Vol. 30, No. 9

Friday, 20th July, 1962

Adelaide University S.R.C.

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 administrational 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 complemen-

The 1962 A.O.S.T. participants from Adelaide 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)

## 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

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 presecution 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

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 crikey that looks bloody good walking down Rundle Street. Talk about amoral morality. Church-society Adelaide with obscenity in Her

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.

### 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 Cerutty 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 DAT

"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

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

2. LATE ENTRIES

Any entry received after August 4 will, if accepted, be subject to a late fee of FIVE POUNDS.

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 refer the expensions. fused permission to sit for the examina-

4. EXAMINATION DATES Written examinations:

ALL EXAMINATIONS (except Fifthyear Medicine) in general begin: Monday, November 5:

Fifth-year Medicine begins: Monday,

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 grantetd exemption from attendance at lectures must attach their exemption certificates to their entry

V. A. EDGELOE,

Registrar.

# DILEMWA: DEADLINE IN **REW 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 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. wholly undestrable.

Apart from the most important considera-tion, 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 years to complete. This was one of several reasons put forward by Mr. Dudley Mc-Carthy at the recent U.N. Trusteeship hear-

carthy at the recent C.N. Prusteesing 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 mismanage-ment by Australia of her duties as trustee of the Territory (the bluntest of which came from the Indian representative) Mr. Mc-Carthy 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 externely unfortunate that this has hap-pened, and that the reaction to our tardy pened, 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. unfortunate and unrealistic.

If his advocation 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 Par-liament. They will be the only characters equipped with even the faintest knowledge of governmental and administrative prin-ciples 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 govern-ments are faced with pressure to leave New ments 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 business of government for all that

policy," the most unfortunate result is that the moral basis of our stand for self-deter-mination of the natives can no longer be based on the classical assumptions of demo-cratic liberalism which underly our catch-cry. 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 pur-ported mismanagement of the territory as an

ported 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 lad, 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 Guinca 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

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 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 conse-quent 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 forces above of unity among its ellipse. tial 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. ments 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 primarly 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 publishing given to allow a fear 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 Korca. 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 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 were on record as saying that cans 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 "inworkable because since he also says that the lack of these has not made the treaty "unworkable, because the countries concerned have similar cul-tural 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 easily over and in security is essential to one's own and in these circumstances Hottentots could make common cause with Eskimoes and the Americans and the Russians made a reason-able 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 "Ausis 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 dearly like to. As an aspiring student of

(Continued on page 3)

ON DIT PAGE 2

Friday, 20th July, 1962

## 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, In-formation Attaché at the Sonth 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 the control of the contro 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 sur-prised 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 heterogenous population connected with the concentration of the political and economic power of the Republic in the lands 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 very local form and favore and form an 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 cou-cerned." 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 andience 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 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 relegating the non-whites at best to the statue 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 sovernigm retirons. Other features of the government. the United Nations as independent sover-eign nations. Other features of the govern-ment'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 wel-fare and medical welfare pertaining to each

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 subsequent to it. other nations are subservient to it.

## 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

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 incleed 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-, securityand 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

U.A.T.S.S.

WUS

## "IT'S TRAD DAD" **CABARET**

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JULY 28th, 1962

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LICENCE

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-assistent.

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 children in 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:

The object (x), is a symbol (S), of a certain State (X): virility, security, success, status, sexual attraction, etc. [x<sub>1</sub> = S<sub>1</sub> (X)]

(2) Sufficient of these symbols (S1, S2 . . . Sn) ensure that this state is attained

> [i = n] $[\Sigma S_i \supset X]$

(3) If such states (A . . . X, Y) are attained, then the happiness of such states (HA . . . x, Y) is attained.

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:

 $x \supset seX$ 

The 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

The economic advantage of the fore-going 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, how-ever, not left any room for religion, so we will attempt to knock a few holes into it in the next issue.

