

25 MAY 1956
Asian Week Festival
May 14 to 18

Official publication of the Adelaide University S.R.C.

Vol. 24, No. 5 Friday, May 11, 1956 One Penny

ASIAN FESTIVAL STARTS NEXT WEEK

The S.R.C. Asian Week Festival will take place from next Monday, May 14, until Friday, 18.

The Festival, which is being directed by Malcolm Bennett, is being organised by the International Club in co-operation with the S.R.C.

Prominent speakers are to conduct symposia on questions which affect our relations with Asia, and on features of Asian life.

On Monday the Festival will open with a discussion on Eastern Music by Chris Panabrooke, a Ceylon graduate.

At night a forum of three will discuss the question of "The Australian Press and Asian Affairs."

Other lunch-time activities

will include a lecture on the Indonesian Graduate Employment Scheme, films on Asia, and a student meeting on Asian scholarship.

Mr. C. B. Martin, Dr. A. J. Forbes, Sam Abraham, Mr. Eric Russell will discuss "How neutral is the Neutral Bloc in Asia?" on Tuesday night.

"China and the United Nations" will be the subject of a Symposium between Michael Schneider, Ted Po-

cock, and Chai Hon Chan on Wednesday.

Speakers at the final Symposium, on "What has Asia to offer Australia?" will be Chris Panabrooke, Yu Sheng Wei, and Professor H. Stretton.

The Festival will end with a Union Night Dance on Friday, the last night of term.



An Indian student demonstrates an ancient folk dance at an Indian student gathering.

Meet Your Professor

STAFF-STUDENT CONFERENCE

June 10

UNION BUILDING

INTERNATIONAL CLUB Asian Week

MONDAY, MAY 14

1.20 p.m. "Eastern Music," with a short talk by Mr. Chris. Panabooke (a graduate from Ceylon).

7.45 p.m. "The Australian Press and Asian Affairs."

SPEAKERS:

Mr. Noel Adams (Staff) Dr. Van Abbe (Staff)
Mr. Harcharam Singh Sidhu (Student)

TUESDAY, MAY 15

1.20 p.m. "The Graduate Employment Scheme in Indonesia."

SPEAKER:

Local Representative

7.45 p.m. "How Neutral is the Neutral Bloc in Asia?"

SPEAKERS:

Mr. C. B. Martin (Staff) Mr. S. Abraham (Student)
Dr. A. J. Forbes (Staff) Mr. Eric Russell (Staff)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16

1.20 p.m. Films on "Asia."

7.45 p.m. "China and the United Nations."

SPEAKERS:

Mr. Schneider (Graduate) Mr. Edward Pocock (Staff)
Mr. Chai Hon Chan (Student)

THURSDAY, MAY 17

1.20 p.m. Student Meeting on "Asian Scholarship."

7.45 p.m. "What has Asia to Offer Australia?"

SPEAKERS:

Mr. Chris Panabooke (Graduate)
Mr. Yu Sheng Wei (Student)
Professor H. Stretton (Staff)

FRIDAY, MAY 18

1.20 p.m. "Films on Asia."

7.45 p.m. UNION NIGHT DANCE (IT'S FREE).

* These meetings will start punctually.

* All meetings will be held in the Lady Symon Hall.

M. BENNETT, Director for Asian Week.

We have a duty to Asia

In the last few years there has been an increasing interest shown by Australians in the countries of Asia.

Through the Colombo plan, exchanges of students, overseas scholarships, and the formation of International Clubs and Australian-Asian associations we have become more aware of each others problems.

The formation of clubs, however, is not enough.

They could easily provide merely another excuse for the same well meaning people to gather together. Closer ties of cultural affiliation must be made, and this can only be done by very direct contact.

VISITS

Recent visits of students to and from Malaya is a beginning.

The whole system of exchanges of students and staff members of this University with Universities of Asia should be encouraged.

Other Universities in Australia have plans to set up International Houses to provide accommodation for students from overseas. Could not Adelaide University establish an International Centre to serve as a meeting

place for the exchange of ideas, and to provide a centre for the closer study of the cultural life of the countries represented by our overseas students?

TECHNIQUES

In the past the Western world has provided capital, business capacity, and technical "know-how" in the Orient.

The impact of these Western techniques upon the social and cultural life of the people of eastern countries has, however, often been overlooked.

Fortunately, to-day there is a greater realisation that there should be co-operation between technical experts and social scientists. Administrators of development programmes are becoming more aware that changes

they are advocating cannot be made quickly.

DEVELOPMENT

Technical development must be in terms of the needs of the particular society, and should not be introduced because they appear as a necessity to the western eye.

Many techniques, however, can be, and are being, introduced without upsetting established beliefs.

New technical assistance is only one side of the picture; as Australians, we have a real opportunity to share what we have with our northern neighbors.

To be true neighbors we must be prepared to give and take as equals.

We can learn from each other, and our lives will become the richer for the experience if we are prepared to make the necessary effort.

Malaya — on the eve of its independence

December, 1955, was an historic month for Malaya.

It marked the beginning of the process of transferring from government by an alien race to the elected representatives of the people of Malaya themselves.

Malaya, which before was ruled by a foreign power will in a matter of a few months be given complete independence.

Before, her's was predominantly a rural economy existent for the benefit of her colonial master, and, if not completely, at least, in many ways subject to her whims and fancies. But now she will be given all the instruments necessary for the working out of her own destiny.

Transforming

This transformation has been brought about by the recent London Conference which took place between the elected government of the people of Malaya (headed by Tunjku Abdul Pohman) and the British government.

From an international point of view (particularly as regards the relations between Britain and Malaya) the change will not be very drastic.

Tunjku has agreed to a treaty with the British government whereby Commonwealth troops are to remain in Malaya for an indefinite period of time.

In addition he has agreed that Malaya will continue its membership of the Sterling Area—to which, incidentally, she contributes nearly half of the dollar earnings of the area but has only one representative with speaking rights on the sterling area committee.

However, the coming of independence will bring forth much that is new into the domestic scene.

Specific steps have already been proposed and will be put into effect by which the functions of internal government and in internal defence will be assumed by the elected representatives of the people themselves.

Jubilation

This, as can quite easily be imagined, has brought about considerable jubilation among the people.

But I think it must be stressed that the motive of this jubilation is one that is not devoid of the knowledge of the very many problems that will have to be tackled as a result of the acceptance of the reins of government.

There is a widespread knowledge regarding the magnitude and seriousness of the problems. There are, in fact, many people in Malaya—and they are by no means a small minority—in whose minds these problems are so serious, that they have grave doubts as to the wisdom of early independence.

Be this as it may I stand with those who believe that these problems will not be solved until we come into grips with them. We will be forced to meet them if we are to make independence a success. Thus the earlier we do this the better for us and for everybody else.

Local problems

It is my contention that these problems, whose nature I shall soon indicate are purely local problems.

Thus they have got to be solved by the Malays themselves. Much foreign help and advice will be needed and will be welcomed but foreign motherliness alone will not solve them.

The main difficulties happen to lie in the psychological sphere—they pertain to the minds of the people themselves—therefore if they have to be solved it will have to be by the people themselves. To postpone independence, because these problems exist, is only to postpone the 'day of reckoning.'

I have talked a lot about "the problems" but I have not as yet indicated their nature.

There are many of them—some more important than others and some less important. Due to lack of time I will only be able to discuss what I consider to be the most urgent problems. I refer to Communalism and Communism.

Antagonism

Communalism is the antagonism of race towards race.

INVITATION TO INDONESIA

Are you interested in joining the Australian graduates who are already working in the picturesque and vital land of Indonesia?

While in Djakarta, John Gillett and myself had dinner at a Chinese restaurant with a bunch of young graduates working under the Indonesian Graduate Employment Scheme. You will hear about your opportunities of employment in Indonesia on the Thursday lunch-hour of the Asian Week Festival.

