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# On Dit

Adelaide University S.R.C.  
 Published Fortnightly

**Medical Students!**  
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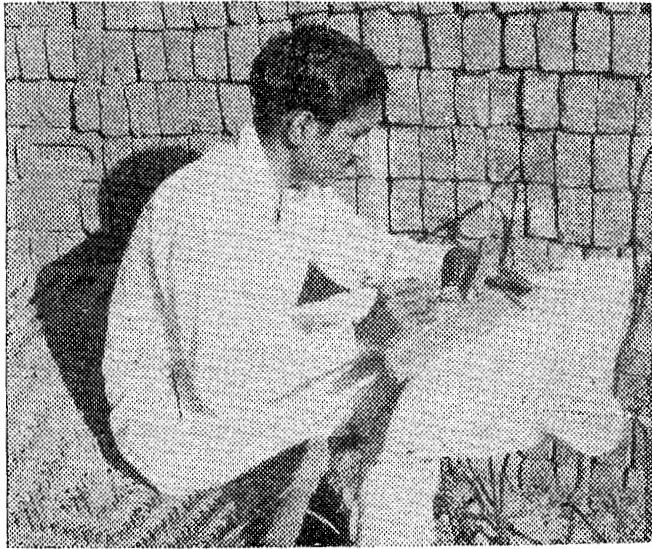
Vol. 22, No. 8

Thursday, July 15, 1954

22 JUL 1954

One Penny

# W. S. R. FOR INDONESIA APPEAL NEXT WEEK



Indian and Chinese students, living in squalid conditions, have benefited from the W.S.R. appeals held in this University in previous years. Indonesian students also need your help.

## MEETING ON PROCESSION

Remember last year's Procession Day, with the magnificent progress through the city streets of the "Peruvian Ambassador" and his "wife"?

Remember the sacred moment when the "Ambassador" received the Freedom of the City from the "Lord Mayor" on the steps of the Town Hall, and consolidated Australian - Peruvian relations by the exchange of two pink llamas and some uranium shares? Remember that triumphal drive back to Government House, and the tragic assassination of the "Ambassador" at the very gates?

Then there were the zebra crossings, the red lights and the "For Sale" notices which

appeared mysteriously by night. And the burning "Explosives" truck in Rundle Street, the series of bank robberies, and the visit of the "Queen of Tonga" to the National Gallery.

All this culminating in a superb Procession—raising, incidentally, £200 for charities—will you ever forget Procession Day, '53?

If you want to win the undying hatred of "Truth," if you want more lurid tales to tell your grand-children, you must vote FOR the

You, as a student, will be asked next week for 5/- for the World Student Relief Appeal.

"Is it worth it?" may be your instinctive response. Last year 2,000 students thought it was worth 4/- a head to help Indian and Pakistani students with their health and housing problems.

This year the Appeal comes even nearer home. Indonesia is our nearest neighbor. Previously colonised by the Dutch, she is striking out into a new national freedom. A new University has sprung up, and as another article will show, it has 7,000 students already, with numbers growing rapidly.

"Twenty years from now," said Professor Macmahon Ball recently, "there may be no French in Indo-China, and maybe no British even in Malaya. There may be no American either in S.E. Asia. But there will still be hundreds of millions of Asians there."

Australia must learn to live with her neighbors. What can we, as students, do?

We can, of course, think about it. We can talk about it. And we can also do something. Oentoeng Soebroto is our one and only link with Indonesia at the moment. Those who know him have learnt a lot about his country's present situation. He is a senior student

in our Economics Faculty, and an article by him on page two gives the latest facts.

Indonesia is aiming to be a free democracy. World forces are challenging democracy and the result is in doubt.

The race will be to the swift, and Indonesia is in a hurry. She needs administrators, technicians, professional men: in short, she needs every kind of leadership, and her Universities are full to running over with candidates.

Seven thousand students with 2,000 books to cater for the needs of all Faculties! The Barr Smith Library has 187,000 volumes, plus all the books owned by our students. And the Barr Smith isn't big enough.

You see the point, don't you? We can send, say, a thousand books—not necessarily the latest editions, but useful books. They are a gift from a friendly University in Australia, at least as good a gesture as to appoint a dozen more Colombo plan scholars. English, fortunate-

ly, is an approved foreign language. Hardly any books at all are available in Indonesian.

We can do this thing—if you help us. It's worth 5/- of anybody's money.

Canvassers have been told what to do. Give them a fair and friendly reception and let's see if we can clean the whole thing up before the end of term.

The whole University is in this.

● Every member of the staff has been asked for a donation.

● Nearly 400 graduates have been circularised.

● All secondary schools have been invited to help.

● Collecting boxes are doing the job in every W.E.A. classroom.

● The Elder Conservatorium students went to immense trouble to put on a superlative concert for the Appeal.

● Christmas cards, better than ever, will be on sale from October onwards.

● Your committee will welcome any further suggestion as to how you can help.

Procession. A general meeting of students will be held this Friday, at 1.20 in the Lady Symon. Here the motion will be put: "That a Procession be held this year."

The proposed Procession date is August 6, the last day of second term. Vote for it, then make it a terrific show.



A Royal Progress from the 1952 Procession.

"THIS WAS THEIR FINEST HOUR":

Left: The "Peruvian Ambassador," his "wife," and aide graciously acknowledge the wild cheers of the crowd on a memorable occasion last year. One of the greatest of all Procession stunts.

## DEAN V. SCOTT

Dr. Barton Babbage, Dean of St. Paul's (Melbourne) and visiting E.U. missionary, accepted a challenge to debate the Immateralists last week.

After last Tuesday's lunch-time address, it was assumed that Dr. Babbage would be prepared to answer questions—as is the custom with all meetings held in the Union. However, the chairman (Mr. Gordon Aitchison) closed the meeting as soon as Dr. Babbage had finished speaking.

This brought violent protests from Messrs. Scott and Bergin. They asserted that the holding of closed meetings defeated the purpose of a University, where controversy was of paramount importance.

Dr. Babbage declared that the E.U. had arranged the meeting, and that if the Immateralists sought to argue with him they should arrange a meeting of their own. This brought an Immateralist challenge to Dr. Babbage to debate the subject "That Christianity is the Answer."

See the reports of this debate—held last Friday night—and of Dr. Babbage's addresses, on Page 3.



# Students in Indonesia

The difficulties facing students in Indonesia in general and university students in particular are to a large extent an inheritance of pre-war conditions.

Before the war there was no complete university in Indonesia; there were only a few colleges situated in different towns, some of them established only after the occupation of Holland by the Germans.

There was a college of law, of literature and languages, and of medicine in Batavia (now again called after its ancient name of Djakarta), a college of dentistry in Sourabaya, of technology and natural sciences in Bandoing, and of agriculture and veterinary science in Bogor. All these towns are in Java. There were no more than 2,000 college students and, of these, only about half were of Indonesian nationality.

Those who wished to study in a University atmosphere had to travel to Europe, India or Japan. But that was too expensive for all but the few; besides, there were other difficulties to surmount which were then common to all grades of scholastic education in Indonesia.