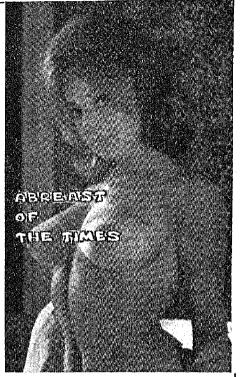
At all times since the Reformation there have been those who have accused the Holy Catholic Church of all manner of iniquity; though time has tempered the vehemence of her detractors, it has not eliminated them. There are still many who look upon her every action with a restless suspicion, and since 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 At all times since the Reformation doing; they do not always assert that to give State aid will be to the advantage of

Yet rationalization notwithstanding, this is undoubtedly the source of most, if not all, opnosition 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 Yet rationalization notwithstanding, 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 convinc-ingly 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 direct-ly and personally from these particular expenditures. The general application of such a rule . . . would wreck many pro-jects 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 pro-cess end once public funds are withdrawn from 'he 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 of the average Catholic and so make them more likely to emerge from their

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 mable to cope with the students who would want, and indeed would have a right, to enter them. If this

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.C.

#### Defence

(Continued from page 2)

Australian foreign policy and diplomacy he 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-Chinasa waters were unsefe for that Indo-Chinese waters were unsafe for major troop-landing and bombarding opera-tions and the British had indicated that they were not prepared to join such a pro-ject, 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 ment 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 cooperation. 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 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 proposation to and have seen SEATO as a provocation to communist aggression rather than a detercommunist aggression rather than a deter-rent. 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 or-ganisation for collective security and this is heresy to newly independent countries prizing the U.N. as a forum for the exhibi-tion of their independence.

tion 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 Austrolia is coverned there

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 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.

#### BAL A L'ANCIENNE MODE

A Return to the Age of Elegance

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1962 20/- DOUBLE AT S.R.C. OFFICE

## Meraeys Corner

The upheaval at Goulburn has once again put the Catholic case for State aid for Church schools in the headlines. The struggle has been going on now

for 90 years.
Since the 1870s Australia's education "system" has been the responsibility of the States. (Except as regards its own territories, the Commonwealth has no power to legislate on Education.)

Although the constitutions of the States do not declare that it should be so, education is made compulsory for all, and free for those who attend the State's schools which are secular in their entirety. Groups other than the State may conduct schools provided various regu-lations are complied with but at their

own expense.
Educationally, like most other counries, Australia is divided into two groups: one group (about 75 per cent.) choose a State school education for their children, the other a religious school education. On the second group the overwhelming majority are Catholics.

The law compels each group to pay taxes for education that are proportionally the same. However, the effect of the Acts is to allocate all taxes received the Acts of the Acts and the same that the State schools. in the field exclusively to State schools

Catholics are therefore in the position of paying for the education of children of the first group and also paying for the education of their own. Bearing in mind the fact that both taxes and education costs have risen they not unexpectedly

object to their disproportionate burden.
Prejudice, ignorance and bigotry have long combined to confuse the issues involved. The claim that Catholics make is basically this: that the taxes of all the people should support the education of their children in the schools of their choice. Furthermore the issue is considered to be between the parents and sidered to be between the parents and the State, certainly not directly an issue between the Church and State. It is quite clear that subsidies or grants of that kind are not being demanded for any school or church.

In many publications the Catholic Church bases its claims on the provisions of the U.N. Charter to which Australia is a party affirming that "parents have the prior right to choose the kind of

the prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children".

But in that way one can hardly dispute the justice of the claim. But of course there is far more to it than finance.

The main question implied in the dispute is the purpose of education according to whether you might consider man "a chemical accident whose only purpose is the grave" or "a creature of God, redeemed by Christ destined to supernatural happiness", your attitude

In the 1870's as now the agnostic or atheist considered it the duty of the State to "instruct" and not to educate the

In 1872 when Victoria's Education Act was passed embodying the principles discussed some interesting comments were made.

sir George Higginbotham, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Education, described the Act as an "endeavour to crush Catholicism under the lid of authority." Wilberforce Stephen, the Attorney-General and sponsor of the Bill described it as "a wedge with a very sharp edge. It has already been introduced, it will be driven home, and it will rend the Catholics asunder." it will rend the Catholics asunder.

The stand on this issue which has been made by all State governments is irrational and unjust and really can only be explained on the Sectarian level.

Wilberforce Stephen's prophecy was quite wrong. There was the opposite reaction. Since Catholics had and have the deep conviction of the worth and necessity of a Christian education which only a Christian school can give, they combined to survive the crushing burden.

