Here is Dick.

Here is Dora.

They are freshers.

Fun, Dora, fun.

Run, Dick, run.

See them off on their

Happy Venture
The Vice-Chancellor of Queensland University, Sir Fred Schonell, told 2,100 freshers he did not wish them to become intellectual snobs. "The people who built this wonderful university are just as important as intellectuals." He told them that as privileged people they had to be responsible and tolerant. "Neither creed nor colour nor political nor professional standing have any real bearing on the value of a person. Beware of thinking you are superior to the craftsman, who is just as important as the scholar, or the technician who is every bit as valuable as the scientist."

Sir Fred spoke in the university's great court where the freshers were assembled for the first official function of Orientation Week. He said that most failures were due to weaknesses of willpower rather than a lack of intelligence. Students who did not plan their lives and drifted along like flotsam would have a difficult time.

Freshers represented about 10% of their age group. Now that they had been given their chance in life, it was essential that they worked diligently. Students would soon learn that self discipline is necessary at the university. Discipline there was not the same as the secondary schools.

Emphasising the need for integrity, Sir Fred said: "students who failed a course twice would have to do a great deal of talking to spend another year at University. We are certainly being tougher with students who fail repeatedly. The days when you could take ten or twelve years to do a medical course or six or eight years to complete a science course are gone for ever. The university already was being troubled by a large number of enrolments. Because of the large numbers, the university's administrators were getting to the stage where they were considering limiting the number of entrants."

Queensland was "too Victorian" in its attitude to women becoming doctors, scientists, architects, lawyers, and engineers. "We are neglecting a reservoir of intelligent, professionally qualified women." Qualified married women could be used on a part-time basis, "if we provided an acceptable pattern of employment". Sir Fred told the matriculants "women were no wit inferior to men in intellectual ability. In fact in conscientiousness which is a strong correlative of intellectual application they were often superior".

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Entrance to warehouse by Union Card only.

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"ON THE LAWN"
The Engineering Undergraduates Society will conduct a tour of the Indooroopilly Mine, to which all interested students are invited.

Architectural Society will hold a Freshers Dance in the Relaxation Block (Union Buildings). All freshers are invited.

The German Society invites students to a lunch hour address on the theme of "The Future of the Student". The address will be held in the Canteen, Main Building. Q.U.S.D.A.S. invites students to a lunch hour address on "The Future of the Student". The address will be held in the Canteen, Main Building.

The Queensland University Society invites students to a lunch hour address on "The Future of the Student". The address will be held in the Canteen, Main Building.

University of Queensland Union invites all Freshers to a Welcoming Dance in the Relaxation Block (Union Buildings).
Many have been asking how long the new national daily newspaper will survive and estimates vary wildly from another six months to forever.

In fact the paper's main financial backer, Rupert Murdoch owner of the independent Mirror-Truth chain, has given The Australian three years and official comment to shareholders is that the paper "is doing better than expected at this stage". But from the inside the picture is fairly gloomy. On publication of its millionth issue The Australian pointed to the fact that this goal had been reached in six months.

This gives the paper a daily circulation of about 60,000 and allowing for returns of 14,000 — hardly the 80,000 first suggested as a minimum circulation needed to sustain the paper. Audited circulation figures have never been published but most recent estimates reckon the circulation at about 60-80,000 on Saturdays and about 40,000 on Mondays — the paper's worst day of the week. On the first day the paper sold a quarter of a million mainly to curiosity seekers but this figure has not been maintained. Early reports claimed that surprisingly best sales were in Melbourne — over 20,000 followed by Sydney with around 13,000, Adelaide 10,000 - well above expectations, Brisbane and Perth about 5,000. Canberra circulation is 15-20,000.

IN THE BEGINNING

Few people realise that The Australian was not designed as a national daily. In the first instance it was intended as a competitor with The Canberra Times in Canberra, a city with 77,000 people and growing at about 7,000 a year.

Unfortunately for Rupert Murdoch, the Sydney Morning Herald - Fairfax organisation got wind of the takeover of The Territorial -- a small free paper like Brisbane's Southside Weekly News, The Territorial takeover was no sooner closed than the Fairfax organisation bought out The Canberra Times and announced that its former editor Mr. Shakespeare would be replaced by John Douglas Pringle (a former Sydney Morning Herald editor and author of Australian Accent) then in England.

Murdoch countered with The Australian -- not just a Canberra but a national daily. So an office originally designed to support a regional newspaper staff with a tired old printing press far slower than that of the Canberra Times was suddenly to be the headquarters for a national daily.

In a "name your own price" buying spree the new editor elect -- Maxwell Newton, formerly chief of the Fairfax-owned Financial Review approached journalists as far afield as Perth in a recruitment drive for the new paper. In a few weeks an expensive promotion book was released to senior investors proclaiming "the birth of a great newspaper" and flowery language was used to describe the men who would make the paper a fact.

It is believed that more than a quarter of a million was spent in staffing and setting up the new paper. At times local magnates countered the Australian's offer and it is far from true that the management achieved their promotion claim of "we knew we wanted the best and we got them".

While the first edition was filled with advertising, follow-up was more uncertain and Rupert Murdoch had to admit some major defeats -- such as a rebuff from the cigarette companies -- the largest national advertisers.

The staff greeted the first edition with mingled shock and horror. Few were pleased by Peter Brennan, less by front-page stories such as "Eggs dropped on Shoppers" and fewer by a misprint in the first 300 copies -- a literal with "The Weather" spelt "The Wather".

Since P-day there have been many visible changes in the paper -- after passing through the hands of more than six journalists Peter Brennan has been dropped, the unwieldy page of comics has been dropped to Snifikasi and the others incorporated in a special Canberra local edition.

