

## Editorial

Scratch a Frenchman, it has often been said, and you will find an anarchist.

Scratch a University student at any time except Prosh Week, and you will find an apathetic and gutless wonder. Corduroy encased.

But scratch him in Prosh Week and he is as anarchic as any Frenchman with a belly full of vin rouge on Bastille day. He becomes a dangerous animal who turns against the society by which he is nurtured. Against traffic rules and unadorned buildings needing adornment. Against policemen who enforce Playfordian edicts and are therefore fascists. Against the conventions of old ladies, convictions of businessmen and office boys, and the glibness of insurance salesmen in the Ambassadors after 5.

Against old school ties and old men's fears.

The worst time to be in the way of student Mr. Hyde is Procession eve. His disorganised fervours mount with drink in the street and plans in the dark. This is one hell of a lot better than lectures. What's to be done?

Dye the Torrens purple.

Plant the swastika on Parliament House.

Dig tank traps in the road and call the police to one dug by the Department of Roads.

Throw a dummy off the M.L.C. and watch it bounce among city lunchers.

Stage a murder.

Start a Bloody Revolution.

The vastly original plans are conceived, and sometimes dangerously executed. It's all great fun.

Until next morning when student Mr. Hyde wakes up cold sober behind the bars of the city watchhouse, uncomfortable and juvenile in the morning sunlight, with What will Father think and Hey Nonny it's no car for a fortnight. With a prosecution and the police court faced inside a collar made sweaty by the cynicism of policemen's stares. A conviction of drunk and disorderly behaviour and a five quid fine. If he's lucky.

Of course, the S.R.C.-sponsored Prosh Committee have learnt from their predecessors that the dangerous animals can be curbed. There is the psychological trick of disguising Mr. Hyde's destructive tendencies beneath a layer of philanthropy. Put a begging box in his hand and a bundle of pornography in his other, dress him as an exhibitionist and pat him on the head. Let him loose in Rundle Street and get him to collect money. From flatulent salesmen and confused old women. From policemen and housewives with four kiddies. Give the money to ABSCHOL and WUS and broadcast the gimmick as a charity, like an English Speaking Union fancy fete. Call it a glorified badge day and keep the public tolerant. Give the student a big prize for extorting several quid. Above all keep him organised. He loves to do it and he stays comparatively docile. He can still play "Gown having a crack at Town" and thus feel superior. Without having to wake up in gaol which cannot hold drunks and superiority together.

The other trick is to give Mr. Hyde's exhibitionism public sanction. Let him join the motley assortment of floats which wanders nomadic-like and self-conscious down King William Street. Let him dignify it by calling it a Procession. The Procession which lacks any of the attributes that are essential to make one.

Which lacks unity, noise, colour, cleverness, skill in its execution, cohesion and subtlety.

Which is unsophisticated and crude.

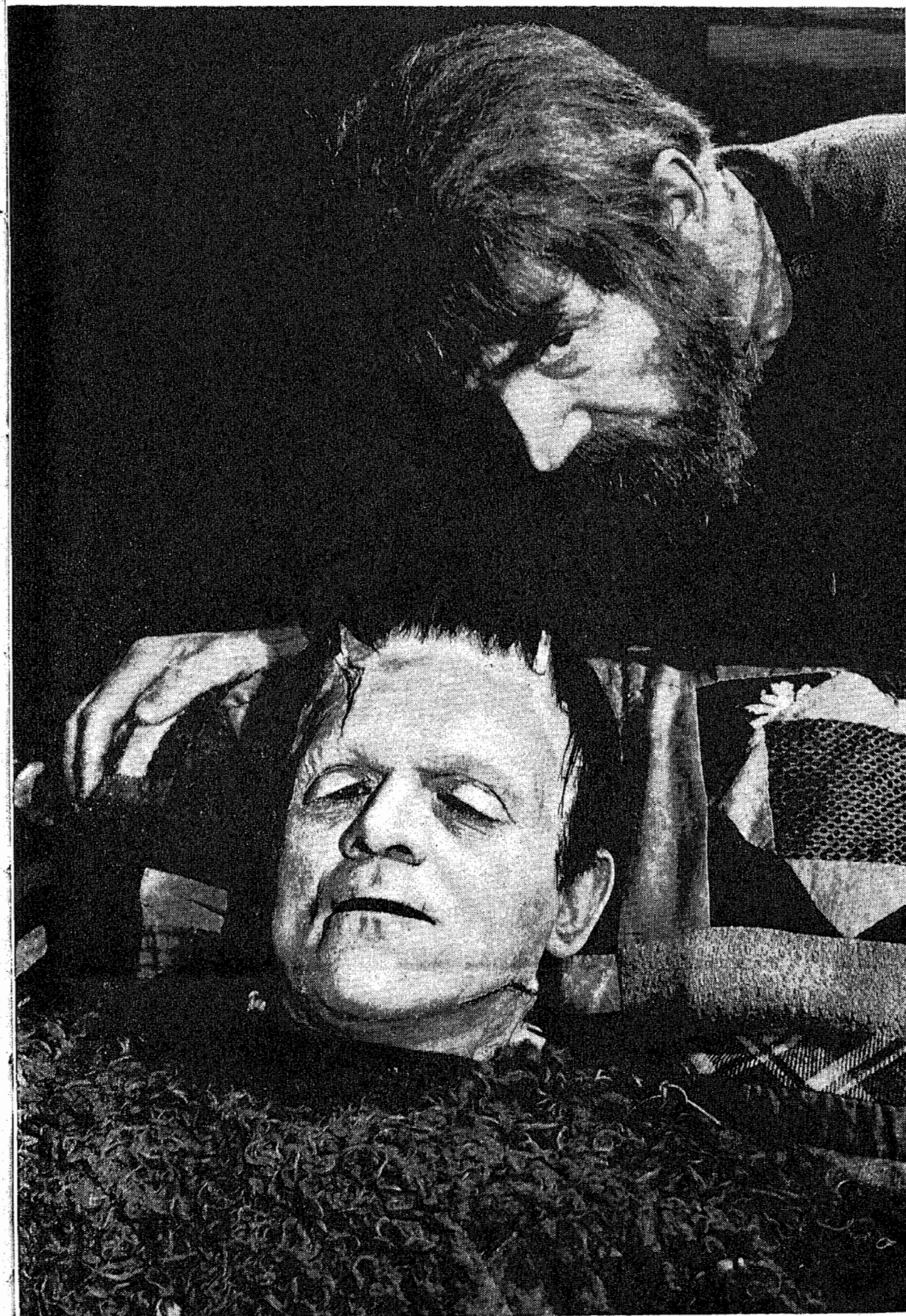
Which appeals to University students.

Which is great fun to be on. Or in.

The police even stop the traffic and everyone looks at it. And the fantastically clever placards at knee level to the crowd so that they can't be seen except by little boys and dogs who are the only part of the organ-stopped-eyed crowd who would understand them anyway.

It gives Mr. Hyde a chance to show his crudity in public. Better than writing on lavatory walls. The Sword Is Mightier Than The Pen Is, and by crickey that looks bloody good walking down Rundle Street. Talk about amoral morality. Church-society Adelaide with obscenity in Her streets.

So here we go again. Prosh is an institution and a money raising institution at that. It is also an organised outlet for juvenile irresponsibilities, and above all, is tolerated by the public. It is organised after laboriously protracted negotiations and executed with a glorious expenditure of effort which is mainly fruitless and only sometimes utilitarian. Students aren't going to grow up just yet, so Prosh is not going to die. Just yet.



IN CONFERENCE: Prosh Director Haslam, exhausted from doing "bugger all" hears advice of conspiring confrere.

## Trips for the Adelaide Boys

by Marian Quartly

N.U.A.U.S. has frequently been accused of existing solely to provide "trips for the boys" within the limited circle of its own personnel. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Arthur Latham, of Melbourne, it seems that in future a large proportion of N.U.A.U.S.'s administrative energies will be devoted to arranging trips all over the world for a very wide selection of Australian students under the A.O.S.T. scheme. The only qualifications required by an applicant will be outstanding personality and tact, comprehensive knowledge of Australian life and a wide general knowledge of current events, adaptability to varying conditions, an active interest in extra-curricular activities, and means sufficient to finance the trip.