Now at last, however, because of many factors (including immigration) there is a deep crisis in Catholic education. Rising costs, lack of staff, over-crowding combined to force some action. after 90 years of talking. Australia is (with the U.S.A.) one of the few countries of the Western World where there is no aid for Church schools. Countries who are granting aid including England, Scotland, the Common Market Countries, India, Pakistan, Malaya, Japan, Indo nesia, and Canada.

The issue that is involved is the posi-tion of the minority in a democracy. One objection to the Catholic claim is that no force is imposed. Catholics may attend State schools if they wish. The answer is that people are not free to violate their consciences.

Because State education is secular edu-

cation and compulsory you must either take what you are given or pay twice for what you believe in—that is force.

More fundamental is the objection that private schools provide dissension and division in the nation.

This objection is misplaced. Of course it is not the schools which produce the denominations but rather the denomina-tions which produce the schools.

The principles advocated apply not only in the ease of Catholic schools (I have discussed it in this context because there are overwhelmingly more Catholic than other denominations schools); they might just as well apply to schools run by local Communist Party schools.

# DRAMA FESTIVAL DERTH. 1962

The University Dramatic Society's choice for this year's N.U.A.U.S. Drama Festival is a programme of two one-act plays by leading modern French writers who belong to opposed schools of thought concerning the social role of the theatre. The plays are "In Camera' (Huis Clois) by Jean-Paul Sartre (translated by Stuart Gilbert) and "The Bald Prima-Donna" (La Cantatrice Chauve) by Eugene Ionesco (translated by Donald Watson). One of the central tenets of Sartre's philosophy by the theatre is the responsibility of the dramatist to be "committed"; that is to say, putting it briefly, drama ought to be concerned with various moral problems (a reaction against the "intrigue" plays of the late 19th C.) and the dramatist has an obligation to put his cards on the table with regard to his moral, political and philosophical convictions.

Ionesco, with a healthy mistrust of systems born of his experiences of Marxism, has always been opposed to explicitly committed theatre. Many critics have considered his drama as a mere escape into the absurd, but Ionesco's view of the absurd cannot be summed up as glibly as that.

#### In Camera

by Jean-Paul Sartre

Jean-Paul Sartre's second play In Camera (Huis Clos) was produced first in occupied France and published in a French review under the title The Others (Les Autres). It is, in many ways, a dramatisation of Sartre's own philosophical observations and as a powerful allegory, places the hell found in real life into a more dramatically workable situation of three people placed together in a Louis Phillipe drawing-room. There is no "official torturer" but Garcin, a journalist, Inez, a postal-clerk and Estelle, a socialite gradually realize that their punishment is to be self-inflicted as each is stripped of his mask and outward deceit by the other two.

hell on the same principle, Inez suggests, "as the cafeteria where customers serve them-

Garcin is the more central character. A coward on earth, he seeks a justification of his actions by another's "free consciousness." This Estelle cannot give in earnest, blinded by her wanting of any man as a soporific to painful memory. And the bitter Inez, hating him for attracting lettelle away, prefers to him for attracting Estelle away, prefers to torture with cynical jibes. Possible salvation entails only an inevitable paradox where "nothing was left to chance."

As theatre In Camera, possessing already an implicit dramatic situation, achieves a frightening intensity through Sartre's use of suspense and dialogue. The play, which runs for just over an hour, makes successful use of realism which Sartre never quite attained in Men without Shadows and The Respectable Prostitute.

INFORMATION

to be presented in UNION HALL. BOOKINGS

Students 4/- at UNION OFFICE. Non-students 6/- at JOHN MARTIN'S.

PRODUCER: Tony Gibbs. CURTAIN UP: at 8 p.m.



THE BALD PRIMADONNA: cast at rehearsal.

#### The Bald Primadonna **e**

by Eugene Ionesco

Ionesco described his play, The Bald rima Donna, as a vision of

"a kind of universal petty-bourgeoisie, the 'petty bourgeois' being the very incarnation of the commonplace, of the slogan, of 'conformism' wherever and whenever it occurs; and of course, it is by the automatism of his language that the inherent conformism of the bourgeois is betrayed. The text of La Cantatrice betrayed. The text of La Cantatrice chauve, or rather, of my handbook of English (or Russian, for that matter, or Portugese) Conversation, being made up, as it was, of ready-made expressions, of the most threadbare platitudes imaginable, revealed to me, by this very fact, the secret of talking and saying nothing, the secret of talking and saying nothing because there is nothing personal to say, the absence of any inner life, the mechanical soullessness of daily routine: man totally absorbed in his social context and indisabsorbed in his social context and indis-tinguishable from it. The Smiths and the Martins have forgotten how to talk because have forgotten how to think; and they have forgotten how to think because they have forgotten the meaning of emotion, because they are devoid of passions; they have forgotten how to be,

and therefore they can "become" anyone, anything, for, since they are not in them-selves, they are nothing but other people, they belong to an impersonal world, they

