

NEHRU - A MAN

SEMPER FLOREAT

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND UNION

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UNI. WEATHER

UNION

Active Storm Centre—
Slight climate influence.

FACULTIES

Ethetic winds still prevailing.
Aesthetic gusts moved out to sea.

SOCIETIES

High pressure points: Arnhem Land, Melville Island, Cherbourg.

SENATE

Atmospheric Conditions Hazy—
Photographic Conditions Unfavourable.

STAFF

Same as usual.

THE LAW

Frankly speaking—quite uncertain.

PATHWAY TO APATHY

There is an idea circulating in our Australian universities that has some money raising potential, but the effort required to put it into practice hasn't been mustered.

It has been called the S.A.G. Club. The membership rules are designed to get the organization instituted, but also so that they can be broken as soon as one joins.

MEMBERSHIP:

To be a member of the Student Apathy Group you have the choice of two kinds of Membership.

- (a) You may be an active non-member.
- (b) Or you can be a non-active member.

The membership is designed so that no matter what form your membership takes you will be of little use to the S.A.G. Club.

AIMS:

The aim of the Student Apathy Group is to foster apathy of all minds throughout the University.

Members and Non-Members meet (if they can manage it) to study how they can be apathetic to study, activities and life round the Union.

Towards the end of the electoral year Union Council often finds difficulty in discovering new things about which they can become apathetic. This S.A.G. Club then will be of special benefit to Council Members, as well as members of the Campus.

On our Campus there are many things requiring the promotion of apathy, for one becomes disturbed with the thought that positive apathy could be on the decline and is being replaced by negative activity.

There could be ample scope for studies in apathy on Student Cards, Refectory Extension, The Lake Plans, Union Radio Programme, Library Functioning and Content, W.U.S. and the Miss University Quest, Abschol and Semper Floreat.

FUNCTIONING:

While in theory and constitution wise, the S.A.G. Club should function fairly well, in practice the opposite is its outcome so far.

We did form a committee to appoint a President, and strangely enough we were able to have a quorum. The President, however, for diplomatic reasons requests his name not to be disclosed.

Before the President could act it was decided that an Advisory Panel should be set up to direct him in his activities. This panel has been trying to meet, but because of the PE epidemic the committee has not been able to come to any unanimous decisions. The PE epidemic (Prior Engagements) as you know has been sweeping Queensland's activity circles for some time.

On the day that the whole of the committee were able to get together, the committee called the "details committee" whose task it is to attend to such things as details, forgot to book a room for the meeting. They claimed they weren't notified by the secretary of the meeting, and we had difficulty in conveying to them the fact that we didn't have a secretary until they booked a room for the advisory panel to meet to give the President the power to appoint a Secretary.

On May 27th, 1964 at 2 p.m. Jawahar Lal Nehru, affectionately called by Indian children 'Chacha (uncle) Nehru' and earlier, during the period of the National movement, 'uncrowned king' of India passed away, closing an era which has often been described as the Age of Nehru. In spite of his advanced age and the frequently expressed apprehensions about his declining health, his death caught Indians as much as others, completely unaware. He had almost fully recovered from the stroke he had suffered last January and had become his usual active self having recently undertaken an official tour to the borders of Nepal and participated in a session of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay. He was, in fact, planning to travel to London to attend the exacting conference of the Commonwealth Prime Minister's in July, and, a few weeks later, to participate in the Summit Conference of the non-aligned nations at Cairo.

Indians, whose aspirations and hopes he symbolised and whose life and mental make-up he had profoundly influenced, and with whom he was inextricably bound in mutual affection, were stunned and it is not an exaggeration to say that each one of them, critic and admirer alike, felt as if part of his own self had suddenly collapsed. A Cabinet Minister announced, through tears to the Lok Sabha (Lower House) "The Prime Minister is no more. The Light is out". Great and humble alike felt no same in letting their emotions flow out in public. The whole nation mourned a death-in-family.

The world at large was almost equally shocked. Tributes paid to the memory of this cosmopolitan nationalist came from that jealously guarded exclusive stock of compliments which is reserved by mankind to be expanded only on extremely rare occasions. World leaders mourned his death and paid tribute to him as one of the greatest men of all time. Finding words inadequate to express the deepest sense of loss, President Johnson said, "For long we had counted on his influence for good; it now seems impossible to believe that he is no longer with us. Yet his spirit lives on. The rich heritage he left us, his faith in his people and humanity, will, I know, serve to sustain you and yours as we strive together to translate his ideals into reality. . . Perhaps more than any other world leader he has given expression to man's yearning for peace—There could be no more fitting memorial to him than a world without war". The Australian Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies, who had often disagreed with Nehru, said: "This is a significant date in history. It marks the close of the life of one of the most remarkable men of our time." The Queen, the British Prime Ministers, both the reigning and the retired, Home, Macmillan, Atlee, Lord Avon (Sir Anthony Eden), described the death of the "architect of modern India" and "the doyen of world statesmen" as an incalculable loss to the Commonwealth and to the World. Home spoke of him as "a man of magnanimity, of great breadth of mind and vision". Nehru could not have endeared himself to Eden, because of the Suez—adventure which meant the complete eclipse of the latter's promising political career, yet he elicited from him a rare compliment "a grievous misfortune for the free world."

The Soviet leader, Mr. Krushchev, upon hearing the news of Nehru's death, went directly to the Indian Embassy to register his homage to an "outstanding figure of our times" and "a sincere friend of the Soviet Union, and stood in deep silence for a minute before Nehru's portrait. It is, indeed, a remarkable tribute to Nehru and to his work for peace that though not infrequently criticised by both the Americans and the Russians, he should be sincerely mourned by both and be held in affection by both.

Asian reaction was typified by the Prime Ministers of Ceylon and Malaysia. Mrs. Bandarnaik said, "A light has gone out which for long has illuminated our times". Tunku Abdul Rahman, whose political orientation is of a somewhat different shade than that of Nehru said: "Mr. Nehru was one of the most illustrious statesmen of our day and age. . . His words and deeds have often helped me in my work as Prime Minister. The example he set in the creation of India and in the cause of democracy was an inspiration to all the world and practically to the peoples of Asia in their struggle for Independence." Habibur Rahman of Pakistan said in a voice breaking with emotion that



Nehru "was a champion of liberty and freedom throughout the world . . ."

Among others who mourn his death are included statesmen of divergent political faiths, some of whom were vehement critics of Nehru. While Presidents Tito and Nasser, the leaders of the non-aligned world, grieved at the loss of a dear friend and of "a flame lighting the way for India, Asia and humanity, Ben Gurion of Israel at the demise of a man whose attitude was unfriendly to Israel but who was indisputably a great man of peace and wisdom. President de Gaulle led France in tribute to Nehru "whose eminent qualities placed at the service of democracy, of social progress and of peace have profoundly marked the destiny of India and the world."

Most indicative of Nehru's character and the most touching tribute came in the speechlessness of Shaikh Abdullah, the Lion of Kashmir, who had been imprisoned by the Nehru-regime for over ten years, having been released only a few weeks ago. The Shaikh, who had antagonised his erstwhile political friends and public opinion in India by declining to accept Kashmir's accession to India as final, was touring Pakistan, receiving wide acclaim and felicitation, and attempting to work out an acceptable solution of the Kashmir problem. Upon hearing Nehru's death he openly wept at Muzaffarabad in the territory of the Pakistan-held Azad Kashmir, cancelled his tour and flew to New Delhi to attend Nehru's funeral.

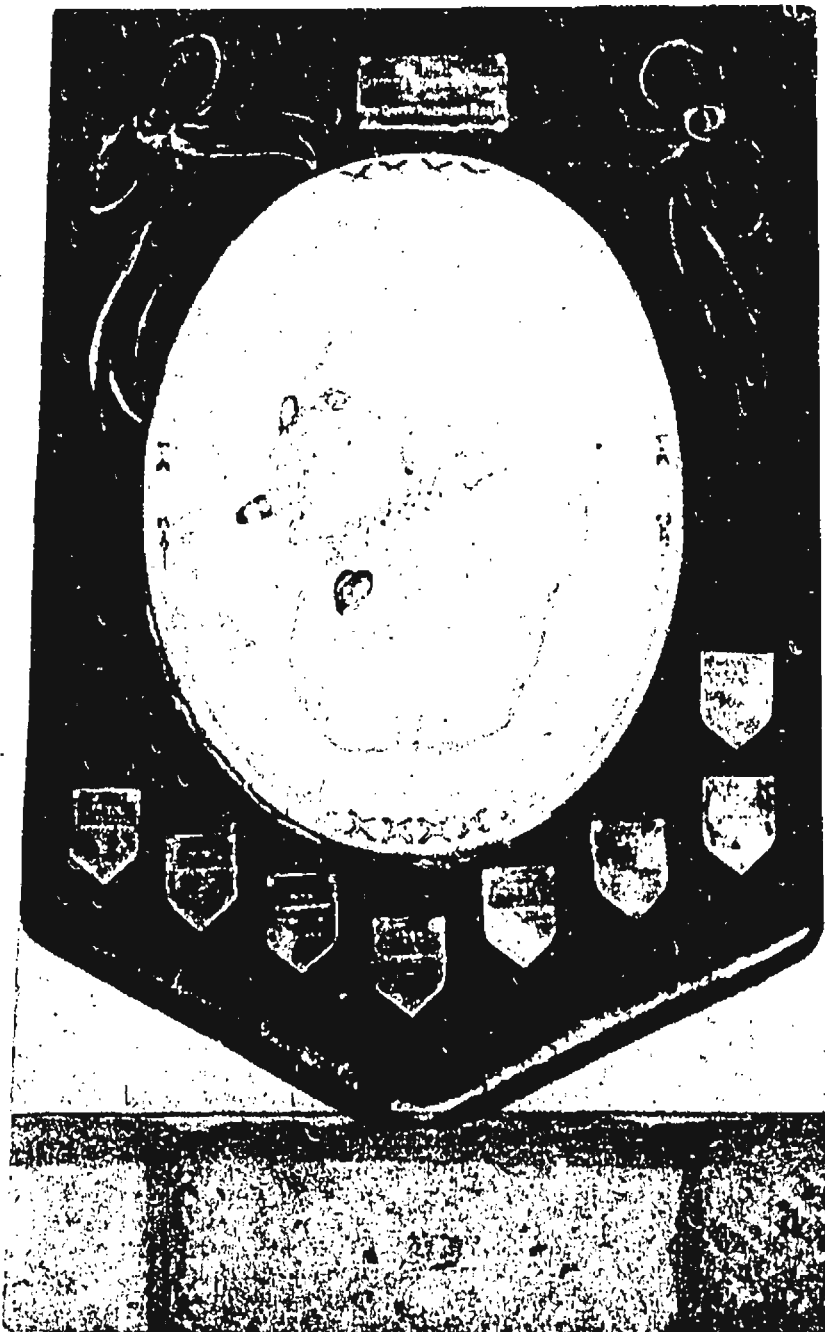
This response from peoples and nations of divergent creeds, of conflicting political attitudes, and from friends as well as critics, is in itself an eloquent testimony of Nehru's greatness and his services to humanity, and illustrative of the big gap his death has left in the world.