This year sixty Australian students will be travelling to India under the scheme; six places are reserved for South Australian students. Sufficient means are about £200; but with the assistance of £230 in scholarships from the S.R.C. six applicants have been selected who admirably satisfy all Mr. Latham's requirements. The Selection Committee is very pleased with the standard of applicants; they represent a wide range of interests

and temperaments, and should form a complementary group.

The 1962 A.O.S.T. participants from Adelaide are Richard Broinowski, post-graduate student in Law and co-editor of "On Dit"; Michael Porter, second year Economics student and treasurer of the S.R.C.; Alistair Fischer, second year Science student; Robin Jarman, third year Arts student and A.T.C.; Des Cooper, post-graduate student in Genetics; and Jeffrey Knapman, third year Science student. The reserve participant is Miss Penny Riegel-Huth, a part-time Economics student.

Three of the S.R.C.'s four £50 scholarships have been awarded to Richard Broinowski, Michael Porter and Alistair Fischer; the fourth, with an additional £30 voted by the S.R.C., was divided between Robin Jarman and Des Cooper, for the Selection Committee found it quite impossible to choose between these two applicants. The scholarships were awarded with an eye both to merit and necessity, special consideration being given to the applicants' ability to publicise the scheme on their return. The inroads made upon the S.R.C. Functions Account during the last year have been truly revolutionary, and the cupboard is beginning to look a bit bare, but students can be sure that they are getting good value for their money here.

(Continued on page 8)

# TIMES

S.R.C. Union Meetings  
July 20th, 1.10 p.m., Union Hall  
The Hon. Sir Wilfrid Kent-Hughes  
will speak on  
"Tigers in Asian Jungles"  
July 24th, 1.10 p.m., Union Hall  
Percy Cerutti will speak on  
"Sport in Life"  
July 27th, 1.10 p.m., Lady Symon Hall  
Geoffrey Fairbairn will speak on  
"Australian Predicament in Asia"

# BILLBOARD

Gilbert-Sullivan Soc. present  
"The Mikado"  
in Australia Hall  
from 25th August to 21st September  
Flinders St. Revue Co.  
present  
"The Women"  
Satirical comedy by Clare Boothe  
in Unley Town Hall  
July 31st to August 14th

# ON DIT

"On Dit" is edited by Richard Broinowski, Terry McRae and John R. Slee.  
"On Dit" is published by the Students' Representative Council of the University of Adelaide.  
"On Dit" is printed at The Griffin Press.  
The Editors will welcome letters, articles, and other contributions from all members of the University.  
Copy for the next edition which will appear on Wednesday, August 1, closes on Wednesday, July 25.

# The University of Adelaide ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1962

- 1. LAST DAY OF ENTRY**  
THE LAST DAY OF ENTRY for the annual examinations in 1962 is the last day of second term, namely  
**AUGUST 4, 1962.**  
Entries, on the prescribed form, should be lodged at the University Office as early as possible and **not later than the above date.**  
A student who is taking his FINAL SUBJECTS FOR A DEGREE OR DIPLOMA should lodge with his entry a provisional application, on the proper form, for admission to the degree or diploma.
- 2. LATE ENTRIES**  
Any entry received after August 4 will, if accepted, be subject to a late fee of **FIVE POUNDS.**
- 3. FEES**  
All fees and charges, including the fee for the third term, must be paid not later than the end of the second week of third term, namely, Friday, September 7. Students whose fees have not been paid by this date may be refused permission to sit for the examinations.
- 4. EXAMINATION DATES**  
Written examinations:  
ALL EXAMINATIONS (except Fifth-year Medicine) in general begin: Monday, November 5.  
Fifth-year Medicine begins: Monday, November 19.  
Practical and viva voce examinations: Students should consult departmental notice boards for times and places of these examinations.
- 5. TIMETABLES**  
A provisional examination timetable will, it is hoped, be available in August or early in September.  
Printed copies of the final timetable will be available from the University Office, on request, in October.  
It is every student's own responsibility to ascertain the time and place of his examinations, and another examination will not under any circumstances be granted on the grounds that a student has misread the timetable.
- 6. EXTERNAL STUDENTS**  
Students granted exemption from attendance at lectures must attach their exemption certificates to their entry forms.  
V. A. EDGELOE,  
Registrar.

# DILEMMA: DEADLINE IN NEW GUINEA

by Richard Broinowski

Since Sir Hugh Foot led a four-man U.N. mission through the jungles of Australian New Guinea last April, it is now evident that our colonial policy for bringing the Papuans through the twilight of semi-education, social dislocation and culture change is bound to be sacrificed to the over-riding consideration of time. We can no longer pursue the half-hearted and apathetic development programme which has been employed to date and still expect to obtain the fully representative New Guinea parliament within 2 years, as envisaged by Sir Hugh in his statement to the Trusteeship Council on July 10th. It is difficult to see how this champion of self-determination arrived at such an arbitrary and impossibly early date for achieving full representation, but whatever his methods, his recommendation is completely unrealistic and at present wholly undesirable.

Apart from the most important consideration, that the natives are not yet equipped to govern themselves in that they lack both the education and the finance to support the administrative superstructure built and maintained by Australia, the mechanical operation of preparing a common electoral role would probably take more than two years to complete. This was one of several reasons put forward by Mr. Dudley McCarthy at the recent U.N. Trusteeship hearing on New Guinea in New York on July 12th.

All that Mr. McCarthy definitely committed himself to at that grilling was that, after the second general elections in New Guinea in 1964, Australia and New Guinea's Legislative Council would consider the next step. To the direct and accusing attacks made by the Council alleging mismanagement by Australia of her duties as trustee of the Territory (the bluntest of which came from the Indian representative) Mr. McCarthy used the understandable defence that he had "not yet received instructions from Canberra."

But whether he had or not, it is only too obvious from the reported tenor of the rather embarrassing meeting that Australia has been caught with her pants down. It is extremely unfortunate that this has happened, and that the reaction to our tardy development policy should be so unrealistic. If Australia is forced by the Council to relinquish New Guinea to the indigenous population within two years, chaos sufficiently contagious to infect Papua will almost certainly be the fairly tragic result. Sir Hugh Foot's recommendation is both unfortunate and unrealistic.

If his advocacy is going to be enforced by the Council—and this will depend upon

the weight given to his pronouncements in that body—its implementation will result in the autocratic rule of the territory by the few educated natives who must logically and of necessity be elected to the new Parliament. They will be the only characters equipped with even the faintest knowledge of governmental and administrative principles necessary to keep any form of cohesion.

As in Dutch New Guinea, Australia's trust territory contains a dual society, with a necessarily small and nurtured elite undergoing the preliminary training for their eventual take-over of the territory, and the rest of the population living in atavistic isolation.

Both the Dutch and the Australians realise that such a duality does not realistically equip the territories for democratic government after eventual self-determination, and that a far broader education of the whole population is first necessary. But both governments also realise that broader education takes far more time than it does to educate a far fewer number of people on a selective basis. Both governments have and are certainly attempting to educate the indigenous peoples in as many areas as are accessible to their education officers, but they certainly cannot achieve very much very quickly. And where both governments are faced with pressure to leave New Guinea to its own people, broad education is not possible. It is far more realistic to pressure cook a few elite to carry on after Big Daddy leaves, so there will at least be left behind a rudimentary government.

By being forced to adopt this "crash policy," the most unfortunate result is that the moral basis of our stand for self-determination of the natives can no longer be based on the classical assumptions of democratic liberalism which underly our catchcry. For the more advanced the elite, the deeper becomes the rift between the leaders and the led in the dual society, and the greater the chance of the autocratic society to which I previously referred.

It is interesting to examine the development of Papua and Australian New Guinea in the light of the evident dissatisfaction felt by the Trusteeship Council of our efforts in the territory. Most anti-Menzies Club fans should well be able to use our purported mismanagement of the territory as an excellent weapon against the government, although Her Majesty's Opposition has been more reserved than usual so far.

In October, 1945, a provisional administration was re-established after Japanese occupation. Starting from scratch, Australia had by August, 1960, established a total of 3,623 Australian and 334 native public servants supported by 7,550 Administrative employees. By this organisation, five main



ports were equipped with modern wharves, 5,000 miles of roads and 100 airfields have been constructed. Housing, sanitation and water supplies have been built and electricity supplies have been supplied. *Inter alia*, four base hospitals, 101 subsidiary hospitals, and 1,200 aid posts and medical centres had, until 1960, been built.