The figures for academically trained persons were no less disheartening. According to estimates, there were at the time of the Japanese invasion only about 100 qualified engineers, about 400 physicians, 250 lawyers, a couple of veterinarians and agriculturists, 4 philologists, 4 economists and 1 pedagogue of Indonesian nationality. Thus there were, altogether less than 1,000 University graduates. And this pitifully small number of men, we must remember, were supposed to serve a population of 75 million people. These were the bare facts, and it should indicate the amount of work that now lies ahead to recover the deficit.

With the proclamation of independence on 17th August, 1945, and having thus once again the opportunity to plough our own furrow, all levels of education, like all other fields of endeavor, received a national and greatly accelerated spurt. The colleges existing since before the war were put under one administration and, with new faculties added to it, incorporated as a University, the Universitas Indonesia. Private initiative in Djakarta established the Akademi Nasional, which provides courses of University standard in humanities, natural sciences and mathematics, and economics.

In Djokjakarta, an ancient cultural centre in Central Java, another University was established by private initiative and was later taken over by the Government.

The Djokjakarta University is called the Gadjah Mada, after the first minister of the 14th century kingdom of Madjapahit, who is considered to be the first Indonesian to succeed in bringing all the Indonesian islands which are inhabited by peoples of different racial ancestry under one control. A college for physical edu-

cation, the Akademi Pendidikan Djasmani, is attached to the Gadjah Mada.

A police and a military academy were also established, and another college offering courses in Islamic theology and law. A Christian theological college already existed since before the war, apart from the half-dozen seminaries or so attached to missions of different denominations. Three other Universities are now in the process of establishment, two in Sumatra and one in Sulawesi (Celebes).

Obviously, establishing institutions like the Gadjah Mada University almost overnight and practically from scratch is a difficult task, however great the enthusiasm of both staff and student may be. Indeed, this enthusiasm is at present our only main asset.

We were, and still are,

Overcrowding and postwar inflation has compelled most students, many of whom are self-supporting, to live in the poorer sections of the towns.

Many students, motivated partly by idealism and partly by the necessity to earn a living, are teaching in primary and secondary schools, many of which have been established by the students themselves as part of the national program of mass education. Another difficulty facing University students is the problem of getting their own textbooks; books are available, but frequently their prices are beyond the reach of the average student, and sometimes beyond the reach of the average professor.

Until last year the library of the Gadjah Mada had for both staff and students only about 2,000 books, a number of which have been donated by Yale Through the Rockefeller foundation.

The University itself is for the present still largely housed in the palace premises of the Sultan of Djokja, who is one of the most popular leaders in spite of his Sultanship. When all the shortages are taken into consideration, the continued functioning of the Akademi Nasional and the Gadjah Mada and other similarly placed colleges sometimes seems like a miracle.

The difficulties are aggravated by the rapidly increasing number of students. The following figures show the rate of increase of the two Universities only, figures for the Akademi Nasional and other colleges being unavailable.

	Number of Students, Univ. of Gadjah Indonesia, Mada.	
1946	651	N.F.
1947	966	N.F.
1948	1287	N.F.
1949	2046	403
1950	3565	966
1951	5795	1765
1952	6972	3439
1953	N.F.	5370
1954	N.F.	7292

(N.F.: No Figures.)

The rapid increase after 1949 was partly due to the demobilisation of student contingents.

Another happy feature is the democratisation of University education by reducing tuition fees. (Primary education has been made free).

Before the war the standard tuition fee amounted to 300 guilders, while the average annual income per head of the indigenous population was then about 100 guilders. Today the tuition fee is uniform at 240 rupiahs per annum, which is not very much if compared with, say, the 3,000 to 6,000 rupiahs that could be earned annually by a chauffeur, or with the price of Gray's Anatomy, which is about 250 rupiahs.

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## THE BEST LIBRARY IN AUSTRALIA

The Barr Smith Library was built from funds from a bequest from the Barr Smith family some quarter of a century ago. It occupies an imposing building and brings appreciative comments from students from other Australian Universities when they see it for the first time, and rightly so, for the Barr Smith Library has much solemnity and is the most important single unit of the University.

Yet, in many ways the Library does not fulfil its true function in the University. Through the kind offices of the Council the Library has been kept open until ten each evening. This has resulted in its increased use, from about twenty students at 8.30 to some thirty-five students at 9.30.

While these figures represent a marked improvement in the use of the Library, they still indicate that all too few students make use of the Library in the evenings, and suggest that any further supper schemes in the Union will be doomed to failure. At least the opening of the Library for a further hour has met with an encouraging response.

The Library itself would still close at twelve on Saturdays, and close on Sundays, when the Public Library does a roaring trade. To close at 5 p.m. during term, and to keep open to a later hour during the short vacation would be more than useful for the student, both full and part-time. There is truth in the University dictum that these vacations are not for holidays but for study. For many part-time students, indeed, this is probably the only time in the year that they have a chance of uninterrupted study of an evening, yet the Library is closed at all times.

The S.R.C. has attempted to bring about worthwhile and practicable improvements, with the full collaboration of the Librarian and Library Committee, in library services. Yet an impasse now seems to be reached in further extension of these facilities. As far as part-time students are concerned any further extension of hours will be more than useful.

Without more staff the Library feels that it is quite unable to assume more burdens. The Barr Smith Library is indeed perhaps the only library in Australia which requires graduate qualifications of its Library staff, and although salaries now paid are at least equivalent to those in high schools, they are by no means sufficient to attract enough members into the profession, and vacancies still exist on

the staff. Extension of hours, indeed, have only been made possible by the employment of students at a low part-time rate (4/- per hour).

Even with the solution of the staff problem, however, it would not mean that the Library's and the students' problems have been solved: floor coverings in the Barr Smith Library are quite unsuitable for thoughtful and serious study while the provision of smaller study rooms and a student Common (talking) Room would make the Library a far more efficient place for study, both formal and informal. Indeed, one might say that as far as its physical amenities go, the Library will achieve its aim, if it can produce the atmosphere of the Sydney Public Library, a library which is itself built on the same model as the Barr Smith.

D. H. PENNY.



"But, Mummy, I don't wanna be saved."

Our wrangling lawyers are litigious and busy here on earth, that I think they will plead their clients' causes hereafter, some of them in hell.

—BURTON.

**SCIENCE ASSOCIATION**  
**63rd ANNUAL DINNER**  
to be held in the  
**REFECTORY**  
6.15 p.m.  
**FRIDAY, JULY 16**  
Cost: 12/6 Members;  
15/- Non-Members  
Dress Informal

desperately short of staff, short of equipment and accommodation facilities, short of everything except determination and initiative.

What made the task even more difficult was that those initial steps had to be made during a period of conflict and guerrilla warfare, in the process of which material losses were suffered and most of the students themselves had to give up part of their time.

The University of Indonesia is comparatively well off, owing to its location in Djakarta and to the fact that most of its faculties were inherited from the previous administration as a going concern. Furthermore, although the University and the Akademi Nasional have no library of their own, all Djakarta students have access to the Museum library of 300,000 volumes, which also serves as a public library. The library is, however, the property of De Koninklyke Vereniging voor Kunsten en Wetenschappen (Royal Association for Arts and Sciences) and largely consists of western and oriental classics.