The platitude is a central element of both the comedy and the point of the play. Whole conversations are built up in a bizarre pattern of incongruously linked stock renarks, and the characters themselves lose their identity as human beings in the pro-cess. In the dialogue the absurd substance of the remarks is counter-pointed by the rhythms and inflexions of "sensible" conversation. The characters become automatons, marionettes, and one passage in the play in fact is very like the screaming match at the

end of the Punch and Judy show.

The play is a brilliant comedy of nonsense. But the humour is what Stephen Potter calls "humour of release." It arises out of a night-marish vision of the world and social man as marish vision of the world and social man as fundamentally and totally irrational. But Ionesco's is not simply another pessimistic philosophy, since his view of the absurd, insofar as it can be formulated, has two sides. If, on the one hand, the absurd inspires terror, on the other hand it can be seen as an antidote to terror, a source of joyard another and farally a mode of defining and poetry, and, finally, a mode of defining

## ONE HELL OF A SUCCESS

by Jono Haslam, Prosh Director

Prosh is still a fortnight away, but already is quite evident that interest is at an all-time high, and that Prosh '62 will be a real "burster." Confident in the success Confident in the success of Prosh, I have listed below some tips and general clues which will help you to enjoy it, and also together enable us to collect £5,000 for W.U.S., ABSCHOL, and the R.S.L. War Veterans' Home.

First of all, I will say that the S.R.C. will do everything possible to ensure that delinquents and irresponsibles are punished. Each student can help in this connection i.e., if you see someone making a fool or nuisance of himself, move in and dispose of him quickly, before the authorities can lay a charge or have cause for criticising the student body.

I have had discussions with the police and I can assure everyone that they don't mind a fair thing; in fact, they have agreed to condone some stunts which I have put forward. At present co-operation and friendly relations are at an all time high. Let's keep it that way.

Remember:
1. Blocking traffic—vehicular or pedestrian. No good.

2. Indecent language on floats. No good.
3. Abusing officials. No good.

Finally, the S.R.C. accepts no responsibility at all for stunts, etc., apart from the main stunt and the procession.

We still need about five novel, current ideas for floats. Up to £7/10/- is paid for expenses by the S.R.C. If you can assist in a form immediately.

I am happy to announce that monster cash prizes of £20, £5 and £2/10/- will be awarded to the floats judged first, second and third. This prize is surely worth a bit of thought and effort, as no "hashed up" float has a chance of winning. You must:

1. Construct as much of your float as possible before Prosh Day, so that

when you get the lorry you will need only assemble the constructed parts. Likewise make sure that you have the necessary props and costumes well in advance

2. See that there is some noise on the

float—bugles, record players, pneumatic drills, etc.

mane drins, etc.

Plaster float with large readable, well painted placards and slogans.

Have as few people as possible actually standing on the float—people only confuse the issue by trying to be fund. be funny.

A few more males are required to help push the pram from Melbourne to Adelaide. If you would like to take part in this excellent stunt, leave your name at the S.R.C. Office immediately. This will be a wonderful publicity ginmick for W.U.S. as well as being good sport. It deserves your encouragement.

The preparation of floats needs some or ganisation and assistance. Bob Lott, who is doing a mighty job as Organiser of Floats, or I will both be in the S.R.C. office every day from now until Prosh. Don't hesitate to seek advice from us, or from the Prosh Committee members.

I would like to enlist the support of all

Uni. students to act as collectors on Prosh Day. This year we hope to collect £5,000 for W.U.S., ABSCHOL and R.S.L. War Veterans' Home. Collection boxes will be readily available early on Prosh morning. Pick one up, wear some outlandish clothing and go to banks, insurance offices, factories, at a depending department. It a few people.

and go to banks, insurance offices, factories, etc., demanding donations. If a few people take on a building together you will find most people will come good with eash.