COST CUTTING

While Max Newton was overseas just before Christmas the paper initiated its first lightning purge -- four of the Melbourne Bureau's twelve staff members sacked at half an hour's notice. Most branch offices live on a "what do they think of us in Canberra" philosophy and many have made the pilgrimage to the paper's Mecca to remind the paper's executives that they still exist and are doing their best.

Staff retrenchments have gone on only one aspect of the drive for economy. The Australian has extensive reciprocal services with The New York Herald Tribune, The Washington Evening Post, and The London Economist. To cut costs more of these overseas cables are being pushed into the paper at the expense of local correspondents who have been cut to the barest minimum.

In order to keep abreast of interstate news in its early days the paper sent its journalists interstate fairly regularly with expenses a la carte. Now expenses are often fictional promises and trips made only when absolutely necessary. Despite "hard line" policies the papers's staff has grown since it began and now numbers about 50 journalists and 12 correspondents. What has happened is that it pays less for more by replacing A and B grade journalists with cadets and C grades.

Some journalists have left the paper, one fine political writer claiming that he would rather lose £10 a week than stay with the paper. Yet despite staff irritations, the faith of the paper's hard core seems undiminished. To this extent Max Newton, the inspired leader of the paper speaks confidently of "more advertising next month".
So far the paper has not thought of developing local editions in Melbourne and Sydney as it has in Canberra but this could solve a lot of its copy feed and deadline problems with the national part being a general supplement capable of being written in Canberra from mail call. Although the head of the Sydney Bureau, Bill Olsen has pressed for this policy so far management is unprepared to pay for the changeover. Jules Zanetti another former Financial Review editor and taken on by The Australian as News Editor has also pushed this view but has clashed on a personality basis with Rupert Murdoch.

"THESE MEN"

Personality still dictates the paper policy with Jules at present overseas and retained by the paper only through his friendship with Max Newton.

Newton is the kingpin of the paper, looming intellectually far above his subordinates and inspiring it to greater efforts by sheer force of personality. Unfortunately like most brilliant people -- he is a double firsts man from Oxford -- he is very vulnerable to his own enthusiasm.

Newton boasts that he pulled the Financial Review up from a weekly to a daily national business paper but he forgets how different the two papers are in their fixed costs. The Financial Review costs practically nothing because it is set up by the Sydney Morning Herald staff and printed on their machines. Most papers in Australia operate on 50 or more per cent advertising. The Review is currently getting 5 - 10 per cent. So is The Australian but of course it needs more to cover its higher costs.

Apart from Reg Ansett, Bob Webster, Rod Miller and Laurie Hartnett, The Australian lacks magnates capable of buying 6700 full page ads. A report of the National Advertising conference in Surfers Paradise which featured an impending split in the industry has also lost it the confidence of powerful advertising agencies.

Rupert Murdoch has often clashed with Newton on what he regards as "too great an economic bias" in The Australian and a lack of hard news. Murdoch would like to see Douglas Brass, a Daily Mirror editorial man and Australian columnist, given Newton's job. Brass is also a director of the company backing The Australian and has a far wider social sense than Newton.

However, whatever Newton's shortcomings his faith and personality have kept The Australian on its feet and a shift at the top could finally ruin the paper.

Newton's number two, Walter Kommer, also from The Financial Review, and currently the instrument of the "get tough" policy is another candidate but did not maintain the paper's standard in Newton's absence.

It is believed that at the moment it costs 10d. to produce each copy of The Australian, an amount not recovered from sales of 6d. and 9 per cent advertising 4d.

While this cost margin exists and while Newton remains to cut this gap by hope, hide and quality the paper could survive if Rupert Murdoch stays with it.

The Australian has been heavily loaned money by The Daily Mirror and Murdoch's Adelaide subsidiary. How long the creditors will wait is a further problem.

According to Henry Mayer in The Press in Australia it took English prestige dailies such as The Observer ten years to get advertising support but for The Australian the next twelve months will tell.
Once one of the more scintillating pieces of writing to appear in the first Semper of the year was on "How to use the library". Now it is more appropriate that it be replaced by this gloomy picture.

If some of the best things to be obtained at a University come from "a meeting of minds", then a good library is most important for it allows great minds, unlikely to be walking the St. Lucia campus, to be present at discussions.

Apart from the usual problems of a lack of finance our library seems to lack enthusiastic support from the Vice-Chancellor despite all he has done for reading for those of a younger age.

The most noticeable manifestation of this neglect of the library is the failure to appoint a Librarian for the last two years. Those filling temporary positions at the top are continually hamstrung by a lack of decision-making authority and this, along with their impermanence, makes them unable or reluctant to engage in long range planning.

Recently twenty five staff, including many qualified people, have resigned and the rate will increase. This is not simply because salaries do not compare favourably with those offered elsewhere but more importantly because conditions at Queensland make it almost impossible to obtain satisfaction from one's job.

Once the V.C. was forced to grant professorial status to the Librarian he insisted on obtaining a man who could also fill an academic chair anywhere in the world. What is needed is a man with administrative talent. A man who would question the wisdom of having NINE departmental libraries (including some in Professors' rooms) within a 400 yard radius at Herston: pushing people to obtain higher qualifications and then having them on dull, routine work; refusing (except in two instances) to hire trained typists.

The first sign of an improvement in morale will come, not with the installation of air conditioning, but with the removal of the above picture which dominates what should be, perhaps, the most important area of intellectual stimulation within our University.
It has long been felt that the average student in Australian Universities lacks understanding of South-East Asia. Semper therefore is seeking to fill this gap by printing a series of articles on the general theme "Toward an understanding of South-East Asia". They will attempt to cover the Economic, Social and Cultural aspects of our Asian neighbours, so as to contribute to the general education of all students in the various faculties.

