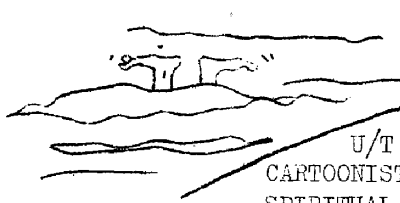
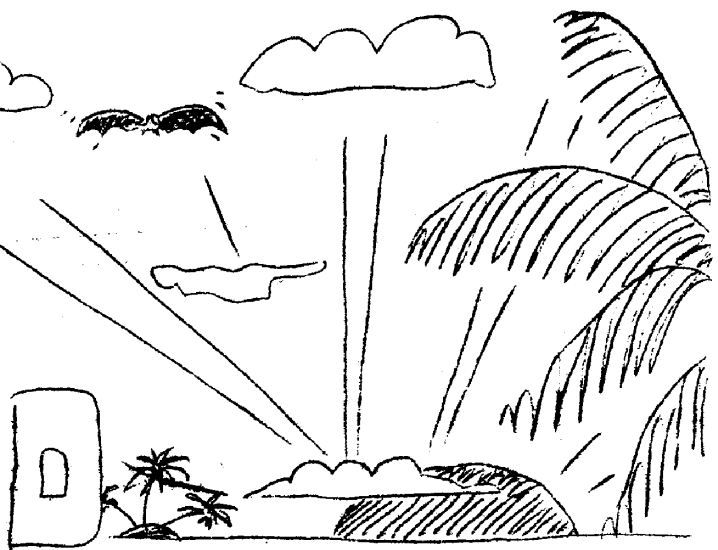
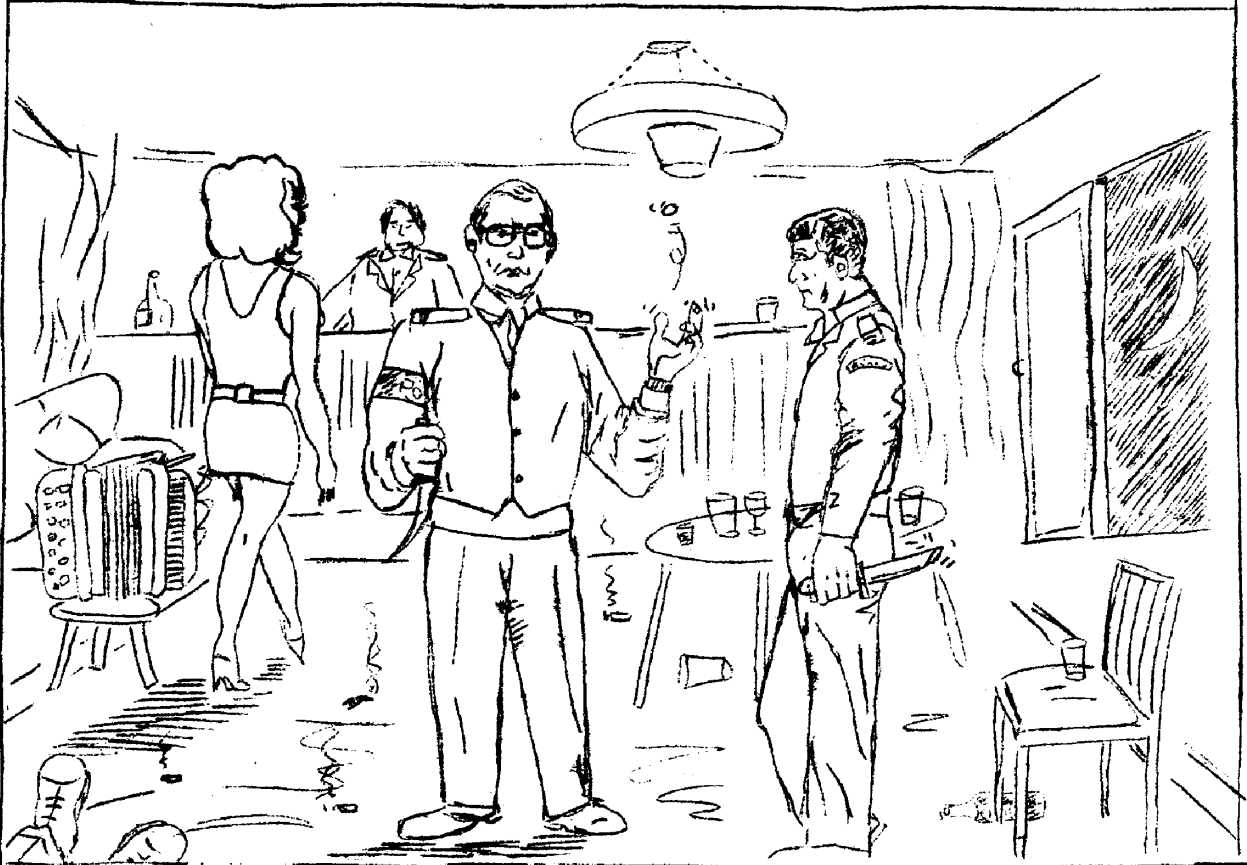


