research grants have been made in the belief that one of the methods by which the Australian education system can be improved is to encourage educational research. The recent Australian Universities Commission Report shows that of the total amount expended in research in Australian Universities, in 1960 0.4% and in 1961 0.3% was devoted to the field of education. This is an alarmingly small percentage to spend upon such an im-

portant area, the actual amount in 1961 was a mere £14,043. Compared to this N.U.A.U.S. spends approximately 20% of its total budget on such research.

These few figures reflect the fact that the various governments (State and Federal), the A.U.C. and apparently University authorities generally do not place education research as high up on the priority list as N.U.A.U.S. does. Quite clearly what is needed is for the various authorities to channel more finance and give greater encouragement in other ways to this field of research. Only in this way is the quality and quantity of such work likely to be improved. And, of course, ultimately the general standard of Australian education would benefit for what is a small initial outlay.



STUDENTS NOW ON THE MOVE

Australian Overseas Student Travel (A.O.S.T.) is a fast expanding department of N.U.A.U.S., and the latest for students on the move.

Four years ago, a small party of Australian Students visited India and paved the way for what has become an annual excursion.

Last year, eighty students spent their long vacation in India. They went to Japan for the first time. This year, pilot groups will go to Malaysia and the Philippines as well.

The idea behind the scheme is to give the average Australian Uni. student a chance to travel with student groups at concession rates, and to learn about an Asian country and its people through personal contact.

The student must pay for most of the trip himself, but his itinerary is arranged to give him every opportunity to get more than his money's worth. . . provided he is interested in mixing and meeting with all sorts of people and does not mind roughing it occasionally.

Home stays, where students live as a member of a host family provide the starting point for a first hand experience of a country's way of life, and there is no better way of understanding it.

Free travel allows the student to follow up his own particular interests and capitalize on what he has learned from his period of initiation. Of course he gains most if he goes off the "tourist track."

A second home stay may be organised towards the middle of the trip, and those in India can go to a work camp.

These short-term camps were arranged through a volunteer aid organisation, Service Civil International, for the first time last year. They were successful beyond all expectations. Students worked on building projects in a paper colony and a city slum. They will never forget the experience.

A.O.S.T. has a national committee under the watchful eye of N.U.A.U.S., and local directors in each university who can provide anyone interested with further information.

Inter-Varsity Debating Festival

Coupled with the many tasks involved in organising a Festival with about 40 participants and up to 13 or 16 debates, all within a week, is the particularly onerous problem of finance.

Intervarsity Debates is run by N.U.A.U.S., which denotes towards costs £100 and a subsidy for some participants' fares. The luckless organiser then has a balance, which this year could be as much as £350, to find. A levy of £15 on each team will raise £150 or so. For the residue a scrounge of Tasmanian businesses has been made. Three firms have so far donated between them £65, and with a few smaller gifts, £100 is in sight.

The big cost is accommodation. The host University is responsible entirely for this and at a 25/- per head per day minimum up to £300 could be involved in 1964.

Thus a cheap Festival for the Debaters and N.U. can be a costly business for the organisers.

Plans have proceeded well in Hobart for provision of adjudicators, publicity, accommodation, etc. The biggest problem is to obtain co-operation from the various Universities.

To date, Sydney, Newcastle, Queensland, Tasmania, Australian National University, New South Wales, Monash, Melbourne and Adelaide have entered, although none have as yet supplied their suggested topics, as required by May 31st.

With Tasmania possibly having a free hand in nominating topics and with a circle of rat-bags and social butterflies in charge at this end, a successful and entertaining Festival should result.

August 19th will probably see lengthy consideration of the effectiveness of the Royal family's contraceptive techniques and note the state of the nation. It will certainly see the Tasmanian hospitality cascading at its best.

Published by Robert McDonald for the National Union of Australian University Students, 52 Storey St., Parkville N2., Victoria.

Australian Delegation for New Guinea

A DELEGATION of four Australian university students will tour the territory of Papua and New Guinea for a period of three weeks in August of this year. The delegation is being sent by the National Union of Australian University Students and is planned as a follow-up to a similar delegation which visited the territory in August of 1963.

The purpose of this year's delegation is to broaden the contacts which have already been made between the students of Australian and those in New Guinea and also to give assistance to the students of the territory in the formation of their own representative student groups which will, in all probability, eventually form the basis of a National Union of Students of the territory.

The delegation which will be representative of a number of Australian Universities will visit Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Bougainville, Goroka, Rabaul, as well as other centres. In each of the places which it visits, the delegation will spend most of its time in close contact with the indigenous students. Wherever possible it will, as did last year's delegation, actually live with the students in the dormitories, etc., of their various colleges.

The 1963 delegation went to New Guinea because of the suggestion which was made by Sir George Currie that Australian students should visit the territory in order to find out exactly what the indigenous students were really thinking about the possibility of there being a University established in New Guinea.

Sir George, who was at the time Chairman of a Special Commission appointed by the Federal Government to investigate tertiary education in the territory and to make recommendations upon the future of it, felt that Australian students would be able to get considerably closer to the New Guinea students than would the members of his commission.

The delegation which was led by the Immediate Past-President of N.U.A.U.S., Dr. Peter Wilenski, and which also contained the present President of N.U.A.U.S., Mr. Robert McDonald, the then International Officer, Mr. Gordon Binley (Adelaide) and a Melbourne student, Mr. Norman

Fisher, spent three weeks in visiting Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Madang, Wewak, Mt. Horgan and Goroka. As a result of this tour, a submission to Sir George Currie's commission was prepared and presented.

Since the presentation of this submission, Sir George has, on a number of occasions, expressed considerable admiration both for it and for the service which Australian students have done in providing information which could not have been obtained from other sources.

The sending of the two delegations to New Guinea is however, only one part of an extensive N.U.A.U.S. programme in relation to the Territory. Another major aspect of the programme was the organisation during the last long vacation of a work camp at Kainantu in the eastern highlands of New Guinea. The purpose of the work camp was to erect a building at a Primary School in the area.

It was attended by students from Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea itself. So successful was this work camp, that another one on similar lines will be organised during the coming long vacation. Applications from students interested in attending this work camp will be called later in the year.

Because personal contact is of probably greater value to the students of the Territory than anything else which Australian students could do, it was decided also that three New Guinean students should be invited to attend the Annual Council Meeting of N.U.A.U.S., at N.U.A.U.S. expense, during February of this year. The three who attended were Mr. David Lawrence, from the Papuan Medical College at Port Moresby; Mr. Mark Opa, from the Ward's Strip Teacher Training College in Port Moresby; and Mr. Gregory Singkal, from the Holy Spirit

Seminary at Madang. It is planned that a similar group should be invited to attend the next Annual Council Meeting of N.U.A.U.S.