In Indonesia, as in other countries, there has been in recent years a migration of population from the countryside to the metropolitan areas. In addition, the presence of armed bands hostile to the national Government in some areas increases rural dislocation and the population flow to the cities.

Before the war Djakarta had less than 1 million inhabitants; now it has close to three million. Similarly, the population of Djokjakarta has multiplied almost five times in the last fifteen years, from 200,000 to about 1 million. For the average student the resulting housing shortage in the urban areas is a considerable drawback...

**SIR CHARLES MORRIS**  
(Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds) will give a  
**PUBLIC LECTURE**  
in the Bonython Hall on  
**MONDAY, JULY 26,**  
at 8 p.m.  
Subject:  
**"University Problems in the Modern World"**  
Admission, Free  
No Ticket is required  
**A. W. BAMPTON,**  
Registrar

# MISSION CONTROVERSY

## The Dean and the . . .

"Sinful and irresponsible men hold the fate of the world in the balance—we are governed by megalomaniacs and lunatics."

Dr. S. Barton Babbage, Dean of St. Paul's (Melbourne), and E.U. missionary to the University, stated this in the first of his addresses last week. Dr. Babbage's addresses—two in the Bonython Hall and three in the George Murray Hall—aroused considerable interest and argument.

Man's present-day attempts to prescribe for the ills of society were analogous with the series of temptations which beset Christ in the wilderness. He was faced with three attractive courses for the salvation of mankind: He could become an economic saviour, offering bread and circuses, a military saviour, who would consolidate his followers through dictatorship, or a miracle-working saviour.

These three alternatives were comparable with (1) the modern economic ap-

proach, providing "a vicarious satisfaction for frustrated emotional existences"; (2) the modern dictatorship; (3) the modern rational scientific solution, proclaiming "Glory to Man in the Highest."

Christ had resisted these three temptations, and so should modern man, said Dr. Babbage. "The basic problem today is not one of food, power or mystery, but the sickness of human nature."

Modern man, said Dr. Babbage, is conscious of moral frustration and bondage; and of the serious dichotomy within himself. This was best expressed by Aldous Huxley: "The history of the whole human race is that we know and approve the better and do the worst." Thinkers from St. Paul onwards had commented on this dilemma.

In considering "The Fact of Sin," Dr. Babbage quoted C. S. Lewis' statement that "practically the whole of

Christian theology is deducible from two facts:

- (1) that man makes dirty jokes
- (2) that man fears carnion."

The main line taken to argue away sin was that sin was an "evolutionary overhang," said Dr. Babbage. This was confounded by the fact that those sins most nearly concerning man are not animal but spiritual ones. Pride, the most damnable of sins, is inexplicable as an animal inheritance. This form of sin had a particular relevance to a University community, remarked the Dean, since academics often suffered from intellectual arrogance.

Sin was not merely ignorance or error—it was "a rebellion and hatred against God," and thus a positive quality. And it was the attribute of all men: as Dostoevsky had said, "We are all bound together in this community of sin—no man is better than the other."

## Immaterialists

After praise of the E.U. Mission in the University, the Warden opened the debate, "Is Christianity the Answer?" contested last Friday night by the Immaterialists and Dr. Babbage, the Dean of Melbourne.

Attendance was the highest at an evening meeting in the Union for many years.

The Dean, as first speaker for the pro. side, took the offensive by undertaking to demolish the argument of humanism. He claimed that humanism dethroned God and enthroned man, a fact which leads directly to the establishment of a totalitarian State. One could not avoid this, he said, if one believed that the end always justified the means.

In history and in our own time Christianity has stood and still stands for the sanctity of the human personality. After giving instances of this he challenged Mr. Jeff Scott to show how secular humanism has enhanced or aided the advance of the human race.

At the end of his speech he shortly attacked agnosticism as a failure to wrestle seriously with the problems of life.

Mr. Scott began by attacking St. John on his condemnation of unbelievers, and with H. G. Wells, likened Christianity to Communism in that it has a creed of absolutism.

Mr. Scott contended that Dr. Babbage had not demolished secular humanism at all, but rather Marxist determinism. Christianity was not unique in declaring sacred the human personality, and Mr. Scott upheld Immaterialism as doing more to advance the sacredness of the person.

In answer to the Dean's challenge he cited the lives of Voltaire, Tom Payne, John Stuart Mill as examples of what could be achieved by a belief in Immaterialism.

Approaching the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Scott outlined his creed under the title of agnostic humanism. He rejected Christianity as being objective, and a hypo-



Poet . . .

thetical explanation of phenomena.

The Christian relied on repentance to absolve him from his sins, but the humanist had no one to die for him and he therefore accepted full responsibility himself.

Mr. Scott said that even if a man could not lift himself up by his own bootlaces, he could, nevertheless, pull his socks up.

The purpose of the humanist life was humanity, said Mr. Scott. He left the floor with a motto that he borrowed from Buddha: "Love thy brother; the whole world is thy brother."

Brian Bergin spoke next, declaring that we are on the brink of cosmic destruction, that there is at present decay of social, spiritual and intellectual activities, that a disintegrating society needs faith.

Immaterialism, he said, was not negative, it demands the right to point out error and to put forward something concrete. Mr. Bergin concluded by saying that agnosticism has unlimited possibilities.

There then followed a period of questions, which towards the end looked like developing into an inter-denomination wrestle.

Dr. Babbage's reply was far more evangelical in tone than his first speech. There was no adjudication.

JOHN HORNER OPENS

## N.U. ART SHOW

"There is a great place for student art in the University; at present the three principal art collections are merely repositories for intellectual debris."

Mr. John Horner, of the Conservatorium, declared this during a witty and iconoclastic speech at the opening of the N.U.A.U.S. Art Exhibition in the Lady Symon Hall last week.

The place of painting in the University was at present insecure. There should be a Faculty of Fine Arts: it was strange that a diploma should be awarded for physical jerks and not for ballet or skating.

Mr. Horner named as "Repositories for intellectual debris" the Council Chamber, the Carnegie Bequest collection, and the "Bonython Rogues' Gallery." "The paintings in the Council Chamber look as though they know that they have been donated, but don't know why," remarked Mr. Horner. Nostalgia for the University on the part of their donors explained their presence. "The larger canvasses seem to have been left by Council members who have moved to smaller homes," he added.

He considered next the Carnegie collection, which, "designed for the improvement of under-graduates, has been generously distributed among the staff." "If we took away from the University everything which is due to Scots business-men with a passion for culture, only the Bonython would be left."

There was one obstacle only to the increase of the Bonython Hall collection—this was the low mortality rate among Chancellors.

After Mr. Horner had officially opened the exhibition, Ivor Francis and Brian Coghlan engaged in a symposium on "Art for Art's Sake."

"Art," declared Mr. Francis, "is the product of an act, not the motivation of one. . . . Art is a language, and Art for Art's sake is non-existent." Mr. Francis considered that art as representation (typography, architectural drawing and book illustration) was not pure art. Nor could art for amusement or "magical" art (into which category comes religious and patriotic art) be classed as true art.