We welcome any ideas, and we are most anxious for your support, in Prosh itself and in the collection. The police, by their willing co-operation, are trusting us to be reasonable. By all means enjoy yourselves, but don't do anything foolish and/or offensive which will betray this trust.

And please fulfil my hope that Prosh 1963 will be one hell of a success for us, for the authorities and, most important of all,

the authorities and, most important of all, the charities which need our support.

## "HOTEL PARADSO"— review

by D. W. Cooper

The pain of human relationships becomes the moral hell where they are punished for past acts. It is the simple tenet of Sartre's beliefs that though man has the freedom to choose his own course in life, he must act "with a complete and profound responsi-bility" towards mankind. This the three have failed to do and now cover up for it by

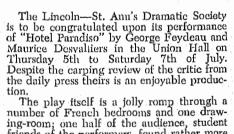
lies and self-deception.

They are to be judged, not for what they are or might be, but, as Inez declares, in the knowledge "It's what one does, and nothing else, that shows the stuff one's made of"

IN CAMERA: Sue Fleming as Inez.

The hell or torture of the three is the pain of conflict between human personali-ties. Each individual, Sartre says in "Being and Nothingness," needs the judgement of another's free consciousness to establish or "consecrate" awareness and identification of his own self. This need is cynically echoed in Estelle's worry at the lack of mirrors in the room and her cry, "When I can't see myself I begin to wonder if I really and truly cutt." She must turn to I are not call. for exist." She must turn to Inez not only for help in putting on her own lipstick but also, identity and person.

But if, Sartre goes on to say, two people manage to achieve some type of harmony, a third will immediately disrupt it. Without Inez, Garcin and Estelle might have survived peaceably together, without Garcin, Inez and Estelle . . . and so on. The situation makes for an efficient and everlasting



number of French bedrooms and one drawing-room; one half of the audience, student friends of the performers, found rather more innuendoes than it actually contains while the other half, the parents, older relations and friends of the performers, found rather

The star is of course that hardy perennial, Greg Branson. Greg plays the part of a gentleman in middle age whose fire has been quenched by his wife's bulk; he seeks to rekindle it elsewhere. Miss Sylvia Hughes is delightfully miscast as his wife; far from being bulky and forbidding she displays her usual shy charm and slender grace. Miss Angela Eckerman, wife of Branson's best friend (Peter Smith) shows convincing frus-tration first when Smith ignores her and again when Branson is prevented from demonstrating the true warmth of his affection for her. Peter Smith's devotion to architecture instead of his wife is hard to

Of the minor parts the freshers who played school girls give a lively performance; one suspects that they needed to do very little acting. Tony Combe, as the dago owner of a house of ill-fame is notable for



ing the only non-professional actor who images to submerge his own personality.

On the whole, the fruits of this co-operain between the two colleges were most D. W. COOPER.

COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF WORKS, 68 GRENFELL STREET, ADELAIDE, S.A.

I am interested in the Cadet Train-ing Scheme. Please send me full de-tails and application form for Architectural/Engineering Cadet-

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Gadets receive a very generous salary while in training, ranging from £565 p.a. if under the age of 18 up to £1101 at the age of 24, and complete their course full-time at the University (or Technical College) which they are attending. Upon successful completion of their course cadets are advanced in the Department of Works as Architects and Engineers engaged on design and construction duties.

# PERSONAL PORTRANT

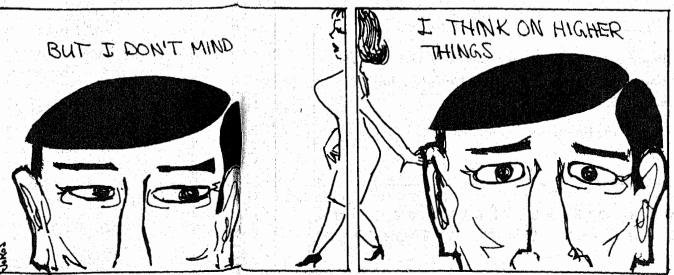


One of the most delightful and widely known personalities who has graced the refectory and cloisters for the past few years is Ismar. When not introducing Australian students, with their sensitive palates, to hot Indonesian curry, Ismar has found time to be President of the International Club and the Indonesian Students' Association.