As far as agriculture is concerned, an Agricultural Department with 300 officers was established with 41 agricultural and livestock stations and with 200 extension officers. The importance of this department is obvious when it is seen that it is upon primary exports of copra, coffee, cocoa and food crops worth in 1959 a conservative £3 million a year, that the main income of an independent New Guinea would be derived. The Department of Forests with a staff of over 100 officers had established an export industry approaching £1½ million a year.

Total trade, which includes as well as foodstuffs and timber, the export of gold, rose from £5 million before the war to something like £45 million a year today, which includes over £20 million export trade.

But it should be realised that the whole trading community in New Guinea, and the maintenance of the infra-structure of roads and communications set up by Australian capital, are both dependent upon a wise and temperate government and an efficient administration, which draws trained officers from the schools of Pacific Administration in Australia. If Australia should be forced to leave the territory to the mercy of the native elite, all this will be destroyed. It is to be hoped that the Trusteeship Council will only consider Sir Hugh Foot's proposal in the light of all these considerations.

# DEFENCE: REPLY TO BROINOWSKI

by R. F. I. Smith

Putting in a good word for a couple of useless institutions is a thankless task and with regard to Mr. Broinowski's attempts (On Dit, July 9) to show that Anzus and Seato help to fill in the gap in Australia's defence policy left by her own military inadequacy, this is all he has done. And he hasn't done it very well. Hampered by a lack of background knowledge of South East Asian politics and of the realities of American strategic thinking and a consequent tendency to take SEATO and ANZUS publicity handouts at their face value, he has plunged from confusion to confusion, scarcely a major point in his article being free from annoying inaccuracies or misplaced emphases.

His main point is that Australia's armed forces won't have to undertake her defence by themselves and that ANZUS and SEATO ensure this. The United States is said to be committed by them to the defence of Australia and Mr. Broinowski is convinced that the commitment is real. But any treaty like the ANZUS Pact and the Manila Treaty, setting up the organisation known as SEATO, is the product of a particular time and a particular correlation of forces, its likelihood of being observed depending on the continuation of these forces. The trouble with both ANZUS and SEATO is that they were secured at a time when U.S. foreign policy was in difficulties and it was essential for a show of unity among its allies. They are both readily susceptible of the criticism that the circumstances of their birth have not remained constant, which means that the dynamics of U.S. interest in the defence of Australia probably has little to do with either.

ANZUS was wrung out of the U.S. during the Korean War when it was found expedient to sign a peace treaty with Japan. Quite simply it was the price for the Australian and New Zealand signatures to that treaty, signatures which would not have been forthcoming had the governments of these two countries not been able

to present their publics with documentary guarantees of protection against a resurgent Japan. During World War II the Japanese had got into New Guinea and both government and publics were primarily concerned with this fact. Communist aggression was realised to be a threat but not yet as the main threat. From the point of view of Australian security the main thing about ANZUS is that it was a palliative given to allay a fear that has since passed, by a power whose main interest was in fighting Communist forces in Korea. It was not a response to a concrete threat to Australia, but an agreement made convenient at the time by factors extraneous to this. The particularity of its origins is also reflected in U.S. statements in 1951 about the outer perimeter of American defence which, according to Mr. Dean Acheson, ran from the Aleutians down through South East Asia to Manila, but which excluded Australia. Thus in the very year that ANZUS was signed, the Americans were on record as saying that when the chips were down Australia was expendable and although the Australians launched vigorous protests nothing was or has been said to indicate that the contrary is the case.

Besides providing the security of massive American commitment ANZUS, claims Mr. Broinowski, provides the opportunity for Australia and N.Z. chiefs of staff "to plan and develop their defence policies with the closest U.S. co-operation and intimacy" and that it is not "susceptible to American political change." In the light of what has been said above it can be doubted whether there is much intimacy in discussions between American, and Australian and New Zealand staffs except when the Americans feel they have something to gain by it. There is nothing automatic in the operation of the treaty provisions; their life depends on the community of interest between the countries concerned and since America has all the strength naturally it calls the tune. The point about ANZUS and American political change is not a strong one. It may well be that successive American administrations have left it alone because it costs nothing to promise to defend a country, and the circumstances under

which the promise would call for action have not arisen.

However, Mr. Broinowski does criticise ANZUS, and in round terms. "One of its greatest weaknesses lies in the fact that it is purely a military alliance." He implies that economic, social and cultural collaboration would improve its effectiveness, although since he also says that the lack of these has not made the treaty "unworkable, because the countries concerned have similar cultural and economic backgrounds", it is hard to see that he is really dealing with a major point. Besides in defence matters, what counts is the belief that another nation's security is essential to one's own and in these circumstances Hottentots could make common cause with Eskimos and the Americans and the Russians made a reasonable job of combining against the Axis.

Mr. Broinowski's other point of criticism, that concerning the possible delaying effect of the provision subjecting joint action to the "constitutional processes" of the countries concerned, is a valid one, although the provision is inescapable in any treaty to which the U.S. is a party, and it is possible to argue that, in the event of a genuine desire on the part of the American President to put the treaty into action, it would be of little moment.

Thus Mr. Broinowski's treatment of Anzus seems to indicate that he is more concerned with papers than with power. His trouble is that he fails to look deeply enough for the roots of international action, which in all cases are more important than the superstructure they leave behind them. In analysing the possible relationship between America and Australia in the event of an attack on the latter, the factors that count are the circumstances under which it is envisaged that the attack will take place.

In dealing with SEATO Mr. Broinowski is all at sea. He says early on that "Australia cannot place much confidence in SEATO as a defence alliance" and towards the end that "a really sophisticated defence of SEATO is that it provides collective defence for a country which has never joined the Organisation." He cannot have it both ways although the tenor of his remarks leads one to believe that he would dearly like to. As an aspiring student of

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# SOUTH AFRICA: its future course

by Leo Rosenberg

On Thursday, June 3, 1962, at the Lady Symon Hall during the lunch-hour students were addressed by Mr. P. S. Joubert, Information Attaché at the South African Embassy in Canberra on the subject "South Africa—Its Future Course."

The speaker, as expected, was obviously sent to expound the official policy of the South African Government. Although reasonably prepared for this, it was certain that the last thing he wished to do was to discuss dispassionately the problem of "apartheid." Therefore for most of the address a rather bored audience was lectured by a friendly but ill-at-ease gentleman.

Those of us who knew little about South Africa except the racial problems were surprised to hear that the secession of South Africa from the Commonwealth was a shock to the majority of South Africans. The speaker dealt also briefly with the problems of a heterogeneous population connected with the concentration of the political and economic power of the Republic in the hands of a white minority who based their claims on "historical rights." We also learnt that South Africa was a very beautiful country with a captivating natural scenery and a unique flora and fauna. Amateur anthropologists in the audience were charmed to hear that South Africa has a "remarkable history as far as anthropology is concerned." Gradually, therefore, the speaker attempts to build a picture of a stable, secure and prosperous nation unfortunately undermined by some "detracting factors." All this was very pleasant, at times even interesting but obviously an attempt to evade the issue or rather to condition the audience before postulating the official line.

The audience was duly relieved when the speaker tackled the controversial question of "Apartheid, a separate development"—a question which, judging from the reaction of the audience, was probably the sole reason why they sacrificed their lunch hour.

The philosophy underlying the concept of "Apartheid" is that you can't throw people of different races, culture and development indiscriminately together because they will not intermingle peacefully. Therefore the government's policy is to find a solution along "amicable and sensible lines". These include the restriction of non-whites to specific residential areas, the compulsory carrying of pass-books, limited opportunity to non-whites in all fields. Essentially it means maintaining the political and economic supremacy of the white minority (they own 87 per cent. of the best land) whilst relegating the non-whites at best to the status of second-class citizen. If some of the Africans defy their white masters by burning their pass-books, then you just shoot 70 of them in the back just to show them who is boss. (Are these peaceful and amicable solutions—to some perhaps.)