Selection of the members of this year's N.U.A.U.S. delegation to New Guinea is in process at the moment. As soon as it has been completed a period of intensive briefing will begin in preparation for the work to be done in New Guinea.

Radical Changes in National Union Are Possible Soon

SHOULD N.U.A.U.S. drop the "U" and become a national union of tertiary rather than purely university students?

This was one of the most hotly debated questions at the last Council meeting of the National Union, due to the application by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology to become a member of N.U.A.U.S. Although their admission was finally rejected, their participation in the Union's activities was invited and the matter will be further discussed at the August Council meeting.

The application by the R.M.I.T. raised a general problem that N.U.A.U.S. must find an answer to; namely, should we broaden our membership to bring in other tertiary students as have the national unions of Britain, Canada and a number of other countries?

As technology becomes more important, technological institutions such as the R.M.I.T. and that projected for Sydney must necessarily come to play a far more important role

than they do in the present structure of Australian tertiary education.

At the Royal Melbourne Tech., for example, courses of University standard are offered in subjects such as physics, chemistry, architecture and engineering. Student life is highly organised and the problems and activities of the Institute's students are very similar to those of Australian universities.

This year there was a delegate from the Tech. at the Editors' Conference of N.U.A.U.S., and members of R.M.I.T. will participate in interarsity drama and debates. R.M.I.T. has worked closely with the two Victorian universities and with N.U.A.U.S. on campaigns aimed at educational advance and taxation concessions, and has co-operated on projects such as those concerned with aboriginal advancement.

The Executive of the National Union is at present investigating what other institutions offering tertiary courses exist in Australia to enable a full discussion on the possibility of changing the basis for membership of N.U.A.U.S. Obviously the Union would gain in its ability to act as a pressure group and to organise for its members if its membership were granted.

On the other hand there are those who feel that N.U.A.U.S. deals with a number of problems restricted to universities and that it may be doing its present members a disservice by admitting students from non-university bodies.

Whether N.U.A.U.S. should develop into a national union of students will not be resolved for some time. If it does, we could well end up as one of the largest unions within Australia.

To India on the A.O.S.T. Scheme

In International Affairs, Australia is becoming very much aware of its position in the Asian region. Over the next decades, as Australia's position in this area is clarified, it is to be hoped that this will be accompanied by a deeper insight and a more subtle understanding of the people of Asia.

Respecting this, the Australian Overseas Student Travel Scheme (which is a major activity of N.U.A.U.S.), aims to provide Australian University Students with first hand experience in an Asian country. The A.O.S.T. Scheme began in 1960 when a pilot group of six students visited India. In 1961, 26 made the same trip, and 69 in 1962. In the long vacation just finished, 85 students have visited India, and for the first time on this programme, a group of 23 students have visited Japan.

Representation

The numbers, which are approximately evenly divided between men and women, are drawn from the ten Australian Universities and are representative of all faculties in the Universities. Students apply for participation in the programme through their Students' Representative Council, and this year for example on the Indian programme, over 200 students applied for the 85 places.

Selection is made in each University after the interviews of each applicant by a selection committee. It is considered essential that participants have a genuine interest in the country that they shall visit and a personal sensitivity and adaptability enabling them to easily face the many new and strange situations that they shall encounter and to get the most value from their visit.

The students must pay their own expenses, which, of course, are kept

deliberately low. Most of the selected participants had taken part-time jobs and saved over a long period to raise sufficient money for the sea fare and expenses in India. In most universities, Student Representative Councils gave some financial assistance to candidates of special merit who were of proven small means.

Before leaving Australia, participants are expected to do extensive reading on particular aspects of India that they wish to study. On the voyage across to India Seminars were held each day on such subjects



as Indian Social Customs, Religions, Economic Development and Politics. In addition, Australia's Immigration Policy, the problems of our own Aborigines and the question of New Guinea's future were also discussed to ensure that participants have some knowledge of subjects about Australia that past experience has shown us we will be questioned on.

Programme

The total group of 85 to India this year arrived in Bombay towards the end of December in two groups two weeks apart. After a three-day orientation and acclimatisation period staying together in a cheap Indian hotel, the number divided into small groups of ten and travelled by third-class train to distant centres for the first-planned home stay of ten days arranged in the University communities in each of the centres.

Travelling

In India, movement under these conditions is easy. The country is well served with a comprehensive railway system, the wonderful Indian food is cheap and sustaining, and accommodation is easy to find. Invariably, travelling in these third-class trains, one makes great friends with fellow passengers, who, in the spirit of Indian hospitality, have great delight in inviting you home to stay.

After this free travel period, participants were able to choose between joining an International Work Camp project for three weeks or to partaking of a second fixed 10-day home stay in a situation contrasting to their first home stay. Over this, some students with more specialised interests and studies had no fixed second commitment but chose instead to make their own arrangements for the remainder of their stay.

Work camps

Although this is the fourth year of A.O.S.T. visits to India, this is the first time that we have participated in work camp activities under Service Civil International. The camps involved two groups of 12 students, one working in the north close to Delhi, in a Leprosy Colony and the other in the South near Madras in a slum reclamation settlement. Both these groups were involved in constructional projects. The value and achievements of them was not so much in the amount of building that was done (which is limited in a three-week camp with inexperienced labour) but in the very personal appreciation and understanding of the great problems of these two particular communities.

In the sense of a material contribution to the solution of these

problems that these people gained. Excellent publicity in the daily papers was given to these camps and in particular for the leprosy group this was a real contribution to breaking down the unfortunate and unjust social opinion that rejects Leprosy patients from participation in any normal community activities. Indians were amazed that we had no fear in living and working with Leprosy patients which is indicative of the social stigma which brands these victims of one of the least infectious of the so-called infectious diseases.

The Future

In the future of the A.O.S.T. programme, it is planned that this year 100 students will visit India, 30 students will go to Japan and 15 students will go to the Philippines. At the same time, since it has always been intended that this should be a reciprocal arrangement, we are expecting to receive the visit of 40 Japanese students during their long vacation of July and August.

Foreign exchange and financial difficulties have prevented Indian students from visiting Australia to this stage, but we are hoping that these obstacles can soon be solved.