It was about this that seasoned pioneer of the scheme, Herb Feith, from Melbourne, talked as he chose four courses from the 83 that appeared on the menu. Since 1951 Herb has had an interesting career as an administrative worker in the Ministry of Information.

Before last year's elections he spent some months explaining the meaning of the vote to villagers of Java. Meanwhile his wife Betty has been teaching English in the schools.

Among those who did full justice to each of the four Chinese courses was an aeronautical engineer, John Gare, formerly of Western Australia.

Last, but not least, at the dinner was an Adelaide graduate, Ken Thomas, who used to frequent the Department of Economics. Ken seemed to be sold on the problem of rubber planting in Sumatra; this is the subject of his research in between lecturing in economics.

All seven of the young Australians working in Djakarta have found much in this city to interest them.

These Australians feel that they are fulfilling a task of vital importance.

MICHAEL SCHNEIDER.

Under this sub-title I would like to spotlight the existence of the terrible racial problem that plagues Malaya to-day and to show that unless the problem is solved independence is going to mean a lot

By C. L. ROBLESS

of hatred, fighting and possibly bloodshed.

Malayan society is a plural one in which there is no dominant group.

In fact the different major groups are so diverse in their character, culture and breeding that no sane person can expect them to forge themselves into a nation overnight.

But it is imperative that they make big steps in this direction as quickly as possible if independence is to succeed.

The coming together of the three big national parties—the United Malay National Organisation, the Malayan Chinese Association and the Malayan Indian Congress—to form the Alliance Party is indeed a step in the right direction. I must admit that it is not the ideal type of political party that I would like to see, for as some people have said it is a marriage of convenience. Nevertheless it has been a step in the right direction—in the direction of eradicating this menacing problem of communalism.

For here we have basically all the different races working for one end—an independent Malaya. Bringing different people together to work for one common aim can do a lot towards unity.

Communism

The Communist problem is also tied up closely with the communal problem in the following way. Most of the bandits in the jungle are known to be Chinese. The Malays seeing this extrapolate the whole situation and virtually condemn every Chinese as being Communist.

Then on reflecting on the bloody and cruel record of the Communists, they become even more distrustful of the Chinese.

However, Communism is not supported by the vast majority of people.

Among the less fortunate people—especially those living close to scenes of bandit activity—the Communists have many sympathisers.

These people have not been treated fairly either by their own people or the British.

Then come the communists promising them just about everything under the sun. Being illiterate and not knowing the real nature of Communism, they are thus taken in with the offers of benevolence and are willing to try the Communist system.

Communism also attracts the extreme nationalists because it champions the cause of quick liberation.

In addition as a movement basically led and made up of Chinese it is able to create a strong focal point for cries of equal treatment for the Chinese.

Communism in Malaya, characterised in the main by

bandit activity, has now been in progress for seven years. Its long term objective has substantially been the same and, it is now clear, is tied up with the aim of international communism.

Bandits

It has as its objective the creation of such economic, political and social chaos that the capitalists would be driven from power and the way would be made clear for a Communist victory.

They have employed very different tactics—open warfare and subversion—and on both fronts they have not yet been defeated. The government has answered the attack with all the weapons at its disposal. Significant indeed has been its success but the more I think about this, the more I feel that Communism will be defeated only if a form of government is established that genuinely respects the rights of its people and brings about justice for all.

It must be realised that Communism has many sympathisers and that it is a catching disease.

Unless the new Malaya is prepared to offer to the people a form of government superior to the Communist government, then Malaya will be a lost cause to the free world.

Thus I have come to the end of my story.

The two big problems, as I see them, are Communalism and Communism. There are many smaller ones—some of which I have indicated in the course of my argument. Some of them grow from the two big ones but many of them will be exogeneous to the main ones.

I must emphasise the fact that these are primarily my own views: some people are more optimistic than I when analysing the situation, while others are more pessimistic. But I think you will find that all these people will agree on the existence of the problems and that on their solution will depend the future of Malaya.

You will find people emphasising the Communist problem in preference to the Communal problem and vice versa.

I have clearly emphasised the Communal problem because I believe that Communism will never be defeated as long as the Communal problem exists.

The Communal problem will be a band-wagon on which the Communists will ride and out of which they will try to draw the maximum advantage.

DRAMATIC CLASSES

Are you interested in back-stage, front-stage, or even on-stage work?

If so, you must come to the classes conducted by A.U.D.S.

These are given by experienced hands, and are held in the Cloisters or Lady Symon Hall at 10 a.m. on Saturday mornings.

Remember, no one is good enough not to benefit, and if you are in College plays or an aspiring A.U.D.S. player, you cannot afford to miss.

In the
Faculties

SCIENCE ASSN.

The A.U.S.A. this year celebrates its 65th anniversary, but we have no intention of retiring.

Arrangements are now being made for:

The next meeting, on May 16, when Professor Robson will enlarge on the subject, "Are we over-doctored?" This will not be a diatribe on socialised medicine, but will concern itself with the effects of the indiscriminate usage of drugs, the sickness caused by too many X-rays, etc. This will follow on from what was said by a member of the recent symposium concerning the danger of luminous seats in public places (did you miss on that GOOD THING?).

The Annual Ball, after a year's hiding in remote places, is back in strength. This will be the best flaming ball of the year. Tickets will be available early in the new term. July 7.

Any person wishing to help with the ball is assured of an effusive welcome, especially young ladies with time and talent to work on a promising decorative scheme. See Sec. (I. N. Capon), or note in C pigeonhole.

The Annual Dinner. This promises to be bigger and better than ever before. July 19.

Do you have any wings re the faculty, any subject or portion thereof, anything? The Association is there to try and help. See any member of the committee. But we can consider requests only from financial members. Subs. 5/- (sinews of war) from any of:

Messrs. C. McGee, R. Le-page, I. N. Capon, W. Goodes, J. B. Buxton, D. Dowling, W. Ewers, J. Munro, G. Symons, Misses G. Dixon, J. Symons, J. Kristoff, E. Johnson.

One of our members has suggested that we have a faculty tie, presumably on the strength of the truth that anything an engineer can do a scientist can do better.

Designs WANTED! Faculty color, yellow. We have regretfully decided to omit the Ph.D. color—a bright scarlet. To the Sec. before June 10.

The Editor and the Director of the Asian Week Festival wish to thank all the contributors to this edition.

We regret we could not publish all the copy submitted, but lack of space made this impossible.

As much of the copy which could not be published in this edition as possible will be published later.

ASIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

WHEN WE CONSIDER THE ADVANCES MADE IN ASIA OVER THE PERIOD OF THE LAST FIVE TO TEN YEARS, NOT A LITTLE CREDIT IS DUE TO THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THIS REGION.

The extent to which the newly forged nations look to the United Nations for guidance and help is little realised here in Australia.

Is it not significant for example that the Republic of Indonesia incorporated a number of clauses of the U.N. Charter into its constitution?

The part played by the U.N. in bringing about the cessation of hostilities in Indonesia as well as in Kashmir, Korea and Indo-China is well known. But what of the aftermath of these hostilities?

In December 1950 the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) was established to help relieve the sufferings of the Korean people and repair the devastation. This agency had an initial grant of 266,000,000 dollars.

The U.N. High Commissioner's Office for Refugees found itself with 5,000,000 refugees to maintain—a number surpassing the figure reached in Europe during the Second World War. Hundreds of thousands of refugees in South Vietnam are also being aided by the Office.

NO FOUNDATION

Ten years ago Asia's economic foundation was rotten—in fact there was no foundation.

Asia's economic future can only be realized on the basis of national efforts and regional and global co-operation.

In all these spheres much has been accomplished in the last few years in the face of crying needs. A start had to be made almost from scratch, but the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development ef-

fort made in Asia by national government, by various multilateral and bilateral agencies form one of the most fascinating episodes in the history of nations.

In the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) the Asian countries co-ordinate their economic efforts and gain advice from non-Asian experts.

The meetings of this Commission, held annually, have been described as the "Parliament of Asia."