Born on November 14, 1889, in an aristocratic and wealthy family, Jawahar Lal Nehru went to Harrow at the age of 15, and later to the Trinity College at Cambridge, where he obtained a degree in natural sciences in 1910. Two years later he was called to Bar and he returned to India, after a seven year stay in England, to join his eminent father, Moti Lal Nehru, in his profession. His educational career was conspicuous by the lack of any distinction, and he was a shy and retiring student. He, who in his later life mesmerised public audiences—though he was singularly devoid of oratorical skill—preferred to pay fine in his student days rather than make a speech in a debate. India, at the time, on the eve of the first World War, was going through a difficult period of political turmoil and transition, which soon captured young Nehru's attention.

(Continued p. 11)

IN MEMORY OF TRUDIE THROGMORTON

The Gertrude Throgmorton Shield for the best Commemorative and Architecture appear to have a "way with the judges" every year. The Shield was presented by the Vice-Chancellor at the Commem. Ball.



BOUND TO BE RICH...

Dear Sir,

Now that the University Bookshop has completed all its extensions, the profits must be starting to build up again. (I say this because I believe that the building extensions so far have been paid for with the profits of the last few years. I would estimate that at least £30,000 have been spent on extensions during the last 5 years.)

I am appreciative of the advertising support given by the Bookshop to Faculty and Union publications, but as the large bulk of the profits is obtained from students at least part of this money should be given to a number of "Student-Orientated Projects," such as the Theatre Fund, Student Benefaction's Fund, Abschol, Student Publications, Special Scholarships, etc. Money could also be used for the purchase of Library books and on improvements to the grounds opposite the Bookshop. (The present amount to be spent on landscaping this area could well be increased.)

The University Bookshop's 10% discount is not over generous when one considers that a similar discount is given to Students by at least one other Bookshop, to my knowledge. The company in question also has to pay rentals and make enough profit to satisfy shareholders of the public company. It also supports many student publica-

Many Faculty and Student Bodies in Southern Universities make large amounts of money from book sales. Perhaps the Union Shop could set up in opposition on a few lines such as foolscap and folders, not with any intention of making more money but as a student service. It has always appeared to me that the Bookshop is primarily a Staff concern and not a Student one. (Witness the way the Staff always gets about three days advance selection of books in the annual sale.)

In conclusion, I feel that if students are not going to receive a discount on a wider range of goods, or a larger discount on present lines, at least part of the profit be used for Special Projects and not just become a credit entry lost amongst the others in the University Accounts.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WEEDON,
Medical School.

A Feather for the President

Dear Sir,

Congratulations to Barry Murphy for his "Commem. Message" in Semper Floreat of 21/4/64. I realise this letter is too late to be read before the Commem. Procession, but if all students would re-read the first half at least of Mr. Murphy's article, and apply it, they would acquire some worthwhile ideas on student life.

If students and the public were all as clear-headed as Mr. Murphy, how much smoother town/gown relations would be.

I regret that the colourful Humphrey McQueen has found it necessary to resign. Despite his many controversial articles, with which I myself often disagree, I have spent pleasant relaxing moments reading Semper Floreat this year. Mr. McQueen has done something worthwhile in the University community.

Yours faithfully,
(Mrs.) I. James.

Some of 'em



Some members of the SEMPER staff. From left: Alan Richards (we didn't print the Editor verse with him in mind); Noel Preston (who knew all along that a canary wasn't going to jump out from the camera); Paul Lewis (who's prepared to take on The Greatest); Alan Mikkelsen (who wins them all with that smile); Frank Mines (who really did think a canary would emerge).

Gee, Officer ...

This, Mr. Commissioner, is a complaint from a University student. Now, in the past, University students have often been labelled as an irresponsible group when making comment on such matters as I am doing. In no way do I subscribe to such a viewpoint, but in case you may feel, sir, that I am in this category, I shall add further information.

I am a part-time student, my occupation being that of High School Teacher, and, as well, I am a Justice of the Peace. This, I feel, should remove any stigma of irresponsibility, although if I am still considered a radical, the latter is probably the truth.

On the night of April 25th, some drunken louts passed my place and, with the aid of a neighbour's gate which they had thoughtfully souvenired, proceeded to attack some of my property. At the time I did not know what had happened, but next morning the prop-

erty appeared as if it had been on a bender itself.

Now, about the damage I could not greatly care — I can afford to have it repaired. But with wanton destruction of property I do not hold. Having a fairly good idea who the culprits were I rang the local police. The result was that I was told that they were too busy to come and see about the matter. When the sergeant informed me that he would send someone that day if possible, and if not possible, later during the week, I asked him if he thought it may be best if I investigated the matter myself. That, he thought, was perhaps the best idea!

After insisting, however, a man did arrive some two hours later. It is my belief that with the information with which the police were supplied they could have reasonably been expected to apprehend the culprits. Anyone with such authority as the police have, should have had little trouble in having the matter settled.

It seems to me that the investigation, if you will pardon the misuse of the word, was handled in the same manner as it was from the very beginning—with insincerity, incompetence, and ineffectiveness. The local police did not even have the decency to come and tell me of anything they had done. Apparently they couldn't care less! Mr. Commissioner, the very best is being done here to make crime pay.

From time to time one sees in the press such headings as "Blitz on Motorists"; "Police Crack down on University Students" and so on. Such notices are manifestations of the deep ineffectiveness of the force. If it worked at a constant, reliable level such periodic flag-waving shows of authority would not be necessary.

I respectfully submit, sir, that you look searchingly into your force to see what can be done to make it an efficient one. When efficiency deteriorates, it undoubtedly shows. Living in a civilized society the people collectively pay for their police force; but

living in a civilized society they expect protection from this force.

About my damaged property I am scarcely concerned. About the existence of an apathetic police force I am concerned. It is not my contention, sir, that the force is suffering from the inroads of communism, socialism, or liberalism. The disease which effectively seems to be strangling it is somnambulism!

MAL.

APARTHEID

Dear Sir,

In reply to Mr. Middleton. Putting aside the ridiculous basis of Apartheid—necessarily implying that racial prejudice is innate and that we should wall-off all peoples, it is easy to see that you know little of the situation.

The South African Government has no intention of implementing the system of Apartheid. The results of the Tomlinson Commission begun in 1948 and completed in 1953 required an enormous expenditure to accomplish the Bantustans by the target date of 2000 a.d., and there would be insufficient return from the land and industry formed to support all the natives, 6,000,000 being excluded.

Editorial

With second term well under way, Semper appears to bring light, liberty, learning, and ignorance to members of the Union.

The material is proudly presented on the same quality paper as usual, as the staff appreciate reading those letters from Mothers who find so many uses for Semper round the home.

I am pleased that this Edition has been compiled almost entirely from contributions from faculties, societies and Union Members who are not members of our editorial staff.

This in my opinion should always be the situation. The standard of the paper will not vary according to editorial disposition but according to the standard of thinking and acting on our campus. In this way the trend of thought in our own University Society can be more easily determined.

We are living in an age when we should be conditioned to think in terms of our own society as it is functioning in a World Society. This requires a full participation from all aspects of study.

The Vet. Science Students have made their debut in Semper this issue. I trust this is just a beginning. A Pakistan student offers his thoughts on Pakistan Government. Will we hear from other Overseas Students?

In this issue you will read the list of Staff Members who are recruiting your material. I would have it that every member of the Students' Union and Staff of the University is a member of Semper Staff.

CONTRIBUTIONS

An Editor and Staff that are worth their salt have standards that they intend to maintain throughout the paper and views that they personally hold as being to the benefit of society and themselves.

While this is a necessary requirement on the part of the Editor it is sometimes objectionable to free expression of sincere thought.

If as a contributor you feel that an article ought to be published which is not in accord with our editorial policy, then we ask that you make it clear that you are prepared to have your name published with the contribution.

Medical students, it is believed, are able to write sentences without verbs, so we have installed a verb machine for the proofing of such articles.

Students who have had small literary experience, but feel that they have a worthwhile contribution to make are invited to seek the aid of our staff members who are engaged to proof our copies from a literary point of view.

I would appreciate some contributions for next issue on your ideas of Council Elections and Election Policy.

—ALAN RICHARDS

THE PRESIDENT HAS INTIMATED THAT A COMMITTEE IS AT PRESENT INVESTIGATING THE WHOLE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE UNION. WITH THE PROPOSED EXTENSIONS AND INCREASED COSTS OF RUNNING THE UNION IT SEEMS THAT A FEE RISE COULD BE SOMETHING TO SERIOUSLY CONSIDER IN THE FUTURE.

Since this commission Government expenditure on Africans has been slight. In 15 years only one Bantustan has been formed — in 1964!

The economy of the country also negates any attempt to institute complete apartheid. Since 99% of unskilled labour (and about 70% of semi-skilled) is black African, these people are forced to live in reserves around the large cities and may not enter these cities between 9 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Night schools are illegal. Education for black Africans is not compulsory, for a very good reason. Governmental expenditure on Black African education is about £12 million or about half her expenditure on her police force.

Whites and blacks are prevented by law from association and marriage. People are classified as coloured or not coloured at various whims of the Government, — Japanese and Turks are given 'honorary' white status. If the possible consequences of the system were not so terrible the situation would be funny.

Apartheid is not defensible except on one ground and that is a ground not acceptable to most thinkers. That ground is prejudice.

Yours faithfully,
Phil Drew,
CO-DIRECTOR NUAUS
ANTI-APARTHEID CAMPAIGN.

THIS WAS COMMEM

As a result of the police attitude which was much publicised prior to Commem., there was no doubt a significant build-up of student opinion suggesting that Commem. 1964 would pass almost unnoticed. Was this, in fact, the case?

It is true that the procession was quiet, no serious damage to property occurred, fewer arrests took place, and no riot took place down town to cause any newsboy to complain that "an old man, crushed to death, nearly got killed". However, in spite of all this a certain Brisbane newspaper managed to find a "sensational" incident worthy, in its opinion, of headline news—one wonders just how long before Commem. this front page had been set aside for the students' benefit.

The week was highlighted by a series of clever (some even a little daring) pranks, a procession satirising many topical events in the most subtle and effective manner evidenced in recent years, a successful introduction of the new sport Slesh-Ball, and to round off the week a highly successful Dinner and Ball.