Activity of this nature at the University age has a considerable personal significance for those involved. To quote from an article on the scheme in the Melbourne "Age" (3/1/1964) "these tours are no mere academic exercise. Their purpose is to build the deeply human understanding which must be achieved if this country is to survive happily in its Asian environment. The purpose goes deeper than that, to the very heart of what study should mean — to create human beings with an understanding of human dignity and worth, under skins of all colors and creeds."

— Howard McCorkell.

Here it comes; there it goes, cont.

a local expansion of the universe. On the whole, as I've said, the expansion preponderates over the contraction.

Now, consider two galaxies which are neighbors. Between them is a vast region of space, virtually empty, in which creations of particles are proceeding at a considerably greater rate than are extinctions, so that space is expanding and the galaxies are receding from each other. (The recession is not caused by the motion of the galaxies but by the piling up of space between, if you can picture the distinction.)

Although space comes into existence with matter and is part of it, the matter, once created, can move about in space under the influence of gravitational attraction, crowding into some portions and leaving others emptier than ever. In this case, the particles formed between the galaxies move slowly toward whichever galaxy has the stronger gravitational pull at that point in space.

However, halfway between the galaxies (assuming them to be equal in mass) there is a kind of gravitational plateau where the particles find it difficult to decide in which direction to head (something like Buridan's Ass—a literary allusion I throw in to gratify the penchant for learning on the part of the Kindly Editor).

The further apart the galaxies move, the vaster is this intermediate region in which the created particles move in either direction with excessive slowness, if at all.

The result is that they begin to accumulate, and after a while develop a gravitational field of their own strong enough to draw them together against the pull of the distant galaxies. The compression further strengthens the new gravitational field and the new mass now begins to attract particles on either side that otherwise would have fallen into the old galaxies.

In short, a new galaxy is formed.

Kapp calculates that the universe is expanding at such a rate that a new galaxy forms between two old neighbors after those neighbors have been mutually receding for a little over three and a half billion years. The space between the new galaxy and each of its neighbors continues to increase, and after another three and a half billion years, still newer galaxies form be-

tween its and its neighbors on all sides.

Skipping Kapp's theory of gravity (which is fascinating, but which I think I will leave for another article), I will pass on to that one of his conclusions which I, myself, find most startling.

In the volume occupied by any piece of dense matter, such as a gram weight or a planet, the number of extinctions far exceeds the number of creations and the mass of matter constantly decreases. Since extinctions take place on a purely random basis, as radioactive disintegrations do, the "half-life" concept holds. That is, after a fixed period of time, a given mass will have shrunk to half its original value. After the lapse of another such fixed period, the remainder will have shrunk to half what it was, and so on.

Kapp deduces by several lines of reasoning that the half-life of matter is roughly 800,000,000 years, which is an astonishingly small value. It means that some 300,000,000,000 atomic nuclei are undergoing extinction every second in your body. This isn't as bad as it sounds, of course, since the mass of that number of nuclei is less than a thirty-trillionth of an ounce and is made up without detectable effort.

However, the consequences in geology and astronomy are more drastic. Kapp suggests that a large body such as a star may make up its shrinkage by the collection of interstellar matter through gravitational attraction. For that reason a star may be undergoing only a very small net shrinkage or may even, if massive enough, be growing.

A smaller body in a star's shadow, so to speak, has little or no chance to collect matter, since the star, with its larger gravitational field, hogs the collection. The smaller body will shrink, therefore, and the smaller it is the more closely will its rate of shrinkage approach the half-life of matter.

In fact, Kapp works up a theory of the formation of the Solar system as the result of the shrinkage of such a small companion of our sun, and maintains that what is left of that small companion is what is now called the planet Jupiter.

The mass of Jupiter at present is just a trifle under a thousandth that of the Sun: 0.00095, to be precise. Suppose we assume that Jupiter has been shrinking at a rate

corresponding to Kapp's estimated half-life of matter and that the Sun has been maintaining a constant mass. If that is so, then about eight billion years ago Jupiter would have been just as massive as the Sun. Since Kapp's theory of the formation of the Solar system postulates a companion markedly less massive than the Sun to begin with, the Solar system must be markedly younger than eight billion years.

And so it is, in all likelihood. The most popular estimate of the age of the Solar system is five billion years, and that long ago Jupiter would have been 0.0788 (about one-thirteenth) the mass of the Sun. This is a reasonable mass for a small star.

The planets, including the earth itself, must also be shrinking. From this point of view, the earth would have shrunk considerably during geologic times.

If life began two billion years ago, it began on an earth that was 5.6 times as massive as it is today and had a diameter of about 14,000 miles. Six hundred million years ago, at a time when the earliest fossils were formed, the earth was still 1.7 times as massive as it is today and had a diameter of 9500 miles. A hundred and fifty million years ago, when the dinosaurs flourished, the earth was 1.2 times as massive as it is today and had a diameter of 8,500 miles.

And, of course, this shrinkage continues. In about two and a half billion years, the earth will be no more massive than present-day Mars; most of its atmosphere will be gone and most of its ocean. A dreary picture.

Of all Kapp's suggestions, I find the notion of the shrinking earth most difficult to swallow. What I would like to see is some observation that would present tangible evidence for or against such a shrinkage.

The most obvious method would be to measure the strength of the earth's gravitational field and note if it decreases slowly with time. Unfortunately, this decrease would be excessively slow. The acceleration of a falling body under standardized conditions is now 980.665 centimeters per second. If Kapp is correct, it will decrease to 980.663 by 2250 A.D. Three centuries is a long time to wait for a decline of one part in half a million.

However, I have thought (and I absolve Kapp of responsibility for this idea) of a way in which the question might be settled now.

If an animal doubles in dimensions, its mass (which would depend on its volume) would increase as the cube of the dimensional increase, or eight-fold. On the other hand, the strength of supporting structures (such as the bones of the limbs) would increase only as the cross-sectional area, or four-fold.

For this reason, a massive animal must have thicker legs, even in proportion to its size, than a small animal. The legs of an elephant are thicker in proportion to its body size than are the legs of a horse, which are, in turn, thicker than those of a mouse, which are, in turn, thicker than those of a mosquito.

If an animal the size and shape of a horse lived on a world with a greater gravitational attraction than Earth's it would have to have markedly thicker legs than it does now. If it lived on a world with a smaller attraction, it would have thinner legs.