GAN ISLAND POST



EDITION NO. 249
 EDITORS: DAVIES & DAVIS
 U/T REPORTERS: SCOOP & NABLA
 CARTOONISTS: MIK AND CJP
 SPIRITUAL HELP: LEGS DIAMOND



"WE SHOULDN'T REALLY HAVE TO SPIN FOR IT, YOU TOOK HER HOME ON THE FIRST NIGHT"

COMMENTS

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BADMINTON:	TELECOMS	3	RMC 2
	SASF	3	EQUIP 2
	MT	2	TELECOMS

GUEST EDITORIAL FROM 2 MESS BAR BEFORE DEPARTURE AT 122345E
by JAMES McLIE

Now that I have finally come to the momentous decision and announced that I like it here, I feel that this is the moment for the dramatic reappraisal (particularly since the "Powers that Be" have since firmly refused my application for extension of tour).

Reappraisal coming up. I well remember the first impingement of Gan and vice versa. As my somewhat myopic eyes swept the magnificent panorama from the vantage point of the Comet steps I understand that I was heard to remark the immortal words "HIC, HIC". Since then I have rarely looked back.

Highlights? Falling off the bar stool of the Marine Bar on making night.

Lowlights? Having my fingers heavily trodden on whilst walking home from the Marine Bar on Saint Andrews night.

Headlights? The sudden discovery that the Radio Sonde "Herren" had been converted to flush-type three weeks ago. This obviated a two mile cycle ride always against the wind (both ways) each morning.

Tail Lights. That my long announced prophesy that we will hear an enormous slither, slither and people will scream "Aice, the night of the cowries has come" and all men will rush off into the sea. Hasn't happened YET - but wait for it men!

What have I done for Gan? Spread, when required, a certain amount of alarm and despondency, leavened I like to think, with just a trace of levity.

"God bless us one and all!" Cried Timy Jim, waving his crutch.

HAVE YOU HEARD

1. That the Fire Section billet is air conditioned throughout and Rocki Didi had brake trouble as well?
2. That the Movements Mini was all lit up and the Fire Extinguisher was under the seat?
3. That the Cossack walked round the island?
4. That the Laird had a very difficult hand over and Tom hasn't got a Kerr?
5. That Bill took seven wickets and batted like a master but a certain Chf Tech still got his letter in on time?
6. That the new Mr. 10 per cent thinks cigarettes should cost s1/3d per CARTON?
7. That the new Admiral took over and the deputy went on leave?
8. Mooney Met Men are all the rage in January?
9. Terry was seen disappearing into the Bondu with his new shovel?
10. That the S Ad O had a restful afternoon last Sunday?

THIS WEEK'S QUOTE FROM KEITH

"There's only two people who can really play a leg sweep. Gary Sobers and me".

NATURE NOTES by SMOIAN

"Write something for GIP" they said and I said "who me?" and they said "yes you why not". "Well", I said, I never wrote for anything before". Except once, I wrote for a cure for a red nose that was advertised in the paper enclosing 2/6d. All I got was a reply in an envelope saying drink till the beggar's blue; I didn't try it, being a bit pushed for booze money at the time and anyway it was beginning to fade again.

Well it's nice to be helpful and you can't have the same people writing the same stuff all the time, so I said "I'd have a bash". But it is very difficult finding something to write about that will be sort of gripping and interesting to the average well-informed GIP reader.

It would be nice to write something like I was a teenage junkie, but it wouldn't have the ring of truth, if you get me, because I never was hooked on anything - although I only kicked the bubble gum habit after a long struggle. What I say is you've got to stick to something you know and understand like the Quantum Theory, which I would stick to if I knew and understood it but only Mr Quantum himself does that I expect.

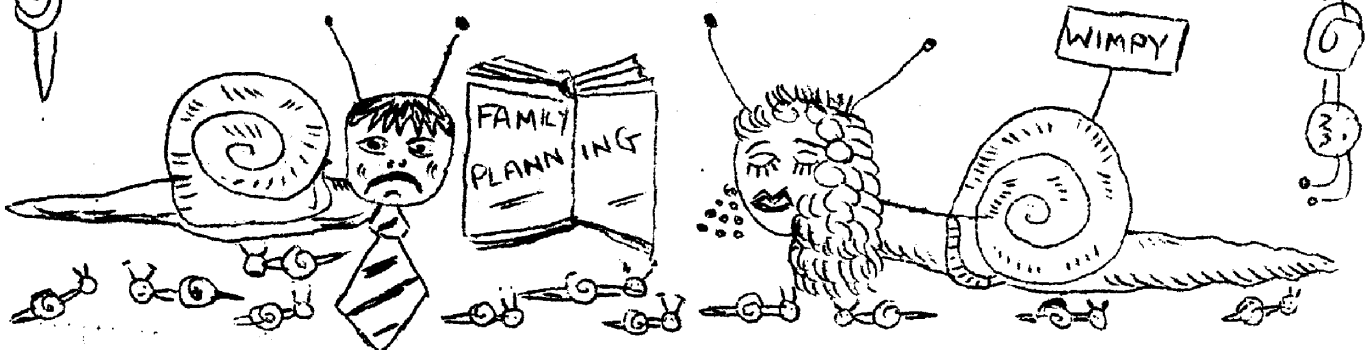
No it has to be something you really do know all about and other people don't, but would like to if they had the chance. The mating habits of snails is a subject that I feel comes into this category of subjects, although most people probably think of snails as objects rather than as subjects - if they ever think of snails at all - which more than likely quite large numbers of people never do unless they happen to tread on one. But I think the mating habits of snails are very interesting, and if nobody else does I shall be quite surprised by the time I've finished.