Here's how the events of the week ran:

Sunday: City Council assists by advertising "Commem. '64" on its Hall.

Monday: Sign "Made in Japan" appears on the Story Bridge. Pranksters busily prepare.

Tuesday: Premier complains of scum in his fountain.

Herston Britishers visit to St. Lucia, heralds the disgusting practice of hurling of eggs and other items of food.

Commem. Smoko runs out of grog in little more than 60 minutes. "Whacko" released.

Mock Parliament gains wide acclaim.

Wednesday: Students cancel Beatles tour—suicides galore.

It had to happen—the Russian Ship with "Rule Britannia". "Better not mentioned": A radio announcer kidnapped. Ransom of £100 demanded for Abschol.

Many students graduate. While convener works late, Union grave is dug—R.I.P. the Union, between Refectory and Administration section of Union Buildings.

Morning silence shattered by misfire of workers' siren.

Thursday: Second sentry box appears on Circular Drive to cope with Commem. Week traffic.

City Council advertises its hall "for sale".

More students graduate.

Friday: Early morning window shoppers annoy members of the Force. Arrests made. Policeman walks into Queen's Park fountain.

Hundreds crowd Treasury steps for a verse or two of "Roll Me Over in the Clover".

Procession, Aquatic and Spaghetti Eating Carnivals award the Oscars.

Commem. Semper sales reach 25,000; Whacko sales 5,000—both records.

Dinner and Ball great successes.

DINNER AND BALL

A record number of 560 people attended the Graduation Dinner this year. This is the largest dinner yet to be held in the Union Buildings and it was pleasing to see that the Union catering was equal to the occasion.

While indeed it is agreed that Commem. Ball 1964 was a roaring success, it is a great pity that

this function no longer attracts more than the 1100 that were present this year. It would appear that a change of venue may assist in attracting larger crowds—perhaps the City Hall. In spite of the poor roll up, special commendation is due to Miss Carole Rogers and her team for arranging such an excellent Dinner and Ball.

FLOAT CENSORSHIP

Though one may have tried to justify the composition of the censorship party, it was probably all lost due to the action of a certain section of the party. It was most disappointing to find officers of the Police Force removing signs from floats, after other Police officers had agreed to leave this to the Union representatives. These people seemed quite ignorant of the fact that they comprised only part of a committee, of which University Senate and Union representatives comprised the other part.

I would strongly suggest that the party be composed in the future of no more than three representatives from the Police Force, three representatives from the University Senate, the Union President and Procession Convener. Otherwise the party becomes unwieldy and the censorship tends to get out of hand.

AWARDS—

Colleges Scoop the Pool

The following were the Procession awards:—

1st Prize and Best College Float: "Reg Ansett"—Emmanuel College.

2nd Prize: "Cleopatra"—King's College.

3rd Prize: "The New Army"—Cromwell College.

Highly Commended: "Royal Babies"—Geographical Society.

SLOSH AT ITS PEAK—COMMEM. DAY.



—By Courtesy of Courier-Mail.

International Student Seminar for Australia

The 15th International Student Seminar, bringing together 60 student leaders from all parts of the world will be held in Sydney commencing on July 4th. This was announced today by Mr. Robert McDonald, President of the National Union of Australian University Students (NUAUS) which is responsible for organising the Seminar.

The theme of the Seminar is "Students and Political Action". The holding of such a Seminar in Australia represents a triumph for those who have sought to engender greater awareness of social responsibility in students. "It is a major step in the move away from the apathetic apoliticism of the fifties", Mr. McDonald said.

Site chosen for the Seminar is the University of New South Wales, and an organising Committee under the Immediate Past President of NUAUS, Dr. Peter Wilenski, of Sydney, is already at work.

Participants in the Seminar will include 50 students from outside Australia. In addition there will be 10 Australians who are at present being selected from amongst the 68,000 members of NUAUS. All of the overseas participants will attend the Seminar on their way home from the 11th International Student Conference which is being held in Christchurch, New Zealand, immediately prior to the Seminar.

Commenting on the Seminar, Mr. McDonald said:

"There is no doubt that it will be the most significant student meeting ever to have been held in Australia."

the trip back. Despite "South-warm" and the other brews that they have at that end of the island, I am sure a good time was had by all. Besides they probably don't want any of their escapades publicised here near home.

Scene: Prac. class and a 22 year old 4th year having trouble with elementary mathematics (i.e. he made a stupid mistake). Lecturer has a look over student's shoulder at the work, shakes his head and comments "Wartime Product".

In the midst of all your good resolutions for second term, don't forget to add in the E.U.S. boat trip which is supposed to be on June 26th, and the E.U.S. Supper Dance on the 17th July.

Want to win a tanner for scribbling? Well, scribble out an article for the E.U.S. Journal straightaway and you'll have a chance. Articles, sketches, poems, all material will be welcomed. ARGUS TUFT.

Editor's Prayer

The editor kneels at the foot of the bed
Droops on flabby hands, cynical head.
Hush! Hush! Whisper who dares
Newspaper editor's saying his prayers.

God bless sex, I know that's right.
Wasn't it fun on page 3 to-night?
Give us this day our daily headline,
But deliver it, please, before our deadline.

Apart from Mafia, things are a bore.
Dear God, there's not even a cricket score.
So let's have an assault on an innocent teen,
Or another visit by the Duke and Queen.

We can photo Jeff Chandler to fill
in some space
(Though even our readers are sick
of his face).
Oh, send a blessing to the socialites,
Who are seen at balls on opening nights.

God, give us something exciting to print,
(A tragic slaying will earn us a mint),
Not to forget the stand-bys, of course,
Like a cancer scare or a Taylor divorce.

Or send us a kid who's going to die,
Or a politician who's told a lie,
A sneak visit by a famous star
Or another blood-bath in Zanzibar.

The editor kneels at the foot of the bed
Droops on flabby hands, cynical head.
Hush! Hush! Whisper who dares
Newspaper editor's saying his prayers.

—Reprinted from Oz.

THOUGHTS

The only way on earth to multiply happiness, is to divide it.

You are only young once. After that, you have to think up some other excuse.

In each human heart are a tiger, a pig, an ass, and a nightingale. Diversity of character is due to their unequal activity.—Ambrose Bierce.

Always give in to temptation. It may never come again.

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	Retail	Our Price
Suits (all styles)	23½-25½	£16/12/6-£18½
Trousers	£5/19/6-£7/7/0	£4/10/0-£5/0/0
White Business Shirts	46/9-65/-	35/--45/-
Sports Wear		
Casual Trousers	£5/19/6	£3/15/0
Shorts (all styles)	90/--£5/19/6	40/--69/6
Sports Shirts	69/11-49/6	36/--45/-
Doctors Coats	61/-	49/6
Dental Coats	} Similar Discounts	
Lab. Coat		
Track Suits	£5/5/0	83/6
All Brief Cases		
Shoes (all styles)	4/19/6-7/19/6	£3/5/0-£4/19/6

Full stock of
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Socks
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Stockings

Entrance to warehouse by Union Card only.

Greaser's Gossip

First term finished with great gusto for the Faculty. A civil bloke ran down the London cab the Pommies had in town. We won the Faculty fours in the drinking competition with a new record time of 6.2 secs., while Jerry Barlow of Mining made his T.V. debut by running the drinking competition.

The first year's band again led the Commem. Procession quite successfully. It is rumoured though that the dragon team was devouring maidens of inferior quality. Lectures on methods of approximating wozzle numbers (the engineering index which defines the desirability, charm, and oomph of womanhood), will be given next year in an attempt to overcome this.

Mechanical four had their trip to Sydney in the first week of vac. I am assured that it was pure coincidence that the Sydney police had their big clean-up of vice the same week. One person told me they even tried to help the police by heckling the harlots!

A Sydney report tells me that an E.U.S. sign was attached to the Harbour Bridge during vac. It was attached to the centre of the second cross member of the hump on the North Shore side where it was easily visible from the roadway. Despite the claims of Plybond manufacturers, it was only up for 24 hours.

As for the Symposium, I heard it mentioned on the news—I was unable to attend, blast it! I haven't seen anyone yet who went—I hope they were able to make

Aboriginal Scholarship Appeal wanted: £1

The Aboriginal Scholarship Scheme wants you to save a pound by Wednesday, 17th June and donate it to their National Appeal '64. On the 17th and subsequently you will be approached after lectures by a collector and asked to donate one Australian pound to aid Aboriginal tertiary education.

"But," you might say, "why should I give one pound of my hard-earned scholarship/wages/dividend/money to a Boong just so that he can enjoy the student life I lead and get into the upper income bracket like me? What is the Aboriginal Scholarship Scheme anyway?"

As most people are aware, the Aboriginal Scholarship Scheme, or Abschol, as it is usually called, was set up in 1952 by the National Union of Australian University Students (NCAUS) which recognised the special needs of Aboriginal students wishing to obtain tertiary education and aimed to provide a scholarship for qualified Aboriginal and part-Aboriginal students to attend the University of their choice. The scheme aims not at absorbing a few very bright individuals into our society, but instead, tries to provide leaders to help the Aboriginal people to advance themselves, and as such, is a practical contribution towards the struggle to promote equal rights, status and citizenship for our Aboriginal minority.

In each University, the Union or S.R.C. appoints a committee to organise Abschol and thus indirectly all students participate.

FLORENCE TUTORIALS

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Money raised is sent to a fund administered by the Melbourne University Council.

To raise a pound by next week may seem to some of you a tall order; however if you give up six packets of cigarettes or 16 beers, stay at home one night and watch TV instead of going out, or get 2/- from each of your 10 brothers and sisters, you have an extra pound to give away.

Queensland has almost half of the Commonwealth's Aboriginal population of 100,000 and consequently a greater responsibility rests with this State and this University. At present two of the four students on the Scholarship are at this University—Betty Anderson and Margaret Valadlan, both Social Studies students. Margaret is at present returning from a World Assembly of Youth Seminar on Human Rights, held in Strasbourg, France.

We have faced our responsibility poorly. Last year, the University at N.S.W., at which there are no Abschol students, raised £3,000 while we only raised £150.

Of the £15,000 raised since the scheme began, Queensland has only raised 3%, but we are responsible for spending 50% of the money. A sorry state. Other Universities without the incentive of students or of a local problem can raise thousands of pounds. It is our responsibility to raise thousands also.

During the second week of term, there will be a number of activities arranged for the Appeal, which will include lunch time talks, social activities and displays.

Prominent among the speakers will be Mrs. Kath Walker of the Noonuccal tribe on Stradbroke, whose book of poems, "We are Going", has just been published by Jacaranda Press, with the aid

of a grant by the Commonwealth Literary Fund. Mrs. Walker is well known throughout Australian Aboriginal advancement circles, as she is Queensland State Secretary of the Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders.