The mystical fascination of the Orient has been, in the past few decades drastically altered. The Orient has become the most volatile and potential trouble area in the international political drama. The "Concert of Europe" ceased almost immediately, and in its place the nascent plots of intrigue and revolutions and counter-revolutions have emerged in the East to capture the attention of the world. Hardly a day passes without a new crisis, revolution and rumour of war. Names such as Kashmir, Laos, Vietnam, Korea, Formosa, and Malaysia are no longer far away places but all too near, especially to Australia. Old powers in their haste to rid themselves of the trail of colonialism in the age of Nationalism only aggravate the burdens of the new nations. The conflicting ideologies of the cold war have also embraced them with military pacts, bases and aid. For some of these nations, the people are resigned to a life of coup d'etats, with tanks and gunfire in their streets, for others, the struggle for nationhood and survival is but only beginning.

Contemporary South-East Asia is an exciting cultural complexity, a political fiction, and an international problem of uncertain but disturbing proportions. In all these categories, the element of paradox and contradiction is dominant. This is the view of a recent writer. We might well ask if the present state of affairs are innate in such an environment, or are they the result of Western interference over the last few centuries? To this, there can be no easy answer. Socio-economic and cultural problems are basic to human societies and progress, is to be measured by the extent to which they are overcome.

For the purpose of this series of articles, we shall define South-East Asia loosely as the area between India and China. It is to these two great civilizations that South-East Asia owes her cultural heritage today. The influence of Hinduism and Buddhism can be traced from these nations through the empires and kingdoms of Funan in Indochina, Scrivijaya in southern Sumatra (with the famous Buddhist shrine of Borobodur in Java) and other notable sites such as Singosari (East Java) and Majapahit, the last of the Hindu-Javanese kingdoms. This was the glory and grandeur of South-East Asia and it is to them that contemporary Nationalists are seeking a root in their rootlessness. "The peoples of the regions have never lost their historical sense, and now that they emerged once more as independent nations, they are manifesting an ever-increasing interest in their own past." So it is, that for anyone to study the contemporary scene, a knowledge of its history is essential.

The decline of the empires just mentioned was helped by the coming of Islam and the expansion of Europe. Till this period, Europeans had little contact with the East, other than for a handful of merchants and traders. Trade with the East for these people was profitable and the demand for spices and silk was great. This trade was the monopoly of the Venetians and the Arabs, but the Portuguese, after their independence from the Moors, sought direct access to this lucrative enterprise. They were the fore-runners of other Europeans in the East, with the Dutch and English following close to their heels.

It was not till the Industrial Revolution in Europe that the demand for raw materials and markets for manufactured goods was such to provoke serious conflicts. By the 1800s onwards, the acceleration of Colonialism was in full swing with the British conquest of Burma, her intervention in the Malay States, where the 'Resident System' was imposed upon native rulers. (This meant the presence of a British Official among the decision-making elite, and their advice on all matters save that of Malay religion and customs.) The Dutch by this time had gained control in East Sumatra, part of Borneo and the Celebes. The French for their part were gaining strength in Indo-China. Areas were divided into "Spheres of Influence" and now that they emerged once more as independent nations, they are manifesting an ever-increasing interest in their own past." So it is, that for anyone to study the contemporary scene, a knowledge of its history is essential.

The only country that escaped the snare of the West was Siam (Thailand). It is to the credit of two of her kings, Mongkut and Chulalongkorn that Siam was free from excessive Western domination. They were able to play the French against the British and vice versa. Their foresightened and education, especially that of the latter, set the foundation of modern Siam.

The growth of the Western powers in turn was arrested by two important events at the turn of the century, viz., the Boxer Rebellion 1898-1900 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. It was the victory of the Japanese which gave heart to the nationalism of other Asian lands, for hitherto the armed might of Europe had reigned supreme. It should be noted that they were not free of sporadic local rebellions, for example, in Indonesia, where the first Nationalist society was formed - Bond Oetomo (Glorious Endeavour) - in 1908. Then there was Dr. Sun Yet-Sen proclaiming his three principles of "Nationalism, Democracy, and People's Livelihood". The age of nationalism had arrived.

This brief and general survey of South-East Asia seeks to present two points. First, South-East Asia has a rich past and knowledge of it is as yet meagre. Her contribution to civilization has not been fully appreciated by foreigners, and a renewed effort must be made to this end. Second, the pressing problems of the present are to a large extent, caused by Westerners. The growth of Nationalism has been suppressed for too long. The degradation of national pride, the suffering and pain endured over the years of servitude are now over. There is fresh hope of a better future, though there are still lessons to be learnt, treacherous paths to be trod, and heart-searching decisions to be made before peaceful and prosperous era arrives.

We are witnessing these struggles, before our eyes, the choice of ideologies and political systems, the challenge of economic and social problems and above all the quest for nationhood and survival in an age of power politics. To us who are the spectators, let us be slow in our condemnation, but swift to understand and help. Above all let us be patient even as we watch a baby trying to stand and walk on his own feet.

Michael H.C. Ong
R.J. HOWELLS (French):

The value of being at the University of Queensland lies in the fact that it is the place, and perhaps the only place in the Moonshine State, where one can come into contact with a large number of completely different attitudes and world-views.

We each have a certain set of prejudices - or, to put it another way, beliefs - which we have been taught to the exclusion of others. We also have a built-in respect for authority which comes from secondary school: what the teacher says is what is correct. We assume that there is a "right" answer for every question. At the University, instead, we are firstly enabled to examine many views different from our own, secondly, we discover that authority is not always right.