His athletic powers have taken him on Inter-varsity trips for both soccer and tennis; he has Club Letters for the former. He is also believed to be doing some Mechanica Engineering.

When approached by an On Dit reporter and told that his portrait had been com-missioned, he first of all protested that he did not deserve this infamy and then issued a press statement to the effect that intensive mutual efforts to improve personal contacts from which understanding and in-formation could easily be gained from each

# KNOW I ALWAYS I NOTER ENTER THE CET BEATEN PHYSICAL ARENA



The following are required for

Embark on a worth-while career, post

APPLICATIONS CLOSE ON 26th JULY, 1962.

#### PROSH

1. 50 motor scooters or motor cycles for a "stunt" at 8.30 a.m.

2. 9 Vespa riders to lead Prosh at 1 p.m.

3. About 12 Drinking Horn team each of 6 men or women, nominated by a club affiliated with the Adelaide University Union.

4. 8 men to assist with Melbourne-Adelaide pram push. 5. NO MORE FLOATS REQUIRED.

Please leave names for the above at the S.R.C. office as soon as possible. Jono Haslam.

Prosh Director.

Friday, 20th July, 1962

#### 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.

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, where which the censure motion was based. 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 caid article was written by 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 eras of Messrs. Finnis, Hyslop, Cooper, etc., who were notable critics but never derogatory critics, these few derogatory comments mean pothing to me. 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. possible thirty-six.

The last paragraph attempts to pass off the censure motion as being caused by disappointment and suggests, that, if Mr. Mc-Nicol 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. ing 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 lock for an experience person), the leak 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 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

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 sirs, I represented to make enquiries. proceeded to make enquiries.

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. in return for it. But what mainly disturbs me, clear sirs, 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.

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.

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



is currently offering a wide range of Cadetships with fees paid and full time salary to undergraduates and underdiplomates.

Young men and women under 28 years of age are eligible for these outstanding opportunities in the fields of Architecture, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical and Electronic Engineering, Science, Statistics, Economics, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Defence Science, Social Work, Surveying and Medicine.

Upon completion of studies Cadets are advanced as Professional Officers in Australia's largest organisation - the Commonwealth Public Service.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the University Appointments Board or the Recruitment Officer, Commonwealth Public Service Inspector's Office, 6th floor, Da Costa Bldg., 68 Grenfell St., Adelaide.

APPLICATIONS CLOSE 26th JULY, 1962.

#### 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-

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

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 dis-

With gross abuses of the student press In spreading slander of the coarsest kind. Small wonder that her gentle health de-

Yet I rejoice that she at least was spared The worst—to know that ill-bred brawlers

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.

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, sirs, 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, sirs, 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 anologise. 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. posed and dismissed.

Yours,

D. W. COOPER.

#### Woeful

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

"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 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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## BASEBALL LOGIC

by Ian Scarman

When the selection committee in several instances actually carried out their preseason 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 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 posi-tion, no-one expected any changes in the

## U.N. and

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.B.C. 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

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

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 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 include 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 assirations may be mellowed. 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 Nei Quintrell found themselves in the B's. Both Bill and Neil had been playing their respec-tive 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 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; 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. considerable success in the mais 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 form on percentage.

of the four on percentage.

Despite several unexpected recent losses

the A's to Hyde Park, the B's to S.P.O.C.

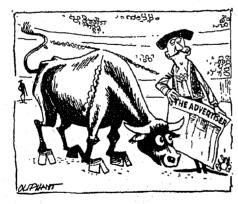
the club now seems to have steadied itself with renewed enthusiasm and determina-

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

#### THERE MAY NOT BE-

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(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 merciful 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 mean-time 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

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

### Oval. Tues., Aug. 7th, 12.15 p.m., S.A. vs. Vic., West Pk. Sports Ground. Thurs. Aug. 9th, 12.15 p.m., Vic. vs. W.A., Norwood Oval. 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

STUDENT ACTION. Leader: Mr. Ross Terrill—Tutor in Politics, University of Melbourne. A.S.C.M. staff.
 RELIGIOUS DRAMA. Mr. Musgrave

Horner — Lecturer in Speech and Drama, A.T.C.