In Queensland, there are 110 Aboriginal and part-Aboriginal children in secondary schools, compared with approximately 10,000 in primary schools. Such a disparity, though terrifyingly large, is a great improvement over the situation in 1958, when there were only six secondary students. In the past, such figures were explained on the grounds that "black races are sub-human and less intelligent than the white". Today, we know this to be incorrect as the measured differences between racial intelligence are insignificant. Only in South Africa is such racialism still practised.

Today, Aborigines are just beginning to emerge from 50 years of neglect and passive discrimina-



tion. As they were hidden in inadequately staffed and poorly financed Missions, Government settlements and fringe settlements on the edges of country towns, the general public did not ever become aware of the 100,000 living in impoverished, squalid conditions. They were incapable of returning to a nomadic life, because of the destruction of their tribal culture and hunting grounds. A further restriction was placed upon their movements by paternalistic legislation. They were unable to assimilate due to lack of opportunity, lack of education, and the general problems of economically depressed minorities, coupled with racialism in the community, which even yet, has not completely faded.

Such things as Abschol are only a stop-gap measure until the Government can be made to shoulder its rightful responsibilities. However, Abschol must continue to exist until this happens, or until a special need no longer exists. Some success has been achieved by obtaining an agreement from the Commonwealth Government, to award a Commonwealth Scholarship to holders of the Aboriginal Scholarship when they pass the first year of their course.

At present, the need is acute, due to the increasing number of students in secondary schools, many of whom no doubt will wish to continue on to a tertiary education. To share our relatively affluent and privileged position with those whose need is greatest, is a small price to pay for equality.

So pay your pound to Abschol.
A. BARRY.

Gotcha

I don't watch TV very often—only for relaxation. A kid's show had just finished, and a commercial came on.

The ad. was for a new interior wall paint called RETAW. A soft, crystal-clear paint, with a flat finish. Just wonderful for preserving the natural appearance of the surface.

Yeah, specially concrete, says I. Like most people who regard themselves as intelligent Australians, I'm cynical about ads. Those psychologised pedlars can't sell me anything.

The ad. finished up with a jingle-line that went something like

"Cool, clear RETAW"

I stubbed out my cigarette and went to tea.

This jingle struck a chord, kinda, and kept in my head.

Next morning I passed a hardware store ("Cool, clear RETAW"). There they were ("Cool, clear RETAW"). X to the n people asking about this new RETAW stuff ("Cool, clear RETAW").

It started to rain a little, so I decided to watch the mug consumer and stay dry at the same time.

Store banners and window displays screamed the supposed features of the product. Salesmen spoke the same things in a folksy kinda way.

So easy to apply you can hose it on.

Fastest drying.

Won't harden in the tin while you're working.

Easy clean up, just dry the brushes in the sun.

RETAW contains no toxic solvents to give off dangerous fumes. (The schnooks really loved this one).

Wipes clean with a dry cloth.

RETAW is so clear you wouldn't even know it was there.

I stood and watched the puppets dance on their strings, and lit myself a Craven A. They're clean cigarettes: I always smoke them.

The rain stopped, so I moved on.



From a medical T.V. spectacular: The story you are about to see is true. Only the bandages have been changed.

The recent U.Q.M.S. organised Blood Donation set a new Australian Record—813 donors. Other Australian Universities are about to introduce this highly successful project.

Overheard in Out-Patients:
Psychiatrist: "Madam, you haven't got a complex; you are inferior."

Fifteen Medical students journeyed to Perth during the holidays for the A.M.S.A. Convention. Among the delegates were the President-elect of A.M.S.A., Mr. Ed. Tweddell and Mr. Alf Davenson, one of the conveners of the 1965 Surfers' Paradise Convention. This convention is expected to be one of the largest ever held on the coast, and certainly the largest University Convention. Bookings have already been made for the entire "Sea Breeze" Hotel and Chevron Hotel.

Disgusting admission made recently by one senior medical student. "I drink to make other people interesting."

This is supposed to have happened at a recent 6th year Medical Exam.

Examiner: "How would you treat this patient, Mr. Smith?"
Student (facetiously): "Sir, I think I would call you in, in consultation."

Pictured in a medical publication was a young mother with baby—the acknowledgment read: "Reproduced by courtesy of the A. and K. Publishing Co."

Coming Attractions:

1. Vic. Park Social: Friday, 19th June.
2. Medical Ball (Lennons), Friday, 26th June.
3. E. S. Meyers Memorial Lecture, Tuesday, 21st July. Dr. Konrad Hirschfeld will talk on "Medical Education".

COCYX.

WHAT'S ON AT THE AVALON

UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC SOCIETY

N. F. Simpson's

"A Resounding Tinkle"

MODERN! CONTROVERSIAL!

Produced by Gil Perrin

AVALON THEATRE,

9 p.m.

JUNE 12, 13, 18, 19, 20

Bookings: Union Shop

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ON YOUR SABBATICAL LEAVE?

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For travel information, including transportation and accommodation contact . . .

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THE THINGS WOMEN WED..

They have two hands, two feet, and sometimes two wives: but never more than one pound or one idea at a time.

Generally speaking they may be divided into three classes; bachelors, widowers or husbands. A bachelor is a negligible mass of obstinacy entirely surrounded by suspicion. Widowers are remnants with possibilities. Husbands are of three types—prizes, surprises and consolation prizes. Making a husband of a man is one of the highest forms of plastic arts known to civilisation. It requires science, sculpture, common sense, faith, hope and charity—mostly charity.

It is a psychological marvel that a small tender soft violet-scented thing like a woman should enjoy kissing a big awkward stubbly-chinned tobacco and bay-rum-scented thing like a man. If you flatter a man you frighten

him to death. If you don't you bore him to death. If you permit him to make love to you, he gets tired of you in the end and if you don't he gets tired of you in the beginning.

If you believe him about everything, you soon cease to charm him. If you wear gay coloured rouge and a startling hat, he hesitates to take you out; but if you wear a little brown beret and a tailor-made suit he takes you out and stares all the evening at a woman in gay coloured rouge and a startling hat.

If you believe all he tells you he thinks you are a fool—If you don't he thinks you are a cynic.

If you join him in the gaieties and approve of his drinking he swears you are leading him to the devil. If you don't approve of his drinking and urge him to give up his gaieties he vows you are driving him to the devil.

If you are the clinging vine type he doubts whether you have a brain. If you are a modern advanced intelligent woman he doubts whether you have a heart. If you are silly he longs for a bright playmate brilliant and intelligent.

If you are popular with men he is jealous and if you are not he hesitates to marry a wallflower.

Man is just a worm in the dust . . . He comes along wriggles around for a while . . . and finally . . . some chicken gets him . . .

RANDOM SURVEY

The Psychology Department is to be approached with a view to enlisting its assistance in conducting a random survey of students concerning the use of the Union Buildings, and the operation of the Union and its facilities. The survey is designed to ascertain College use of the Refectory; the number of times per day the Refectory is used; Student opinion on Union Services; and the running of the Union.

The Old Vienna Restaurant
Is Now Open Until 11.30 p.m.
BRISBANE ARCADE, ADELAIDE ST.
Wines and Ales are Procurable on Request.

COMMERCE MELBOURNE TRIP

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION met in Melbourne from 23rd-31st May. Queensland dominated the trips, the Federal, the drinking contests, and the social life. The convention was a roaring success—next year it will be held in Queensland where for the third year in a row the drinking trophy will be ours. The Queensland delegation also collected numerous other trophies.

A NEW FIELD OF PSYCHOLOGY

During the last few decades, psychology has seen developments in many fields, with theorists branching into different directions. After receiving the contributions of men like Freud, Adler and Jung, one may well ask, "What kind of structures will now be built on the foundations that have been laid?"

The Swiss psychiatrist, Viktor Frankl, has of late, offered to the world a new combination of concepts which throughout portions of Europe and the United States is being heralded as the next great school of Psychology.

Frankl looks at the developmental aspects of child psychology and the processes of psychotherapy, which have been orientations investigating the past for the purpose of understanding the

present, and claims their major inadequacies lie in their ability to aid the patient in making a meaningful adjustment to the future.

Psychoanalysis speaks of the PLEASURE PRINCIPLE; individual psychology of STATUS DRIVE—these may be termed the WILL-TO-PLEASURE and the WILL-TO-POWER. But where, says Frankl 'is the innate desire to give as much meaning as possible to one's life, to actualize as many values as possible'—this he calls the WILL-TO-MEANING.

In spite of all that has been said about environment, we know that it does not, in itself, make man, but its importance is in what man makes of it, and his attitude towards it. Freud once said: 'Try and subject a number of

very strongly differentiated human beings to the same amount of starvation. With the increase of the imperative need for food, all individual differences will be blotted out, and, in their place we shall see the uniform expression of one unsatisfied instinct'. Unfortunately, Freud's claim had no explicit foundation, for in the concentration camp, Frankl witnessed the contrary; he saw how, faced with the identical situation, one man degenerated, while another 'attained virtual saintliness'.

In the context of a vast background of investigation, Frankl combines certain of the concepts of existential philosophy with the orthodox foundations of psychotherapy and, in the process of what he calls 'logotherapy' endeavours to give treatment of psychotic disorders in a manner which not only provides the effect of psychotherapy but also helps the patient to make adjustments in a manner that adds meaning to his existence.

K. K. SMITH

Review

THE CONCERT SEASON TO DATE — A FEW THOUGHTS

The pursuit of enjoyment in music tends to be rather esoteric. Many followers of the musical 'cult' tend to select one aspect for their fanatical devotion, rather than retaining a broader world-view. Be that as it may, one of the most organised areas of the Brisbane musical scene is that of serious music. It is a strange fact that the City Hall is often barely full for the concerts by artists of world standard. I write a few brief notes on the recent concerts.

Early in the present concert season, the American violinist, Berl Senofsky, gave several concerts. He displayed feeling, but not the exceptional talent which had been expected; his slightly below par performances attracted some barbed criticism from the city reviewers. His performances were rather heterogeneous, but he seemed particularly at home in beautiful melodies, and his handling of the more 'modern' works was impressive. Mr. Alfred Deller gave a Musica Viva concert in April. The whole evening was delightful; his superb performance with his consort was completely unaccompanied.

The Elizabethan Opera performance of 'Fledermaus' was only moderately attended, but was a most enjoyable and light-hearted show — a pleasing and integrated introduction to the medium. The visit of Miss Ingrid Haebler, a Polish baroness and polished exponent of Mozart, was one of the highlights of the present concert season. Here was keyboard artistry to perfection. Religious music has been represented by such notable performances as the 'Messiah', Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' and Bach's 'Saint Matthew's Passion'.

The finals of the A.B.C. Concerts and Vocal competitions for 1964 took place on May 22nd. One expects a good standard of music from State finalists and this year the audience was not disappointed.