This is not to say that everyone is exposed to these enlightening influences. Unfortunately, in this haven of conformism and belligerent mediocrity, most people do not take the opportunities offered. If you are interested in what goes on, it mostly happens during the lunch-hour, at least to begin with. Look at the notice-boards in the Refectory or the Union Building, for announcements on meetings on politics, religion, Faculty societies, jazz, chess, bush-walking, anything you like. Most lunch-hour meetings are held in the Arts Block; anyone can go to any of them; if you get bored you can always walk out, but give them a chance. You can also join any club or society that you like, do some work in it, enjoy that swell of pride that comes when you realize that you are a member of the pitifully small group of activist students. You can also "find your feet", mentally and socially, in this way.

The second enlightening process is more personal. A number of students, usually in first year, go through certain mental crises: religious, political, sexual. They begin to wonder whether God exists, whether the government knows best, whether the desires of their beautiful young bodies are really evil. Look around the Refectory some day, and you'll see here and there little groups of students chewing matches, drawing on the table with split sugar, or doing something else that indicates slight nervous tension, and arguing furiously. If it's a mixed group, you can bet your English 1 lecture-notes that the subject is God or sex.

So? As far as I'm concerned, these are the people who are getting something out of being at University. They are meeting new people and discovering new ideas. My own discovery was that my answers to all the three questions listed above was in the negative, but you may well decide differently. The point is that all the avenues are open to be explored, here and now, if you take the opportunity. You are unlikely ever to have it again.

D.F. JACKSON (Law):

To my mind the permanent effect of any University course is, or should be, the development of tolerance for the views of others. The most lasting effect of the Law course itself is, speaking generally, the development of an enquiring mind, one which tends not to be satisfied with bald assertions and distrusts assumptions.

The Law course endeavours to leave the student with an appreciation of legal principle in some detail, not for knowledge by rote for evermore, but for availability when the lawyer is faced with a legal problem and also for the lawyer to appreciate when a point of difficulty arises that it is a point of difficulty.

The course cannot, within its scope, deal with every point of administrative and legal practice that the practitioner encounters each day. Nor can it deal with the greatest legal problem of all, the application of abstract principles of law to the lives of ordinary people.
Mathematics needs no recommendation in itself. Every person who solves a mathematical exercise of some difficulty experiences in a minor way the real appeal of mathematics to the mathematician. It offers to those who explore it fascination on two levels. Firstly as a compelling and beautiful game and secondly as the absorbing and logical basis of most of modern society and technology.

On a practical level it stretches from predictions of members of the families of elementary particles (applications of finite group theory) to the size of the universe (applied tensor analysis); but the amazing feature of both these examples is that these two branches of mathematics were developed from pure research with no foreseeable applications.

It may well be said "mathematics does not lie at the foundation of all existence but is that foundation".

SUSAN RUSSELL (Economics):

The material result of a successful University course is a professional qualification, but the intangible benefits appear to me far more important. There is much within the University - and I speak of both staff and students - that represents small mindedness, laziness and irresponsibility; but an academic sojourn, properly approached, should encourage not only objectivity and seriousness of purpose, but also an appreciation of the lighter side of life. In my undergraduate days it was my privilege to associate, in both work and leisure activities, with some admirable people, and these were as important in my "wider" education - or "character development" as were formal classes.

Further reading:
Elaine Marlay's "Time and the Ticky Tacky Mind", Tangka 1964.
COST. Youth concerts are designed for youth pockets as well as youth tastes. Eight concerts, each featuring an orchestra of 60-70 players, with either a visiting conductor or soloist, (sometimes both) cost a total of £1.13.6 if you take out a season ticket. Casual concert by concert prices for eight concerts would total £3.4.0, almost twice as much as a season ticket.

One more thought, eight "live" youth concerts, featuring many famous artists, cost you much less than one long-play recording.

BROCHURES and application forms are available on request from union office. They detail the season and the box-office arrangements. Even if you do not attend youth concerts you will find other concerts listed that may Interest you - Choral, Promenade, Free, Celebrity Orchestral and Celebrity Recital.

GROUP or Main Order bookings. These are received and allocated (by March 11) before the plan is opened to personal bookings (March 13). However group bookings are still welcomed on the day of personal bookings, for some groups prefer to select their own seats. Great care is taken to ensure that an excellent selection of seats is available after group bookings have been allocated.

AUDIENCE restricted of course to people under 26 years fills, or near fills, the 2,200 seat City Hall. University students, trainee teachers, music students and senior college students make up the audience in the main.

COFFEE SHOP is another way of saying the audience is invited after each concert, to enjoy a cup of coffee and some eats (for 2/-), meet the artists who generally also attend, and discuss the concert. The A.B.C. Youth Concerts Committee runs the Coffee Shop in the Lord Mayor’s Meeting Room, on the first floor.

COMMITTEE. This is representative of Brisbane youth and comprises 25 subscribers, most of them acting for a well defined sector of the community. University, colleges, nurses, Church groups, teachers and music students are among the main groupings represented. The committee works closely with the A.B.C., watching the interests of subscribers and furthering the cause of good music.

QUEUE. This forms from the Concert Department door on the sixth floor of Penney’s Building. However the building is closed to the public early each night, and persons in the overnight queue move outside the building for an overnight stay on the footpath of Queen Street. The queue is allowed to re-enter Penneys at 6 a.m. and re-forms outside the Concert Department. Coffee is served, for a nominal charge, by the Youth Concerts Committee to persons in the queue just prior to the beginning of sales at 7 a.m. It is likely that a member of the committee will operate some checking system to maintain order in the queue.
The Queensland Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Clive Douglas, of Melbourne, will present a free concert for University students in the Refectory Hall, Thursday night March 11, from 8 o'clock until 9.15.

Come along (and bring your friends if you wish).

We hope it will influence you to take out your first Youth Concert season ticket if you are not already a concert enthusiast.