You see they don't have boy snails and girl snails: they have sort of boy/girl snails or girl/boy snails, and they call them hermaphrodites. That is your actual Greek and it comes from the myths of ancient Greece and that. Which isn't surprising when you think of some of the things they used to get up to in the classics, but anyway it means that every snail has a complete do-it-yourself kit and yet the funny thing is they don't. Do it themselves I mean. They do it to one another, which is probably more interesting really at least for the snails.

Now one part of this kit is like a white spot about where your right ear would be if you were a snail, or more likely if a snail were you - which is ridiculous I know but you know what I mean. When the snails get in the mood this white spot grows and grows until it's like a kind of spike that sticks out like an ear-trumpet, only the other way round with the narrow end out. Of course they have their other horns too, the ones with the eyes on the end that pop in and out like periscopes, but they are quite different and are used for other purposes altogether like seeing where the rest of the snail is going.

To get back to the mating of the snails you have these two snails who have got the idea of producing more snails as part of life's glorious and ever-changing pageant, and they both have their outside-in ear-trumpets at the ready. First they get sort of coy and cosy in a slimy way and begin to slither about a bit and finally they put their ear-trumpets together and that's it. After a bit they go and lay eggs in damp soil somewhere, and you eventually get your actual baby snails to complete the wondrous cycle of nature.

When I showed the draft of this article to the editors one said this is pure garbage and the other said well it'll save us writing some ourselves and anyway I hope they print it so my literary efforts aren't wasted. I hope to do a piece on "The Red-rumped Baboon" and "How It Got That Way" in a future Nature Notes column.



SALINITY AND TEMPERATURE

It is customary to distinguish between the chemical and the physical properties of sea water, but these are in some ways inseparable. For example, salinity would be considered a chemical property; but salinity can be determined by relative weight (specific gravity), freezing point, or electrical conductivity, all of which are physical properties. In general, the chemical properties of sea water are those that can be determined by chemical analysis, whereas the physical properties are those that can be determined by weighing or measuring. But the differences are mostly procedural; the results of the study of sea water by physical or chemical means generally are in agreement.

Of the various physical properties of sea water, several are of particular interest—temperature, specific gravity, electrical conductivity, pressure color, and viscosity.

On the Centigrade scale (which is generally preferred to the Fahrenheit scale for ocean temperatures) the total range of temperature in the ocean is from -1°C . to 30°C . (about 30.5°F . to 86°F .). The -1°C . temperatures are found throughout the year in the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans, and the highest temperatures naturally occur in the tropics. Generally speaking, surface temperatures in tropical waters do not exceed 27° to 28°C . (80.6°F . to 82.4°F .), but in partially landlocked areas they may go higher; for example, August temperatures in the Caribbean reach 29°C . (84.2°F .) and in the Red Sea, 30°C . (86°F .). The Red Sea in summer thus contains the warmest ocean water in the world.

In temperate climates, in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, surface temperatures are generally within the range of 15° to 25°C . (59°F . to 77°F .) in summer and 10° to 15°C . (50°F . to 59°F .) in winter. The range is so wide because local conditions vary according to ocean currents, prevailing winds, and upwelling of bottom water.

As a rule the temperature of the sea decreases rapidly from the surface downward. In summer in temperate regions, and almost always in the tropics, there is a layer of warm water at the surface produced by direct heating from the sun. This may be anywhere from one to ten or even more fathoms; but at the lowest level of this layer there is as much as a 3° to 4°C . (approximately 5°F . to 7°F .) drop in temperature. Beyond this, the temperature decreases rather slowly and regularly to the bottom.

Persons accustomed to swimming in fresh-water lakes will have noted a similar phenomenon. The surface waters, receiving the sun's radiation, are warm and comfortable; but a deep dive will take one suddenly into colder water. The reason for this abrupt change is that the warm water is lighter because water expands when it is heated; thus it literally floats on top of the colder water. The point at which this sudden temperature change occurs is referred to, whether in fresh or salt water, as the thermocline. This is of practical importance: tuna fishermen drop thermometers into the water because tuna, being warm-water fish, will always be above the thermocline.

Below the thermocline, where the temperature changes abruptly, ocean temperatures decrease gradually with depth till, at a depth of a mile or more, they approximate 0°C . (32°F .). This is true even at the equator. Bottom temperatures in the temperate zones are seldom significantly different from those in the tropics. Occasionally small differences may, however, give a clue to whether the bottom water has come from the north or the south.

Surprising.....