THE RELIGIOUS LIFE. Father H. Greenwood, S.S.M. (Monasticism—is it retreat or advance?) IMMIGRATION REFORM. Dr. Geoff

Lacrosse

Lacrosse Carnival is to be held here between July 27th and August 10th. South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia, the three

victoria and Western Austrana, 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 fell that a more testing

other two twice, it is felt that a more testing competition will result.

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 stantina and finesse of this team is excellent and Keith Roemfeldt's return as coach will ensure all the strategy and cobasion needed for victory.

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 Pk. Sports Ground.

Thurs., Aug. 2nd, 12.15 p.m., W.A. vs. Vic., West Pk. Sports Ground. Sat., August 4th, S.A. vs. W.A., Norwood

All-Australian

Harcourt—Economics Department, Uni-

Harcourt—Economics Department, University of Adelaide.
HOLY COMMUNION AND INTER-COMMUNION. Rev. J. Bentley—Moderator, Preshyterian Church of S,A, NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, Mr. Ian Turner—History Department, University of Adelaide, and others.
TRENDS IN BIBLICAL THEOLOGY. Dr. S, P. Hebart—Principal of Immanmed Latheran Seminary.

nuel Lutheran Seminary.

NATURE AND FORM OF S.C.M.—

(e.g. Membership Clause).

NEW GUINEA. Rev. Roger Brown (Methodist Mission Dept.) and Rev. Colin White

10. ABORIGINES. Dr. Fay Gale.

MIRACLES. YOUTH WORK, Miss Bronwyn Mur-

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.

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.

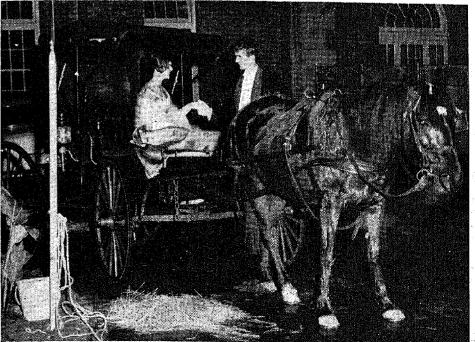
Herewith an invitation for you to join us. We would welcome you.

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Tickets available from German Club members and Secretary, German Dept, (Maths. Building.)

### The Age of Elegance



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

ON DIT

#### (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 Gujerati 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. 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 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 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:

"It's a right we have not usurped."

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

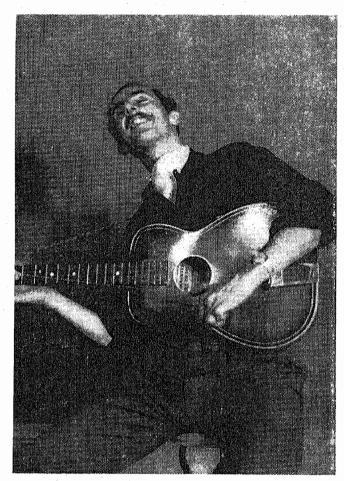
by the speaker.

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 themselv**es**l

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 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 separatethe native work force (still living it appears in the white urban areas) will have voting rights in their native reservel

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 perpe-

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.

that consideration should be given to the extension of the Board to include representatives from government, commerce and indus-

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.

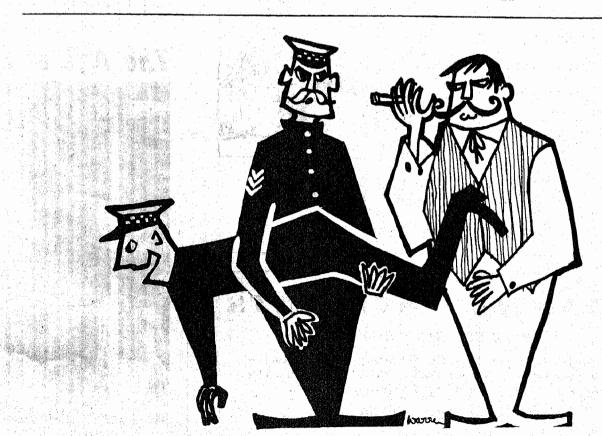
Recommendation (1) is based on the fact that
the functions of the Secretary of the Board as outlined by the University are wide and varied. To name a few they include finding positions for graduates, careers counselling, liaison between students and employers, the maintenance of a careers library, publicising 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

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.