The Queue 1965 Starts

Be early if you want to have your pick of the choicest seats, when the Youth Season box-plan is opened to personal bookings on Saturday, March 13, at 7 a.m.

Just how early? We don’t know but you could well hear something on the 12.30 p.m. A.B.C. News or read something in the Telegraph, on the afternoon of Friday March 12, the day before the box-office opens, if last year can be taken as any guide. The early morning news bulletins on the ABC on the Saturday morning are also likely to carry news of the queue.

Valuable accoutrement for the overnight queueer will include varying combinations of transistor, cushion, rug, thermos, eats, smokes, stool and reading material.
Two new folksong recordings have now been added to the Union's collection. These are Bob Dylan: The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan (CBS BP 233145), and Leonard Teale and Andy Sundstrom: Songs of the Sundowners (CBS BP 233136).

For the purposes of this review only, Dylan shall henceforth be referred to as a folksinger, and his songs as folksongs. (This question is discussed in detail in an article to appear shortly.) The songs on The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan are: Blowin' in the Wind; Girl from the North Country; Masters of War; Down the Highway; Bob Dylan's Blues; A Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall; Don't Think Twice, It's All Right; Bob Dylan's Dream; Oxford Town; Talkin' World War III Blues; Corrina, Corrina; Honey; Just Allow Me One More Chance; I Shall Be Free.

This list is therefore an impressive one, containing three of Dylan's four best known and recorded songs. (The fourth is of course The Times They Are A-Changin' to be found on the record of this name (CBS BP 233107), which I shall also refer to in the course of this review.) However, my feelings about the record are mixed. Dylan is not remarkable for the quality of his singing, and having heard a singer of the quality of Margaret Kitamura perform these songs it becomes difficult to evaluate Dylan's performance of them without recalling hers.

Blowin' in the Wind has too often been taken solely as a song protesting against racial discrimination, but its meaning is wider than this. As Dylan writes 'I still say that some of the biggest criminals are those that turn their heads away when they see wrong done and know it's wrong. I'm only 21 years old and I know there's been too many wars... You people over 21 should know better'. Dylan performs it with feeling and understanding, but it is by no means the most powerful of his songs against racial discrimination - Only a Pawn in Their Game and The Lonesome Death of Hattie Carroll, for instance, have a greater impact, though for a number of reasons Blowin' in the Wind will probably be remembered when these others are forgotten.

Girl from the North Country is similar in melody, and, to a certain extent, in sentiment to One Too Many Mornings, and of the two I prefer the latter. It is one of the loveliest, and certainly the least pretentious of all Dylan's songs. Masters of War is a poor song, being both over-emphatic and far too didactic, and its tune is uninteresting; nor am I attracted by Dylan's "blues" numbers.

But Hard Rain is another matter. This is, I think, one of Dylan's best songs. The vocal range needed to sing it, its lack of stanzaic pattern and variation in tune will probably mean that it shall never enter an oral tradition, but on the other hand, well-sung, or in Dylan's case, well presented, it is both powerful and evocative. As Dylan says, it is "a desperate kind of song".

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND (ST. LUCIA)

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REMEMBER OLD VIENNA
BRISBANE ARCADE
Of Don't Think Twice he says "A lot of people make it a sort of love song—slow and easy-going. But it isn't a love song. It's a statement that maybe you can say to make yourself feel better. It's as if you were talking to yourself", and considering the words the sentiments expressed, Dylan's is a truer version than, say, Peter, Paul, and Mary's.

Bob Dylan's Dream is perhaps the finest song on the record. At first glance a somewhat sentimental looking-back at the companionship and idealism of childhood and early teens, this song is in reality a poignant and ultimately very moving lament for the artist's gift of his art. The melody is well-suited to the presentation of the theme, and the record is worth having, or hearing, for this song alone. I would gladly give all of Dylan's "blues" songs for another song of this quality.

The remaining songs are a mixed bunch. World War III Blues is witty and entertaining, Oxford Town I think not particularly distinguished, and rather flippant tone of Honey, Just Allow Me One More Chance conflicts with the sentiment. I Shall Be Free is pleasant but slight.

All in all, I think that The Times They Are A-Changin' makes a stronger impression than this record, but most of Dylan's songs are certainly worth having. Dylan is a young man aware of the evil, misery, and repression in the world, and with his songs he is attempting to do something about it. His may ultimately prove to have been the most effective way, for his best songs, in the true folksong manner, draw upon and deal with common and enduring human experiences - love and hate, intolerance, inhumanity, and savagery, to name only some. That in dealing with their aspirations he speaks eloquently for so many of this age is shown by his large and receptive audience. As Don Mannison wrote (Bulletin, 28 November 1964, p.48)

"Historians chronicle the lives and deeds of the great and powerful; plain people must do the best they can".

Songs of the Sundowners is a pleasant enough record, I suppose, without being of particular significance in Australian folk song recordings. Teale and Sundstrom are not outstanding as singers, and of the dozen songs on the record I know of superior tunes for four or five, and better words for three. This latter comment applies especially to Van Diemen's Land, where, English, and not Irish words are used. Teale and Sundstrom sing with energy and zest, but I've heard Bill Scott and Stan Arthur and the Wayfarers sing all these songs quite as well, and in most cases a good deal better.

MALAYSIAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

invites all freshers to their ORIENTATION DANCE

Place: Refectory
Time: 7.30 p.m. Saturday
Band: The COUNTS.

You meet the NICEST PEOPLE on a HONDA

Economists rave over Honda's 225 miles to the gallon. Psychologists simply love Honda's safety and simplicity. Mathematicians insist that it all adds up to a terrific machine. Most students, however, like Honda because it gets them there on time, and it's fun all the way.