Now, at the time the dinosaurs were in their prime, the earth was 1.2 times as massive as it is today,

according to Kapp's theory. The fossilized bones we now have would also have been 1.2 times as massive when they were living. The gravitational attraction of earth upon dinosaur would therefore be 1.2 x 1.2, or just about 1½ times as great as we would expect it to be from today's size of the planet and the fossil. A fossil which, under present-day conditions, we would estimate to represent a dinosaur that weighed 40 tons, would really be representing one that weighed 60 tons. (In the case of the first land creatures, such as the armored amphibians of three hundred million years ago, the discrepancy would be even greater.)

The shrinkage of the fossils ought to be perfectly even, maintaining all bone or shell proportions as they originally were. Would it be possible for a paleontologist, then, to tell from these proportions whether the bones were more suitable to a 60-ton mass rather than to a 40-lb. mass, or vice versa? It seems to me it should be, but is there a paleontologist in the house?

Editorial

Continued

Partridge's Origins) from OE clibber, ME cliven, OE clifan meaning to adhere, or from ME cliver, OE clifer meaning a claw. A clever person, then is to me someone whose mind operates in claw-like fashion, reaching out and grasping information (lacerating it in the process) and drawing it back to the adhesiveness of his memory.

"Someone who therefore has little originality and who masks this lack by the quality of his erudition—without understanding it—and by its quantity—without having digested it. Modern western society is unfortunately oriented (no pun intended) to this type of individual ..."

"The cleverer the less intelligent person, the more intelligent he will seem, and all too often the majority of people mistake false genius for the true. University studies and examinations often bring into the limelight the clever person, rather than the intelligent ..."

6 and Seven-Eighths

Monash University is presenting this year its first S.R.C. Revue—it will take place in a madly reconditioned Lecture Theatre H2 from June 25 to July 4, with matinees on the 27th and the 4th. The title is "6%," which is some kind of corruption of one of the main attractions at this year's Film Festival. You can book at the S.R.C. Office NOW!

Naturally rehearsals have been going on for weeks and it is hoped that it is going to be better than most university revues that one can see in this fair city of ours—but let's not get overconfident.

The cast, female-wise, is as follows—Libby Clarke, Lil Page, Halyna Nytczenko, Carmelle Levin and Anne Duke. You can book at the S.R.C. Office NOW! The male cast is Ian Catchlove, Ian Topliss, Rod Muir, Julian West, Roger Kibell, John Phillips and David Coffey. The producer is Norman Grant who, with Ian Catchlove, has written most of the scripts. No attempt has been made to be that subtle or exquisitely literary—the main aim of the writers has been to make the show amusing without pinching stuff from every revue the world has ever seen. Some of the things that have been attempted to be sent up are Thalidomide Babies, James Bond, the Royal Family, the Governor-General, League Football,

Shakespeare, Professor Brown, the Darrods Girl, Aborigines, Surfies, Oscar Wilde and Monash Uni. You can book at the S.R.C. Office NOW!

Anne Duke has thought up some of the most superb choreography, and there are several gushy, gorgeous "production" numbers which will have them rolling in the aisles at the sheer sight of so much youthful abandon—actually, in a couple of numbers it's clothes that get abandoned and it is not always a young lady who is left stark naked in the cool Melbourne evening.

Dick Little is in charge of the music, which will be played live, not canned, by a three-piece ensemble which can play anything from madrigals to bump and grind to the National Anthem, at the drop of a hat—if you only tell them in advance.

Absolutely no expense has been spared to have the best in costumes and settings—if we could tell you the money we have gone through in the name of Art. You can book at the S.R.C. Office NOW! Seriously, the costumes and sets will be good, for literally dozens and dozens of man and woman hours have gone into their preparation. You can book at the S.R.C. office NOW!

There has been original music written for some of the numbers



"No dear, I think 6% would fit better."

by Ian Topliss, but not only have we used new music, there are some stunning arrangements of such old favorites as *The Stripper* and *God Save the Queen*.

As I have said before, the Revue is being presented in H2 in the Arts Building, and the things that have been done to the place to make it slightly reasonable as a theatre! We ripped out the first couple of rows of seats and put in some flooring, which raises and extends the present low lecture platform; soon to be erected is a proscenium arch, and an attempt will be made to cover the blackboards. In all, when we have finished doing things to it, H2 will be rather like the theatre that we have all heard about as part of the Union. The main physical problem was a curtain, for a heavy drape could not be hung from the rather doubtful ceiling. However, by a clever trick of the stage manager's art, a marvellous

scheme, whereby the scenery is the curtain, has been devised. If you can't understand all that, come and see the show. You can book at the S.R.C. Office NOW!

Look! You are going to be that much on the outer later on in the year if you don't come and see this Revue, so why don't you buy a seat today?

With removal of some of the seats, the theatre now can hold only 184 people, so this is going to be the most intimate of revues! Those in the front row have been insured against getting kicked in the face by the dancers, but, considering the looks of some of the young ladies in the cast, it might be worth the risk to sit in the first row. You can book at the S.R.C. Office NOW!

By the way, you can book at the S.R.C. Office NOW! NOW! NOW! My God! I sound like Lena Horne!

—By NORMAL GRANT.

The Tulip Tree

N. C. HUNTER
St. Martins

I was frankly disappointed with my evening at St. Martin's the other week, but I think I was disappointed with the play oftener than with the production. The reason for this rather precious statement is that *'The Tulip Tree'* is just a bad play and unflinchingly boring. The script tried to say some universal things about Nature and growing old—on stage, there are two heart attacks—but the plot is so ponderous that nothing much gets through.

Brian James did all that could be done, I think, with the dreary role of the husband and father, Colin Elliott, and Terri Aldred battled just as valiantly with the equally dull part of his wife, Neil Curnow, as the old father, I found difficult to believe in at first, but I eventually warmed to him for he had about the only part which possessed a great amount of real humanity. One eventually became rather sorry for this scarcely tolerated old outcast, Glen Farmer was just plainly bad in the role of the brother, and I do not think that this was all due to the script, for often one could see opportunities for development which he never took.

Jeffrey Hodgson, the juvenile male, was completely wooden with not one spark of vitality. But for me, the highlight of the evening was Jill Evans (a Monash Player, so I might be biased) as his opposite—the misunderstood daughter. She had obviously not been produced much for she played the part fairly straight-forwardly and true to life in the way that we have come to expect of her. But this naturalism lent a breath of marvellous fresh air to this pedestrian play through her excellent stage presence which gives an authoritative vitality to everything she does.

I need say no more about the decor than that the Little must be bemoaning the loss of John Trustcott.