Supervising as it may seem, the temperature of ocean water in the Arctic and Antarctic may fall below the freezing point of fresh water, and bottom water in the depth of the ocean does not freeze although it may be at 0°C. (32°F.) or below. This will be readily understood by anyone who has ever melted the ice on a frosty pavement by putting salt on it. Salt lowers the freezing unless the temperature goes lower.

When salt water does freeze, the salt is not frozen in it but is, so to speak, "frozen out." For example, the ice that forms at the surface of the Arctic Ocean is essentially fresh, containing only such particles of salt as may have been trapped in it during the freezing process; when melted, it provides good drinking water. A consequence of the "freezing out" of salt is that the water beneath the Arctic ice pack becomes more saline as the surface freezes.

As we have said, there is a relation between salinity and specific gravity. Specific gravity is simply the weight of a volume of sea water compared with the weight of the same volume of distilled water at a standard temperature - by definition 4°C. , but often for convenience 17.5°C. (63.5°F.) or 20°C. (68°F.). The most accurate way of determining specific gravity is to weigh a measured sample of sea water at standard temperature on a sensitive analytical balance. A simpler method, valuable when extreme accuracy is not required, is the use of the hydrometer. This is a glass instrument with a weighted bulb at the bottom that causes it to remain upright in water and a stem at the top marked with a graduated scale. The depth at which the hydrometer floats, as registered by the water level on the stem, gives a measure of the specific gravity of the water. A large hydrometer, with a long enough stem and a sufficiently expanded scale, would be just as accurate as an analytical balance. But glass hydrometers are small because of the danger of breakage; so the readings made on them are not precise. One disadvantage of the analytical balance is that it cannot be used in rough weather.

As has been indicated, both salinity and temperature affect the specific gravity of sea water, and their effects are interrelated. Water with such a high salt content that it would be expected to sink toward the bottom will float at the surface if it is sufficiently warm. Conversely, water with a relatively low salt content, which might therefore be expected to remain at the surface, will sink if it is sufficiently chilled. The latter normally occurs at the edge of the Arctic and Antarctic regions, where the sea water is both diluted and cooled by melting ice.

These factors greatly influence the circulation of water in the ocean. The basic circulation is determined by the differential heating of the water between the tropics and the polar regions, and the swirl created by the earth's rotation. The swirl is emphasized by prevailing winds, which themselves have the same origins - the differential heating between tropical and polar regions, and the rotation of the earth. Local conditions, such as the contours of the floor of the sea and upwelling of bottom water, also affect circulation.

A highly important factor, one without which life could hardly exist in the oceans and might even not exist on earth, is the circumstance that water reaches its maximum density, or highest specific gravity, at 4°C. (39.2°F.), that is, four degrees above the freezing point. As a consequence, freezing water and ice expand and have a lower specific gravity, so that they float on the very slightly warmer water beneath. If water attained its maximum density at its freezing point, the ice would sink, and all of our deep lakes and the ocean itself would be solidly and permanently frozen, with only a shallow layer of water on top, melted by the sun.

CROSSWORD

1		2			3		4	5		6		7			
				8	O	P						R			
10	11		12		13	A						E			
14			O			T						B			
			U			D				F		L			
17		18	N		19	20	E			R		E			
	21	O	D		22	A	S		23	A	I	D			
25					M	A	R	K	E	D	M	A	N		
27					I					I		N			
					R		24	M	A	J.	O	25	R	C	A
32		33			R					26	F	E	S		
					O		27	N	O	W		A	P		
36					R					28	P	L	U	S	

Clues - Across

1. May run in the kitchen (4).
4. Where to find a bar in hot surroundings (6).
8. His is an arresting job (3).
10. They specialise in night flying (4).
13. In which to keep a garment to wear in hospital?(8).
14. It may stick out a mile that there's a foreigner in the street (7).
15. Does such treatment injure a little boy?(6).
17. Sandwich-man?(9).
21. Agree without a word (3).
22. Mixed ash (3).
23. Help Ida to change (3).
26. Scarface?(6,3)
27. You need her to start him (6).
28. Scene of a major calamity?(7).
32. Animal to torment with music (5,3).
34. Uses sense and understands (4).
35. Possibly own for the present (3).
36. Something to study (6).
37. Examination after eleven (4).

Clues - Down

1. Stew in pairs (4).
2. Medicine ball (4).
3. Go to it and enjoy yourself!(4).
5. They don't belong to the new generation (3,3).
6. Past centre of '11' (3).
7. It's a chance worth winning (6).
9. The boy with the butter?(3).
11. Vehicle with a humorist on (5).
12. Located (5).
15. Office furniture (4).
16. Neatly cut bits off (4).
18. There's nothing in the bar for it (4).
19. Thaw, possibly (4).
20. Old-fashioned variety of trumpet (3).
23. Spaniard's farewell (5).
24. Hop around when caged, perhaps?(5).
25. An apt rhyme for 'lighten'(6).
26. In which to face up to yourself (6).
28. Descriptive of black Friday?(3).
29. Eager to go up with an air-gunner? (4).
30. True to life (4).
31. Did they put the bite on Cleopatra as an afterthought?(4).
33. From which strings may be made (3).