NEWS IN BRIEF

UNION SONG BOOKS: These have completely sold out. Activities Committee Chairman, Mr. Bruce Ward, said that a decision on whether to reprint the present Song Book or completely revise it would be made shortly.

WHACKO!: The 5,000 copies were all sold by 10.30 a.m. on Commem. Day. The profit of £408 has been paid into Reserve Accounts. The Editor, Mr. Russell Jackson, recommended that 8,000 copies be printed next year.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: Three new Clubs have been recognised by the Union this year. They are the Occupational Therapy Students; The

Creative Arts Society; and the Folk-singing Society. It is estimated that the total number of Financial or Active members of the Unions 68 Clubs is a record 6,500 students.

UNION ELECTIONS: These will be held at the end of July. It is expected that students will have to vote on Constitution changes and other important issues in a Referendum to be held with the elections.

FACULTY MAGAZINES: The Union hopes to establish a collection of all Society Publications which can be used for reference by future journal editors of any Club or Society. Anyone possessing any past editions of any Faculty magazines is asked to forward them to Union Office.

SEMPER STAFF

EDITOR—Alan Richards
SUB-EDITOR—Lawrence Coyne
LAY-OUT—Dermot McManus
SPORT—Joy Faldt
FACULTIES—Paul Lewis
POLITICAL-ECONOMICS—Roger Tomes
REVIEWS—Ken Smith
SOCIETIES AND RELIGION—Frank Mines
PHOTOGRAPHER—Bruce Window
CARTOONS—Bill Young
READERS—Diane Alexander, Ruth Fiddes
BUSINESS MANAGER—Alan Mikkelsen
Phone: 7 2017

UNION COUNCIL ANNUAL ELECTIONS

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions on the 53rd Council of the University of Queensland Union for 1964.

Honorary Office Bearers:

PRESIDENT
VICE-PRESIDENT
HONORARY SECRETARY
HONORARY TREASURER
Vice-President (St. Lucia, Day)
Vice-President (St. Lucia, Evening)
Vice-President (Herston)
Vice-President (Turbot Street)

FACULTY

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
ARTS (DAY)
ARTS (EVENING)
COMMERCE (DAY)
COMMERCE (EVENING)
DENTISTRY
EDUCATION (DAY)
EDUCATION (EVENING)
ENGINEERING
LAW
MEDICINE
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
PHYSIOTHERAPY
SCIENCE (DAY)
SCIENCE (EVENING)
VETERINARY SCIENCE

REPRESENTATION

1
3
4
1
3
1
1
3
3
1
4
1
4
2
1

Nominations open on 15th June.

Nominations close at 5.00 p.m. on Friday, 3rd July, 1964 at Union Office, St. Lucia. Late nominations will NOT be accepted. Candidates will be of great assistance if they nominate early.

Forms are available at Union Office, St. Lucia, and Enquiry Office, Turbot Street, and at Herston.

Nominations must be in duplicate and signed by the nominator and two seconders. Both candidates and nominators MUST be entitled to vote in the election for the position sought.

Evening students may have nomination forms forwarded to them upon request.

Voting will be held on 26th-31st July, inclusive.

A. Brice
Electoral Officer
University of Queensland Union.

Suggestion Box

At the last meeting of Union Council the following motion was passed: 53/292 THAT THE HONORARY SECRETARY BE REQUESTED TO INSTALL A SUGGESTION BOX IN A SUITABLE POSITION IN THE UNION BUILDINGS FOR A TRIAL PERIOD OF THREE MONTHS, AND THAT THE EXISTENCE OF THIS BOX BE ADVERTISED IN SEMPER FLOREAT.

Members are asked to submit suggestions on any topic concerning the University of Queensland Union.

This suggestion box will be situated in the foyer of the Union Administration Building.

Some worthwhile suggestions (and some pretty useless ones, too) were received a few years ago when a similar "box" existed.

The Student Health Service arose indirectly from such a Student suggestion.

Robert J. Macleod,
Honorary Secretary,
University of Queensland Union

In Memoriam
PAUL GAIN
FINE YOUNG
AUSTRALIAN AND
STUDENT



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YOU WILL BE GLAD YOU DID

BRISBANE SERVICE MOTORS

REMEMBER B.S.M. ALLOWS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DISCOUNT

BASIC DEMOCRACY

a new experiment in Pakistan

As a separate and distinct entity, Pakistan emerged on the map of the world on the historic day of 14th August, 1947, when the territories constituting the then British India Empire were carved out into two independent and sovereign states, India and Pakistan. Geographically, Pakistan consists of two wings — East Pakistan and West Pakistan, both of which are separated by 1,100 miles. The total land area of Pakistan is 364,737 sq. miles with a population of about 94 million people.

As a result of the division of the sub-continent, Pakistan was not only established as an independent sovereign state but also as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth. After the passing of the Constitution on March 23, 1956, Pakistan declared herself a Republic within the British Commonwealth. On October 7, 1958, in order to arrest the deteriorating political and economic conditions and to bring back stability and security in the country, the Constitution of 1956 was abrogated and Martial Law was imposed throughout the country. Field-Marshal (then General) Mohammad Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, was appointed Supreme Commander and Chief Martial Law Administrator. On October 27, 1958, an 11-man Presidential Cabinet was appointed to run the administration with Field Marshal (then General) Mohammad Ayub Khan as President. The Revolutionary Government promised a representative form of Government suited to the genius of the people and easily workable in the conditions prevailing in the country. As a first step towards the realization of this objective, the scheme of "Basic Democracies" was introduced.

On June 12, 1959, the Revolutionary Government announced plans to introduce just such a pattern of representative government, popularly referred to as "Basic Democracies," envisaging a four-tier system based on directly elected Union Panchayats at the village level.

The idea underlying the scheme of all democracies is that the ultimate right to govern is vested in the people themselves who constitute the real sovereign.

It is not possible for the people, as a whole, to give joint decisions on day-to-day problems that arise in the course of carrying out the act of government.

The only way in which many large groups of individuals can govern themselves is by selecting a few individuals to represent them.

The process of choosing must be such that it results in the selection of individuals who can correctly estimate, effectively interpret and honestly safeguard the interest of those whom they represent.

For a correct choice to be made, two conditions must be fulfilled:

(a) Those who are to choose must be aware that it is in their own interests that the person chosen should be one who would be capable of promoting, and could be depended upon to promote the interest of the group as a whole and not of some individuals at the expense of others.

(b) A means should be available for those who are to choose, to acquaint themselves with the merits and demerits of those from among whom the choice is to be made.

More than 85% of our people live in villages. As far as the management of the affairs of his own home is concerned, a villager is quite clear as to where his self-interest lies. He will not, for example, select a manager for his own home on whom he cannot depend or of whose capacity to manage, he is not sure. He is also able to see the village as an extension of his home. It is a reality to him.

The management of the affairs of the village is something in which he can recognise his own self-interest. He can grasp that the welfare of the village is his own welfare, because he lives in it. He is able to see that if his village sinks, he sinks with it, unless he deserts it. To conceive of his country as an extension of his village, however, is a concept which is not real enough for him. It is too vague and too remote.

The existing situation in our villages is that while the villagers are already clear or can easily be made clear as to the recognition of their self-interest up to the village level, they need to be put through a relatively long process of education before they can become clear enough to recognise their self-interest in the country as a whole.

As regards the first condition, therefore, the proper level at which it is satisfied today is the village level. Any other level would be artificial in the existing circumstances. National consciousness and awareness will gradually come. One cannot, however, delay the process of choosing till such time as that awareness has come in. If we are to proceed today, we must proceed with choosing on the level at which it is capable of being understood at the moment.

As regards the second condition,

therefore, the only level at which it is satisfied today, is again the village level. If the process of choosing is not to be delayed till better facilities are available for making the merits and demerits of the candidates known to those who have to choose, the only level at which the choice can be effectively exercised is the village level.

In the cities where nearly 15% of the population is concentrated, the position is slightly different. The first condition is not fully satisfied either with reference to the "no halla" or the city. The second condition is satisfied to a considerable extent at both levels.

It would be undesirable to have a different concept of choosing introduced in the cities where only a fraction of the population lives. In order to have a uniform system of choosing all over the country, the pattern, which is suitable to the very large majority, ought to be applied to all. That pattern is not, in any way, unsuitable for the cities. In fact, it is likely to be more suitable for them than any other alternative. A city can be broken up into population units of the same size as the villages and the same procedure can then be employed.

The real choice lies between the following two alternatives:

Either educate the people so as to make them aware of their self-interest and hold elections on a national basis, after they have been so educated; this would mean waiting for a generation or so before elections can be held,

or

hold elections now at the level at which people are already aware of their self-interest and are in a position to choose between the competing candidates.

The other procedure is likely to produce a result which would correspond with the basic requirements of government by the people through their representatives.

If people who are not aware of their own self-interest, in the process of choosing the right individuals as their representatives, are asked to choose between individuals whose merits and demerits are not known to them, the process of choosing degenerates into a competition between candidates as to which one of them can employ the most dishonest means.

A choice made in this way is likely to result in the more dishonest individual being selected. The experience of the past in our country has demonstrated this point over and over again. The experience of other countries with similar conditions also affords many illustrations of this tendency.

It has, therefore, been decided to hold elections for closely-knit local areas with common problems and common environments so as to enable them to select

those individuals on whom they can depend for managing the affairs of their locality.

The representative bodies that will come into existence by this method will be responsible for determining their own needs and for devising the necessary means for fulfilling them. They will further be associated with the translation of those means into actions. The local officers will then cease to be the individual repositories of the executive power on an individual basis. They will become instead "Officers-in-Council," but the executive responsibility will be theirs alone.

The affairs of the larger administrative units, i.e., Sub-Divisions, Tehsils, Districts, Divisions and Provinces, will be managed according to the same pattern, the Executive Head at each level ceasing to be the individual repository of executive power and becoming instead an "Officer-in-Council."

The Revolutionary Government decided to create Union Panchayats in the two provinces. These bodies will consist of the people and will participate in the implementation of development schemes in every nook and corner of the country.

The Union Panchayats, will, broadly speaking, contain one elected representative for every 1,000 to 1,500 people. There will ordinarily be 10 elected and 5 nominated members in each Union Panchayat. Nomination has been provided for, as already explained above, to give representation to special interests such as women or agricultural labour, and to nominate persons who do not care to contest the elections, although they may be qualified because of their special knowledge to serve the people, for the reasons already stated.

These members will elect their own Chairman.



The Union Panchayats will be entrusted with functions under the following categories: Administrative or Municipal, Judicial, Police, Development, and, above all, National reconstruction.

The Union Panchayats will be allotted certain sources of revenue for purposes of taxation and will be entrusted through their chairman with some responsibility for supervising the collection of Government dues.