Generally the production by George Fairfax was competent, considering the dreadful script that he had to use, but I could, nevertheless, not stop myself from being upset at the absence of that really professional touch which most Fairfax productions have. N. C. Hunter cannot altogether be blamed for this loss, I think Mr. Fairfax will have to count *'The Tulip Tree'* as one of his misses.

N. GRANT.

Students' Representative Council

ANNUAL ELECTIONS

Faculty Representatives, Two from each Faculty.

General Representatives Thirteen (any student eligible).

Part-Time Representative, One (elected by part-time students).

Nominations Close
Friday, July 3rd.

P. Eltham,
Hon. Secretary.

TWICE A DAY

I'm at the wheel,
Full
Control I feel,
Traffic light, brakes,
Squeal.

In second,
Asleep
I'd reckoned
was the cop who
Beckoned.

Touching sixty five,
Drunk
ahead can't drive,
Pedestrian; thud; neither
survive.

Averaging between eight and
nine,
Speeding
Kills; says the sign.
I'd risk death to average
Twenty-nine.

Red; yellow—
Green
car in front stalls, fellow
needs push, in the face with
Elbow.

Railway Crossing ahead
Open
as often as bowels of the dead,
Brakes, clutch, ten minutes,
Proceed.

Reach in pocket for a
Smoke
Pours from bonnet, lady
Shorted, needs repairs;
Someday.

Destination, I spy a
Park
Reserved for lecturers, I cry.
Will car fit in that four foot
gap,

I try.

—R.F.L.

Lawrence of Arabia (Chelsea)

I went to see two new films this week. One was *Lawrence* and the other was *The Birds*. I do not find it within me to comment on *The Birds*. A worthy comment, perhaps the only possible comment, would be an obituary to Alfred Hitchcock. But I will restrain myself. I will not lead a picket before the Forum. I will not scream: "Don't waste your money seeing *The Birds*." I would like to, but I won't.

Instead, I will write about a very moving filmic experience which was as good as *The Birds* was bad. *Lawrence* is undoubtedly the best of the gigantic epics Melbourne has ever seen, and if there is any cause for complaint with this four-hour megalith it is only that it was too short to do full justice to the extraordinary man it portrayed.

Peter O'Toole is the most amazing actor we have ever seen on giantvision. He and the desert: incredible how an actor can epitomise the spirit of the raw, wild world of Arabia, how he can one moment express total gestalt with the numinous burning emptiness, the next moment stand shaken with the angst of a man who has aspired for godhood and fallen.

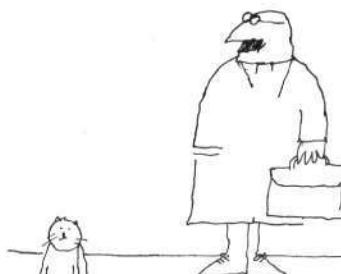
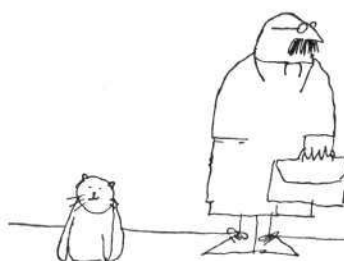
It is not surprising that *Lawrence* rises above the level of most cinema epics when we realise that Robert Bolt scripted the film. Even though enough blood-n-guts has been put in the film to satisfy the general customer, the witty and

human script manages to present several characters in the depth we are not used to associating with big films.

The film, as has been said before, makes no attempt to explain T. E. Lawrence. It begins with the manic exultance of his death, follows him from his early army days in Cairo to his exile in England. The years between his return to England and his death are left untouched, for to present them would have required a partisan approach and the film steers clear of attachment to theories.

It is not an apology, except in so far as a portrayal of Lawrence's life has the impact of one. It shows the facets of a man some have claimed as an egomaniac, some as a god, some as a madman. It shows a man who was a little bit of each of these, and a little more than most other men. It presents a man of fantastic physical endurance, of visionary madness, of terrible failures.

For while T. E. Lawrence was a colossus among his Arabs, he crumpled to dust when faced with the problem of running a modern city with desert techniques. He came too early, or too late, and in his vast failure as a leader and a man he has left us the legacy of a vast legend. And with this film, the essence of that legend can be brought home a little more truly to each of us.



Entrechat, with peanuts

BALLET — Rex Reid Dance Players (Sunday Nights, Emerald Hill Theatre)

This is a courageous and worthwhile venture. Rex Reid, who has given the Australian Ballet Company "La Nuit est une Sorcée" and "The Melbourne Cup," and has had many successful television ballets to his credit (La Nuit again, The Spider's Banquet, Martha Gymnopédie) has founded a small company of professional dancers to give new and "avant garde" ballets to the public. Since the Australian Ballet Company is devoted to the somewhat decadent classicism of "Swan Lake" and other "period" ballets this new company may well be the only competent indigenous source of "avant garde" material. It is also the only worthwhile training ground for new choreographers.

The New Company's first Programme consists of four ballets: "The Room," an avant garde dance drama (to electronic music); "Merry-go-Round," a suite of dances (to the music of Malcolm Arnold; "Gymnopédies," to the piano music of Satie; and "Spirituals," a modern dance idiom ballet to vocal Negro spirituals. The costumes are superb, the lighting, as good as the scope of the Emerald Hill Theatre will allow, and the dancing, excellent. There is a dedication and a depth there which the Australian Ballet Company lacks.

"The Room" is an eerie story, set to a disturbing electronic score. A dead body is discovered in a sleazy, distorted hotel room, which exerts an unearthly power over all its occupants. A detective, who tries to "solve" the crime, finds himself a prey to the unearthly forces in the room, which become personified in the shape of a beautiful, incredibly evil woman. The atmosphere and climax of this ballet are intense; Margaret Grey, as the Woman, and Jack Manel, as the detective, are excellent. The choreography is an imaginative blend of mime, classicism and modernism; Rex Reid and the principals are to be congratulated.