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Please send me free Honda literature
The theme of the novel is that love is the only thing making life bearable but love itself often fails. It is another country. Sex is the way to get there, either by jumping the borders of conventional morality or with the usual passport. But no matter how you travel, you return if there is no sympathy. You return from the country you thought was love, from your taste of honey.

It opens with a piercing scream, with a description of natural intercourse which rivals for intensity, if not for beauty, those love passages in For Whom The Bell Tolls. First chapter climaxes with the blazing suicide of Rufus, a negro jazz musician.

Because this chapter goes back in time and back from there (adding almost too much complication), it both introduces most characters and gives dimension and depth, which saturate the whole novel with insight. There is irony, subtlety and even epigrammatic dialogue, for most characters are both intellectual and self-analytical. Delving into the intricacies of love, Baldwin cuts illusions with the force of a blow torch, often with a kind of agonized sympathy, always with amazing empathy.

The skeleton plot seems ridiculous. But then, so does an outline of Hamlet.

Richard, a moderately successful writer, his wife Cass, and Vivaldo, an unpublished writer, have been friends of Rufus. Rufus's sister, Ida, settles in with Vivaldo. Richard is not really clever but Cass invests him with her own intelligence with which he is able to achieve some success. Then his wife is bitter for she feels jealous. She is nothing. For revenge, she has an affair with Eric, an actor, who has been the homosexual partner with Rufus, but who for a time, has found a happiness in Europe with a young man, Yves, whom he protects. To prove Vivaldo's dependence on maintaining her love, Ida has an affair with Ellis, Richard's agent. To cap it all, Vivaldo engages in a fleeting homosexual relationship with Eric.

The characters are brilliantly sculpted. Baldwin has tremendous ability to make a person's memory of his past seem vivid, particularly with the lonely youth of Eric with his humiliations — the explanation for his homosexuality, perhaps the excuse.

Each character is sharply aware of his own emotions, like Joyce in Portrait of the Artist, and when that proves insufficient, Baldwin explains more of themselves, in Comradish fashion, but far more directly. Herips them to the bone; the nerve-ends quiver and twitch. A feat in itself, but it is the analysis of each character's involvement with the others that lights up the novel as a dazzling achievement. Despite the contrived plot, or perhaps because of it, this is the real complexity.

So much is said and a little is hinted at: how easy to blame others for oneself; how simple hate is for an answer; the tragedy of grooming on self-analysis, yet with the admonition it is the only way; the desire of people to be free from themselves; whether people look each other out or themselves in; the complications of interracial affairs with each making the other conscious of his or her skin-colour, with neither knowing if this is to protect the other or himself; defining selflessness as gaining gratification from doing things for others, a sub-theme, as always with Baldwin; defining human freedom as having what others want or need; whether you destroy those who give you a sense of security or they destroy you; how loneliness drives us into traps; how many small lies go to create the big truth of a successful marriage; how we should not lie to ourselves about the crimes we all commit; how an encounter with a frozen pick-up is only an association of previous fantasies — not a reality itself; how people become extraverted not because they want to, but because they do not want to be introverted; how often reality seems unreal; how close hate is to love and fear to hate, agony to ecstasy, longing to pain, tenderness to mockery and tears to the loss of innocence.

So much is said: is it that some things cannot be clear or are they clear and the fact that you want and don't accept them, not the O'Neillian panacea, but the root of emotional troubles, even with its saving transitory grace. So much is hinted at: that you can't face or feel in others what you can't face or feel in yourself and the great human need — someone to confide in, a refuge. And then to throw in the face of critics who claim Baldwin is too conscious of his skin and is using the Negro Revolutions to further his own ends, by Ida, the beautiful negroess: suffering doesn't have a color.

Means to the end for Baldwin is his description of New York. It is an opinion that many of the most violent, most revolting, most beautiful and most dramatic scenes are so because he writes with such sustained hate about the city of his birth. Almost tangibly, he evokes a mood, a tone — the difference of the city to each lonely inhabitant, its heat, its degradation on rooftops, the poverty and ignorance, with the needle and the junkies, the skyscrapers and the smoky, sweaty, beat-stinking jazz joints and the neon signs that bleed, as he terms it. Even his description of an art gallery is electric with high voltage of abstracts.

And in this kaleidoscope: the poignant prayer of Rufus not to trade his body for a meal, "Lord, don't let it happen. I've got so little left, Lord, don't let me lose it all."; the misery, the depravity; the intensely moving and pathetic jazz at Rufus's funeral, the sorrow, the pity.

Two scenes of atmosphere are particularly memorable: a negro saxophonist, humping it for some hurt, for all those black men who suffer injustice, blowing: "Do you love me?" It's a jab in the guts for every patronizing white. Baldwin focuses a whole film of images to convey the thoughts of Rufus just prior to his suicide. It is significant Rufus wants the whole world to be in chaos, in his image.

The psychological peak of the novel is the sheer complexity of the dilemma of the submissive partner in homosexuality. The agony is told with insight rendered almost sorrowful by compassion.

Baldwin lances the boils and they spurt up in your face. It is a fiery, searing accomplishment — pounding, passionate, powerful.

The huge waves of the narrative sweep in until they break with a roar in heart-tearing expressions of injustice, blowing: "You love me?" It's a jab in the guts for every patronizing white. Baldwin focuses a whole film of images to convey the thoughts of Rufus just prior to his suicide. It is significant Rufus wants the whole world to be in chaos, in his image.

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The Imperial Rifle Match 1964 results have just been released. This is a postal shoot open to all the Universities in the British Commonwealth. It involves a team of eight shoots and four ranges (300 yds., 300 yds. SNAP, 500 yds., 600 yds.)

The winning team is awarded Imperial Rifle Blues and also the top three scores each in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The Imperial Rifle Blue is the highest University Sporting Blue and is the only award on a British Commonwealth basis.