SURVEY

Following a survey by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) on problems of general agriculture, rice, cattle breeding, irrigation and forestry, suggestions for improvements were submitted to the Thai government—who requested the survey.

The suggested new methods were employed—one notable result being that Thailand is now producing a much greater exportable rice surplus.

F.A.O. workers are to be found in all Asian countries. For instance, Ceylon is calling on F.A.O. assistance in developing her northern dry zone.

Increased mechanisation and industrialisation are bringing great problems (especially to India) both in the labor set up and in the homes.

The International Labor Organisation (I.L.O.) is aiding governments in improving factory working conditions. On the other hand UNESCO,

in attempting to stem the flow of population from the rural areas to the cities, is encouraging the rebirth and development of traditional "cottage industries" in the villages, and advising a modified educational system which will fit in with the country's progress.

Last year South Australia raised £25,000 for the U.N. Appeal for Children. The total contribution to UNICEF (as the Children's Fund is known) from 61 governments in 1955 is estimated at 20,000,000 dollars.

In Asia today there are countless thousands of undernourished, improperly cared for children, for whose well being the countries of the world have shown concern.

UNICEF aid mainly takes the form of supplies not available within the assisted countries.

SUPPLIES

It supplies basic medical equipment for rural health centres and training schools; insecticides, vaccines and anti-biotics to initiate campaigns against disease; powdered milk to combat malnutrition and equipment to improve local dairy industries. UNICEF aid, provided only when requested by a government, is a co-operative venture.

All assisted governments are required at least to match UNICEF's contributions with locally procurable services and materials, and to assume responsibility for administering the programs.

UNICEF aid is designed to act as an incentive to hard-pressed governments to undertake health, nutrition and welfare programs for children.

Due to the tremendous scope of U.N. activities in Asia this brief article contains an unavoidable amount of over-generalisation. But to give some idea of the actual facts here are some UNICEF figures for 1955:—

FIGURES

Nearly 15,000,000 children were vaccinated against tuberculosis; 8,700,000 children and mothers protected with UNICEF D.D.T. against malaria; some 2,000,000 children and mothers treated for yaws, bejel or syphilis. 2,700,000 children received UNICEF milk while 70 plants in 15 countries were set up for pasteurising or drying milk or processing milk substitutes such as soybean "milk" in Indonesia. These plants supply free or low-cost milk to 2½ million children.

In assisting projects UNICEF co-operates closely with other U.N. agencies such as F.A.O., Technical Assistance Administration (T.A.A.) as F.A.O., Technical Assistant and the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.)

On the work of W.H.O. in Asia may I refer you to the organisation's publications. Of all the specialised agencies of U.N. this has had the most spectacular results.

W.H.O. operates in Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Thailand, China, Japan, Korea, Indo-



Outside help is doing much to eliminate primitive agricultural methods like this in Asia.

China, Malaya, Borneo, New Guinea and the Philippines—whose total population amounts to nearly a thousand million.

Malaria has, for centuries, been the greatest killer disease, but W.H.O., with the aid of local Governments is not only bringing the disease under control but also aims at exterminating the scourge from the face of the earth.

MALARIA

It is estimated that 50 million people in the tropics suffer from the disfiguring and debilitating disease yaws.

The loss in economic manpower is incalculable.

Campaigns in the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Laos, Ceylon and Malaya had, by the end of 1953, cured 5,000,000 people—the cure per man being a single injection of penicillin costing 2/6.

More than half the total costs of such campaigns are contributed by the local governments. Not only are diseases such as T.B., Trachoma, Rabies, Plague and parasitic intestinal diseases being combated in a similar manner, but W.H.O. teams are also concerned in International Quarantine, Public Health Administration, Health Education of the Public, training of nurses, maternal and child health, mental health, nutrition and other projects.

The present unbalance between prosperity and impoverishment—especially in Asia—is a constant source of human suffering; it is also a threat to the stability of the world. However, the mastery of ill-health is only half the story. Beyond that is the ideal of establishing positive health throughout the world and so releasing in all their abundance, the creative powers of man, the powers he needs to tackle and surmount his problems.

A vigorous, peaceful, happy, productive world can arise from the abundant health and vitality of men and women; it can never from under the existing burden of sickness, malnutrition and poverty.

The U.N. is thus playing a major part in shaping the future of Asia—as it is in shaping the future of the whole world. But so long as the U.N. continues to fall so far short of universality of membership, it is true that there will remain serious obstacles to its effective use in sane questions of world concern.

Let us hope then, that the admission of those Asian countries viz. Japan, Communist China, Outer Mongolia, Korea, an independent Malaya and other smaller states, still denied membership, will soon be forthcoming.

U.N.E.S.C.O. IN THAILAND

Sixty miles east of Bangkok, at Cha Choeng Sao, an international team of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation has set up a unique educational project.

Here a handful of qualified men—themselves representative of many countries—are experimenting in the fields of fundamental, primary, and secondary education in order to evolve and develop a means of education least detrimental to the cultural and social life of the Thai people, yet most profitable for the progressive development of the country.

UNESCO is one of the many specialised agencies of the United Nations, and its activities are spread throughout the world.

Just as the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O.) are tackling deficiencies and diseases of the body and of the soil on an international basis, so UNESCO is tackling, on

the same basis, the biases and misconceptions of the mind.

The organisation maintains "that since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed . . . that ignorance of each other's ways and lives is a common cause of suspicion and mistrust through which differences have all too often broken into war.

Peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind."

Dr. H. H. Penny, Principal of our Teachers' Training College here in Adelaide, has spent the last two years working with the UNESCO team at Cha Choeng Sao.

ON DIT

Adelaide University S.R.C. Published fortnightly

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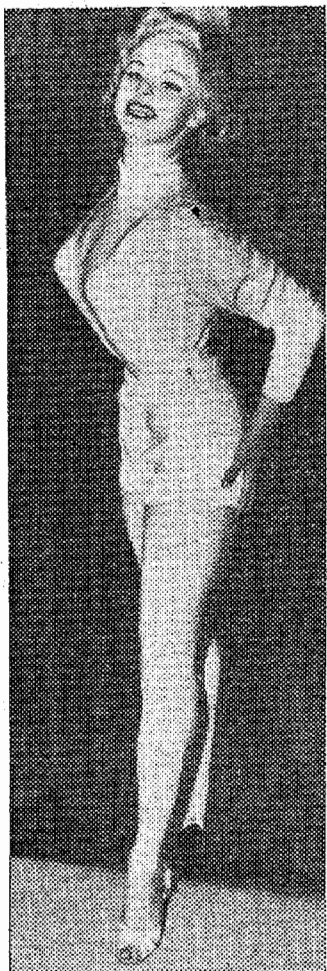
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Clifton Roberts Tells A FABLE



Venus sat up, pouting.

"I'm the laughing stock of the whole district, satyrs and all, thanks to you!"

Adonis, lying manfully on the grass, plucked the piece of straw from between his lips, bent it, and threw it into the river.

"Pooh! What's the fuss? I can't help it if I'm tired. A man can't be good-looking without some effort. Besides, it's your own fault. I told you that I was different from the other chaps. By Minos, if I had the time I'd give you something to really moan about."

He sighed nobly, and crossed his legs exquisitely, but with determination.

Venus raised herself, and knocked away a stone that was disturbing her poise. Her eyes were moist, and her divine mouth quivered.

"You don't care a bit if I suffer, do you? Too tired! That's an old one! What can I say to the other girls? That Lord Adonis paid me his respects, but regretted that, in view of his metabolic state, he must beg to

be excused from any demands likely to be made upon him? O, Donie . . ."

She reached out and touched him beneath the chin.

" . . . have you no sense of history? Please, Donie, don't let that wretch, Proserpine, laugh at me. . . . What are you doing?"

Adonis, lying on his stomach and smirking and fawning upon his reflection in the water, looked up guiltily as Venus spoke.