Admittedly even the despised policy of "Apartheid" has some positive features which the speaker complained are not well known by the outside world. A number of areas such as the Transkei have been reserved for the African natives where they will be able to "work out their own destiny". These territorial authorities might eventually attain self-government and join the United Nations as independent sovereign nations. Other features of the government's policy has been to set up "Coloured Advisory Council" (an Indian Advisory Council for the Indians) which deal with all the questions of education, social welfare and medical welfare pertaining to each race.

How long the ruling minority will be able to maintain its position of domination whilst denying the majority basic human rights will remain to be seen.

If taken to its logical conclusion the policy of Apartheid is to create a Commonwealth of African nations presumably with the white nations controlling most of the land, most of the resources, the weapons for making war—in short the political and economic power of the Republic whilst the other nations are subservient to it.

At all times since the Reformation there have been those who have accused the Holy Catholic Church of all manner of iniquity; though time has tempered the vehemence of her detractors, it has not eliminated them. There are still many who look upon her every action with a restless suspicion, and since today prejudice of any kind is more acceptable if disguised, those who oppose State aid to Church schools are not always completely frank about their reasons for so doing; they do not always assert that to give State aid will be to the advantage of Rome.

Yet rationalization notwithstanding, this is undoubtedly the source of most, if not all, opposition to the request for the State to aid private schools. For while some 30 per cent. of the population is Roman Catholic, some 80 per cent. of all children who attend private schools attend Roman private schools. The arguments against giving aid fall into two categories; those in the first directly attack the Church; those in the second assert that such a practice would be likely to create a dangerous and undesirable precedent. Let us examine the latter argument.

Aid may be in the form of taxation concessions to parents, or given directly as a loan or gift, to the students themselves. That the former would create an unwelcome precedent has been convincingly demonstrated by Max Freedman (The Manchester Guardian Weekly, 23rd March, 1961).

"... it is an evil principle destructive of citizenship to establish a rule that an important group in society is entitled to a rebate on taxes unless it benefits directly and personally from these particular expenditures. The general application of such a rule... would wreck many projects essential to the common good. Why should a bachelor, for example, pay school taxes when he sends no-one to school. If the Catholics can claim a rebate, why cannot other groups seek the same privilege? Where will this process end and once public funds are withdrawn from 'the public school system'?"

It is quite a different matter to ask that private schools receive financial aid. They carry out an essential public service, not run for profit, which would otherwise have to be performed by the State. The only other institutions which fall into this category are hospitals, universities and very much to the point, university colleges, all of which do receive State aid. Is it not inconsistent in principle for the State to give finance to Aquinas College of the University of Adelaide while refusing it to Sacred Heart College or any other private school?



The objections based upon the alleged deficiencies of Rome can be dealt with briefly. To give financial aid to her schools will neither aggravate nor ameliorate her real or imagined defects. Indeed, a realist might argue that aid would improve the standard of education of the average Catholic and so make them more likely to emerge from their medieval mist.

We can be sure, however, that no such arguments as these will influence the people who debate the affair of the Catholic schools at Goulbourn. Politicians and Protestant clergy are usually quite opposed to State aid, the former because they stand to lose votes by supporting the claim and the latter because anti-Catholic prejudice is still one of the mainsprings of their religious attitudes.

The only political weapon that the Catholic schools have is the threat that if they close down, the State schools would be quite unable to cope with the students who would want, and indeed would have a right, to enter them. If this threat were put into effect on a large scale involving many more pupils than at Goulbourn, it is possible that the State government would make some concession to the Church schools. But the fight which would go on before it did would not help Church Unity.

D.W.E.

# OH FOR HAPPINESS

by D. v. B.

Implicit in our waste-making, consumption-dependant society is the assumption that happiness is causally dependant on a physical state of affairs—things make us happy.

Since we are never fooled for long, however, by our latest gadget, the short period of blissful delusion is seized upon by the persuaders and we are sold not things, but novelty—newness; it is very fortunate indeed for the economy, that this quality attaches so closely to the products of our factories. Newness, however, is not just something that is present or absent, it comes in degrees, shades, sizes, and colours, which together make up a whole pyramid of status-symbols. These like virility, security and charity-symbols re-establish our faith in a strongly positive thing-happiness-correlation, and we consume on regardless! this way?"

Pay a little attention to the kind of symbols which your favourite cigarettes or

foundation-garments are projected as—you may be surprised. Also, are there not many people continually on the lookout for "new experiences", and do you not understand by "new experiences"; new situations, new collocations of objects and new people-as-objects.

Don't be alarmed if maybe you have been making this tacid assumption that there is a causal thing-happiness relationship, and that all we have to do to make everybody happy is to change the environment. Our comrades on the other side of the curtain are more explicit in this assumption than we are, and they have questioned it less. It was Karl Marx who said: "The philosophers have interpreted the world in different ways—the task is to transform it."

What exactly has gone wrong here? Let us review our argument:

- (1) The object (x), is a symbol (S), of a certain State (X): virility, security, success, status, sexual attraction, etc.  $[x_1 = S_1 (X)]$
- (2) Sufficient of these symbols ( $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n$ ) ensure that this state is attained  $[i = n]$   $[\sum S_i \supset X]$   $\sum$   $i = 0$
- (3) If such states (A... X, Y) are attained, then the happiness of such states (HA... x, y) is attained.
- (4) This form of happiness (HA... x, y) is the only worthwhile form.

N.B. The infallibility of the logic in this argument is self-evident from its abbreviated symbolic form:

$$x \supset seX \quad \supset \text{HAY.}$$

The  $\supset$  or Hook sign can, under these circumstances, be read as: If... then, although strictly speaking it functions as a material conditional, how material and how conditional is left for Philosophy students to reflect upon.

The economic advantage of the foregoing argument lies in the fact that:

- (a) The number (n) of symbols necessary and sufficient to attain the desired status is not specified, and may be as high as infinity ( $\infty$ ).
- (b) The symbols themselves undergo a process of spontaneous dissociation from their objects, this remarkable phenomenon being known as obsolescence.

Bibliography: Vance Packard: "The Waste Makers"; "The Status Seekers"; "The Hidden Persuaders".

In this neat little scheme we have, however, not left any room for religion, so we will attempt to knock a few holes into it in the next issue.

# Defence

(Continued from page 2)

Australian foreign policy and diplomacy lie perhaps thinks that he may remain aspiring unless he shows that he can see some good in SEATO but on the other hand he has already had his ears pulled in private over SEATO and Australian defence and has thus had to try to make the results of two disparate influences.

SEATO was the result of American and British reaction to the success of the Viet Minh in Indo-China in 1954. In the first place America was disposed to intervene directly, but after Navy chiefs had declared that Indo-Chinese waters were unsafe for major troop-landing and bombarding operations and the British had indicated that they were not prepared to join such a project, the face-saving device of a regional collective defence pact was agreed on. From the beginning SEATO was both gutless and toothless and although the Americans have been supporting the anti-communist forces in Laos and South Vietnam and have recently flown troops into Thailand none of these actions have been done within SEATO machinery, from its Military Planning office through its Anti-Subversion Committee to its bodies for cultural and economic co-operation it is a talking shop. When it was still being mooted, Dulles announced that America did not plan to set up a NATO-type united command, and soon after its inception its governing body announced that it would concentrate mainly on counteracting subversion, an announcement that has produced no results other than subversions is a matter of internal affairs and a crop of study groups because counteracting not readily susceptible of international co-operation. The suggestions of economic co-operation have not been translated into the economic aid expected by the Asian members and in fact America has bluntly refused to carry out these provisions of the treaty. But besides its general ineffective-

ness in carrying out the intentions expressed in the Manila Treaty, SEATO has drawn the wrath of the majority of Asian countries on its head because they have seen it as an instrument of neo-colonialism. Nominally a treaty for collective defence in South East Asia it has only two members from this region, Thailand and the Philippines, and only one other Asian member, Pakistan, the majority of its members being western countries. Although the Indians and the Burmese, for instance, are perfectly aware of the danger of communist aggression they have preferred to handle it their own way and have seen SEATO as a provocation to communist aggression rather than a deterrent. Even Malaya won't have a bar of it and so it's not only useless, but unwanted by the very people it seeks to protect. A further unsatisfactory factor is its claim to shelter under the U.N. Charter as an organisation for collective security and this is heresy to newly independent countries prizing the U.N. as a forum for the exhibition of their independence.