"Art for Art's sake" is a reflection of our society's way of life," suggested Mr. Brian Coghlan. In the great artistic eras, art had appealed to a wide cross-section of the population. The doctrine of "Art for Art's sake" was of recent growth, and there was a particular reason for it. The artist had no known audience, and suffered frequently from an "ivorytower" complex.

The following entries won prizes.

### Water-color Section

1. Fire - glow, Ashburton River — John Wilson (W.A.).
2. "The Road-painter"—John Heuzenroder (S.A.).

### Oils

1. "Semi - abstract — G. Hynes (Tasmania).
  2. "Sand-hill Plain"—Gordon Binsted (W.A.).
- Pencil or Ink Work  
"The Bus-driver" — David Rose (Victoria).

## NZ TRAVEL PLANS

The N.U.A.U.S.-N.Z.U.S.A. travel scheme is primarily an exchange arrangement. Australian applications have by far exceeded the number of passages available, but New Zealand has yet to fill all the vacancies.

This, of course, means that unless N.Z. can supply more students the number of Australians to go to N.Z. will be further limited.

As it stands, the position is that the 37 berths on the 'Monowai' are booked out, but it depends on N.Z.

### CONGRESS IN TASSIE

If you want a cheap holiday in "Tourists' Paradise," here is your chance.

Congress will be held at Turner's Beach near Devonport on Tasmania's North-West coast.

DATES ARE JANUARY 24 to FEBRUARY 3, 1955.

Good accommodation will be provided at the Christian Youth Hostel, which is on an ideal site, with swimming, fishing and sunbathing (?) all at the front door. Charges are very reasonable, 10/- to 12/- per head per day for board and lodging, but there may be other expenses, so bring some pocket-money with you. Unfortunately the camp has no blankets but we hope to obtain some from the Army.

Congress will be chaired by a member of the Tasmanian University staff. The committee, has a first class

whether the trip by plane will become a reality.

Those travelling by ship will go on either the 3rd or 31st of December; the first trip consists of 23 berths and the second of 14. If the plane trip comes off, the Australian quota is 49, of which South Australia has 7. The recommended flight is from Sydney to Auckland.

If the scheme comes off in its entirety, there will be an interchange of approximately 90 students from each country, but if not, only about 40. This latter figure compares favorably with previous years in spite of the fact that 170 applications were received from Australian students.

The plane fare for the Sydney-Auckland return flight is £47, over which a deposit of £10 is charged.

programme of entertainment lined up. Accommodation is limited to 200, and we must have the numbers by September, so if you want the holiday of a lifetime, see your local N.U.A.U.S. Sec-Treasurer immediately.

PETER BROOKER,  
(Congress Director).

A learned man is an idler who kills time by study.

—SHAW.

On Dit, July 15, 1954—3



. . . And Old Age Pensioner

# A SOLUTION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

What should be done about South-East Asia?

Firstly, the Government and leaders of opinion in Australia ought to do their utmost to make the nation aware of the real situation and its implications, and cease to talk in terms of "British" sentimentalisms, which are unrelated to actualities.

Secondly, this Commonwealth ought to use every means of pressure in its power — including open protest, strong propaganda and economic pressure — in order to oblige Britain to line up with the U.S.A. in organising the sort of Pacific defence policy we need.

Thirdly, if the British continue to respond to the veto of Nehru, rather than to the demands of this South Pacific Dominion, which has never failed in answer to their call, we should proceed to act independently and without hesitation. We should line up with the U.S.A., and open out the ANZUS agreement into a larger security pact with friendly nations who are prepared to stand with us.

Australia is not a "European power."

The question of the Far East and the Red aggression there, concerns our security directly and immediately; just as the threat to West Europe concerns Britain.

We have to choose, then, between a "mother-country," which is prepared to yield one place after another, to avoid the "strategic diversion" of stormy action in the East Asian region, and a friendly power which is deeply concerned with Pacific defence, and strong for action in this region.

There is only one choice which Australia can make — if she begins to think rationally.

## COMMUNIST ADVANCE

The pretence that the Communist advance does not threaten us, is foolish.

The Marx-Leninist doctrine, professed and continually acted upon by the Red leaders in Moscow and Peking, is one which involves the achievement of revolutionary world power, by every available means — including infiltration, armed aggression and "economic squeeze."

The fall of Indo-China (which is imminent), will certainly be followed by that of Siam and Burma, unless action is taken swiftly and decisively.

Then Malaya will become untenable — as Templer has already hinted.

And the chaos in Indonesia indicates that it will fall.

This brings Asian Communism to the gates of our empty northlands.

Economically, the conquest of South-East Asia will enable the Communists to "squeeze" Japar and India.

(1) By their control of the "rice-bowl" of Asia, with its huge exportable surplus, and  
(2) by their control of the markets into which Japan must enter in order to make her economy viable with existing conditions.

## TERMS OF YESTERDAY

Before 1914, there was no particular reason why Aus-

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tralia should be troubled much about the affairs of her neighbors in S.-E. Asia. The whole region was firmly under the colonial control of the friendly powers, or of Great Britain.

The Australian continent was not approachable except by sea; and the Pacific naval powers were Britain, the U.S.A., and Japan (then an ally of Britain).

This Commonwealth, therefore, could afford to design her politics without much reference to questions of external relations. Except for Germany's hold on New Guinea — and only an ally with a Pacific naval power could make this dangerous to our security — there was no immediate potential enemy in sight.

The effect of this security (which had existed ever since the early years of colonial settlement) was to fix Australians into a habit of ignoring the Pacific and East Asia; this still persists.

And into the habit of automatically treating Britain's interests as being wholly identified with our own; and regarding Britain as the main bulwark of our defence, as a member of the Empire.

This habit of thinking in terms of yesterday even survived the crisis of 1942.

## POLICY OF APPEASEMENT

The lesson of Curtin's appeal to the U.S.A. was not learnt; and although it is clear that this Commonwealth owed its immunity from invasion to American, not British aid, our newspapers, public leaders, and guides of thought, still continue to act and talk as though nothing had changed.

The only effect of the Japanese southward sweep has been to create a "fixation" in a number of Australian minds, concerning Japan as a "perpetual enemy," which may be compared to the French fixation about Germany.

Meanwhile, the post-war era has seen the crumbling of the colonial Governments in our near north, and the advent of Asian authorities whose attitude to the West is generally unfriendly, and distrustful. And their resentment at our "White Australia" policy is keen, in spite of all pretences to the contrary.

With the loss of India, Great Britain has ceased to be a power with major interests in Southern Asia. She still hangs on to Malaya — largely for economic reasons — and odds and ends of power elsewhere.

But Britain has no notion of exerting her strength in this part of the world; nor has she power to do so.

Her outlook is purely European in all large controversies.

She regards her colonies in South East Asia as a "strategic diversion" from the main front which is undesirable.

Hence, in the questions which have arisen as a result of Communist aggression in the Far East, the British attitude has been based on avoiding challenges and hoping for the best; in fact, while repudiating the term "appeasement," Whitehall has sedulously pursued an "appeasing" line, and crossed the Americans, or

"dragged their feet," whenever there was a question of making a stand.