"So it's Leda, is it? So you're tired! No wonder, with a swan-song like that! Now, you listen to me, my precious water - baby. I didn't run away from that brute Zeus, and all his goings-on, to play second fiddle to any hussy who should catch your eye. Let me tell you, there are plenty of gods who would give their immortality for far less than I've done for you. I . . ."

"Oh, do cut the theatre, Venus. You know yourself you're just old and bored. What's more, you're boring. You're all the same from up top—nothing but intrigue and passion, pleading and moaning. It makes me sick.

THE FLOWER-PICKER

Careless in lazy fields
Of sun and grasshoppers, with a skip
And a dodging, a trip
And a dancing, the fancy yields
To a thousand maiden-whims:
As in warmth the insect-cluster skims,
Drunk with a honeyed flower-bed,
I watch the meadow-light and dapple-shade
Play on their backs—so happy thoughtless
thoughts invade
Your bobbing summery head.

ABELARD.

I'm a working man, and I have to hunt. The only one of you worth anything is Diana. She's harmless. She's a good sport because she expects nothing. A man knows where he stands with her. Do be sensible. Let me rest in peace; I'm expecting a boar any minute." Venus stood up, weeping. "I hate you, Adonis. You

don't care a bit about a girl's feelings, even when she's a goddess. It's not the humiliation, but the impiety of it, that is so cruel. I shan't care if the boar kills you after this."

She walked away. Anonius paused, thought, and then, with a shrug, reached across to his robe for a cigarette.

A-BREAST OF THE TIMES NEW LEADERS FOR OLD

All of us who are members of the present student generation were born into a quarter of the globe as European as Europe itself.

Unhappy memories of Chinese cheap labor and Kanaka exploitation had closed Australian doors to Asian contact. No one peeped through the bamboo curtain along Australian shores because Asia itself was under European rule.

Most of us remember the Japanese bid for supremacy. Yet this was but a minor event compared with the revolution that took place in Asia while we were still at school.

In 1945 all Europe predicted the rebuilding of its power in Asia in the wake of the Japanese withdrawal. The Japanese retreated, it is true, but they left behind a growing sentiment of Asian nationalism.

The Indonesian declaration of independence two days after the Japanese surrender was at first regarded as a minor revolt. But European administrations found increasing national opposition to their return throughout South-East Asia.

Then, in 1947, India was granted independence, closely followed by Ceylon and Burma. Civil war broke out in the less fortunate countries of Indo-China and Indonesia.

Malaya was plunged into a state of emergency in 1948.

The following year Indonesia won her independence, and China came under a regime which renounced foreign interference with a tone of finality.

Australians watched their new neighbors move in with uncomprehending eyes.

In the words of Dr. Peter Russo: "Brought up on schoolboy French or German patter, as if its back yard bordered on European boulevards or beer gardens rather than the padi fields of a thousand million Asian families, our older generation has not been able to adjust itself either practically or emotionally to what the Asian future holds."

The time-lag between political events and public reaction has often proved disastrous.

Students of to-day cannot afford to ignore the changes that have taken place in Asia. Technician and Arts man will in the future be equally responsible for Australia's relations with her neighbors.

Yet our education is still exclusively European. None of us take the interest in the early Indonesian Majapahit empire that we display in the exploits of Charlemagne.

How many Australians pay a visit to Asia? Most are contented if they make the traditional voyage to the continent of Europe.

Fortunately, the Colombo Plan has broken down some of the Australian isolation from the Asian point of view. Asian students have, in fact, rendered Australia a greater service than this country has been able to offer them.

But until Asian studies are introduced into schools and universities, Australia will continue to make blunders through misunderstanding of Asia.

We cannot afford to support the Dutch in West New Guinea with a fanfare of trumpets; nor can we balk at the granting of independence to Singapore.

M.P.S.

Education improvements in Singapore

Singapore is making great strides in the development of its system of education.

The new Ministry of Education is working all out to educate its teeming children and its illiterate youth population.

New, simple, well ventilated primary schools are springing up everywhere.

There are many such schools yet to be built, and many are under construction.

Scores of new schools are rising each year, the problem of adequate schools being very acute.

Most of the schools hold two sessions a day—one in the morning, from eight to one, and another in the afternoon, from half past one to six.

With the tremendous problem of accommodation there is also the problem of finding teachers. Hundreds of young freshly qualified teachers from the Teachers' College enter into their busy life every year.

It is hoped that in the near future these problems will be met with, and that already free primary education will be compulsory.

Not only is Singapore short of primary schools and teachers, but the position is worse regarding secondary schools.

Those children who even are qualified to undergo higher education are unable to because there are no opportunities.

Under a new secondary schools plan, a great number of new technical, business,

and general schools are being opened. The costly equipment and valuable books are slowly but surely being installed.

Students from the Federation of Malaya and ourselves are pouring into our young University yearly. Trouble lies here, as it does in the case of secondary schools. Five times the number of students accepted sit for University entrance examination.

Gradually we are hoping to establish all the facilities to meet the growing demand.

Recently a Chinese "Nanyang University" was opened. It is open to all, but the lectures are in Chinese.

Asians are waking up. We want a better standard of living, and it is by education we hope to achieve it. So we invite our Australian friends to come and help us.

K.F.D.

The Week of Prayer for Christian Unity

MEETING IN BONYTHON HALL

MONDAY, MAY 14, at 1.20 p.m.

Speakers representing the

ANGLICAN
FREE CHURCH
LUTHERAN
and ROMAN CATHOLIC
points of view

Chairman - - The Vice-Chancellor

THE COLOMBO PLAN

The Colombo Plan had its beginning at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Commonwealth countries in Colombo in January, 1950.

This meeting recognised the importance and urgency of South-East Asia's problems, and established the Consultative Committee for South and South-East Asia to survey, attack, and publicise the problems facing the area.

The Committee first met in Sydney in May, 1950, and included representatives from all the Commonwealth countries except South Africa.

It agreed that developmental plans for a period of six years, from July, 1951, should be drawn up by all Commonwealth countries, and the non-Commonwealth countries in the area were invited to do the same. It also agreed that, since the area suffered great deficiencies of technical skill, a Technical Co-operation Scheme should be established.

Subsequently, in London in September, 1950, the Committee accepted the six-year plans of the Governments of Ceylon, India, Pakistan, and the British Dependencies in the area for publication in the Colombo Plan, and agreed upon a Constitution for the Technical Co-operation Scheme.

At a later date several non-Commonwealth countries became full participants in the Plan.

It was envisaged in 1950 that the expenditure in the national programmes over the six year period 1951-1957 would be:

India -- -- --	£S1379m.
Pakistan -- -- --	280m.
Ceylon -- -- --	102m.
Mayala and British Borneo --	107m.
	£S1868m.

It should be noted that the Asian Governments themselves expected to be able to provide £S784m., and the Australian Government at that stage offered £A31.25m. over the six-year period.

The United States, accepting in 1951 an invitation to join on the understanding that membership did not commit to provide funds, nevertheless provided 70m. dollars in 1950-51, and 150m. dollars in 1951-52.

LAUNCHED

And so what the Hon. R. G. Casey has since described as the "first phase" of the Colombo Plan was launched.

In the area of South and South-East Asia covered by the Plan live some 600 million people.

An economy largely agrarian scarcely supported so many millions, and chronic shortages were accentuated, by war, disease, and famine.

Living standards would have been low without the war, but the destruction of capital equipment, neglect of plantations, slaughter of working animals, and looting of villages, homes, and farms made recovery slow and difficult.

Add to the chaos political and social disturbances, together with terrorist activities, and wide areas were left with enormous economic arrears to be made good.

FALLS SHORT

Its critics have taken the view that the Plan falls short of meeting Asia's needs but be that as it may, it is

an essay in economic co-operation and international goodwill on a scale never before seen.

What contribution does Australia make to the Plan? It may be summarised briefly as:

- Capital Aid.
 - Technical Assistance.
- As an example of Capital Aid, the recent provision of 50 diesel buses for Indonesia may be cited, or the supply of rolling stock for Indian railroads.