"Merry-go-round," choreographed

by Beverly Richards, is pure dance and very enjoyable. The costumes by Ann Church suit the carnival mood of the Ballet very well. Laurie Bishop and Anna Fraser, both ex-Borovsky dancers, are quite outstanding in this merry,

frothy piece of joy. A purely personal comment: I should have liked to see the male dancers do more. It is a pity not to see double tours and entrechats-six, particularly when Anna Fraser commences one of the dances with a superb en-

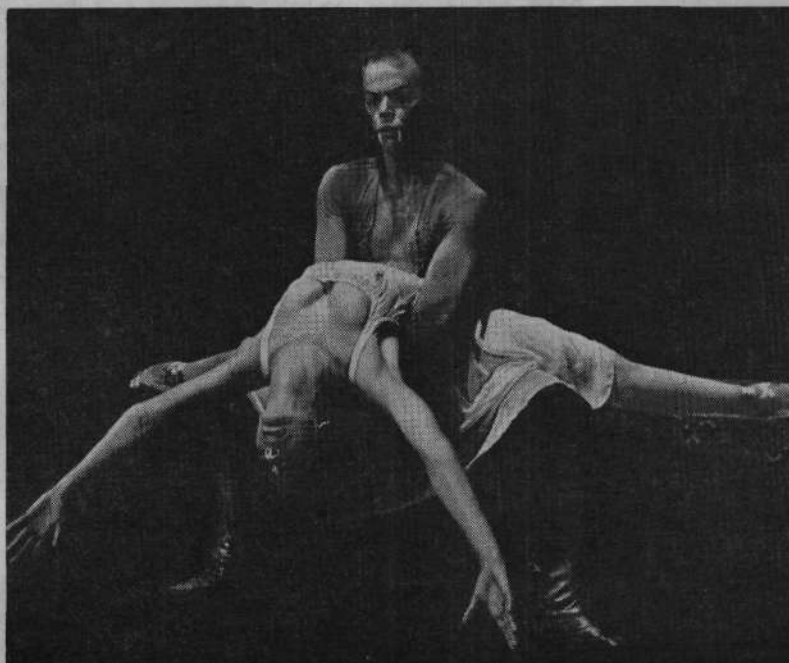
trechat-six. Sometimes there seemed to be too many steps for them all to be executed thoroughly and with ease. But this is all very petty quibbling about a very enjoyable suite of dances.

"Les Trois Gymnopédies" again

choreographed by Rex Reid, is a superb piece of modern classicism. The Satie music, reminiscent (though forerunning) Debussy, depicts Greek statuary in a moonlit garden. The quiet simplicity of this ballet, dressed entirely in white, and executed beautifully by Mesdames Gough, Fraser and Grey, and Messrs. Manel and Bishop, is one of its great appeals. There is a deceptive simplicity of line — broken from the ballet classical to the Greek classical — and of movement which is the epitome of true art. My favorite section is a series of glissades in the pas de trois, executed as smoothly, quietly and beautifully as limpid, running water. The standards of technique and control required by this ballet are extremely high, and all the dancers reach them.

"Spirituals" is danced in bare feet. It is so refreshing to get away from point shoes; and such dancing requires a surety of technique which comes only with a certain maturity. The suite is an immense success. Robina Beard, dancing to "His Name So Sweet," "Round About de Mountain" and "Glory, Glory," is delight in her strength and force of movement. Wayne Matthews is a young male dancer with a future before him; he possesses audience authority, and impresses in his solo, "I Wanna Be Ready," and in the pas-de-deux "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" with Patricia Gough. Jacqui Carrol and Greg Radford provide a joyous and vivid "hep" dance to "Lord If I Got My Ticket."

The reader may find too much eulogy here. I suggest he visits the Emerald Hill if he wishes to quarrel. One can cavil at many things, but a young, enthusiastic, and worthwhile venture such as this is worth encouraging. Programmes change every six weeks, there are student concessions, and you will not be disappointed for something to see, discuss or enjoy.



TO DRAIN THE SEA, by Jan Dobraczynski (Heinemann 26/-)

Like Heinemann's fabulously successful *Shoes of the Fisherman* of last year, this novel deals with the Catholic highestarchy in a time not far distant. Instead of a Russian Pope trying to avert nuclear war, we have an American Pope trying to save the church after an atomic cataclysm has occurred. Written in Polish and translated by H. C. Stevens, *To Drain the Sea* is so similar to West's latest that one has the same strangled feeling of straining to find something which was in *The Devil's Advocate* but is not here . . .

Perhaps what is lacking is conviction, the conviction by the author that these people and this situation exists in reality and not merely in his plot-book. The conviction that breeds empathy between the author and his creatures, which breathes into them the power of separate life, the conviction that leaps from a page and into a reader's soul, that says: these men are my brothers. For Dobraczynski has attempted to write more than

an entertainment, and he has achieved less than that lesser goal. Like Large Jack Salver with his Parable on his shoulder, he has stridden tall into the dark-wash of a gloomy world, but he has grown confused in the uncertainty of the awesome night and retreated into the petty, the cliché, the platitudinous, and most unforgivably the obviously engineered.

The story is uncomplicated, if unscientific. A super-bomb is exploded in French North Africa, and for some reason Europe is smashed by geodesic forces. Only those who remain underground, through good fortune or the blatant plotting of Mr. Dobraczynski, are saved from death. Rome is ruined, all the Cardinals (summoned to Rome for a special ceremony) save three are killed, and the Pope dies. Guided by radio messages from a Negro organisation which has come through unscathed (why?) in Africa, the survivors in Europe gather in settlements reminiscent of D. P. camps. There, a Novelist

Finds His Faith, a Pope Is Elected, a Nun Is Raped, a Little Girl (recipient of a vision from the Virgin shortly before the bomb) walks with God and other goodies.

It's all rather a pity. I was expecting something pretty tremendous, and just about everything went wrong. The theme, for a start, is pregnant with potential. "The gates of Hell shall not prevail . . ." That's our Immovable Object. There's an atomic tragedy, and everyone's going to die. There's the Irresistible Force. Given this superbly apocalyptic environmental influence, the psychological pressures of a world doomed to death, and the spiritual conflict of faith and fact, one would expect anything but a pot-boiler about the difficulties of being concurrently a Good Artist and a Good Catholic. And yet this, incredibly, is the main thread of the story. Hearst, novelist extraordinaire, is a convert to Catholicism and pretty tiresome.