SERIOUS, STRAIGHT LACED, SOBER PIOUS?

There was a time only a couple of generations ago when the average Christian was meant to conform and be just that 'average'; but this was a production of the particular age in which he lived. The attempt was to completely deny any natural feelings and talents that the individual had and to turn out stereotyped people. Slowly this picture of the Christian is disappearing and people are beginning to be natural again even in their christianity.

We must be quite clear about this because it was only a temporary phase. In the early Church it was certainly true to say that each man used his natural gifts and his own personality to the good of the Church instead of trying to alter them. Saint Paul was obviously a pretty fiery character who once he had decided to do something made sure that no effort was spared until it was completed. His persecution of the christians was thorough, systematic and ruthless and when he became a christian his journeys to spread the news were long, arduous and sometimes difficult. Saint James was not a great thinker like Saint John but he was a man who believed in action and his whole message was that once you were a Christian then this meant you had to do something about it by looking after the poor and the sick. Saint John, the thinker, set about explaining christianity in terms that people who had no Jewish background would be able to understand. Each used his particular gift to the best of his ability and certainly didn't feel that he must present a uniform picture in public.

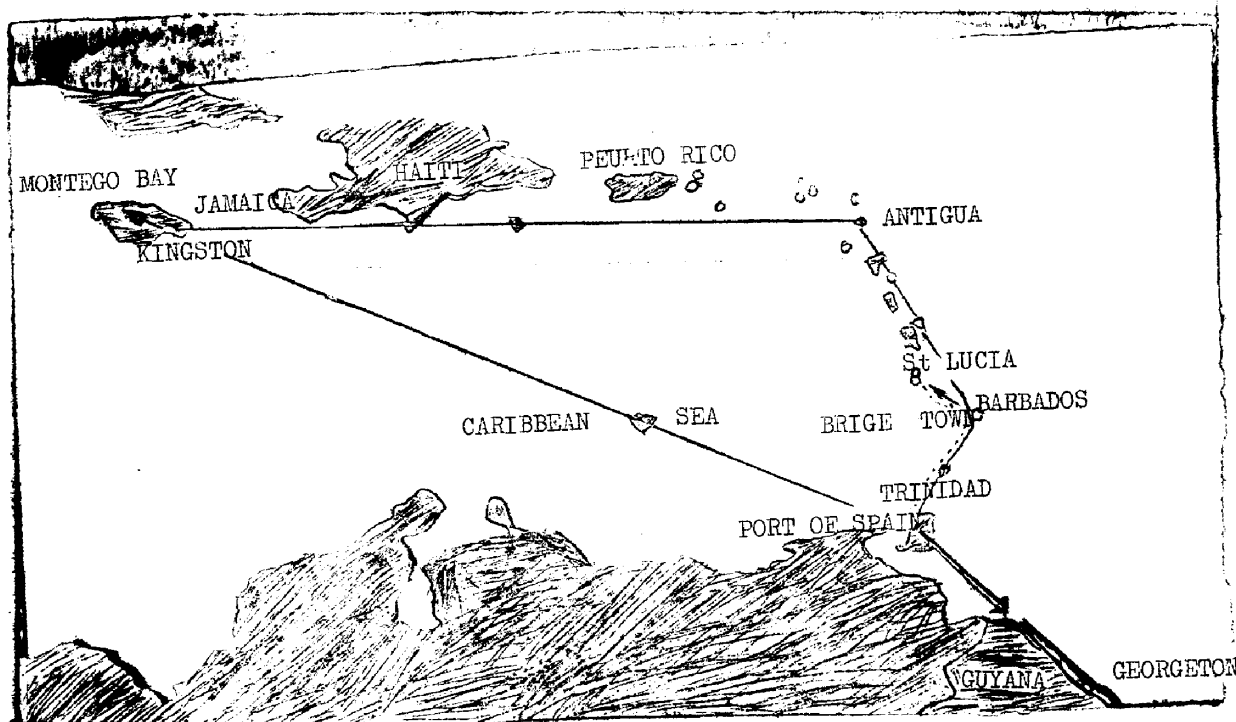
Unfortunately people still accept a little of this victorian image and think of christians as "long faced do-gooders" who really never have a moment of happiness. If someone is a good cook he can in his own way offer this as part of his religious life, and this applies to any job. If he is fit and active then this can be used as part of his response to God. There are many gifts we have that may be we don't discover until it is too late to use them. If we have a gift for teaching then this can certainly be offered to God because in almost every action we take there is contact with other people.

Each individual is bound to be different and so his Christianity is almost bound to be shown in a different way. There are however certain guide rules which we might use; friendliness to those around; not lazy; enthusiastic about the proper causes; happy in any situation; patient no matter what goes wrong; prayerful.

These guide rules lead eventually to a state of mind which allows the person to be friendly even to those who are quite definitely not friendly with him. The person should also not seem to be always bothered about ideals but actually involved in every day activities and problems.

J.E. Daimond.