Great as is the need for Capital Aid, the need for Technical Assistance may be even greater.

Trained technical and professional personnel are urgently needed in development schemes, and they may be provided in at least three ways:

- By training more people in the area.
- By obtaining more trained men from abroad.
- By providing training overseas for more people from the area.

With the provision of overseas training, Australian University students are, by now, very familiar, for they daily work, play, and relax with their Asian fellow-students and friends, and perhaps the provision of a common meeting ground may well be, in the long run, the most valuable contribution the Plan can offer.

BUREAU

Where the Planning Bureau of an Asian Government sees a future need for trained engineers, scientists, or doctors, nominations for aid in the form of overseas scholarships can be made.

As far as Australia is concerned, nominations are almost automatically approved if the necessary training can be provided in schools, universities, research institutions, industries, or Government departments.

It might be noted here that training is freely provided by State Government departments and undertakings, as well as Commonwealth instrumentalities.

And so the nominated student eventually arrives in Australia, and has his fees and living allowances provided by the Australian people through the Commonwealth Government.

The number of students in Australia under the Colombo Plan-Technical Co-operation Scheme on January 31, 1956, was 564.

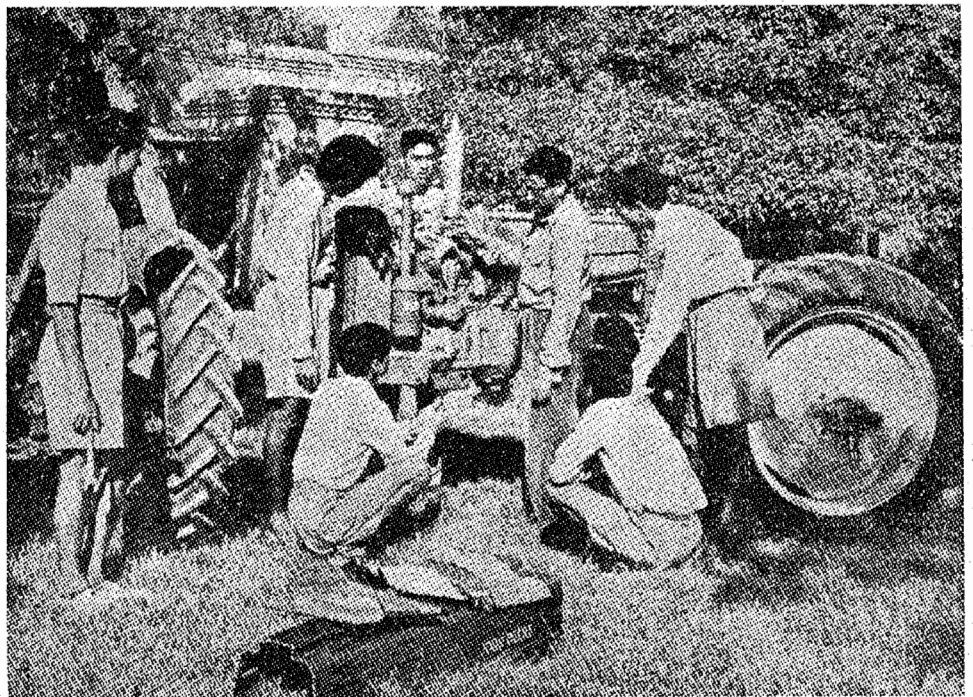
The odd 64 happens to be the number in training in South Australia, all but three or four being at the University of Adelaide, where they comprise about 25 per cent. of the total number of overseas students in training.

Many students have, of course, graduated, and returned to their home countries. Since June, 1955, Colombo Plan students in Adelaide have been awarded the following degrees:

- Ph.D. (Geology), one.
- M.Sc. (Agriculture), two.
- B.Sc. (Hons. Geology), two.
- B.E. (Hons. Mining), one.

Most of these are now at home assisting in the development of their own countries with a training back-

Farming progress in Asia



New agricultural equipment is becoming more and more common in Asia. Here a technician demonstrates a tractor to enthusiastic farmers.

ground acquired in this University.

On May 19 there will arrive in Adelaide on a visit Mr. Entol Soeparman, of Indonesia, the 1,000th Colombo Plan student to come to Australia. He is a student at the N.S.W. University of Technology.

It is to be hoped that he and all those who have come before him will leave this country with happy memories of work shared and sports played with Australian fellow students, and that they will put to expanding uses the training they have acquired under the Colombo Plan in this country.

In the West, intellect is the source of life.
In the East, love is the basis of life.

Through love intellect grows acquainted with reality,
And intellect gives stability to the work of love.

Arise and lay the foundation of a new world.

Translation of a poem by the famous Pakistan poet, IQBAL.

Student meeting on scholarship proposal

A special general meeting of students will be held next Tuesday, at 1.20, in the Lady Symon Hall, to discuss a proposal that two scholarships be awarded to students from foreign countries.

The proposal is that "In the interests of student exchange the students of this University provide two scholarships annually to outstanding students from foreign countries, especially in South-East Asia."

However, scholarships cost money.

It is vital that you decide whether the idea is worth a contribution from your pocket.

The suggestion was put forward at a recent meeting of the S.R.C. by Michael Schneider, who has proposed the following tentative scheme.

● Finance could be provided by the allocation of a portion of the Statutory Fee to the scholarship scheme—3/3 of the fees now paid to N.U.A.U.S. If 5/- were devoted to the scholarship, £750 would be available. Statutory Fees are to be raised next year to cover the running costs of the new Union buildings; acceptance of this scheme would involve an additional increase of 5/- to the annual fee.

● Additional financial assistance could be sought, e.g.,

from the Government for the cost of travel to and from Australia.

● An annual meeting of students could be held to determine in what countries the scholarship should be awarded. Then local contacts would be arranged to advertise the scholarships.

● The student would be selected on the basis of experience in student affairs, academic qualifications, speaking ability, etc.

● His scholarship would be valid for one year, in which time he could undertake either an Honours course, post-graduate work, or a selection of undergraduate subjects.

● The scholar could be billeted for part of the time in the University Colleges, and for part in private homes. During the year he would be given the opportu-

nity to travel extensively in Australia, and would be expected on his return home to transmit his knowledge of this country to his own people.

The purpose of next Tuesday's meeting is to discuss the principle of the scheme. If it is accepted, the details can be investigated by the S.R.C., and submitted later to the student body.

MEETING

At the next meeting of the Anthropological Society of South Australia, to be held in the Graduate's Centre at the University at 8 p.m. on Monday, May 14, the speaker will be the Reverend H. K. Bartlett, whose subject will be "Anthropological Studies in New Guinea."

On Dit, May 11, 1956—5

• Written by S. Karthagasu, an Asian student at the University, this article outlines the contributions that Asia can make to Western civilisation.

WHAT HAS ASIA TO OFFER?

Asia, for more than a century, prior to the Second World War was ruled by Western nations and Russia.

During this period Asians, though resenting the presence of the West, were at the same time doubtful of their own capabilities.

The doubts were resolved by the Japanese, who copied Western ways, and defeated Western forces, virtually over-running all the territories of Asia previously occupied by the West. In this way they were an indirect cause of awakening the sleeping men of Asia. After the war many Asian nations became free.

These nations, with their newly won freedoms, wanted to have a say in world affairs, and contribute their part for the betterment of humanity.

FREEDOM

These masses of people had an ancient culture and teaching that was a worthy offering. At the same time, they had to accept the industrial methods and science of the West. This they did, but what was, and is, disappointing is that the West, having been former rulers, refused to listen, regarding them as "these backward people."

Now, what have "these backward people" to offer our modern civilisation?

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

British North Borneo, which was missed by the recent Australian University Delegation to Malaya and Indonesia, is at a stage of development different from other countries in South-East Asia.

While her neighbors are either independent, self-governing, or protector, she herself is a pure and lonely British Colony.