The next tier will be the Tehsie Councils in West Pakistan and Thana

Councils in East Pakistan. The chairman of every Union Panchayat will automatically become a member of the Tehsie/Thana Council. If there is any municipality within the Tehsie/Thana, its chairman will also be a member of the Tehsie/Thana Council.

The Tehsie/Thana Councils will be concerned mainly with development activities within their area. For this reason, the officials of the Tehsie/Thana concerned with development activities will also be members of the Council. They are not expected to exceed half of the number of non-officials.

The next tier will be the District Councils wherein questions of policy concerning the development of the district would be decided. The Deputy Commissioners will be the chairman. Since the development activities require the joint efforts of the Government and the people, representation on these Councils will be on a fifty-fifty basis, between Government officials of the development departments and non-officials including members of Union Panchayats.

The fourth tier will be the Divisional Council with the Commissioner as the Chairman. Again non-officials and officials concerned with nation-building departments will be associated in equal numbers.

This association of officials and non-officials at various levels will enable them to understand each other's problems, to adjust their views and actions in the light of such understanding, and to co-operate with each other in the common goal of achieving the spiritual and material welfare of the people. It is hoped that this measure will bring about general political awakening and a sense of responsibility in the broad mass of our people, which is the basic requirement for the success of democracy.

Elections to Union Panchayats, which constitute the foundation of this concept, will be held on the basis of adult franchise.

In case the new constitution provides for indirect elections to Parliament or to the office of the President, the Union Panchayats might well form the electoral College of such elections. In that case, only the elected members of the Union Panchayats, and not the nominated members, will vote.

ELECTIONS AND NEW CONSTITUTIONS

Country-wide elections to the Basic Democracies were held towards the end of December, 1959. As many as 80,000 representatives for the different Union Councils were elected on the basis of adult franchise.

Field Marshal Ayub Khan was elected as the President of Pakistan, and appointed a Commission to frame the constitution of Pakistan, based on Islamic principles of justice, equality and tolerance; the consolidation of National Unity; and a firm and stable system of government. The new constitution was promulgated on March 1, 1962.

S. M. REZA

PHILIPPINO DANCERS

Recently the Bayainham Philippine Dance Company visited Brisbane, and during the tour "Semper Floreat" interviewed Mrs. Guillermo, the Deputy Tour Director and Publicity Officer.

Bayainham means "group work", and there has been the work of Bayainham to co-operate for the presentation of the Filipino heritage of ethic and folk dances, music and costumes. There are over 21,000,000 Filipinos in the total land area of 114,830 square miles formed by the islands of the Philippines archipelago. For comparison, there are 11,000,000 people in the 3,000,000 square miles of the Australian continent. The Philippines is in the centre of the great rim of Asia formed by the coastal off-shore nations which stretch, west to east, from Arabia to Japan.

AUSTRALASIAN VETERINARY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE

This year's conference was held in Sydney during the first week of the vacation. Unlike the trend of past years, great enthusiasm was shown by the students of the three Australian Vet. Schools. Sixty-eight delegates from Queensland attended, about fifteen from the New Melbourne Vet. School, and a fluctuating number from the host School, Sydney.

If it were intended that the Conference have a theme it would have been "Veterinary Education and Positions open to the Vet. Graduate". Talks on these two subjects were given and then at the conclusion of the conference a Symposium on the Animal Husbandry aspects of the three courses was held. Interspersed between these were various instructive talks and demonstrations, that kept the interest of the delegates at a high level. Perhaps one of the best of these was a talk on "Restraint and Anaesthesia of Wild Animals" by Prof. Larsen of the Sydney School, followed by a "Tour and Demonstration of Taronga Park Zoo".

The hosts did a good job regarding the social aspects of the conference. An enjoyable dance and a dinner were held. Plenty of free time was allowed so that the delegates could see Sydney by themselves. Queensland came out on top in the football match on the Friday morning, despite the successful attempts of the hosts to intoxicate the team at the various social functions.

The weather was good, so the Sydney people told us; and the programme was good — our own observations. Sydney deserves thanks for putting on the biggest A.V.S.A. Annual conference yet.

Over the centuries varied peoples have passed through these island stepping stones invariably leaving cultural calling cards, the composite of which has resulted in a unique physiognomy and culture. Cultural strains evident in the Philippines and reflected by the dances of Bayainham, are primitive-tribal, Arabi-Malayan, Muslim and Spanish European. What is interesting about the Philippines for Australians is that it is on the one hand Christian and European, and on the other, Asian. The friendly regard in which Filipinos and Filipinas hold Australians, makes it possible that the Philippines will provide Australia's entry to Asia.

Members of the dance company were graduates and 'under-graduates of two Filipino Universities, The Philippines Women's University and the University of the Philippines. During the tour they were entertained by the President and members of the Union. The A.O.S.T. tour to the Philippines in the long vacation will provide an opportunity to renew friendships made during the tour.

ME and VERONICA

I suppose it all began that Friday about a year ago, it was, when I first met her. It was a March night, mate, and it was wet — if it wasn't Friday I'd say it was pouring cats and dogs.

Anyway, here we were, me and me mates, down at the Regatta enjoying our ale and darts. All fine and convivial, like, and I'd just scored with a couple of bulls. The night's fun had just started, Betsy drew the fourth round.

Well, quid multa (a spot of Latin, mate, I air it sometimes to impress me mates at the gasworks), anyway (I don't know what it means but who cares, like, the thought's there, I suppose) anyway I was just bending the fourth when I heard this voice.

A filly's voice, it was, not loud and of course a bit odd for our corner of the Regatta. I looked round but Betsy was in a huddle with her boyfriend at t'other end of the bar. So there it was. Imagination at work on three and a half noggins.

Another sip and there it was again. This time I picked up the words: "Get the hell out of here". Well like me and me mates haven't got consciences or any eyewash like that but we don't argue with fate and none of the other blokes had heard the thing whatever it was so I grabbed me raincoat and shot through quicker than you could say: "Keith Wond won the third at Doomben".

As luck would have it there'd been a pileup outside the Regatta and the buses couldn't get through. So I walked or half ran back to the landlady straight as a die after me three and three quarter ales but rather weak in the pips.

The answer was waiting in my shirt pocket. There was Veronica beside my biro in all her golden splendour. A small and healthy goldfish, she is, and just come down in a shower. As I said it don't rain cats and dogs on Fridays.

She soon came across with the reason for her unbecoming behaviour at the pub. She'd been trying to make up to my Bic but no go so she had a crack at my Parker and got a nasty blue squirt in the eye for her pains. Parkers and goldfish don't get on.

And that mate is how I got my fishy conscience. I called her after Mr. Abernathy's girlfriend. The resemblance is remarkable. We're now firm buddies and our affair is of course and of necessity purely Platonic.

Next Saturday, mate, me and Veronica are off to the footy. See ya there.

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 university, 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 Bilney 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 benefiting 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", reprinted.

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.U.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 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 described 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 over 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 neediest 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.

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.

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-

Filipino Debating Success

THE dust has hardly settled from the rush of the recent visit to Australia of the Philippines Universities' Debating team in its successful bid to capture the Chester Wilmut Trophy from us.

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 Reves 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 swirl. 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

quite frankly that he was using the tour as the first step towards bettering his political career in the University of the Philippines.

Henry Garcia, plus coat and gloves, quiet and slightly homesick, extremely mild mannered, except when debating. Gonzales—the romco of the team (he wooed one Tasmanian girl from Canberra)—but like the other two, extremely affable, even when debating.

Other highlights of the tour included cross-examination in Perth on the Philip-

pines 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 Filipinos was an undoubted success (and we look forward to seeing the outcome of the visit of the Australian team to the Philippines in August).

NEW VIGOUR IN DRAMA

EACH year N.U.A.U.S. sponsors the Australian Universities Drama Festival whose aim is to bring together theatre groups from all Australian Universities for joint participation in the production of plays and seminars, etc., aimed at improving university theatre generally. This year it is to be held at Melbourne University and is being organised 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

Perth were unable to organise a similar display of university theatre the idea was readily accepted. The success and popularity of a Revue tends to outweigh 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 Australia. Because of the facilities of a larger University they could add many new activities previously unknown to the In-

tersvarsity Festival. Each morning and afternoon there were excursions, talks, symposia or films and at night a play followed by a seminar led by well known theatrical personalities or critics.

Perhaps the most important addition to the itinerary last year, however, was the introduction of student-made films. Whilst this was an entertaining experiment, the desirability of permanently widening our horizons in this direction has been largely unquestioned.

Another feature of last year's festival was the visit by

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 Tasmania lies a small island which, if seen on a glorious summer's day, faintly resembles 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 paradise 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 families in all—and all having some aboriginal blood, all are related 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 equivalent of third year High School.

Attendance is irregular, we learnt 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 worries.

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 majority 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 security of school-life and childhood.

Jobs are scarce on Flinders Island—neighbour to Cape

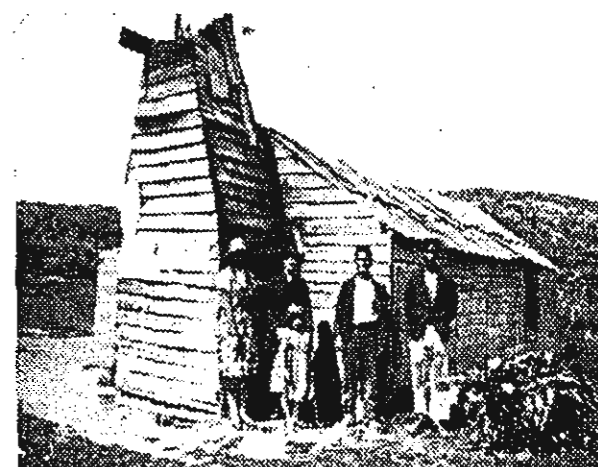
Barren Island and much more prosperous—and the only alternative is to go to Launceston. Many have done this, but they come back to Cape Barren when they marry, to live and raise their children.

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 Mainland of Tasmania, if they settled as a community all together.

The alternative, which requires 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 Government.

Whatever the solution, something 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 overseas 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 experienced it.

Although some students have some knowledge of English, in many cases they are inadequately 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 difficulties are faced, not only with academic failure, but problems of an even more personal and worrying kind.

Prejudice

Social contact, other than with his fellow countrymen, becomes well-nigh impossible. He naturally tends to avoid the society of those whose language 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 their efforts are not sustained: 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 problem, 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 language 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 determination to rely on.

Some, of course, extroverts by nature, make adjustments readily and relatively easily. Those who are naturally reserved 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 overseas 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 Government department for this purpose 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 feeling 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 in this country, they need every assistance possible. Teenage students are just not capable 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, overseas students are peculiarly susceptible to these. There is an obvious need for supervision.