The Rev'd A.W.M. Gibson will be on the station from Friday January 12th to Tuesday January 16th and he will be taking the services on Sunday January 14th. C S F C personnel on the island are particularly invited while he is on the island.



ENGLAND'S HARD TASK IN THE WEST INDIES by MICHAEL PARKINSON

Recently I took part in a question and answer session about cricket alongside three county cricketers - two of them retired from the first-class game and the other still playing. They were asked by the audience to sum up the chances of the MCC in the West Indies. The most optimistic piece of crystal-gazing came from one of the retired cricketers, who thought we might manage to draw all five test matches. The other retired cricketer - a former England player - was willing to bet money that the team would not win a single first-class fixture, and the man still playing county cricket said: "We didn't have much chance with Brian as skipper, but now. . . ." He shrugged his shoulders eloquently.

This is not the first MCC side to tour the West Indies with the label "underdog" hung around its neck. In 1959 May's team travelled to the Caribbean without the benefit of being favourites to win the series. But they did. Before anyone starts claiming that fact as a favourable omen for the present tour there are one or two distinct differences between the two teams to be considered. Perhaps the most important was that May's team had two great fast bowlers, Trueman and Statham. Indeed it was the inspired work by these two in the second test at Port of Spain that enabled England to win the series. One looks in vain for similar quality among the pace men on the current tour - Higgs, Brown, Snow, and Jones.

The other difference between the two teams is, as yet, speculative. The 1959 team seemed to draw strength from being written off, and proved themselves not underdogs but underrated. Can Cowdrey's team do the same? Everything depends on Cowdrey's leadership and on the depth of discontent among the touring party about the events which led to Close's dismissal and Cowdrey's appointment. I make no apologies for reviving this issue, for I believe it to have a crucial bearing on the outcome of the present tour.

Whatever the pundits may argue about the rights and wrongs of the Close sacking, one thing is certain: not many people would have regarded Cowdrey as the logical deputy. In 1966 when Close took over the England captaincy from Cowdrey it was generally agreed that this was the correct move. Cowdrey had proved himself ill-equipped to deal with the touring West Indians, had allowed Sobers to dominate proceedings even from a seemingly lost position, as in the Test match at Lord's in 1966. The uncertainty and lack of confidence which has always bedevilled his undoubted talents as a batsman had been revealed in his leadership. Some time later Cowdrey admitted in print that he now lacked any heart for the job and applauded the fact that Close might be the one to restore the necessary authority to the English captaincy.

/ Close.....

Close did just that. Then he was judged to have sinned and was sacked, and by some weird process of selection which passes all understanding and defies analysis, the same Colin Cowdrey who had praised his successor was appointed captain.

Now it's really immaterial what I and my fellow pundits feel about this. What is important is how the men picked to tour under Cowdrey feel about it. It is no secret that a few of them, while admiring and liking the man, are unconvinced about his ability to make the remarkable transition from the captain who lost so woefully to Sobers in 1966, to the kind of captain needed to do the more arduous job of beating the same Sobers in his own backyard in 1968. I doubt if any man can achieve what Cowdrey has set himself to do. His faults as a captain, and indeed as an international cricketer, are in his nature.

Cowdrey has made some stirring pre-tour speeches saying all we could hope for from a gusty, determined leader. But words will come to naught on the field of play and the people he has to convince are not those who sit at home and suffer but those players he has been given charge of. If he can prove to their satisfaction that he is fit to lead then he will achieve a major victory, not perhaps over the West Indies team, but at least over himself.

No matter what personal miracles Cowdrey performs it is difficult to see his team winning the series. Until we can unearth a brace of penetrative fast bowlers the England team is always going to be at a disadvantage on overseas tours against Australia, West Indies, and South Africa.

The four we have sent are as good as any in the land, unless we consider Harold Rhodes. . . . Ah, but that's another story. In batting the selectors have also picked the best available. I only have a faint quibble. . . . Sharpe or Russell in place of Edrich, perhaps. The biggest question mark against the work of the selectors occurs when one considers the spin bowlers. The selection of Pocock, untried and unrazored, over Illingworth who took twenty wickets in the series against India, is a curious piece of work; and the selectors must be the only people in Christendom who consider Robin Hobbs a better bowler than Tony Lock. Lock is one of those cricketers who would be chosen for my side if he had to be carried to the wicket by two trained nurses.

Moreover, in the absence of Close, Tony Lock would have made an ideal captain. Ideal that is if you consider that the important part of a captain's job is to lead a winning side.

But given the party as selected, and given that the players might grow to like Cowdrey's captaincy, the one real hope we have in the West Indies lies with our batsmen. If they can dictate their own terms to the West Indies and score briskly enough to give the bowlers plenty of runs to bowl at, and plenty of time to bowl in, then we might achieve a tiny upset. In Boycott, Parks, Graveney, Milburn, and Barrington we have batsmen capable of destroying any attack in the world. If they fail to carry the game to Sobers and his team then there is nothing, short of divine intervention, which can prevent Colin Cowdrey returning to these shores a much sadder and wiser man, someone who knows first-hand what it is like to go on a hiding to nothing.