## BRITISH POLICY FATAL

Britain recognised Red China in the wishful hope of developing of "Titoism" at Peking — a hope which was, and is, baseless. There was also the idea of saving British interests which have not been saved.

She followed the U.S. reluctantly, in answering Red aggression in Korea; and vehemently opposed the MacArthur policy of hitting Red China hard, in order to achieve full victory.

In South East Asia, Whitehall has allowed Nehru of India to put a neutralist "veto" on her association with U.S. plans for a defence pact and for intervention in Indo-China.

The British plea is that "the goodwill of Asia must be assured" before anything can be done.

The Americans — and others — suspect, however, that if defence waits on Delhi, it will wait on the Greek KALENDS; and that the new line of delay is simply a continuation of the line Britain has followed in the Far East ever since 1942.

KAMEEL HAMRA

# A REGENCY WORLD

PETER WELLS Reviews "The Way of the World"

The close of the Seventeenth Century saw the consummation and swansong of the English Comedy of Manners, distilled by William Congreve in "The Way of the World," and regurgitated by A.U.D.S. in "The Hut" some time later. I am tempted to say that the latter contingency should have been even later, but this is an idle wish.

Prior to Congreve's bid for immortality, dramatists suffered from two unfortunate disabilities: the nation's puritanical distaste for drama, and licentious theatrical types, and more unfortunate still, complete poverty of inspiration. Part of the solution to this dilemma was found by ransacking the jewel box across the Channel. Corneille, and more particularly Moliere, together with numerous others were thus honored. The offspring of this was Restoration Comedy, which eventually achieved a character of its own.

Nemesis came with the turn of the century for London's "bourgeois gentils-hommes" had little taste for the insipid fops of the coffee houses, whose manners they found hard to emulate. Congreve is therefore an interesting relic of his age, which makes it difficult to imagine why Mr. Bailey saw fit to give us "The Way of a Regency World," rather than a Restoration world.

I shall not attempt to inflict on my readers an outline of the incredibly confused plot of "The Way of the World," but accept the invitation of the Prologue:

"So save or damn, after your own discretion."

At the risk of being indiscreet, I shall do a little polite damning.

In a play whose plot is confusion itself, whose sophisticated language makes demands on the attention, and whose wit is not un-subtle, it might be argued that clarity of diction should be placed high on the producer's list of priorities. Judging by the guttural, abdominal, thoracic and adenoidal mumbings which issued from the twisted lips of the actors, this does not appear to have been the case.

My sympathy goes out to anyone troubled with the static in his hearing aid during the first five scenes in which Fainall and Mirabell (Bobby Robertson and Jonathan Cole) outline the opening situation, since neither word, gesture, expression or inflexion would have given a clue. The entrance of Witwoud and later Petulant, in the persons of Nigel Samuel and Michael Downey, relieved the situation considerably and provided some delightfully comic scenes. Both of these actors have a very easy stage manner and

quite a deal of technical ability. Act two is a little chaotic and is best forgotten, whereas Act three is at least entertaining despite some disagreeable faults. Julianne Gunning, as Lady Wishfort, acted splendidly, but through improper direction, emitted about three hundred ear-splitting words per minute, and Jim Bettison gave an approximate Sir Wilfull Witwoud rather in the style of Mr. Blake.

Darlene Johnson's performance as Mrs. Millamant provided a well deserved reward for the long suffering audience. Her rendition of the contrary coquette was a sheer delight. Who could not have enjoyed the delightful proviso scene with Mirabell or the scene of Sir Wilfull's gloriously fumbling advances? In the latter, Jim Bettison rose to the occasion magnificently.

Worthy of mention also, was Rosemary Wood's Fable. Her acting was good and she was articulate; virtues which might have qualified her for a larger part. Finally, Brian Bergin's settings and Louisa Scorer's striking costumes were most effective.

# CANDIDE OR CORROBOREE?

At the moment, no form of art is doing more to develop an Australian culture than the ballet. This is due almost solely to the efforts of Edouard Borovansky. I originally went to see M. Borovansky with the sole intention of presenting a profile of him, but it was soon obvious that I could more usefully outline his services to ballet and culture generally in Australia.

He originally came to Australia with Anna Pavlova, and later with the Russian Ballet; both times he noticed that Australian audiences were very enthusiastic towards ballet. In 1939, as affairs in Europe were becoming more and more chaotic, he and his wife settled in Australia and started their ballet school in Melbourne.

Although the progress of the school was limited because of the war, during the next few years they managed to acquire a stage of their own and give public performances which were enthusiastically received. After the

change. After a season of Shakespeare, they would like to see a modern play. His own policy is to amuse audiences by providing varied programmes, but, at the same time to educate them.

by

Nigel Samuel

He believes that audiences would not come to see "Symphonie Fantastique," for instance, if they did not have also the sheer amusement of "Beau Danube" on the same programme as a complete change of atmosphere. In pursuing this policy, he

AKU ("Myself")

When my time comes  
I wish no one to mourn,  
Not even you.  
Unneeded be all those sobbings.  
From my herd exiled,  
Although pierced by bullet  
I rush and crash on.  
Wound and poison I carry  
In my flight  
Until all pain disappears.  
Then, yet more uncaring,  
I will live on another thousand years.

Chairil Anwar

Bekasi 1947.

\* \* \*

MENDJELANG HIDUP

("On the Eve of Life")

And when I was in the grip of the flood,  
Struck by the roaring waves,  
Flung impotently to and fro,  
Suddenly you were born within me—a  
mysterious Power,  
And I felt myself to be a new man,  
Full of hidden strength.  
No surf could drag me any longer,  
For I was a rock, unconquerable,  
Enduring in the service of my God.

A. Karta Hadimadja

Bandung, 1944.



John Cranko, who originally produced "Pineapple Poll" in London, flew out to Australia for four weeks to produce the ballet again for the Borovansky Co. This is a scene from Act I of the ballet.

war the school was able to progress more quickly as more dancers became available, and soon J. C. Williamson's became interested in it as a commercial proposition. The Borovansky Ballet Company was formed, and while the school continued in Melbourne, the company began to tour Australia. The queues which have formed outside the booking-office in Adelaide during the present season are witness to the company's popularity here, and in Sydney and Melbourne it has broken world records with runs of five months. Its popularity is due partly to the ballets and partly to the standards of the company. In a population of eight million people, M. Borovansky has found three dancers, first-class by world standards, while the United States, for all her 160 million people cannot produce a single one, and even France, with a strong ballet tradition, can find no prima ballerina of such standard at the moment. Dancers may be born and not made, but they must be carefully trained to bring out their natural talents to the full, and apparently it is here that M. Borovansky's genius lies.

Of the dancers he has trained, Kathleen Gorham took Paris by storm when she danced there; Peggy Sager and Vassilie Prunoff were both acclaimed overseas, and could return and step into leading roles in any company in Europe. Two members of the company have danced leading roles in London stage productions. Now, one of them dances small solo parts and the other is a member of the corps de ballet. I spoke with several members of the company who had been overseas and they all had the same

gives us variety on each programme. By a careful combination of variety, an insistence on careful training, ballets of a high standard, and shrewd salesmanship, he has built up a company of world standard and a great appreciation for the ballet in Australia.