It is possible that if China continues to rumble along India's border India may seek American assistance but it is highly unlikely that she will seek to join SEATO. Having spurned it since 1954 it would not be easy to perform this radical change of policy, and moreover it would not be necessary because America has already shown that it prefers to conduct its aid programme outside SEATO.

As far as Australia is concerned, then, SEATO is a paper tiger that has incurred the annoyance of influential Asian states and does nothing to help protect her from attack. Thus there is no solid guarantee that Australian forces will not be left to defend Australia alone. The best that can be said of both SEATO and ANZUS is that perhaps they give Australian diplomats a small leg in to some American policy decisions, but I don't really know. Perhaps one day Mr. Broinowski will be in a position to find out, but then he will probably no longer be associated with "On Dit" and so we will probably never know.

U.A.T.S.S.

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Sirs,  
I was mildly annoyed that, in the article entitled "Watch Out for the Children" ("On Dit," July 9th, 1962) I was one of two students singled-out as having supported the motion of censure of the S.R.C. passed at the first Prosh Meeting, which this article supposedly describes.

This, however, is only part of the basis of my annoyance. I am annoyed that my name should be mentioned in an article which must be recorded in history as an outstanding example of blatant inaccuracy and careful shielding of the majority of the facts, done so subtly by leaving them out, upon which the censure motion was based—or at least, the basis of my support of the motion and, I believe the basis for which the motion was moved and finally passed. The style of writing and the obvious ignorance of the facts leads me to believe that the said article was written by a person not in attendance at the meeting. It may be of interest to "Angela E. M. Bidstrup(?)" to know that I did not speak to the censure motion although I did vote for it.

Upon studying this article, which, you, Sirs, saw fit to print and hence must believe in an accurate account of the meeting, I find very little of merit in it. When I remove the statements which are designed to be rude or embarrassing, I find little left.

The first paragraph likens the student body to "kiddies . . . left without supervision." Not a very constructive comment!

The second paragraph attempts to be rude and/or embarrassing at the expense of Mr. Amadio.

The majority of the third paragraph is, likewise, an attempt at being rude and/or embarrassing at my expense (as well as other "notables"). My only comment is, that, having lived through the cras of Messrs. Finnis, Hyslop, Cooper, etc., who were notable critics but never derogatory critics, these few derogatory comments mean nothing to me.

The last sentence of this paragraph is interesting. I find it hard to agree that "the ship . . . shows not the slightest degree of sinking" (referring, of course, to the S.R.C.), when one attends an S.R.C. meeting at which the average attendance for the six hours was sixteen members out of a possible thirty-six.

The last paragraph attempts to pass off the censure motion as being caused by disappointment and suggests, that, if Mr. McNicol had moved that we censure two totally irrelevant organisations, we would have passed the motion. Then to say that "it is for that reason, and for no other, that this Prosh meeting was disturbing" leaves one to doubt the sincerity of the writer, assuming he was at the meeting.

As a General Student Meeting, this meeting was disturbing for a number of reasons. Not the least among these was the failure of the S.R.C. to provide a chairman at required time (this causing some of the more active S.R.C. members to practically look for an appropriate person), the lack of adequate publicity and hence the lack of attendance. One needs only to compare the much publicised and hence well attended second Prosh meeting to understand these statements.

As a Prosh meeting, it was disturbing

that no Prosh Director was forthcoming (the article mentioned this).

Believing as I do, that the S.R.C. is responsible for the success of all activities which involve the student body as a whole, I state, without fear of the consequences, that I believe the S.R.C. failed the student body on this occasion by not ensuring that a successful Prosh meeting was held and by not ensuring that the meeting would achieve its aims and the result was that the section of the student body present at that meeting reacted in accordance with these thoughts of mine.

Yours,  
R. D. CAMPBELL.

## Surprise

Sirs,  
You can imagine how surprised I was when I saw my name at the head of an article in the centre spread of the last "On Dit." I knew I didn't write it; and I know there weren't two Angela E. M. Bidstrup's in the University: so therefore, dear sir, I proceeded to make enquiries.

And to my even greater surprise I discovered that it appears that the article was written by the President of the S.R.C. (Student's Representative Council).

Though I wasn't at the Prosh meeting in question it appears that the "kiddies" censured the "essentially progressive" S.R.C. and the President didn't like it; presumably because they were "kiddies" and he and his cronies were "essentially progressive." Anyhow he called them all sorts of nasty things in return for it.

But what mainly disturbs me, dear sir, is the way he attacked a certain gentleman who had the cheek to attempt to censor him; his remarks in this respect were rather unfair and I wish to dissociate my name from them. I think the President should apologise and I think "On Dit" should apologise.

If the President had anything useful to say in his own defence why did he have to hide behind my skirts?

Yours sincerely,  
ANGELA E. M. BIDSTRUP.

## Alarm

Sirs,  
I have noticed with alarm the proliferation of ill-feeling between responsible and hitherto high-minded leaders of our student body during the past few weeks. It is of course true that long-standing tension may be growing tauter as the present S.R.C. begins to disintegrate at the end of its career, but this can be no excuse.

I feel I must register a protest that personal feuds are thus brought to the public gaze, shattering the serenity of our University. Surely a University should be a peaceful meeting of minds, a calm refuge from the traumas of our trouble-torn world. I must beg the gentleman involved not to shatter our cloistered existence with personal bitterness and strife.

Yours,  
ANGELA E. M. BIDSTRUP.  
P.S.—I am deeply hurt that my name should be dragged into this shameful display of bad manners.

## No Maiden Name

Sirs,  
Love thee thy neighbour still amongst the din  
Of warring factions fabricating strife.  
Virgin I was, and in my cloistered life  
Endured with cheek twice-turned e'er-present Sin;  
The cigarettes, St. Mark's boys, and the gin.  
"Hard," you may say, "when these are so much rife."  
Yet hoped I but to make a maiden wife.  
Last week those maiden blushes left my skin,  
And Angela Bidstrup's rape is now complete.  
Without a warning and without amends  
Yesterday's flower is crushed 'neath brutal feet.  
Even through all I trust what Fate intends,  
Relying still; whilst in unseemly heat  
Six men at least have used me for their ends.  
ANGELA E. M. BIDSTRUP.

## Mourn

Sirs,  
It is with deep regret that I advise Her friends and family of the sad demise Of Angela E. M. Bidstrup. On the night July the twelfth she passed from mortal sight To things above. She perished from the shame  
Of vulgar deeds committed to her name.  
The maiden's name was linked, to her distress,  
With gross abuses of the student press  
In spreading slander of the coarsest kind.  
Small wonder that her gentle health declined!  
Yet I rejoice that she at least was spared  
The worst—to know that ill-bred brawlers dared  
Disturb the tenor of the S.R.C.'s  
Debate with clash of personalities.  
So mourn Miss Bidstrup! And, as well as she,  
Mourn for the death of student dignity.  
Yours,  
MRS. CONSTANCE BIDSTRUP.

## Denial

Dear Sirs,  
I write to deny two rumours current in the University regarding me, Angela E. M. Bidstrup. The first is that I do not exist. Sirs, I do; my (invariably) slacks-clad figure is a familiar sight as I chat with and chaff my many friends. The second, sir, is rather less flattering, for it attempts to identify me with any of four (so far) different people.

I am not, Sirs, Miss Marian Quartly, nor, God save my soul, Mr. Gordon Bilney, nor yet my good friend Mr. Jack Hume; even more deeply do I resent the suggestion that I (II) am Mr. John Slee. This sort of thing, sir, is worse than character assassination, for my very maiden name, not to say maidenhood, is at stake. This I resent, and, sir, I do not apologise.

Yours,  
ANGELA E. M. BIDSTRUP.

## Abuse

Dear Sirs,  
What does Mr. Strickland mean by "ethical masturbation"—his own rape of the English language carried out in your last edition?

And who is this fierce but anonymous woman who hides behind the name of Angela E. M. Bidstrup? I presume she is a woman; how could so feline a wit be that of a man? And why does she seek to protect poor little Mr. Bilney? Surely he is old enough to speak up for himself if he so wishes? There has never been before, nor should there ever be again, an Amazon bodyguard for the President of the Students' Representative Council. Let this one be exposed and dismissed.