The island of Borneo is equivalent in size to New South Wales, and is divided into four parts, each under a different administration.

What was formerly Dutch Borneo, and is now Indonesia, occupied three-quarters, and the rest is shared by Sarawak, British North Borneo, and Brunei, which is a small rich-in-oil island artificially joined to the main island.

While native rulers influence the government of all other parts, British North Borneo is Sultanless and Rajahless. At her head is Sir Turnbull, the British Governor, and under him a fully nominated Legislative Council.

CHINESE

The bulk of the population is Chinese. Everywhere Chinese influence is great, the Chinese New Year being the noisiest and most important event during the year.

Indigenous people concentrate at Sarawak, which, together with Brunei, form the seats of intricate native culture.

More than 80 per cent. of the population of British North Borneo are Chinese.

6—On Dit, May 11, 1956

The things Asians have to offer are forgotten by our modern thinkers, particularly those who reason materialistically.

They offer the moral aspects of life, such as tolerance, co-existence, and love for one's fellow man.

These few things have been the food and life of Asia, a land of varied peoples and religions. The West is conscious of these things, of course, but strange to say, fails to practice them. There are many examples to show this.

Let us take Formosa, where Chiang and his armies are maintained at the cost of the West. The Western nations refuse to withdraw from this base because they childishly think that by giving "a victory" to the Reds they will lose face. They possess the quality of stubborn stupidity.

FACTS

Then, again, we have such military pacts as Seato and Bagdad, which the Indian Government advised were not conducive to peace, but rather

a start towards another war. Matters are made worse when we find that one of these military alliances (viz., SEATO) decides to discuss and pass a resolution on Kashmir—a task for the United Nations.

All these events show that the West is at least partly responsible for the tension in Asia.

This may be because she is lamenting a past in which she planned Asia's destiny.

Those days are gone for ever.

What Asia now offers her former masters is that they should be co-planners in working out together her fate.

BANDOENG

The Bandoeng conference was one in which Asia offered a great moral lesson to the West. Here twenty-nine nations met and announced ten ideals that embody the five principles of Pancha Shila, the five principles formulated and offered to the world by the Indian Government.

They have at last caused the words of Rabindranath Tagore, the great poet, to seem "old fashioned" where he said:

"These drooping dumb and mute mouths

Have to find new expressions. These tired, parched up, broken hearts

Have to be toned with hope;

They have to be told: With heads lifted high, 'Stand ye together for a moment.'

He of whom ye are afraid

Is a bigger coward than ye. When ye wake up

He will run away!

Never in the history of International Conferences have there been such co-operation, such honesty, and such respect for each other's points of view.

At Bandoeng they did not quarrel; nor did they pass insults at their former rulers; neither did they form military alliances. This was a place where men met to discuss their troubles, and solve them with each other's help.

They did this in good faith.

CULTURE

She also has her culture to offer. She offers you a science, necessary for human peace of mind, in return for your science, essential for human comfort.

In comparison, she takes more than she gives; but the little she offers is necessary to preserve the human race.

The "fate of man" is the responsibility of every individual. It is by knowledge that we understand. In this University we have the International Club, that brings to your doors the customs and ways of the Asian people, yet few Australians are members. Australian students must realise that they have much to give as well as receive from their Asian friends.

It is not too late to demeddy this shameful state of affairs.

(Continued on next page)

You can come and express your views at the meetings of the club during the "May Festival Week." Thus, in a small way, we may be able

in this place of learning to fuse two different civilisations and produce one, worthy to be called "the children of God."

Letters to the Editor

CARIAPPA

NOT

UNDERSTOOD

Sir,—“What nice chaps you Australians would be if only you could take it as well as you dish it out. Kind and friendly, no color prejudice, frank to the point of rudeness; in fact, all the democratic virtues; BUT you're too bloody touchy!” Thus we might condense the remarks of General Cariappa in his recent talk.

How sad that your reporter, by leaving out the sting from the General's tail, so eloquently confirmed the truth of his friendly criticism. The General must give up the use of a diplomatic rapier against Australians. He needs a heavy blunt instrument instead. We apologise, General Cariappa, for wasting your time stopping off in Adelaide to give a final message which wasn't understood.—Yours,

TOUCHE.

WHY NO

MOTOR BIKES?

Sir,—I wish to protest against the banning of motor cycles on University grounds.

This is a gross miscarriage of justice, and should be rectified immediately.

The banning was introduced, presumably, on account of noisy machines, there being no other reason apparent. However, Sir, there exist at the University numerous small and insignificant automobiles (the nomenclature is insitnctive) whose chief purpose seems to be to make all the buildings reverberate dangerously.

These unfortunately designed machines develop a greater noise intensity than all the motor cycles put together.

There are no more than several noisy bikes. Why, then, should the owners of high-class, superlative, silent examples of modern engineering be penalised in such a way?

I suggest that either: (a) All motor driven vehicles be allowed in the University grounds; or that (b) All forms of transport be made to park outside, thus being consistent with British justice.

D. A. STODART.

GOOD OLD DAYS

Dear Sir,—May I bring to the notice of the ill-informed student body the existence of the admirable and active, though little known, Monarchist Club?

The aims, ambitions, and activities of the club include: 1.—Repression of Republicans.

2.—Support of Imperialism.

3.—Emancipation of and economic assistance to the "baronial classes."

4.—Frequent Loyal Toasts.

5.—Extension of the franchise to members of the Royal Family.

6.—Frequent social intercourse with the Young Victoria League.

7.—Violent opposition to the I.R.A.

8.—Frequent visits to Government House.

9.—Representation in the New Year and Queen's Birthday Honors Lists; and

10.—Support of Australia's little recognised Defence Forces.

Membership of the club has recently doubled, now standing at the record level of four.

We feel that this is not indicative of the general sentiments of the student body. Therefore vacancies have been created for increased membership. (Commoners need not apply.)

Finally, may I put the lie to an idle rumor circulating that entrance qualifications demand residence in the Blue-Blooded Bowden area.

This is not true, as members will be accepted from all areas, including Burnside.

Yours regally,
A. V. de P. WASHINGTON-STRIDJOM,

REPLY!

Dear Sir,—In the last issue of "On Dit," "R.M." says that Socialism does not allow for human failings, meaning, I suppose, that it does not provide an outlet for greed and selfishness. How dreadful!

In the Wild West, cowboys went about finger on trigger, ever on the watch for an ambush. If a leaf stirred they fired; if a twig snapped, they fired; and in about one case in a hundred they shot an Indian.

This is the state in which men live in a competitive system. The hand of every man is against every other man's hand. We are encouraged to expect greed and selfishness everywhere.

Our present society is organised to pauder to man's worst nature. Socialism, however, whilst it does not rely on a change in human nature, does at least aim for a society built on the principles of co-operation and service.

If there is any worth in people, then let us seek to bring it to the light, instead of basing our economic system on the premise that only man's worst side is ever revealed. Let us appeal to the best rather than the worst in people.

We try to stop the thief, we attempt to guard society against his "failings." Then let us apply the same principle in the economic field.

"J.M."

Chinese problem in S.E. Asia

By LEE YEE CHEONG of Ipoh, Malaya

From the very dawn of history the Chinese people have been compelled, time and again, by internal strife or the inclemency of the elements, to turn their backs on their beloved Cathay (The Great Country).

They have sought new homes in foreign lands, where conditions are more conducive to the Confucian doctrine of peaceful and contented existence.

It is therefore not surprising that they have established themselves throughout the

Liberals on voting

It is inevitable that when you go to a meeting of a political club in the University you are bombarded with the propaganda of that particular party.

One's ears burn after a visit to the Labor Club to hear Democratic Socialism eulogised.

The Liberal Union, with less to protest about, is much more moderate in its treatment, and consequently one is less likely to squirm with praise or anger.

Recently we witnessed an interesting mixture.

A debate conducted by the Liberal Union on whether the Australian system of voting was right or wrong offered scope for an interesting discussion if everyone could have lost his political bias.