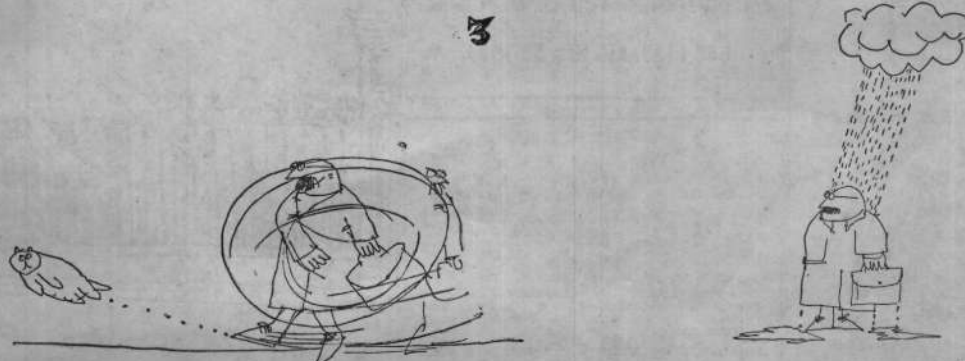
I'm damned if I can see what

he's doing in the novel, actually, unless he's there to furnish poor Dobraczynski with some point of rapport. Maybe I just have a pet hate for novelists who write about novelists, particularly when they portray them as burdened geniuses. But something tells me that if Dobraczynski wanted to write about himself, or Graham Greene, or whoever Hearst is, he should have written a biography. Or a monograph. Or a tract. Not a post-nuclear novel.

If the total potential of the situation was thrown away from the beginning, so too at least one character is built up for a chapter to be perfunctorily dismissed several hundred pages later with scarcely an intervening mention. A school-teacher, she is a suicidal-introvert who could have been interesting if followed up. But Dobraczynski seemed to forget her, or maybe he had it planned to whip her in briefly at the end. I don't know. It just seems such a waste.

I must admit that my palate, when testing this one, probably reacted differently to the way yours would. As a reader of science-fiction, I like my extrapolation to be logical, self-consistent, and to get the most out of a given situation. As a reader of literature, I like a mainstream novel to say something more than pieties, and to say it in other than disconnected glimpses. In the words of Virginia Woolf, "if there is one gift more essential to the novelist than another it is the power of combination — the single vision. The success of the masterpieces seems to lie not so much in their freedom from faults . . . but in the immense persuasiveness of a mind which has completely mastered its perspectives."

My tastes then, when approaching *To Drain the Sea*, were looking forward to a combination of the two approaches which would produce something valuable and sparkling. And it could have. I'm sure. It really could have . . .



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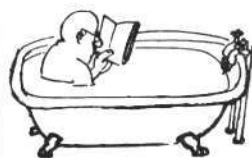
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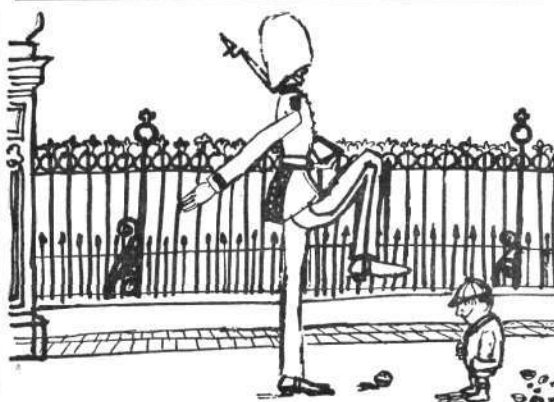
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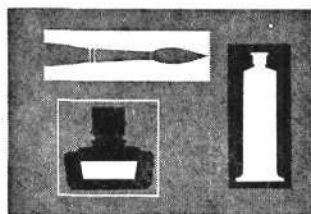
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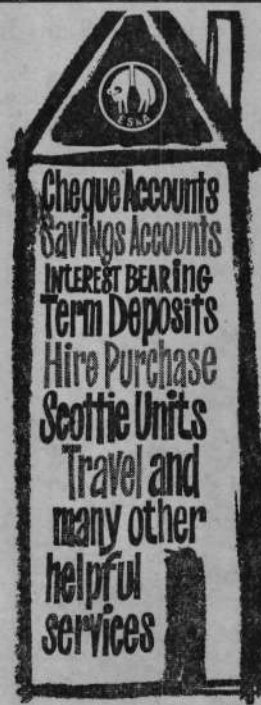


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ARTS

I've Got a Head Like a Ping Pong Ball

Roger Needham in Australian Team

Triple-jumper Roger Needham is the first Monash athlete to be selected in the Australian Universities Athletics Team. Roger competed in a match against the touring New Zealand Universities Team on the 30th May and very nearly won his event.

He was beaten only in the last jump and had to be content with second place—still a fine performance.

Earlier in the week Needham had

finished second in the Intervarsity triple jump with a distance of 45 ft. 11½ in. and equal third in a thrilling finish to the 120 yards hurdles. His time for this event was a good 15.1 seconds. Congratulations to Roger on a fine performance at Intervarsity.

Overall Monash finished 5th in a field of ten competing universities. Sprinter Peter Francis put up a fine performance to finish third in the 100 yards in 9.8 seconds. Peter

was unlucky to be run out in his heat of the 220 yards in 23.3 seconds—his time was faster than the winners of the other heats.

Performances of note were:—

- 100 Yards:**
L. P. Francis, 3rd, 9.8.
Pole Vault:
D. McKay, 11 ft. 5 in.
120 Yards Hurdles:
R. Needham, equal third, 15.1 seconds.
Shot Put:
R. McMahon, 4th, 42 ft. 5½ in.
Long Jump:
M. Mullaby, 5th, 22 ft. 4 in.
Hammer Throw:
R. McMahon, 4th, 102 ft. 2 in.
Triple Jump:
R. Needham, 2nd, 45 ft. 11½ in.
4 x 110 Yards Relay:
Monash, 4th, 43.6 seconds,
Mike Hubbard,
President.



AN OPEN LETTER TO CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

In the past there has been little clubs and societies news published in Chaos. It's not that we are unwilling to publish such items but rather that nobody tells us about them.

Lot's Wife is run by a voluntary, unpaid, part-time staff of amateurs with a high turnover rate. With such we have our problems, and it is impossible for us to operate like a professional newspaper.

Particularly, we just don't have the staff to keep an eye on the 30-odd University Sporting Clubs and other societies, plus inter-faculty and inter-varsity exchanges. Nor do we have the reporters sufficiently conversant with each of the clubs to give an accurate account of the events.

Instead, we rely on the co-operation of the clubs concerned. Ask yourself who,

(A) has attended the match or meeting anyway,

(B) knows all about what's going on,

(C) has a vested interest publicising the club or society.

That is, we want a representative of each club to keep us well informed about past and coming events and other points of interest.

You don't have to be a good news writer. All we want from you are the facts, events, scores, description of play, photographs and other relevant details that will help us make a story more than a bare description of play.

We would also like notice of coming events, not so that we can cover them ourselves, but so we will know what to expect and page accordingly. Send in your program as soon as it is drawn up and we will be ready for your news as soon as it happens.