Yours,  
D. W. COOPER.

## Woeful

Sirs,  
Your magazine, long noted for the woes  
It pours upon the head of English prose,  
Does now, I see, to bigger things aspire,  
To drag our English poesy in the mire.  
Last week, two offerings met the reader's gaze;  
—"Repelled his view"—would be the truer phrase;  
The one a piece of stolid modern verse,  
In form vers libre, the half-baked poet's curse,  
And quite the nicest thing that I can say  
Is, it was merely prose that lost its way.  
The second had a charitable aim,  
Which should dispose the critic to the same.  
But such an inability to scan  
Must pain the ear of any cultured man,  
And surely no-one could be serious,  
Who tried to make a rhyme of "bus" and  
"WUS"?

Yours,  
DEFENDER.



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APPLICATIONS CLOSE 26th JULY, 1962.

# BASEBALL LOGIC

by Ian Scarman

When the selection committee in several instances actually carried out their pre-season promise to drop out-of-form players further surprised that the selectors, having most people were surprised. They were further surprised that the selectors, having taken such unprecedented steps, persevered with some other out-of-form players. Last week, however, they were full of surprises.

After the A's had defeated the second team, Goodwood, and moved into 3rd position, no-one expected any changes in the

## U.N. and U

Of course you couldn't give a damn about world government, nor all that crap about peace, helping the poor devils in the underdeveloped countries, or understanding our Asian neighbours. This is only "do-goodism" on a grand scale, and "do-gooders" (Dr. Van Abbie excepted) are a mob of creeps. After all, you are here to get a meal ticket and it may not help if one is known to have commitment when one gets outside—look what happened to Van.

All this need not be, for we have a body within the University which provides a safe outlet for "disguised commitment." The University United Nations Student Association is a sort of finishing school for young people feeling their way into the grown-up world. It has none of that "backward boy and forward girl" atmosphere of the S.R.C., and though it has not yet been put on the "preferred list" compiled by the Rhodes Scholarship Committee, membership of it would not relegate one to the Committee's "black list."

Whenever you want to meet D.L.P., L.C.L., and A.L.P., people running down all politicians, or Catholics and Plymouth Brethren combining to advocate an increase in taxation to finance the sale of radios in Russia, go to a U.N.S.A. meeting.

You now say "Blast—you are advertising . . ." "You are doing to me what my copy of the Reader's Digest always does to me . . ." "You get me interested and then sell me a line."

Here is the line, the U.N.S.A., intends whether you like it or not to add one more voice to the many on campus which seek your ear. It intends to break-through cynicism and indifference in order to inform you of the objective and ideal that is embodied in the United Nations.

The endeavours of the World Bank, U.N.E.S.C.O., and W.H.O., though worthwhile, were not the type of body to impress us with the progress and influence of U.N. It took Suez, and the Congo to make it abundantly clear that the U.N., was there to stay. No longer could it be written-off as the plaything of the Great Powers, it had begun to play with the Great Powers. Since the Congo all those that believe in the U.N.'s mission have not needed to indulge in apologetics, indeed, if this was ever justified, the U.N., is now a substantive political government entity with a character all of its own. The task of U.N.S.A. and other like bodies is to teach all who can learn that the U.N. is not necessarily a "voting machine" whereby our Government can be censured but a sounding board for world public opinion, an agency through which national aspirations may be mellowed.

team, especially as everyone had played some part in the victory. But, to their own, and everyone else's amazement Bill May and Neil Quintrell found themselves in the B's. Both Bill and Neil had been playing their respective infield positions expertly but had not been terrorizing opposing pitchers with their bats. Presumably it was thought that they were worth a place in the A grade side because of their solidarity in the field, even though they were contributing little on the batting side. So that when they finally came good in the game against Goodwood and both registered safe-hits one would have expected that this would have consolidated their positions in the A's, but lo and behold they wound up in B grade.

This is not the only inconsistency of which the Selectors are guilty. Having dropped the 3rd baseman they moved Dave Sincock to fill this position. Dave is left handed, which makes it well nigh impossible for him to play third base, and has been tried and found wanting in a previous effort at third. Then they decided to promote B grade second baseman Barry Young who has played only 2 games after having recovered from a broken thumb. Barry has a respectable batting average, but 3 of his 4 hits were against the bottom team, in addition his fielding average is an amazing .500, which means he is making an error every 2 plays. Earlier in the season they had dropped a hitting 2nd baseman to B grade who had a fielding average far superior to this.

More lunacy followed, however, because someone had to fill the centre field position left vacant by Dave Sincock's shift to 3rd base. The Selectors decided to give Bernie Kavanagh his 3rd chance in A grade this season. Previously he was tried at 2nd base but it was thought that his batting although adequate in itself was not good enough to compensate for his fielding deficiencies. The other candidate for promotion to the vacant outfield position was Len Broadbridge who at that stage had secured the not insignificant total of 15 hits. However, as everybody (even the Selectors) knows Len's arm is "shot." But it is also common knowledge that Bernie Kavanagh's arm is in no better condition.

The criteria of the Selection Committee then, seems to be the following:

- (1) once a player is in the A's, persevere with him if he goes bad but drop him the minute he comes good;
- (2) take no notice of the generally-accepted limitations on the positioning of left handed fielders;

## Football

With the second-round matches just begun, the Club has every reason to hope for considerable success in the finals this year. The A's are convincingly established at the top of the premiership ladder, the B's are sitting in third place with two drawn matches and with top percentage, the C's are placed first and the D's are just out of the four on percentage.

Despite several unexpected recent losses—the A's to Hyde Park, the B's to S.P.O.C.—the club now seems to have steadied itself with renewed enthusiasm and determination.

Congratulations to Chesty Hyde (capt.), Jan Hooper and John Pitzner on their inclusion in the State team. But for the pressure of work and exams we would have undoubtedly had several other State representatives.

(3) promote in the place of dropped players inadequate replacements, especially if a form player is available for promotion.

In spite of all these inscrutable changes the team managed to win one of the two games it played last week-end. On Saturday the A's defeated Adelaide 7-2. Adelaide pitcher Yates once again received an unmerciful hammering from University batters. On Sunday it was a different story as the Blacks tried in vain for 9 innings to hit Prospect pitcher Bill Horley. In the meantime they presented Prospect with 3 runs on errors. It was not until the 9th innings that University managed to score when Peter Carter hit a long home run scoring Bent in front of him to make the score 3-2 and thereby partly redeeming himself for the wild throw which scored Prospect's first two runs.

In all fairness it must be said that none of the changes made in the team was responsible for the defeat by Prospect. But neither could one say that they were responsible for the victory against Adelaide; in fact one of the moves very nearly presented Adelaide with 4 runs. However, the fact that they did not backfire last week does not mean they won't backfire this week—or the week after.

# JESUS AND PEOPLE

by Ian D. Black

A dreadfully mild little headline—for some. For others of us such a phrase has resounding implications. It has therefore been chosen as the theme of the 1962 State Conference of the A.S.C.M. in South Australia, to be held at the Zinc Corporation Camp, Largs Bay, between 10th and 14th August.

Going to the conference will be some of the students, at University and the Teachers' Colleges, who believe that Jesus certainly has something to do with people. It is also open to those who are willing to grant that he *might* have something to do with them. And to those (check your category, as they say on Madison Avenue) who cannot see very much connection at all.

A common contemporary charge against Christianity is that it is inert, apathetic. Another, and even loftier criticism is that we are all one-eyed do-gooders who ought to keep our funny internal feelings to ourselves. To those of you feel the truth might lie somewhere in between these two extremes we extend a warm invitation. We hope, certainly, that there will be a fair proportion of the uncommitted present, as there have been at previous conferences.

You may come, too, seeking friendship. It is a pretty common quality at S.C.M. conferences. You will certainly find plenty of people—estimates based on past experience suggest about 200. They will be meeting in that sort of student gathering which far too many students (seeing the universities and colleges, apparently, as impersonal education machines) never experience. Here you can think, talk, make friends, in the sort of student bond all too rare at non-residential universities.