* * * * *

JUDO CLUB

The Gan Judo Club has recently been resurrected and is now flourishing. Meetings are held in the Station Gymnasium every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 1900 hours and any interested personnel are asked to contact Corporal Massingham (Police Flight) on Extension 228.



UNCLE BUNNY'S AGONY COLUMN

Dear Uncle Bunny;

On my way to work last morning I was surprised to note the behaviour of a few frogs crossing the runway. They were obviously not the robust types that one usually observes on this island and it left me wondering whether the dreaded 'hoof and mouth' had been unwittingly brought into the island by one of the new arrivals or the recent "after home leave" arrivals.

I understand that in the early days of the GIP there was a strong proposal to establish frog racing here. The move died more or less in its infancy as the newly appointed Board of Stewards of the Gan Frog Racing Association surprisingly decided to race only classically bred imported frogs. Naturally, this was eventually not possible due to shipping difficulties. The GFRA even approached NAAFI to come in on the usual 10% basis but they insisted on 20%!!!

Perhaps you could use your good offices with the Editor of the newspaper which boasts the largest circulation on the island and invite a reputed Vet to come over and examine these local animals and submit a report on the feasibility of racing locally bred frogs.

It is possible that as a consequence of the Vet's visit we may be able to re-organise the GFRA and introduce frog racing on a sound footing. I am sure that our good friends in the Ministry who get things done on-route will help with the laying of the course, installation of starting stalls, etc. When frog racing is finally introduced who knows reputed bookmakers like Wm Hill and others may even appoint their Agents here and the GFRA may end up being affiliated to the Jockey Club in UK!

Just imagine - GAN FROG DERBY DAY. A sunny Saturday afternoon in June and the crowds queuing outside the gymnasium for tickets, commentators from Radio Gan, Cameramen from Warner Pathe, gypsies from Willingili, bookmakers shouting their heads off and to cap it all - a not so long bespectacled worthy lad from the Met Section leading in the Gan Frog Derby Winner of 1968!!! I am sure this would make the Epsom Derby Day look the parson's tea party.

Yours truly,

RACING FAN

UNCLE BUNNY SAYS:

The inaugural meeting of the GFRA will be held in the Beach Bar on the first Sunday in February. All interested have been invited to attend. The SMO and I will be keen observers.

FILM MAN

"BORN FREE"

Glowing screen adaptation of Joy Adamson's true-life best-seller about Elsa, the lioness she reared. The action of the film takes place in Northern Kenya, where George Adamson is senior game warden. In the course of duty he has to shoot a man-eating lion which has been raiding native villages, and also shoots the lioness when she attacks him. He then brings home three tiny cubs not yet weaned. They reject all Joy Adamson's efforts to bottle-feed them until Elsa, the smallest shows the way by licking the milk off Joy's thumb. From that moment the three cubs flourish, gambol and grow, but Elsa remains Joy's favourite. When the cubs are half grown, District Commissioner Kendall suggests that the time has come to send them to a zoo. Joy is heartbroken, but sensibly agrees: George takes the three cubs to the transport plane, but, at the last moment, decides to keep Elsa, who then grows to maturity as a member of the Adamson family. She gets into trouble, however, when she playfully stampedes a herd of elephants, and the Adamsons are given two months to reintroduce Elsa to wild life or to send her to a zoo. Joy cannot bear to think of Elsa caged for the rest of her life, and the Adamsons spend a whole year trying to persuade the lioness to go wild and fend for herself. Elsa nearly dies once, but eventually she crosses the threshold. A year later, Elsa brings her three cubs to visit the Adamsons.