The high failure rate amongst private students points to the necessity for some action to overcome these problems: failure 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 simply unsuited to tertiary education. 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 students 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 supervision. This is something that the Government and all responsible students wish to avoid. If the Government is prepared to extend its hospitality to these students, then it is inconsistent and quite futile to assume no responsibility for their welfare whilst in Australia. Neither the general community nor the Government has given enough consideration to this question. It is time they did.

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



Colleen Olliffe and Germaine Greer in "Mother Courage" at the Intersvarsity 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:—

- Ascertaining some characteristics of students entering the university.
- Ascertaining the relationship between some of these characteristics and the differential success of students in meeting the academic and other requirements of university.
- Ascertaining some of the ways in which students change during their stay at university.

2. Dr. L. N. Short (of 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 exper-

ience 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 leper 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 Story 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 Bilney (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 Singkai, 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.

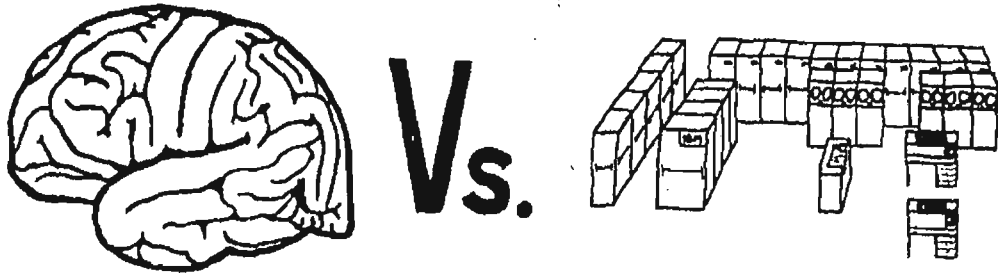
At the Royal Melbourne Tech., for example, courses of University standard are offered in subjects such as physics, chemistry, architecture and engineering. Student life is highly organised and the problems and activities of the Institute's students are very similar to those of Australian universities.

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 intervarsity 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 tax-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.



Man and Intelligent Machines

Corresponding to the Industrial Revolution of the 18th Century, when man's muscles were extended by machines, is another change. We are now at the gateway of a new era which may become known as an Intellectual Revolution. The Industrial Revolution included in its consequences the elevation of man's control over energy and resources vastly beyond the limited physical energy associated with humans and animals. In the new man-machine partnership it will be the total information-handling capacity of the civilised world that will grow. This total capability of a man, group, nation and ultimately the whole world will determine not only our efficiency but also our progress on the intellectual front.

Future possibilities are now seen to exist for a huge enlargement of men's overall ability to handle informational and intelligent problems ranging from the straightforward transmittal and storage of data to more sophisticated functions of decision-making and analysis.

It is usually possible in any situation in which information is used and in which the human mind is employed, to separate what man does with his mind on the specific task into two parts. One part involves well understood operations and procedures to be followed whether it be a comparison, selection or other process controlled by logical, consistent, and thoroughly describable and specified rules.

The second category of mental activity is still not clearly understood for it involves what the human being may do with his mind to arrive at his conclusions, and this is a highly complex process. It must be assumed that, in time, further study of activity in great detail will gradually push all of the second category of intellectual tasks into the first. Nevertheless, as a practical matter, by observing today what an executive, an engineer, a lawyer, a military decision-maker, a traffic controller or a teacher does in daily pursuit of his intellectual activities, a substantial fraction of what appears to be the tasks can be put initially in these two categories.

In the first of these it is generally possible with today's state of the technological art, to design machines that will handle the intellectual task usually in a superior fashion to that of the human operator. This superiority comes about because these lower-level tasks involve a boring, mass handling of information, rather unsuited to the versatility of the human brain. It has always been true, of course, that the human brain is not well matched to the handling of mere quantities of information at a high rate and should be reserved for intellectual tasks that are more challenging.

The factor in the picture in recent years is the development of electronic techniques which are especially suitable and economical for high-rate, high-quantity handling when the basic intellectual requirement is low. More over, electronics systems have a flexibility and speed making possible large-scale interacting networks well beyond man's native capabilities. More than anything else, it is the introduction of controlled electronics phenomena into the intellectual domain that is the very heart of the revolution now taking place on the intelligent machine front. Hence, the aptness of the word *intellectronics* to describe the new technology—the extension of the intellect by electronics.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Electronic devices and systems are being designed and constructed for a wide variety of intellectual tasks. Generally, these rest on the use of magnetic materials, electric signals, and semiconductor components (e.g. transistors, diodes) tied together in appropriate circuit networks to perform the specific intellectual tasks.

Broadly speaking, information

is handled in the form of electrical signals and is stored in the machine either temporarily during processing or more permanently in the form of magnetic records as in magnetic tapes or drums or so-called magnetic core memory devices. The semiconductor devices act as switches and control the dissemination of the information flow and storage to what is believed to be the mode of transmission and storage of intelligence signals in the human brain.

Today's electronic apparatus is designed without any major attempt to duplicate the human brain. The designs to date are merely based on straight forward engineering concepts in an attempt to provide the desired end result in the most straightforward manner. However, an increasing amount of research is being done by electronics engineers and physicists and by their counterparts in the various fields of biology and psychology in an effort to understand the brain as a physical machine on the one hand and on the other, to try to derive from this understanding new designs that might make for better artificial intelligence devices.

Whereas, a few years ago, communications between physiologists and neurologists interested in the brain and physical scientists dealing with artificial intelligence was nonexistent, they now work actively together in an ever-increasing effort on all facets of this problem.

This research has indicated clearly that today's artificial intelligence devices have only scratched the surface of the possibilities. Today's semiconductor or magnetic components are far from matching the neurons and other basic components of the human brain. While some characteristics of the operation of the brain as a physical machine are understood, here again the study is in its infancy. It is generally the expectancy of workers in the field that new discoveries both in components and physiological understanding will make it possible some day to fabricate synthetic intelligence elements in the form of complete logic networks rather than in the form of individual components wired together, as now, in complex circuits.

Large electronic computers of today typically contain some tens of thousands of semiconductor diodes and transistors, which are crudely analogous to the human brains neurons. The analogy is quite weak, however. For example, the circuit connections among the semiconductor elements are quite rigid. The electronic machine's functioning is greatly dependent upon the reliability of individual elements. The organisation of the elements within the machine relies basically on each circuit contributing a vital sub-function with high accuracy.

The human brain, on the other hand, is able to repair defunct elements and use statistical average performance for satisfactory results with individual elements of low reliability. Also, the brain has such apparent versatility of connection and organisation that it provides a redundancy and is less dependant on precise performance from small contributory por-

tions than the whole participating network.

HIGHER LEVEL MACHINES

A major frontier area of study today is in design of machines capable of learning, self-organising, adapting, and carrying out of heuristic tasks. All of these terms suggest again the relationship between the human brain as a thinking machine and the study of improved designs of the artificial intelligence devices that will simulate the human brain on an ever-broadening front of intellectual activity.

In a self-adaptive system, the machine will automatically modify its internal design variables to hold to certain set goals or operating conditions as its environment or output performance changes. A self-organising machine may be considered one that is purposely not yet fully "wired-up" or designed when applied to its task. It contains variable networks, and the over-all electronics system as part of its task must adjust its internal connections automatically to achieve the best results.

The word "learning" is being applied increasingly in advanced research into higher intellectual possibilities for machines. As with the human brain, which is capable of learning, an electronics system can be designed and programmed to engage in learning, that is, to develop knowledge and experience and to profit from both by turning in better performances. Sometimes the designer attempts to simulate the way that the mind might work on a similar problem. Whether the simulation is correct or not—that is, whether the understanding of the way the mind works is correct or not—the designers have been able to break down learning and problem-solving into a series of logical and reasonable steps and at least on paper, to design machines that have these possibilities.

It must be considered, though, that the electronic intelligence systems existing today do not yet include a strong participation in these higher intellectual traits of learning, self-adapting, and self-organising. It may well be that the major characteristic of intellectronics for many decades will be such as to emphasize this man-machine partnership concept. Meanwhile, machines that can handle the more intellectual learning, problem-solving, and heuristic tasks unaided by the intervention of man are still in the research stage.

NEHRU-A MAN

Continued from Page 1

Indeed he devoted himself, without a moment's respite to the tasks of building The New India. The problems facing Indian reconstruction were as varied as they were enormous. To improve the lot of an extremely poor country which had pathetically limited access to means and skills of industrialisation, was torn by communal strifes and caste distinction, and was weighed down by an enormous population, which equalled that of 55 States of Africa and Latin America, was a task frightening enough, but to do it without infringing civil liberty

and freedom of the press and the judiciary, could deaden the wits of the greatest of the great, But Nehru was not the man to be deterred; he took up the challenge as he had always done.

His sincerity of purpose, integrity of belief, courage of conviction, and above all his intense desire to subordinate national prejudices to internationalism, contributed to his real greatness.

It is this humanism which made him a representative of the west in the east; of the east in the west; and at times of no one nowhere. He was that rare world-citizen who selected what was best in mankind without losing his national identity: "He could combine the philosophy of nationalism with that of cosmopolitanism or universalism. In India, as well as in the world at large, he held the above synthesis almost as a political doctrine of his own."

It was this aspect of his mental make-up which urged him to compel a somewhat reluctant Indian National Congress to look beyond the frontiers of their own country and place their movement in the broader world-context. While actively agitating for Indian freedom he spared no effort to denounce Fascism and Nazism. Later he formulated a policy of non-alignment for India, which was a new dimension of thought in international politics, Nehru's non-alignment was based on the dual concepts of friendship for all and faith in all, accompanied by a robust willingness to share work in tasks of international cooperation and world-peace. His policy of steering clear of conflicts, and of emphasising areas of agreement, more than once, led to termination of regional wars, as in Korea and in Indo-China, and to strengthening of the United Nations in maintaining international order, as in Congo, and Cyprus.

Eisenhower, conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws on Nehru, said "... a champion of underprivileged people, his devotion to the noble ideals of universal peace and understanding have won for him the respect and acclaim of all mankind". True, his 'third world' was often resented but his influence, in countless forms, was felt everywhere.

There were, however, problems which remained unsolved in foreign affairs such as Kashmir and the Sino-Indian border dispute. On both counts he was a sad man. The former threatened his ideal of secularism which he had cherished most dearly in life, and the latter, the very security of India. Of all the misfortunes he had had to face, the Chinese invasion of Indian territory grieved him most. Indeed, it was after this invasion that his health began to decline rapidly. It was not the safety of his country he was so much worried about; for China, though more powerful, was not a formidable foe. China is as much tied down to her starving millions and lack of technological advancement, as is India to hers. However, without the Soviet help, it was unlikely that China would have indulged again in an indiscriminate attack on India while the latter was solidly supported by the Western nations. Even by the Soviet Union who had crossed the line of neutrality and gone over to the Indian side.