Some of the (organised) time will be spent as one great mob. A series of seminars, however, will break the mob up into more manageable units. Each conference member can attend 1 out of a total of 12 seminars, and the choice will be up to the individual. Seminars have been arranged as follows:—

1. STUDENT ACTION. Leader: Mr. Ross Terrill—Tutor in Politics, University of Melbourne. A.S.C.M. staff.
2. RELIGIOUS DRAMA. Mr. Musgrave Horner—Lecturer in Speech and Drama, A.T.C.

# Lacrosse

The triennial Senior All-Australian Lacrosse Carnival is to be held here between July 27th and August 10th. South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia, the three lacrosse-playing States, will be represented.

Following the highly successful innovation of a double round of games in the Colts Carnival in Perth in 1960, this year's Senior Carnival will be the first to have this new programming. With each team playing the other two twice, it is felt that a more testing competition will result.

As winners of the last Senior Carnival, this State holds the Garland-McHarg Cup for the first time since 1926 and, fielding a dynamic side this year, appear set to carry off the honours. The stamina and finesse of this team is excellent and Keith Roomfeldt's return as coach will ensure all the strategy and cohesion needed for victory.

The matches are programmed as follows:  
 Sat., July 28th, 2.30 p.m., S.A. vs. Vic., Norwood Oval.  
 Tues., July 31st, 12.15 p.m., S.A. vs. W.A., West Pl. Sports Ground.  
 Thurs., Aug. 2nd, 12.15 p.m., W.A. vs. Vic., West Pl. Sports Ground.  
 Sat., August 4th, S.A. vs. W.A., Norwood Oval.  
 Tues., Aug. 7th, 12.15 p.m., S.A. vs. Vic., West Pl. Sports Ground.  
 Thurs. Aug. 9th, 12.15 p.m., Vic. vs. W.A., Norwood Oval.

3. THE RELIGIOUS LIFE. Father H. Greenwood, S.S.M. (Monasticism—is it retreat or advance?)
4. IMMIGRATION REFORM. Dr. Geoff Harcourt—Economics Department, University of Adelaide.
5. HOLY COMMUNION AND INTER-COMMUNION. Rev. J. Bentley—Moderator, Presbyterian Church of S.A.
6. NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT. Mr. Ian Turner—History Department, University of Adelaide, and others.
7. TRENDS IN BIBLICAL THEOLOGY. Dr. S. P. Hebart—Principal of Immanuel Lutheran Seminary.
8. NATURE AND FORM OF S.C.M.—(e.g. Membership Clause).
9. NEW GUINEA. Rev. Roger Brown (Methodist Mission Dept.) and Rev. Colin White.
10. ABORIGINES. Dr. Fay Gale.
11. MIRACLES.
12. YOUTH WORK. Miss Bronwyn Murdoch, Y.W.C.A., Canberra.

In addition to the seminars there will be a variety of addresses, study circles, feed times, free times, talk times, worship times, fun times and (we trust, since this conference spreads itself over a longer period than usual) sleep times.

Application forms are now available from:  
 University: S.C.M. room (Lunch time) or David Linn.

A.T.C.: Jan McLeod.  
 W.T.C.: Mary Hunt or Peter Thornley.  
 W.P.T.C.: Paul Rayner.

Cost is £1/- deposit, plus £3/15/- (payable at Conference) for the full period of the conference.

Herewith an invitation for you to join us. We would welcome you.

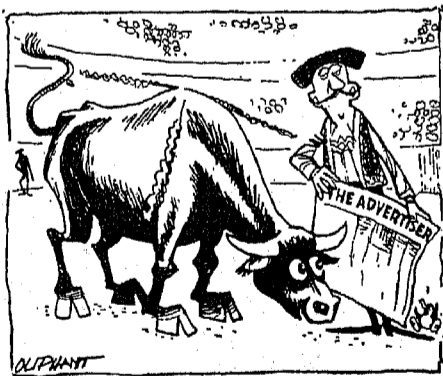
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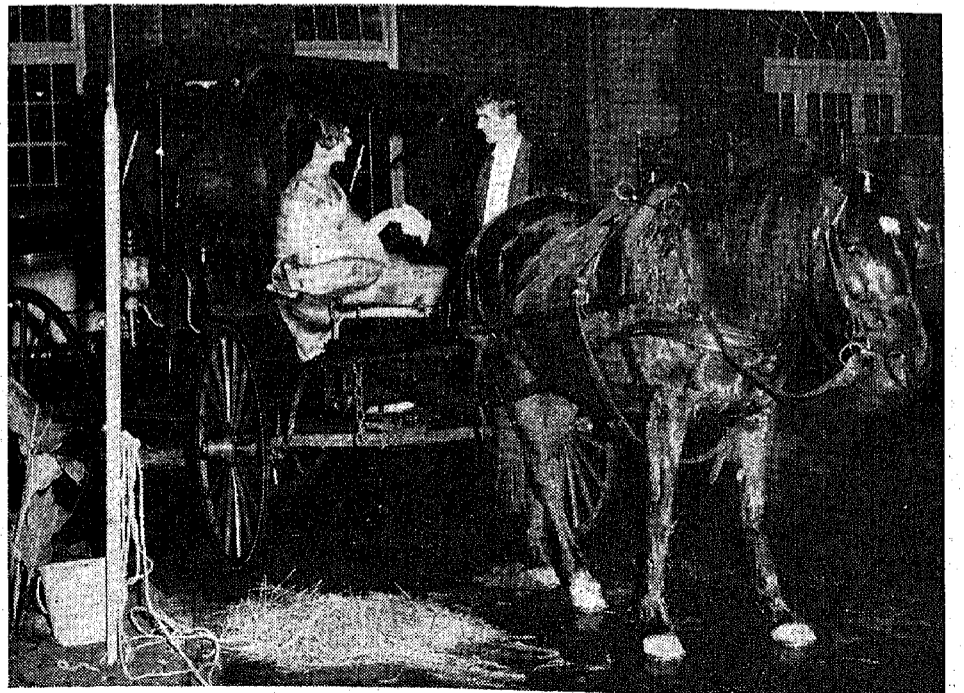
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EARN AS YOU LEARN

## The Age of Elegance



ARCHITECTS' BALL, 1961: buggy, brolly and Bert's bucket.

(Continued from page 1)

The participants will leave Australia early in December, 1962, to spend two months in India. On arrival in Bombay they will live with Indian families for a period of general orientation, then move on to the northern areas of India, staying for a while in a village, a smaller Gujarati town and Delhi. The groups will travel by train, fourth class, to Bangalore and Madras in the south, then return to Bombay to catch the boat home. The trip will be no tourist jaunt—participants will be attempting to achieve a real understanding of India and its people. They will experience all aspects of Indian life, and will be regarded as oracles on all aspects of Australian life.

A.O.S.T. has been operating for two years, in which time nearly forty students have visited India. Most of these have come from Melbourne; 1962 is the first year in which the scheme has covered the whole of Australia. It is the aim of the scheme to establish an annual two-way interchange of University students between Asia and Australia; by the end of 1963 Indian participants should visit Australia and shortly afterwards there should be annual interchange of groups between here and Japan, Malaya, Singapore, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Burma, Pakistan, Ceylon, Thailand and Indonesia—or so Mr. Latham plans.

To get a scheme on this scale under way will require not only great efforts in Asia by Mr. Latham, but also strenuous work in Australia itself. University students will need a lot of convincing before they accept the idea of vacationing in Asia en masse, and the convincing will best be done by the returning A.O.S.T. participants. So Broinowski and company have a double task before them—to be Australian ambassadors in India and Asian ambassadors in Adelaide.

## Hypocrisy

South Africa has been through a difficult period since being "reluctantly forced" to leave the Commonwealth and become a republic. Mr. Joubert of the South African Embassy at Canberra told a meeting of the Cosmopolitics Club on July 6th. However, it seemed that South Africa, a country of four distinct racial groups, which "although not all of the same mind" are working to build a peaceful community, and solve their problems "along amiable lines," had come through this difficult period successfully and emerged "stable, secure and prosperous!"

The speaker's manner of quiet and optimistic understatement was soothing and the anti-racial radicals in the audience (i.e. virtually everyone) were lulled into a mood of mild surprise and incredulity for although most of what the speaker said was more explosive than the latest atomic war deterrent, it was so pleasantly put that anger seemed superfluous.