**RESULTS of top 4 Aggr. Score**

1. University of Queensland  1437
2. University of Cambridge  1364
3. University of Melbourne  1363
4. University of London  1360

Members of the Queensland team were:
1. K. L. Lien  5. P. Robbins
2. W. T. Fifoot (Dr)  6. B. Clark
3. I. M. McDonald  7. G. Coote
4. W. J. Smith  8. S. J. Lange

I. M. McDonald topscored for Queensland with 187. This was topscore in the Southern Hemisphere and British Commonwealth.

The topscore in the Northern Hemisphere was by C. S. Liddle (Cambridge) with 180. However, this score was bettered or equalled by four of the Queensland team. W. J. Smith turned in a creditable 184.

The aggregate score was the highest ever shot by a Queensland team since the inception of the Imperial Rifle Match in 1928. The 600 yds. score of 371 was a record.

Only a total of ten Imperial Rifle Blues were awarded. Two to Cambridge and the remaining eight to the Queensland Team. Dr. W. T. Fifoot has been awarded the Imperial Rifle Blue twice (first time in 1960). This is a rare achievement. (He is also the holder of a University Rifle Blue.)

The magnificent trophy will be on display in Sports Union as soon as it arrives. It is 2½ feet high, of an angel standing over a rifleman. This is the trophy to end all trophies.

The University of Queensland Fencing Club will be relying on the big guns of previous years to maintain their grip on Inter-Varsity Laurels this year.

With the prospect of strong challenges from Sydney, Melbourne and Monash Universities this year, Olympian John Douglas, together with New Zealand tourists Bob McLeod and Jeff Spender, are already in solid training for this year's Inter-Varsity, State and Australian Championships.

Bob McLeod, Queensland Sabre Champion in 1964, is working out with Jeff Spender in Sabre, in preparation for Jeff's tour of New Zealand with the Australian Team.

The electrical equipment of the club is to be extensively used at club workouts each Saturday afternoon in the Physical Education Building, to enable these fencers to reach top pitch as quickly as possible.

Members of the Club have spoken to you during Orientation Week and let you know of Club doings for the year. To refresh your memory the Executive lists again these important dates for first term.

1. A. G. M. - Wednesday, March 3rd, 7.00 p.m., at Queensland Rugby Union Club, 152 Charlotte Street.
2. Training every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons on No. 3 Oval at 5.00 p.m.
3. University Club plays the rest of Brisbane at the Lions Charity Carnival, Friday night, March 5th, at Exhibition Grounds.
4. Fresher Trials - Sunday March 7th at No. 3 Oval at 1.00 p.m.
5. Club Trials -
   (a) Saturday 13th March, No. 3 Oval, 1.00 p.m.
   (b) Sunday 14th March, Vs. Toowoomba Rangers, No. 3 Oval, 1.30 p.m. (a Barbecue to follow the games).
   (c) Sunday 21st March, Vs. G.P.S., at No. 3 Oval at 1.00 p.m.
   (d) Wednesday 24th March, Vs. New Zealand OROUA Club side No. 3 Oval at 3.00 p.m.
   (e) Saturday March 27th, Vs. Wests at Maryborough - (Exhibition game.)

Any fresherettes with an interest in Rugby or Rugby players are very welcome supporters of the club.

For further Club activities follow Semper and watch the Notice Boards.
There we were surrounded by water. We - the Uni. Snorkling Club - were exploring the Great Barrier Reef Islands.

On the second day we saw our first sharks and their streamlined beauty impressed us as they slowly circled us. On the same day eight members, showing the extreme courage, daring and initiative which typifies our members, captured a three inch Stonefish.

Slowly circling beneath the boat was a large Hawkesbury Turtle - an omen of better things to come. As we swam in the crystal clear water, we saw coral grottos and formations surrounded by numerous tropical fish. It was later that we saw our first really big fish swimming in the hazy distance just out of camera range - a 300 lbs. Wrasse, and that's no fisherman's tale!

P.S. We're the sharks. Boy! Were you taken.

BRISBANE CINEMA GROUP IS GIVING CONCESSIONS TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN 1965...

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FEE £2:2:0 (NON-STUDENTS £3:3:0)

Next Screening 17th March

VALENTINO in "SON OF SHEIK"★★★
★ Followed by Roman Polanski's "KNIFE IN THE WATER"★★
Following on 25th March

Victor Sjostrom "WILD STRAWBERRIES" followed by: "LORDS OF THE FOREST"

COMING SOON

★ Erich Von Stroheim's "FOOLISH WIVES"
★ "CONFESSIONS OF FELIX KRULL"
★ "HELLZAPPOPIN"

* Screenings are held at Manufacturers House, 375 Wickham Terrace.
* Students receive Concessions to Group Screenings at the Astor Theatre, New Farm.
* Enrolments may be made at Paling's or at the door on night of screenings.
* BOOK NOW... AND PAY LESS

MAIL YOUR ENQUIRES TO BOX 1655V G.P.O. BRISBANE
... into NUAUS so you will all want to read about it. O.K. - so I know it's an old game but at least I've got you this far. I cannot hope to hold you under false pretences, so you can stop now, if you like. If, on the other hand, you'd like to carry on - please be my guests.

At this stage of the year the freshers probably know more about NUAUS than do the more senior students: they have had a talk from the NUAUS Local Secretary (do you know who he is?) during orientation and have also been introduced to a little pamphlet which was destined to introduce them to NUAUS. (However, freshers, do not feel entitled to stop here. A little visionary reading never hurt anyone, much).