Mr. Wilson opened the debate with most of the accepted questions on this system.

He asked whether voting should be compulsory, is the proportional voting system the best, and why 21 as the minimum age for voting?

These questions were bandied about until someone suggested that compulsory voting was advantageous to Labor, since it forced many working men who did not otherwise take an interest in politics to have at least some thought on the matter.

An interesting Labor-Liberal argument then developed, and the discussion henceforth followed the one line.

Borneo—Cont.

The development is a gradual one.

An uplift can come only by foreign capital to finance some form of industry, and train technicians concurrently.

The main exports are timber, rubber, and copra. A survey into the mineral resources and agricultural potential of the country is urgent. In the face of these problems British policy has reduced secondary school education, and passed a Bill transferring the timber business from the local people (i.e., a large part of capital formation and developmental potential) into the hands of British owned firms, thus slowing down the people's conscious progress towards self-government and independence. At present there is no demographic pressure, and the people, being largely nature lovers, enjoy the beauty of the land, and remain ever placid and tolerant, adhering to their Christian, Catholic, or Muslim religions.

length and breadth of the world and by their industry and perseverance have contributed not a little towards the cultural and material advancement of their adopted homes.

As they are inherently a friendly and hospitable people, they have instinctively learned to co-exist in harmony with other races, who until the beginning of the 20th century had always welcomed them with open arms.

Unfortunately the opening of this present century has ushered in an era of fervent and sometimes fanatical nationalism.

ACUMEN

The vast majority of the overseas Chinese can be found in South-east Asia, where through their sharp business acumen, they have acquired a considerable control over the finance and commerce of this region.

This is regarded by the young independent countries in this area as a virtual 'stab in the back,' for having successfully shaken off the shackles of colonialism, they are determined to punish the Chinese for committing such an atrocious crime against their national ego.

Thus the Chinese find themselves being swamped by a mounting wave of discrimination, which with the threatening shadow of Red China and the rising strategic importance of S.E. Asia, can no longer be ignored by the free world.

DISCRIMINATION

This campaign of wilful discrimination is apparent in the policies of the Thai, the Indonesian, the Burmese and the Philippine governments.

In the field of education, Thailand, for example, has persistently refused the Chinese community permission to establish Chinese middle (high) schools, because in common with the other nations, she is suffering under the erroneous delusion that once she allows the younger Chinese a firm grounding in their own culture, they would all become fifth-columnists for Red China.

But those at the helm never pause to consider the near disastrous effect of their unreasonable action.

The Chinese youth, having had a foretaste of the immense treasure of Chinese culture in the primary school, has a natural yearning for more.

When he discovers that his hope of a higher Chinese education at home is being shattered, he, in his frustration, becomes susceptible to Communist China's rosy promises of free education and more likely than not, falls an unsuspecting victim to the highly efficient Red propaganda machine.

OPPORTUNITIES

When this exodus of Chinese students back to China occurs, the various governments start pointing an accusing finger at the misdeed of the Chinese youths and give that as their excuse for not granting official sanction to the establishment of Chinese institutes of higher learning.

Thus they are blind to the



Adelaide's team in the International Quiz. The team (left to right) is Denis Eddy, Lee Kersten, Marianne Urban and Terry Mitchell (at microphone).

obvious fact that had they given ample and free opportunities for the Chinese youth to pursue their education, the tragedy of the misguided activities of the Singapore students would never have occurred.

In commerce the local governments have perished through many unjust and drastic laws which strive to destroy by a stroke of the pen the fruit of unceasing toil of generations of overseas Chinese.

Muffling the vigorous outcries of the Chinese by the self-righteous clamor for nationalisation, they have nationalised without proper compensation, a tremendous amount of Chinese business enterprises, which in the Philippines has resulted in untold suffering and hardship for the Chinese.

Although we can understand their desire to be their own boss, their unsavory me-

thods for the attainment of this end are entirely contrary to Human Rights and make a mockery of Democracy.

CITIZENS

Lastly most Chinese are barred from the local political scene by the citizenship regulations which have been so framed that they exclude any possibility of conferring on an appreciable section of the Chinese community the privileges of citizenship.

Furthermore, the native people are led to believe that once the Chinese are let loose in the political arena, their country will in no time be completely devoured by them and will ultimately become the 28th province of China.

They have cited numerous instances like the goodwill delegations of overseas Chinese to Formosa, the mass exodus of Chinese students back to the Chinese mainland and the Chinese terrorists creating havoc in Malaya, to

prove to the world at large that the Chinese are unwilling to give undivided loyalty to their adopted land.

Little do they realise that given a cold shoulder and rejected by them, the overseas Chinese have no alternative but to fall back on China as their Champion, as they have no intention of repeating the sad history of the stateless Jews.

But I firmly and sincerely believe that if granted full citizenship rights and fair play they will become loyal citizens and will be willing to lay down their lives for their new countries, as so many of them had already done in the unsuccessful defence of Singapore during the last war.

With their high culture and keen business insight, they will be a valuable asset to these young nations and will add greatly to the prosperity and stability of South-east Asia.

Labor states its views

Labor opposes the use of armed forces in Malaya.

This was one of the vital planks of the 1955 Federal Conference of the Australian Labor Party.

It has since been subject to criticism on the grounds that Australian troops were welcomed by Malayan leaders.

This contention is both a short-sighted half truth and a dangerously incomplete answer.

The report of the recent student delegation to Malaya includes an independent comment on this matter. "A consensus of delegation opinion on this issue is that there is no intense and specific feeling on the question of Australian troops acting in Malaya."

This is not to say, of course, that individuals and specific groups have not objected strongly to the pre-

sence of Australian troops, but these objections are basically to the presence of foreign troops in general.

"However, some comments, particularly from students in Kuala Lumpur, as to the exact status of the Australian troops, would suggest that as soon as the emergency is resolved, there will be a general move to rid Malaya of foreign troops, unwelcome in any country and at any time."

The present policy ignores this basic truth. And timed to coincide with the granting of independence to Malaya, the decision to send troops was a flagrant insult to Asian self-government.

For this reason the Liberal Party arguments are dangerously incomplete.

As Labor predicted, the despatch of Australian

troops to Malaya met with well-merited criticism from the neutralist countries of Asia.

As in this case, self-government is in fact, if not in theory, often opposed by the present Liberal Government.

On the other hand, national self-government is a basic tenet of Socialism. This basic human right has constantly been defended by Socialists.

It was a Socialist Government in England that led to the independence of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Indonesia still recalls with gratitude the assistance of the Australian Labor Government in its fight for independence.

JUNIUS.

On Dit, May 11, 1956—7

FOOTBALLERS STRIKE FORM

The A football team won its first three matches with victories over Exeter, Semaphore Central, and Walkerville.

Other Varsity sides have met with mixed fortunes.

The A's may count themselves the most fortunate team to feature in the winners' circle. Their performance against Exeter was patchy and below standard, and it required a dressing down by "genial" George at half-time to shock the team into action.

Against Semaphore Central the A's carried their inertia into the first half, and displayed a worthy brand of football only in the closing stages of the match.

CONDITION

The main trouble seems to be a lack of physical condition, and once this is acquired there should be little about which to quibble.

Fine individual performances on the part of Downer and McAuliffe in ruck and Tuckwell at centre half-back have had much to do with the two wins, although all members have played good football spasmodically.

Kidd and Hyde, freshers of 1955, both made promising debuts in A Grade company.

The art of self-defence is an essential requisite in any match against Exeter.

The rucks did well in field play, but did not combine to any extent with the rovers.

Concerning the second match, the main criticism was the lack of determination shown by so many in the team.

The Bs have chalked up two meritorious victories, and depending on injuries and the absence of players during the holidays, they may be strong contenders for the B Grade premiership.

Against Henley the rovers, Treloar, Warne, and Webber, were the dominating force in the five-goal victory, and were given solid support by Forgan and Both in ruck.