At the same time he is laying the foundations of an Australian culture as far as ballet is concerned. He believes that the way to do this is by performing the masterpieces of ballet from overseas. Australian audiences, he says, are tired of Australian themes.

He cited the example of "Corroboree" as an example of what happens when a typically Australian theme is used for a ballet. It is ludicrous to expect to build up a national culture worthy of us when we go to the most primitive race on earth for our inspiration, adopt some of their peculiarities and try to translate them into modern idiom by presenting them in a modern theatre with faked settings and costumes. Australia has not the historical background to be able to call on purely local themes for its inspiration.

I asked him why he thought the John Alden Company had not been financially successful, although they had presented plays of high standard with actors of a sufficiently high standard to warrant success. Here we came back to the question of variety. He believed that they would have succeeded if they had provided more variety. They had made a mistake in trying to present Shakespeare exclusively, as, although there is variety enough in Shakespeare's works, audiences will not continue to go and see them indefinitely. They prefer a

## Fallen From Favour

There are few geniuses in the musical world who have fought against an unpromising environment and have emerged from obscurity without the push of the recognised Professor.

who could not have been more sensitive to the world about him.

### String Serenade

For pure beauty of sound—a beauty born of a noble and deep searching mind—we need simply to look into his String Serenade, one of his earliest works.

Here is finely-spun sound such as only a violin can produce; there is a purity that even Bach might have envied and perhaps most important of all, here are the traits and peculiarities of the full Elgar that we meet in the later works.

But his recognition owed little to the String Serenade. Was the musical

world of sixty years ago insensible to its beauty, or did it need a greater work to make it realise that it had a genius in its midst?

It is astonishing, however, that a work of such proportions as "The Dream of Gerontius," six years later, brought only a momentary acclamation, then sank into an undeserved obscurity. What was there about the "Enigma Variations," his next large-scale work, a work which at last brought him recognition, which Gerontius had not? Admittedly only a genius can represent human character in music, but a work must have something more.

### Violin Concerto

Then came the Violin Concerto, a work clothed in the now familiar Elgarian harmony, with the same depth of thought, with the melodic peculiarities that stamp the work with Elgar's personality, with its magnificent coda, combining melodies from each of the three movements.

Great as these works are, I choose to remember Elgar chiefly by his Second Symphony and his Cello Concerto. The former, considered to be a more mature work than his first symphony, begins with a theme on strings and woodwind of forging energy, representing in all probabilities, his past struggles, and showing clearly the determination and faith with which he mastered his difficulties.

The Cello Concerto, written 9 years later, follows on from the last movement of the Second Symphony. Gone is the striving and struggling of the earlier days; the goal has been achieved, mind and soul are at rest. The rich tones of the cello are heard first on a theme which jogs peacefully on its way, unperturbed by the surrounding world — indeed, oblivious of it. The same may be said of the last movement, with its soul searching melody near the end. This is virtually the composer's last work; he has reached the end of his long journey, and ends it with a work which is quiet and restrained.

FALSTAFF.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING ERNEST

A bright red door, a narrow passage and an unpromising stairway lead to the most pleasant of Adelaide's restaurants—"The Paprika."

It is always a pleasant surprise then to come into the warm and cosy atmosphere of the restaurant itself.

The Paprika has just been re-opened after having been extensively extended and redecorated. Soft red lighting, paneled walls, wrought-iron work, sweet music, and modern chairs and tables at once give the place comfort and atmosphere. And whether it is just a quiet cup of coffee you want or a full dinner, service always includes a broad smile from Ernest or Bill, the two waiters.

Ernest is the man behind The Paprika. He is manag-

er, head-waiter and chef all in one. He was born in Hungary, where his parents kept a restaurant. Before coming to Australia he once managed a hotel himself. The Paprika is the result of a dream cherished for two years while he was fulfilling his contract with the South Australian Railways. It was originally intended for Sydney, until he decided that Adelaide needed a restaurant such as he had planned. That was two years ago—the Paprika celebrates its second birthday next November. When it was opened it was one of the first Continental style restaurants in Adelaide. During those two years it has built up



for itself a reputation as the most popular place of its kind.

The cooking is Hungarian, flavored with paprika, a native of Hungary. Hence the name of the restaurant. There is dancing, and wine with meals, and above all, the smile which invites you to sit back and enjoy yourself.

N.V.S.

W.E.A. BOOKROOM	
Timoshenko & MacCullough: STRENGTH OF MATERIALS	63/3
Marx & Engels: MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY	1/3
Downing: NATIONAL INCOME AND SOCIAL ACCOUNTS	6/3
Gottman: GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE	55/6
Eastham: INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	25/-
Durrant: GENERAL AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY	39/3
Hicks: THE SOCIAL FRAMEWORK	20/9
Boyd: THE HISTORY OF WESTERN EDUCATION	37/3
MECHANICAL WORLD YEAR BOOKS, 1954	6/6

# Letters to the Editor

## Chair-shiner's Manifesto

Dear Madam,—

This year, even more than in previous years, there has been a resurgence of the "anti-apathy" cult. It is particularly sickening to Arts students, hereafter to be referred to as chair-shiners.

Why there should be so much sickness when they have gained almost complete control over the mechanisms by which these views are promulgated, e.g., "On Dit," the various freshers' welcomes, and the freshers' camp is just another feature of their chair-shinerism.

Now the unacknowledged intelligentsia of our student community, our frustrated intellectuals, our Science students have a concern for student apathy as well.

In fact, it touches them to the heart, because they can do simply nothing about it—the height of frustration! They have no time, and sometimes no ability, to take part in what is going on, and yet their absence from student activities still does not stop some feeble chair-shiners from taking part.

These aforesaid frustrated intellectuals suffer also under a restrictive curriculum, which does not even give them credit for subjects outside their own faculty which they may have studied on the sly.

To add to their sufferings, some of them are forced to attend "culture" lectures, which give them a pretty poor opinion of the chair-shining faculty and sometimes the same opinion of their own. One can only say with regard to these lectures: "The sheep look up, and are not fed."

Now, the frustrated intellectuals may consider that the chair-shiners' life is futile; that is, if he were the chair-shiner he would of all people be most miserable.

He attempts to reveal the chair-shiners' misery but largely succeeds in interpreting his own—the misery of frustrated intellectualism.

I would stress that the chair-shiner is quite happy, otherwise he wouldn't be here. He believes that the values that his study teaches him to place on life are quite significant:

It is true that he would experience great difficulty in getting a job, unless he proposes to teach, but it does mean that he is equipped with a training and an experience which will enable him to understand the problems and possibilities of society, in view of what he knows about its history.

The frustrated intellectual on the other hand, Madam, is only aware of what has gone before and what is going on around him, as of a vague tummy-ache. His "reality" so to speak could be expressed thus: "Don't read too much or think too much, it makes you unhappy. Science rules the universe. It has been a long time coming to the top, but now all its devotees are safe, they must be, because they are assured of jobs."