WHAT IS NUAUS? It is your union - the National Union of Australian University Students - you are automatically a member on paying your Union fees, part of which is earmarked for NUAUS expenses. The University of Queensland Union sends representatives to the bi-annual meetings of NUAUS Council at which policy is decided.

Most of the work is carried out by the Secretariat (which is in Melbourne) although officers in various positions are sprinkled through the Universities of the country.

WHAT DOES NUAUS DO? It represents University students at the National level. It promotes and assists the educational, social and sporting activities of students - mainly by sponsoring National conventions or Festivals which are usually quite well subsidised and provide inexpensive and memorable interstate holidays.

NUAUS works on people like airways and railways in order to get uniform concessions for all students no matter what age. It publishes booklets to assist the interstate and international traveller - it even provides travel schemes for a cheap overseas holiday to Japan, India or New Zealand - and while we are on an international level, NUAUS represents us to the student world in international student conferences, in promoting Faculty exchange schemes and in welcoming delegations of students from other countries.

"Abschol" is a practical NUAUS project whereby funds are collected and laid aside for the specific purpose of providing scholarships for matriculating aborigines. Most other charitable humanitarian work is done through WUS (World University Service) which is closely connected with NUAUS.

One aspect of NUAUS's work which takes up a great deal of time and effort is education. Its most notable achievement was the establishment in post-war years of the Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme under which about 20% of students are educated.

As part of its role in representing students nationally, NUAUS Council meetings concern themselves with any matters of political or social concern to the community in which students appear to be concerned. For example a strong policy motion has just been passed about the newly-introduced Conscription bill. If it all sounds rather mysterious now - not to worry. Watch for more information. The gutsy bits are yet to come.

But remember, NUAUS exists to satisfy your needs for student representation throughout your nation. Students are traditionally concerned with those issues of social, political, and economic affairs which are basic to the freedom and progress of the race. You are a student.

... the ones you didn't look up before you started the experiment. If it can be described in words, symbols or pictures you'll find it at The University Bookshop. We have a complete range of text and reference books, stationery, instruments and apparatus. All faculties catered for. Student accounts welcome, 10% discount.

*Incidentally, if you think you have discovered something new, better check with us first, we may have a book on it.

The University of Queensland

BOOKSHOP

St. Lucia

Branch at Townsville University College
Union Nights begin in sincerity at University in March.

"Scientists are Uneducated" is the topic for the first of a dozen Union Nights to be held during the year. These Nights are intended as a debate or symposium, giving students the opportunity to hear and question at length eminent and entertaining speakers on subjects of special relevance to Universities. Strong in the traditions of a great University are its public discussions. In the days of the Greeks, discourse on subjects of philosophic interest stimulated thought to such achievement as in the Academy.

The culmination of modern universities as places of intense, exciting mental stimulation may be seen in Oxford or Cambridge whose famous Union debates draw huge audiences.

If Queensland is to emerge from continuing intellectual adolescence, the time is ripe for an independent line of thought. As a new contribution to this end, a series of Nights will be held. Flippant, grave and satirical treatments are to be meted out on a wide variety of subjects.

As a project, Union Nights aim at both stimulation and entertainment, with original thought couched in its most palatable form.

FIRST NIGHT:
"SCIENTISTS ARE UNEDUCATED",
8 P.M. TUESDAY, MARCH 16TH,
UNION COMMON ROOMS.

UNION COUNCIL BY-ELECTIONS

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions on the 54th Council of the University of Queensland for 1965.

**EXECUTIVE**
General Vice-President
St, Lucia Evening Vice-President

**FACULTY**

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Nominations close at 5.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th March at Union Office, St, Lucia. Late nominations will NOT be accepted. Candidates will be of great assistance if they nominate early.

Forms are available from Union Office, St, Lucia.

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 on request.

Rod Hardaker
Electoral Officer
University of Queensland Union

I feel almost NAKED without my holeproofs...

Not only stockings but also pipes tobacco, cigarettes, sweets, toiletries, souvenirs, badges, ties, Galmara etc. etc. .... can be obtained from the

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Open 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday to Friday.

The Refec.

OPEN 8.30 a.m. - 10 p.m. Monday to Friday
SNACKS at all times
HOT MEALS 11.30 a.m. - 2 p.m.
and 4 p.m. - 6.45 p.m.

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"I USED TO SIT AND JUST WATCH ..... but NOW I can join in practically any ACTION and, thoroughly enjoy myself! 

Another subscriber who recently discovered the Reader's Digit writes: 

"I find that wherever I go I can hold my own in any action at home --- in my friends' homes --- or at business meetings."

Dear Reader,

Most Reader's Digit readers have been introduced to the "little magazine" through a Trial Subscription. This means if you don't want it you needn't subscribe next year.

We offer: THE NEXT TWENTY FOUR ISSUES of Reader's Digit for only 6d. a minute. You save.

AND THIS AMAZING BONUS

Our CONDENSED MOVIE version of the last of James Bond's exploits, entitled OUT FINGER.

Since Ian Fleming, being dead, did not write the script, we were unable to plagiarize in our usual SUPER BONUS fashion. So we have taken the opportunity to do our bit to turn back the tide of International Communism.

Britain, having lost its Empire, has declined since the twenty days of Sherlock Holmes. The kind of loose living engaged in by James Bond can only play into the hands of those "friends" in the Kremlin. Moral subversion from the "inside" is an old trick, so we feel obliged to remedy the harm done by previous Bond movies.

In our version, Bond starts in his usual fashion: brush with death, receive terse instructions: from: complete his assignment and, THEN meet a fitting end! But that we let the Red Rat escape is not that we let the Red Rat escape

After viewing the first few scenes you will realize that American mothers can relax safe in the knowledge that junior is watching the greatest children's hero since Davy Crockett, the Indian Slaughterer.

Yours faithfully,

For the Association