The future of South Africa as seen by Mr. Joubert (and the Nationalist government) is to continue the policy of Apartheid or "separate development," until a kind of commonwealth of South African states is formed, where the native areas become sovereign states with a right to sit separately at the United Nations if they wish. The only proviso the South African government makes is that the native states must be "good enough" to do this!

Apartheid, Mr. Joubert explained, is not new to South African society, it is only since the native, coloured and Indian groups have become vocal that the world has noticed it. "We can't decide whether it is right or wrong," Mr. Joubert averred, "we must face facts." And the facts are that "we are different and can't mix." "It's not right that you should think yourself better," he added. On being questioned on the right of one group to solely determine the future of the others, Mr. Joubert made three points:

- (1) "It's a right we have not usurped."
- (2) We *could* give everyone a go—but "both whites and coloureds realise chaos would result."
- (3) It's a question of self-preservation!

In other words the first answer is no answer, the second answer begs the question, and the third in the light of statements quoted above at the beginning seems to be a contradiction of the facts as put by the speaker.

Mr. Joubert outlined some of the things being done to bring the coloureds up to standard — a task which must be done, as "you can't deny any citizen a right of political say in his government!" The native areas, where group settlement will take place, are being developed at considerable expense. Although a little barren these areas apparently have vast untapped "mineral resources." As far as government of these areas is concerned, we were told that the Coloured Advisory Councils will "eventually" represent the coloureds by "popular vote," and will be responsible for coloured "education and medicine, etc." And on top of this the council representing the Indians will be elected *by the Indians themselves!*

Education is another field where the Government is making great strides. Native colleges, not quite on a footing with the universities, although "attracting some of the best brains in South Africa," are being built up following the banning of natives from the white universities. Illiteracy will be wiped out in

# OPINION

ten years. The colleges are very successful. The question was asked why SACHED was collecting for these colleges if they were of sufficient standard, and had adequate facilities and good teachers. We were told that the colleges were regulated by the South African Universities, that they had more places than not, that students could do courses not available at the Colleges such as architecture, medicine and chemistry (!), at the universities, that very few natives matriculate, but that money collected is put to good use!



PROSHING: celebration on one-string guitar.

We heard of the enormous strides in industrial development and the Orange River Project, which is similar to the Snowy River Scheme—these are assisting in the building up of the native areas. How can division be practical when industry depends on native labour, someone asked. Mr. Joubert did not appear at all upset—"we will continue to depend on native labour in white factories," but the native areas will be politically separate—the native work force (still living it appears in the white urban areas) will have voting rights in their native reserve!

After this nobody stirred until a weak voice murmured "Sharpeville." Mr. Joubert beamed, he had expected this. Sharpeville was a "lamentable incident," it had caused a "definite" change in the attitude of the Government — "most lamentable." Incidentally a judicial commission found that the facts did not justify any punishment of the perpetrators!

"There is much hypocrisy in relation to South Africa," Mr. Joubert meant hypocrisy on the part of outsiders but after his talk I wonder. . . .

## Employment

At last a concrete step has been taken by the S.R.C. regarding the approach to the University Council asking for a full-time Secretary to the Appointments Board and for extension to the existing Board. The preliminary manoeuvres were reported in the "On Dit" editorial two editions ago. To recapitulate that article briefly; it is desirable that the Board be an active body meeting rather more frequently than it has been. The last meeting of the present Board was in 1948!

It is understandable then as was last reported the existence of the Board was in doubt. The effort required to show the need for extension of the present non-entity Board to include representatives from government, commerce and industry and to replace its over-worked part-time employee with a full-time Secretary came to fruition in a submission which was adopted by the S.R.C.

The S.R.C. adopted the following recommendations at its last bleary-eyed and monotonous jag in the Lady Symon Library.

- (1) that a full-time Secretary to the Board be appointed, desirably a University Graduate.
- (2) that consideration should be given to the extension of the Board to include representatives from government, commerce and industry.

The S.R.C. is not a voice crying alone in the wilderness. Both the Graduates' Union and the Union Council are supporting our case.

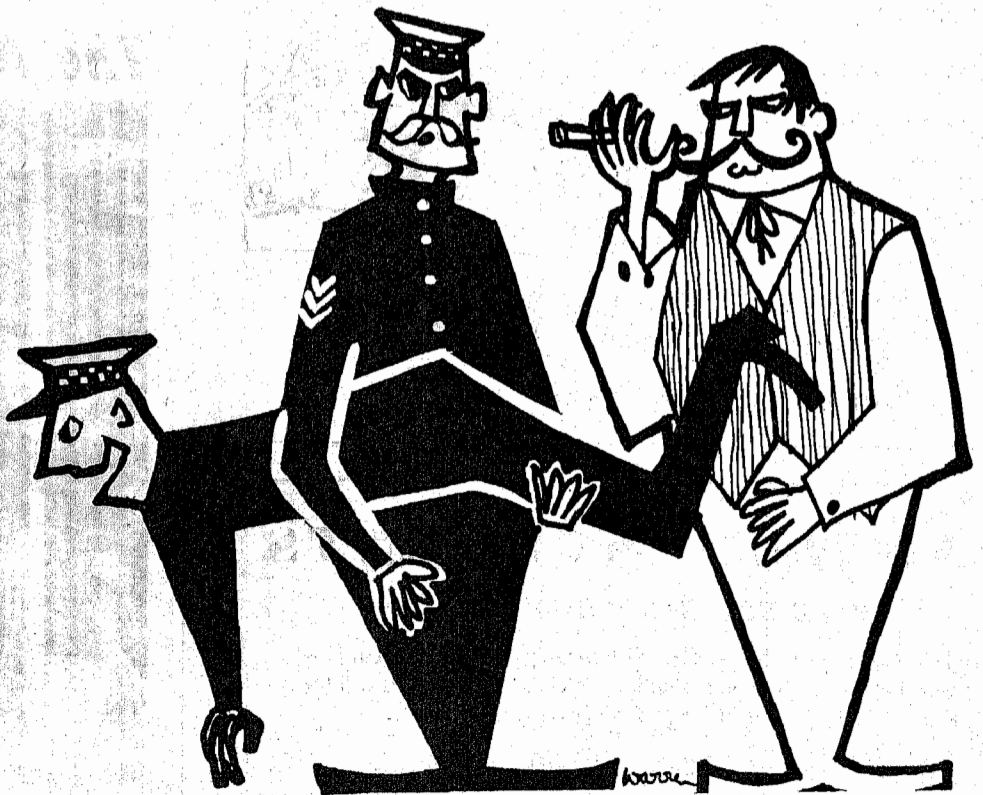
Recommendation (1) is based on the fact that the functions of the Secretary of the Board as outlined by the University are wide and varied. To name a few they include finding positions for graduates, careers counselling, liaison between students and employers, the maintenance of a careers library, publicising details of vacancies, and to help place in vacation employment those students who apply for such assistance. As was pointed out in the earlier editorial, the present secretary is only part-time and he combines the Appointments Board duties with those of Secretary of the Staff Club, Secretary of the Graduates' Union and administration of regulations concerning control of traffic.

In the last 12 years he has not been called upon to any great extent by graduates seeking employment. This is because the supply has by and large exceeded the demand. (Even so, graduates of certain faculties, in particular Arts, still have a very narrow choice of careers and have difficulty getting suitable employment.) Within the next few years the situation will change radically. The output of graduates from every Australian University will be doubled and satisfactory jobs will therefore be difficult to obtain.

The groundwork must be laid now. Although a full-time Secretary will have his hands full coping with the designated functions much less investigating new fields, a full-time Secretary will have a far better chance of doing this much-needed work for the future.

Meanwhile vacation employment has not been forgotten. Using the fact finding survey which was carried out at the beginning of the year as a guide, over 300 circulars were sent out (inter alia) to Government departments, manufacturing companies, shops, hotels and soft-drink factories, asking them to notify the Board of vacancies during the long vacation.

Through the Education Committee's activities it is hoped that those registering with the Board for vacation employment will have a greater chance of getting it. One request from Mr. McKie. If you register with the Board, but obtain your vacation job outside, he would appreciate notification.



Tone down your striptease, please.