Would not you, Madam, if your outlook were exclusively that, be a wretched creature?

Having rambled thus, I continue to ramble, but being an inveterate chair-shiner I intend to impose some order on my remarks:

4. The frustrated intellec-

tual has no hope, for, when he says the chair-shiner "creates a world of his own," he fails to recognise any "reality," except that of a frustrated intellectual.

3. Sex! The genuine frustrated intellectual is an ascetic. Women are inextricably mixed up in his mind with Trust Homes, face towels, nappies and new hats. Their intrusion into the University is an attempt to lure him from the path:

"Oh, stay," the maiden said, "and rest Thy weary head upon this breast!"

A tear stood in his bright blue eye, But still he murmured with a sigh:

"Oh, no sirree!" and "not for me" Said he, said he. Excelsior!

2. He sees the sights that dazzle, the promise of brighter existence, tablecloths, large pipes, a bevy of brainless women, etc., and, forgetting that these have been known to manifest themselves even in the most well-ordered and regimented faculties, he reluctantly passes by on the other side.

Finally (1):

He observes some evidence of a student community among the chair-shiners, learns with wonder of tutorials where people actually have arguments, where views are expressed, but remembers his ideal of a patient, tireless, abstracted research worker and regards anything like a big happy family with something like an aesthetic shudder.

In short, Madam, I come to the point; the Science student is your fine culture—your frustrated intellectual.

E.J.W.

## Scott and Sycophants

Dear Madam,—

Mr. Scott and his Immaterialist parasites are a most important body in this University. Equally important in this University is a challenge from the same august body to debate this business of Christianity. All sane persons with a sense of humor applaud such action and find it an evening of notable entertainment. Long live Scott and Co.! Long live all those who find malicious pleasure in matching "intellect" with Christianity!

But hark ye, gentlemen, in this moment of supreme excitement, a principle of common decency was involved. It so happened that another group of University students had the effrontery to book, in the right and proper manner and for the same night, this hall in which we witnessed Scott v. Babbage.

'Tis but right and proper that a smaller body should give way to a meeting that interests the whole University, themselves included. But the irksome fact remains: they were not decently asked to postpone their arrangements, inconvenience and embarrassment were not considered, they were not even politely shoved aside—they were completely ignored! 'Tis true, a belated apology was tendered, but—

"Freedom of speech!" cry Scott and sycophants from the rear of the hall. We touch our caps to men of such high ideals, but note that they who revel in right reasons and philosophies, oft forget those trifling acts of decency that make up life. Pax vobiscum.

J.A.S., T.C.P.

## 'Venus'

Over here in the States we have heard tell a lot about the colossal advertising campaigns in your College or University, or whatever. Your reputation for taking people in is bigger than Sir Alfred Fuddle's, or whoever. Some of the folks coming back from Down Under have related that there are plenty of folks in your establishment who have absolutely but nothing to do except advertise. From the news, those pressure campaigns must be colossal.

We hear tell you have folks who can thrust everything down the most unwilling throats, everything all the way from conversion through to theatre. Now, that sounds like big business. We've gotten ourselves some mighty fine advertising agencies recently over here in the States, but not one of them is low enough to try and choke every goddam sensible guy with what they are selling—conversion, theatre, or whatever—week in week out.

Now that's where we come in. We've got a new product—new discovered, and it's colossal, better and bigger than anything yet produced—more important than converting and theatre, and whatever. And we figure we could use some throat-chokers as our Australian agents. And what are we selling? We've produced the sensation of the Epoch—it'll make you stop and stare, it's the fashion sensation of ALL TIME! It's the ONLY garment with THREE THRILLS (Regd. - Pat. Pend.)! That luscious, firm, full-roundedness; that beautiful sideways, gentle stretch; and that satin-finished vertical adjuster for your full comfort. They're desirable! They'll make YOU desirable! Yes, they're our new 'VENUS' (Regd.-Pat. Pend.) tubular steel suspenders—or braces in your language. And they're UNCONDITIONALLY guaranteed NEVER to bust!

And we opine that your high-pressure salesmen can sell our product. It's BIG! If they can sell conversion and theatre they can sell VENUS. Try on VENUS, men! Throat-chokers! Write us for our prospectus—our fees are colossal like our VENUS! Ask those who KNOW!

Yours for the asking, Hiram Q. Schwolenbilger, Jr. Chairman, Board of Advertisers, for Swigg and Duncke, Inc., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. Security Clearance: 10742/28Q/J. McC.

## Posters

Dear Madam,

I would like to express my sorrow and regret when I was made aware of the element (small though it may be) of thoughtlessness and, apparently, bad breeding in this University. The evidence I quote is the frequent mutilation of club and society posters which are made and used to advertise coming events.

A University is usually regarded as a place of higher education and culture (this may be disputed) and, Madam, I approve of "self-expression" in education, but "self-expression" to a reasonable degree! The faculty of Extra-curricular Activities provides hundreds of ways for "les enfants" to vent their self-expression by means other than by defacing club posters.

Yours, etc. P. PAK-POY.

## A-Breast of the Times

In central Java, about 20 miles from the southern coast, stands the ancient imperial city of Jogjakarta.

Shadowed in the north by two giant volcanoes, Jogjakarta is the home of the magnificent kraton (palace), where, in the days before the Dutch arrived, kings lived in imperial splendor.

Before the Dutch came—ah, there's a story.

When the Japanese surrendered in 1945, the Dutch felt they had a record of which to be proud, for Indonesia had prospered under their wing. They were therefore the more astonished when the Indonesians set up their own Government under President Soekarno, refused to return to their old colonial status, and finally won independence through United States aid in 1949.

Perhaps Dutch disappointment was due to their confusion with social welfare of the natives. Indonesia had certainly developed—but before 1929 no less than half the annual profits of 500 million guilders went out of the country to the Netherlands. While 50 per cent of Europeans had incomes between 3,000 and 8,000 guilders per year, only 1 in 20,000 Indonesians could aspire to so fabulous a sum. Taxes did not alleviate the situation, because peasant and European paid alike at the flat rate of 10 per cent.

And so Indonesia today is independent. But the future is no bed of roses.

As one of our Indonesian students says:

"Our problem is to transform the old colonial economy, which was lop-sidedly based on raw materials profitable to the Dutch but sensitive to foreign markets,



into one more diverse and self-supporting.

"American subsidising of synthetic rubber has led to the drop in raw material prices we had feared. As a result the value of Indonesian exports dropped to about one third of their pre-war level, seriously affecting the unbalanced economy.

"The primary aims are self-sufficiency in food production and progressive industrialisation. But we are heavily dependent on foreign countries for supplies of capital machinery. And in 1950 we received a setback in the programme—America cancelled an agreement on machinery because of the Korean War.

"The withdrawal of the Dutch left us almost entirely without technicians and administrators. Believing this to be an integral part of the economic problem, the Government has concentrated on education. Eight years ago literacy among Indonesians was 7 per cent; today it is between 45 and 50 per cent."