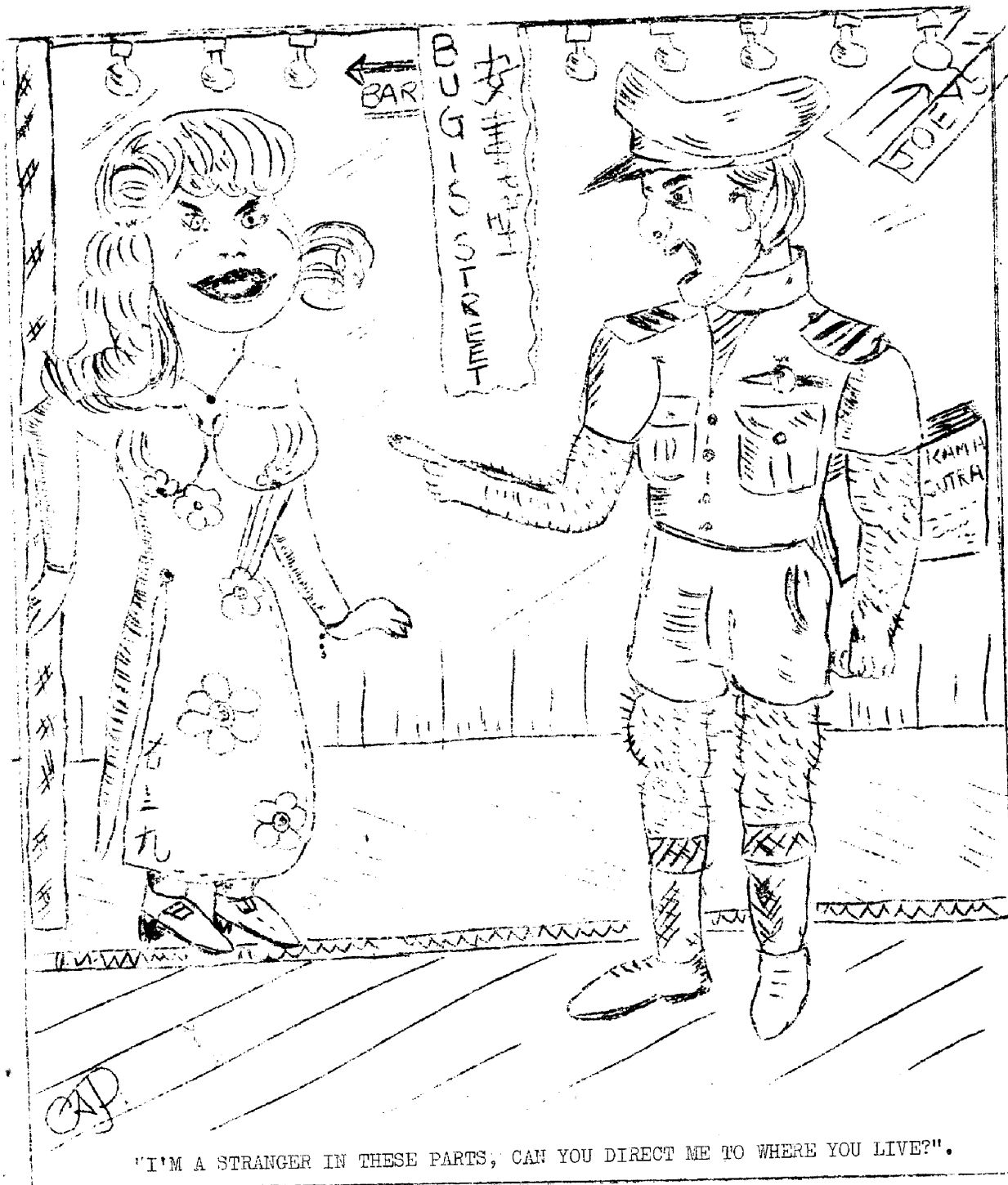
"THE CINCINNATI KID"

The drama of a professional poker player who aspires to be the best but is put in his place by an old master. The story is set in New Orleans in 1936 and the central character is a young gambler known as the Cincinnati Kid who has a wide reputation as an expert at stud poker. Only one other player is feared more. This is Lancey Howard, known as The Man, an ageing but still masterly player. It is inevitable that the two should meet when Lancey comes to New Orleans for a private game with millionaire Slade. A meeting between the young master and the old is arranged and, after a marathon session, Lancey proves that The Kid is still only second best. At the finish there is a hint that the Kid may settle for marriage and home life with Christian, a girl from the country. The main plot is embellished with subsidiary issues such as the millionaire's ruthless plan to use The Kid to get revenge on Lancey for the fleecing The Man handed out; The Kid's refusal to accept the benefit of favourable dealing from his eldest friend, Shooter, and his involvement with Shooter's predatory wife, Melba.

This is one of those films that has absorbed a lot of artistic and technical endeavour and talent without achieving the common touch. It deserves better than it is likely to get. Good booking for gamblers.

ASTRA CINEMA PROGRAMME FOR WEEK COMMENCING 14TH JANUARY 1968

<u>SUNDAY AT 1830 & 2045 HRS</u>	"ROCKET TO THE MOON"	Burl Ives, Troy Donahue, Gert Frobe RAFCC (T) C'scope
<u>MONDAY & TUESDAY AT 1930 HRS</u>	"THE GREAT ESCAPE"	James Garner, Steve McQueen Renter (T) C'scope
<u>WEDNESDAY AT 1830 & 2045 HRS</u>	"THE CINCINNATI KID"	Steve McQueen Ann Margret Edward G. Robinson RAFCC Technicolour
<u>THURSDAY & FRIDAY AT 1930 HRS</u>	"BORN FREE"	Virginia McKenna Bill Travers RAFCC (T) C'Scope



"I'M A STRANGER IN THESE PARTS, CAN YOU DIRECT ME TO WHERE YOU LIVE?".

THE INDISPENSABLE MAN BY SWO

Sometime when you're feeling important
 Sometime when your ego's in bloom
 Sometime when you take it for granted
 You're the best qualified man in the room
 Sometime when you feel that your going
 Would leave an unfillable hole
 Just follow these simple instructions
 And see how they humble your soul.

Take a bucket and fill it with water
 Put your hands in it up to the wrists,
 Pull them out and the hole that remains
 Is the measure of how you'll be missed
 You may splash all you please when you enter,
 You may stir up the waters galore;
 But stop! - and you'll find in a minute
 That it looks just the same as before.

The moral of this is quite simple;
 You must do the best that you can;
 Be proud of yourself but remember
 There is no indispensable man.