Finally, India had recently remarkably improved her military preparedness. But to Nehru the Chinese invasion reflected the hazards of reposing too much faith in human goodwill, and inflicted a wound of ingratitude. The attack came from a quarter he least expected. 'You too Brutus' he must have cried at the time he heard the news of aggression. Indeed he had trusted Chou En-lai too much, in spite of some clear warnings, and was deeply hurt at what he felt was deception.

Personally he was a devoted father and a man of great charm, courage and sensitivity, though at times temperamental, impatient and somewhat autocratic. In spite of all the crowds of admirers that engulfed him he was perhaps a lonely man all his life. He was however, deeply conscious of his failings. Many years ago, he himself warned in an anonymous article the Indian people of Nehru, who had all the makings

of a dictator. India loved him dearly, as he did India.

"Lesser leaders", wrote the New York Times, "have used the ... of their people wantonly, to master their people. But Nehru refused to turn power into despotism. Dictatorship was within his grasp and at times India seemed to be thrusting it upon him. He refused". A great advocate of decorum and discipline, in a country where political gatherings often tend to become somewhat like informal social dialogues, it was not often that an annoyed Nehru would shout down the man, speaking out of his turn, seize a leisurely standing volunteer by the shoulder and shake him into attention, and come down from the rostrum to scrage a man interrupting the meeting. This was as typical of his own temperament as was of his confidence in the affection and indulgence of the Indian people for him.

He was a man of infinite variety, eternal youth and an alert mind. He worked without taking even a week-end off, for almost sixteen hours a day. He liked to do his work himself which, while added to his pile, indicated a major weakness of his that he hesitated to delegate authority. He was exceedingly fond of poetry and literature, and had a well-developed sense of history. In his books is revealed a calm and reflective mind conducting self-examination with grace, passion and vigour, and the broad vision of a sensitive person who invariably thinks of his country only in the context of mankind.

Indeed, the world is poorer without him, especially India. Having grown up in all its modern life under the protection of as is grieved. Several terrifying enormous problems confront her, which have been made more complicated by Nehru's death. The problem of Kashmir, which was approaching solution because of Shaikh Abdullah's great faith in Nehru's integrity, may well be held up for some time, if not indefinitely. The reactionary forces, lying dormant against Nehru's uncompromising secularism, will certainly be restive to take advantage of the situation. A false move of an unintended encroachment of Indian susceptibilities from either China or Pakistan, may create a political turmoil which the new leaders of India may find difficult to cope with. However, the evidence so far, tentative as must be, is indicative of Indian desire to continue Nehru's policy.

The struggle for succession, which many commentators had expected to be bitter and long-drawn, has been surprisingly brief and smooth. The moderate Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, who insisted on unanimity, has been elected unanimously. In the election of Shastri, India has underlined her preference for moderation against any kind of extremism, and for a man who is well-above factional politics.

In personal qualities, he is an opposite of Nehru. Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri is completely India-educated, both in the sense of having received education in India and India-orientated education. His last name, Shastri, apparently a surname, is in fact, his degree in Sanskrit studies. A slight and diminutive man of immense courage, willing to take greater risks than perhaps could Nehru undertake, Mr. Shastri is said to have no enemies, and is not overfascinated by power, which he has voluntarily renounced several times before. He is a vegetarian, a teetotaler, and a non-smoker. He is extremely tolerant of criticism, patient and no one has ever seen him in temper. He has never travelled outside the Indian sub-continent. How long will he be able to stay in power, or how tight his hold would be on authority or what national stature would be eventually acquired may be difficult questions to answer, but one thing is certain that from now onwards Indian politics would remain Indian and its leadership collective. For no Indian can hold Nehru's mantle alone.

D. P. SINGHAL.

RUGBY: SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR

Inter-Varsity Choral Festival

Melbourne this year were hosts for the XVth Inter-Varsity Choral Festival held in Ballarat from 20th till 25th May, and in Melbourne from 26th till 29th.

Eleven Universities were represented at the Festival, Newcastle College and New South Wales making their first appearance. While in Ballarat the 350 singers were lodged in four schools—Ballarat College, Clarendon P.L.C., Queens G.G.S. and (on the opposite side of L. Wendoura), Ballarat Grammar.

LUNCH HOUR CONCERT

LUNCH HOUR CONCERT On Friday, June 12th, in B9 at 1.10 p.m., the University Madrigal Group will commence what is expected to be a series of lunch hour concerts, with a programme of Madrigals under conductor Gordon Spearritt.

In future it is hoped to invite guest artists to perform. All students are invited to encourage this new venture by attending, and perhaps at some stage, by participation.

Newman Society Winter School

The University Newman Society's Annual Winter School was held from May 8th to May 10th at Downlands College, Toowoomba. The theme chosen was "The Community", which was developed in a series of talks which have since been printed by the society and are available to those interested. Fathers Murray and P. H. Knowles O.P., full time University chaplains at the Universities of Sydney and New England respectively, also attended. Five members of the Queensland University Student Christian Movement visited the school.

"The Crucible"

On Wednesday 1st July to Saturday 4th July, King's and Women's Colleges are presenting "The Crucible" by Arthur Miller. How about coming along to the Avalon and testing the above theory? The author is good and the players are experienced. All that is required is the audience. Tickets from the Union Shop. W. LAWSON, King's College.

PAINS IN BACK GO QUICKLY

Do you suffer sharp stabbing pains? Are your joints swollen? You get up at nights, headachy, dizzy with cricles under your eyes and ankles puffy?

Act now, this is ruining your health. Play Women's Inter-Faculty Sports on June 21st, at St. Lucia.

9.00 a.m. Start with Hockey or Tennis.
11.00 a.m. Basketball or Softball.
12.30 p.m. Free Lunch.
2.00 p.m. Athletics.
3.00 p.m. Cricket.

and a big finish yet. Don't be embarrassed and feel inferior because of a bad skin. Inter-Faculty Day acts fast, kills germs and fungus. Play Inter-Faculty Sport and see how fast your skin clears, soft and smooth. See how much better you feel.

Classifieds

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COPY CLOSING DATE NEXT ISSUE

Deadline 12 Noon,
17th June



Rick Trivett in action in New Zealand, 3rd Test, Christchurch

BOXER STRONG TIP for TOKYO

Leading Brisbane fight trainer, Reg Layton, included Varsity champion Dave Merson in his prediction that Queensland would have four boxers in the next Olympic team.

Dave has beaten three former State champions plus an Australian and New Zealand champion in the last twelve months, and only some unhappy catastrophe can rob him of an Olympic berth.

If Merson does make the team he would not be available for the inter-Varsity titles to be held in Brisbane during the second vacation. This could be a serious blow to the already depleted numbers that comprised last year's successful team.

Former Asian champion Kim Set also seems unlikely to be ready to fight in August, even

though a fighter of his ability is sadly needed, in what was once hoped to be a very strong array.

Brightest spots on the fistie horizon are the vast improvement of flyweight Ross Reid, who last year was runner-up in the Aussie titles, and the fast progress of some of the new club boxers. Former cruiser champion Carl Stewart, will be available for selection, as will Trevor Beasley, who is boxing well under the capable guidance of club trainer, Wally Sproules.

All boxers, either aspiring or experienced, are welcome at the club gym, which is in the Domain, near the Judo Hut.

Training sessions are:
Tues., Thurs., 5.30 p.m.
Saturday: 10.00 a.m.
Sunday: 4.00 p.m.

WINNERS OF INTER-VARSITY SAILING



Margo McEwen, Chris Jennings (Skipper), Meg Stratchan.

INTER-VARSITY RESULTS

Queensland's Tally

	MEN	WOMEN
ATHLETICS	2	3
AFFLECK-BARRY CUP	1	1
BASKETBALL	Unplaced	3
GOLF	4	1
GYMNASTICS	2	3
TRAMPOLINE	2	1
JUDO	2	2
DRINKING COMPETITION	1	
RIFLE (COMBINED)	2	
DRINKING COMPETITION (COMBINED)	1	
ROWING		
SCULLS	1	
EIGHTS	4	
AUST. RULES	1st B. Grade	5 over all
SOCCER	3	
TABLE TENNIS	4	Unplaced
TENNIS	3	Equal 3rd Adelaide
YACHTING	Unplaced	1
DRINKING COMPETITION	1	1
RUGBY UNION	2	
DRINKING COMPETITION	1	

Edited by Alan Richards, and Printed by Watson Ferguson & Company

SOCCER

Inter-Varsity was in Sydney this year, and Bill McGillyray's boys gave us a great week. Queensland gave a good account of itself, and left its mark—in any way you care to mention.

Welcome comments came from such people as Bill Jamieson and Des Geary, who were pleased to see the traditional Queensland "kick and rush" on the way out, and football on the way in. The team's greatest weakness was fitness. Coach Selwyn Chen, selected in the Combined Universities team, intends to remedy this.

From now on, club fixtures are of utmost importance. An incentive for players is the planned New Zealand tour next year, and the Adelaide Inter-Varsity.

Eligible members of the Australian Universities Touring Team to New Zealand are back and we welcome them heartily. Congratulations also to Dick Marks, Rick Trivett, David Cromble and Jules Guerassimoff on their selection in the Australian Varsityes team to play the New Zealand Colts in Sydney on June 10th.

The 'A' Grade still remain unbeaten in Club play this year. The Under-21 Reserve Grade side have only lost the one game and all other teams are performing very well.

Fifteen club players were selected in the trial teams for the State selection and half this number, at least, should get in the final team.

Congratulations also to the 'A' Grade Uni. captain, Jules Guerassimoff, chosen as one of the five players of the year (for the 1963 season) in both the Australian and New Zealand Rugby Almanacs.

INTER-VARSITY

After good wins against Monash, 60-0; the Australian National University, 30-3; and the University of New South Wales, 17-9; we were hoping for a win against Sydney to win the Intersvarsity. Luck was not with us and we went down 23-19 in an interesting and hardfought match. The improvement and keenness shown by the younger members of the team was very encouraging. Congratulations Sydney, on retaining the Championship.

J. GUERASSIMOFF.

Students Welcome

Miss Francis Lovejoy, who is organising the visit of the delegation of Japanese Students in Queensland during the first two weeks of August, requires accommodation in city and country areas, transport, and all available hospitality for the students.

Phone 33 9760 day, 38 2817 evening.



CULTIVATE US— WE CULTIVATE MONEY

YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY? We'll nurse it, and share your satisfaction in watching it grow. Ask us about the various types of savings accounts and about "System Saving." If your problem is to avoid spending idle money ask us about interest-bearing deposits.

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