Contributions should be in by the Wednesday following the last edition of Lot's Wife. There are now Lot's Wife's boxes outside the Library, the Cafe and the S.R.C. office. Copy can also be handed in at the Chaos office.

That's the system, it's up to you to make it work.

Inter-Varsity Results

Tennis

For the first time, a Monash Men's and Women's Tennis team was sent to the I-V Carnival held in Hobart, and even though neither team reached the Finals, their results were gratifying.

The draw for the men was unfavourable, as their first match was against Melbourne, the ultimate winners. However, the next match saw Monash convincingly defeat a team from New England University.

The Women's team also had a good week, finishing fifth in the Carnival. They lost their first match to Adelaide University and their second match to the eventual winners, Sydney University. But in their third match our team scored well against the New England side, winning 7 rubbers to 1. The team also won an optional match against the University of New South Wales.

A highlight of the Carnival was the selection of two Monash players for the All-Australian Varsity Sides. Peter Keller was chosen in equal first position — a tremendous achievement for a first carnival —

and Gabrielle Hauser was selected in equal fourth position for the Women's team.

Yachting —

Series held in Adelaide in Light-weight Sharpie class.

Monash was ably represented by Ian McCutcheon, Lawrence Matthews, Chris Arendsen, and Michael Johnson in high standard sailing against Queensland, Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne universities. Three races were conducted, with Sydney winning the first, Monash the second, and Adelaide the third. Perfect weather prevailed throughout the series, with final placings being (1) Adelaide, (2) Sydney, (3) Melbourne, (4) Monash, (5) Queensland.

Intervarsity yachting next year will be held in Brisbane, where Monash hopes to send both a men's and a women's team. Watch the noticeboards carefully for information about the Monash University Yachting Club.

For Sale, Guitar, £10 or offer. Inquire Jennie Appleby, Union Office.

CENSORSHIP REFORM

On Tuesday, May 13, the form which student action was to take on the matter of censorship was finally decided, after three meetings. The original motion for a permanent Student Action was defeated and the Monash University Censorship Reform Committee came into being.

The committee consists of:
Chris Dance.
Jim Francis.
Peter Jeppison.
David McConachy.
John Price.
Pete Steedman.

The object of the committee is: To work as an autonomous committee in liaison with the Freedom to Read Association, to advocate the abolition and/or modification of unduly restrictive censorship laws.

In order to carry out this object we will seek to:

- (1) Publish pamphlets and

articles on the subject of censorship.

- (2) Organise talks and debates on the subject of censorship.

- (i) Within the University.
- (ii) To various church and civic groups.

- (3) Attempt to exert influence on Federal and State Governments by—

- (i) Encouraging correspondence to the press and members of Parliament.
- (ii) Campaigning at the forthcoming State Elections.
- (iii) Using such other methods as the Committee deems fit in the circumstances.

Anybody interested in the reform of the existing censorship laws is urged to go to any meetings called by the committee, and/or to give their names and addresses to any of its members.

Sensational entertainment
uperb dance floor
ensual surroundings

Entertainment plus
legant decor
veryone should go

Xcellent economy
otic foods
clusive company

at the

MISS MONASH BALL

Wednesday, 22nd of July,
at the St. Kilda Town Hall.
£3/3/- Double

TICKETS SOON

MON. J. S. S.

A "slacks 'n' jeans" party will be held on Saturday night, June 20, at the home of Ron Bereson, 45 Hampton Road, Armadale, to raise funds for Miss Monash. Dress will be extremely casual and B.Y.O.G.

FLAT, Ormond, on North Rd. bus route, 2 large rooms, kitchen, bathroom. Rent 8 guineas a week. Would anyone wishing to share this flat please contact John Fowler, History Department, Monash.

Union Board

Chairman: Dr. J. A. L. Matheson (Vice-Chancellor). Mr. J. T. Francis (S.R.C.). Mr. B. W. Hone (Univ. Council). Mr. F. H. Johnson (Registrar). Mr. J. S. McDonnell (S.R.C.). Mr. R. McPherson (Engineering). Mr. G. P. T. Sweeney (Warden). Mr. I. B. Tate (Univ. Accountant).

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Membership Of Various Committees in the University

Students' Representative Council Executive Committee

President: Mr. J. T. Francis (Engineering). Vice-pres.: Mr. M. Hubbert (Science). Secretary: Mr. P. Eltham (Ecops). Treasurer: Mr. B. Wentworth (Ecops). Activities Chairman: Mr. K. McNaughton (Science). Clubs and Societies Chairman: Mr. S. Lees (Medical). N.U.A.U.S. Secretary: Mr. T. Dillon (Engineering).

Sub-Executive Positions

Asst. Secretary: R. Armfield (Engineering). Education Officer: P. Price (Ecops). Melb. S.R.C. Rep.: A. McLean (Medical). Union Catering: J. Price (Science) Aboriginal Affairs: M. Hull (Arts). New Guinea Officer: B. Woodberry, B.Sc. (Education). Sports Council: J. McDonnell (Ecops). V.F.T.S. Represent.: I. Boraston (Ecops). W.U.S. Director: J. Pidgeon, B.A. (Education). Residence Committee: M. Frazer (Science). Vic. Women Graduates' Assoc. Represent.: B. Woodberry, B.Sc. (Education).

N.U.A.U.S. Committee

N.U.A.U.S. Secretary: T. Dillon (Engineering). W.U.S. Director: J. Pidgeon, B.A. (Education). Aboriginal Affairs Director: M. Hull (Arts). Education Officer: P. Price (Ecops). New Guinea Officer: B. Woodberry, B.Sc. (Education). Public Relations Officer: D. Armstrong.

Liquor Enquiry Committee

Warden of the Union: G. P. T. Sweeney, J. Price (Science), S. Lees (Medical), T. Schauble (Science).

Publications and Library Committee

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D. Syme (Law).
M. Kurts (Law).

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President: Dr. A. G. Serie (History).

Vice-Pres.: Mr. D. Ellis (Chemistry), Mr. A. Austin (Education).

Secretary: Mr. G. P. T. Sweeney (Warden).

Treasurer: Mr. R. Brown (Physics).

Committee: Miss W. Johnstone (Zoology), Mr. L. Allwood (Education); Mr. J. S. McDonnell (S.R.C.).

Union Catering Committee

Chairman: Mr. G. P. T. Sweeney (Warden); Mr. R. Duncan (History); Mr. J. Price (S.R.C.), Mr. R. Slavin (Finance Dept.).