In the second match the

team began like a house on fire, but allowed the opposition Teachers' College to stage a minor recovery in the second half. The whole team played well, but special mention must be made of Webber, who notched six goals, and D. Muecke, at half-back, who was unpassable until he retired through injury in the second half.

The Cs, as always, have started the season well.

Determination and individual effort, rather than skilful team work, have been the decisive force behind their early success.

Parsons and Kingston seem set for a good year, while others to do well are G. Rogers, Owen, Ferry, Isbell, W. Rogers, and M. Muecke.

The Ds, although twice defeated, have not been disgraced.

With Smythe, Roach, Collison, Burns, and Porter in good form, the Ds should find the winning streak before long.

The Es lost their first match to Postal Institute, but possessed of such veterans as Smith, McInerney, Nordin, and Lill, should reverse proceedings in the next few matches.

The Interschool Carnival looms larger with every succeeding day, and preparations for receiving the four visiting teams are well in hand. Players from all teams are asked to give every possible assistance to the prime organisers, Jim Taylor and Rob MacKirdy, in order that this may be the "mostest" Interschool Carnival ever held.

The As played good, consistent football to down Walkerville by 5 goals. Gone was the early team lethargy of the two earlier games, as University out-paced their opponents in all parts of the field. McAuliffe captured first vote for University, and promises to be one of the

best ruckmen ever to sport the black and white colors. Other players to star were Altman, Downer, Greet, Edwards, and Hanson.

The Bs maintained their undefeated status after a well-fought battle with Semaphore Parks. Again all played well, with perhaps Wigan taking top honors. Teusner, in his first game for the club, fulfilled all previously held expectations.

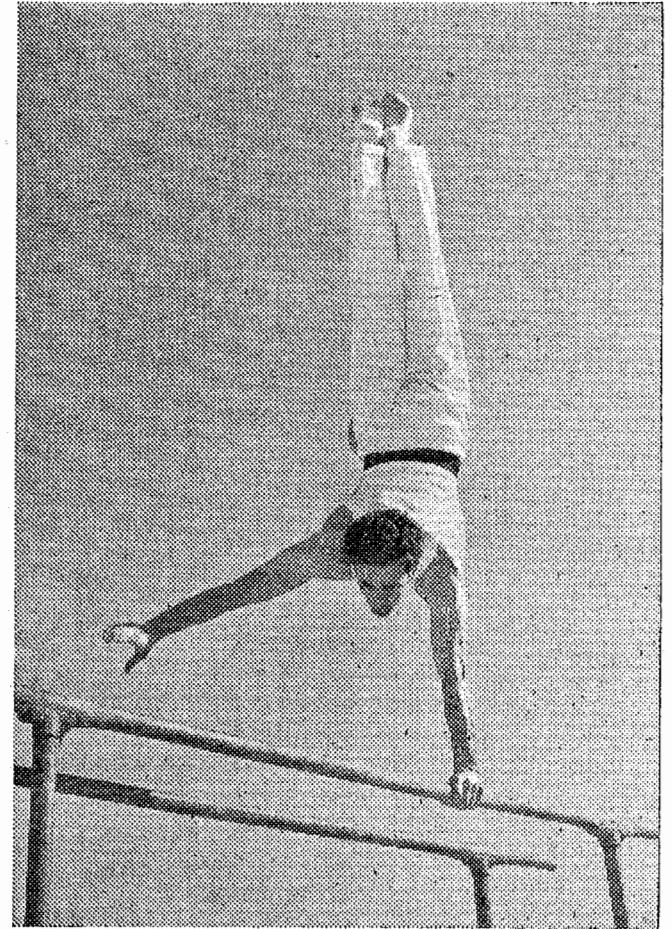
The Cs suffered their first loss by a small margin at the hands of King's Old Collegians, but did not play as well as in their earlier matches. Best players were Giffen, P. Clayton, Isbell, Nichols.

The D's enjoyed their first win, and thrashed St. Raphael's by 14 goals. Lill, Smith, and Luke played well.

The Es also won their first game, after beginning with only 15 players. The team, although as keen as mustard, needs the steadying hand of experience to enable it to reach the final four. Wigg, F. Smith, Heenan, Blanks, Roberts, were best players.

If you wish to become a physical culture expert, join the classes organised by the Physical Education Department. See Notice Boards for details.

Balance — an expert shows how



Crawford again wins Varsity Aths. Cup

Graham Crawford retained the athletic cup when the University championships were conducted on Wednesday, May 2, in perfect conditions.

Crawford gained 15 points, gaining 5 points each in the hurdling, jumping, and sprinting groups.

Altogether he gained five firsts, and was awarded two group cups—for the best results in hurdling and jumping.

The group cups were won as follows: Sprinting, T. M. Siegele (100 yds.); middle distance, N. B. Gray (880 yds.); hurdling, G. J. Crawford (220 yds. hurdles); jumping, G. J. Crawford (hop, step, and jump); throwing, A. McLeod (shot put).

Women's events were dominated by Barbara Lane, with five wins, and Jill Parsons, with three firsts and two seconds.

Runners-up for the University Cup were Radford and Haig with 13 points.

Radford gained 5 points in the pole vault and discus throw, with a second in the 120 yards hurdles, Haig gaining his firsts in the high jump and 120 yards hurdles.

Gray had a comfortable win in the 880 from Tyler and D'Assumpcao. The time of 2 minutes 3.7 secs. was better than last year's. In the hop, step, and jump, Crawford improved on last year's effort, jumping 42 feet

6½ inches, winning from Downer and Alpers.

Siegele won the sprint double from Davy, who ran second in both events. This is the second year in succession that Siegele has won the 100 yards event.

Malcolm Hay won the mile in 4 mins. 47½ secs., defeating Taylor, who was also second in the three mile run a fortnight before.

With experience, Taylor could improve enough to take the three-mile record next year. It is held by D'Assumpcao, this year's winner, at 16 min. 14.2 secs.

RESULTS

MEN: 100 yds., T. Siegele, G. Davey, A. Swanson, 10.5 sec.; 220, T. Siegele, G. Davey, J. Alpers, 23.2; 440, G. Crawford, N. Gray, D. Tyler, 53.1; 120 hurdles, I. Haig, A. Radford, 17.4; 220 hurdles, G. Crawford, I. Haig, B. Bowden, 26.7; 440 hurdles, G. Crawford, I. Haig, A. Jeffery, 60.4; 880, N. Gray, D. Tyler, C. D'Assumpcao, 2 min. 3.7 sec.; mile, M. Hay, D. Taylor, R. Watters, 4 min. 47.5 sec.; javelin, J. Clayton, M. Muecke, G. Munn, 138 ft. 8 in.; discus, A. Radford, R. Nairn, G. Munn, 97 ft. 10 in.; hammer, G. Munn, B. Bowden, R. Nairn, 92 ft. 11½ in.; shot put, A. McLeod, D. Muecke, A. Radford, 36 ft. 5½ in.; broad jump, G. Crawford, R. Strickland, J. Alpers, 20 ft. 2½ in.; high

jump, I. Haig, J. Downer, D. Luke, 5 ft. 6 in.; hop, step, and jump, G. Crawford, J. Downer, J. Alpers, 42 ft. 6½ in.; pole vault, A. Radford, 8 ft. 3 in.; three mile, C. D'Assumpcao, D. Taylor, A. Jeffery, 16 min. 38.4 sec.

WOMEN: 100 yds., B. Lane, J. Parsons, P. Taylor, 12.1 sec.; 75 yds., B. Lane, J. Parsons, P. Taylor, 9.1; 80 metres, J. Parsons, 12.4; 220 yds., B. Lane; shot put, B. Lane; broad jump, J. Parsons 16 ft. 3 in.; high jump, J. Parsons, 4 ft. 10 in.; discus throw, B. Lane, 70 ft. 8½ in.

GROUP CUPS: Sprinting, T. Siegele; middle distance, N. Gray; hurdling, G. Crawford; jumping, G. Crawford; throwing, A. McLeod.

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