This drive in education had produced a rapid increase in students at the Universities. And at Gadjah Mada University in Jogjakarta students have increased from 463 in 1949 to 5,370 in 1953—a phenomenal growth.

Facilities have had no chance to grow in proportion to students. Most library books are well out of date. The World Student Relief appeal this year is to help provide books for the Gadjah Mada library.

Will you support it?

—M.P.S.

## Petronius

Dear Madam,

I read with disgust Mr. Charles Stokes' "Guide" to Teacher's College, and although it was "intensely" amusing, I consider it was in very bad taste.

He makes no attempt to hide the arrant snobbery which is often missed in a first glance at Mr. Stokes, but is hard to miss in a second look.

I think I should make it clear that I do not, nor do I wish to, attend A.T.C., but I see no reason for insulting an institution whose students have a far worthier vocation than Mr. Stokes, or any of his arty friends.

His insults to the Education Department make it transparently clear that his college education had the effect on him that its decriers say it has on susceptible children of a plutocracy.

Henceforth, Madam, I suggest that Mr. Stokes confine his intensely amusing little "Guides" to inanimate objects of masonry, rather than show himself up by snobbing a worthwhile and necessary institution.

Yours, etc. LAWRENCE JENKINS.

Every editor of newspapers pays tribute to the devil. —LA FONTAINE.

## Intervarsity Debating Trials

The selectors (Messrs. Fridman, Millhouse and Waterhouse) have chosen eight speakers to contest the Intervarsity Debating Trials, and have arranged the following debates:—

Wednesday, July 14 (George Murray Hall), "That Comfort is Overvalued." Pro.: George Waterhouse, and Charles Stokes. Con.: Hugh Williamson, Malcolm Bennett.

Monday, July 19 (Lady Symon Hall), "That This House Wishes the Plymouth Rock Had Fallen On the Pilgrim Fathers." Pro.: John Jago and Michael Schneider. Con.: John Mangan and Bob Moore.

The team chosen will debate on Thursday night, July 22 at 7.45 p.m. in the Lady Symon Hall. This will be a good opportunity to hear the best debaters in the University—with a bit of luck, Adelaide will be bringing back the Philippines Cup from Perth this year.

# DOES CHRIST MATTER?

A series of five talks under this general teaching were given by Mr. D. J. M. Jackson, M.A., from June 21 to 25. Mr. Jackson, who is "Sulla" of the Melbourne "Advocate," is well known for his weekly commentaries on politics and international affairs.

In the first of his talks, entitled "Time and Truth—Has History a Meaning?" Mr. Jackson outlined some of the important phases of history, which apparently sprang from quite trivial causes — he then went on to discuss ancient philosophies and approaches to life, stressing the disquietude and torment in men's souls, which leads to belief in a Higher Being. He continued this with a graphic sketch of Buddhism and other eastern mysticism and compared them with the various Greek philosophies.

Coming to more recent times, Mr. Jackson asserted that the modern relationist view could produce on the one hand an epicurean or a stoic, on the other a marxist, and he spent quite some time explaining this point.

"The Descent of the World" was the topic of the second talk, and in it Mr. Jackson gave a very lucid and interesting account of the Jewish attitude to the collection of books which form our Bible. The crowd was larger than the first day — the Lady Symon being nearly full.

Starting with the Jewish conception of the free will of men, Mr. Jackson went on to discuss the implications of free will and the Rebellion of Man. He pointed out at this juncture that the Jews took the Bible literally, but it is not necessary, nor sometimes advisable, to do so. This applies in particular to the Book of Genesis.

He proposed that the Jews were the first people who attempted to keep a true history, and that their history is an account of the interaction of the wills of God and man, which lead on to the idea of the Incarnation, whose germ runs through the whole Jewish Literature. They pictured God as working with men, as being IN History, not outside it.

Mr. Jackson drew a striking similitude between the story in Genesis of the Tower of Babel in which "men were confounded because they did not understand one another," and the East-West situation of today.

"Post Christian Interpretation of History. The Marxian Paradox." This talk, which was held in the Mawson Theatre, was expected to draw a large crowd; however, none of our local Bolsheviks came to hear Mr. Jackson's third talk.

Dealing first with the "Post Christian Interpretation of History," Mr. Jackson showed that the pre-Christian (Jewish) idea of the two groups of Man, viz "The children of God" and "The enemies of God," has been carried on by modern liberals in their doctrine of progress. The place of the children of God is taken by science and reason while the struggle against certain reactionary

elements which appear to conflict with science and reason, and this applying mainly to the Church.

Going to Marx himself, he first showed the Christian origins of the Marxian theories, and then went on to sketch Marx as a realist who saw the conflict of the classes, but who contradicts himself because he sees this conflict as a permanent feature, and yet preaches that all class war will cease with world revolution.

Marx was a Jew, and so there is much of the Jewish philosophy imbedded in him, said Mr. Jackson. Marx preached the victory of the Chosen People (the proletariat) over the rest of the world.

He also preached a judgment (world revolution), and the salvation of the world by a Messianic process. Though decrying Church dogma, he based his theories on dogmas of his own, which he does not even attempt to prove.

Concluding his talk, Mr. Jackson showed how Marx's concept of a classless society could not function — and cited the case of Soviet Russia which has developed an aristocracy, more powerful and virile than that which ruled under the Tsars.

## Freedom and Politics

### People and Politics

What is freedom?  
Freedom from what?

Are you free from customs?

Are you free?

How would you answer these questions, or would you? Well, by some miracle the S.C.M., with the complete co-operation and collaboration of the Liberal Union, Labour Group and Socialist Club, have arranged a weekend conference on this oft-abused subject of freedom. The dates set down are August 6th-8th, which, in case you don't know, is the first weekend of second term vacation, and the place, Retreat House, Belair.

Complete details are not to hand at the time of writing, but the programme will include a symposium on "What is Freedom?" with speakers from each of the clubs participating, and talks on "Rights and Obligations of Freedom" and "Social Freedom," with studies on all three topics. Speakers have not been finalized as yet but those being approached are experts on the subject, so we won't wallow in the mire of lack of knowledge. Entry forms will be available today. Get one and send it to the S.R.C. Office. And watch for more details in the next "On Dit." You'll be so free at the end of it that you won't know yourself.

## CHRISTIAN FAITH IN MEDICAL PRACTICE

"Science and Religion cannot conflict, but Science and Dogma may conflict."

This was stated by Professor Sir Stanton Hicks at the last Medical Students' Society meeting.

Professor Hicks was chairman at the meeting.

The subject was "The Christian Faith in Medical Practice." Speakers were Dr. Hurst, Dr. Turner, and Mr. Milliken.

Following Professor Hicks' statement, the question was asked: What is Dogma?

The term 'Dogma' is usually applied to a set of rules by which one must abide in order to be able to call himself a member of a particular religious sect.

Mr. Milliken declared further that dogma is truth revealed by God, e.g., the contents of the Bible.

Mr. Milliken pointed out that the psychological concepts of Freud were biased. Freud's experiments were made on a select group of upper-class, Austrian Jews — not a fair cross-section of men and women. His findings have not yet been substantiated by other psychologists' findings.

There were 3 opinions amongst the 4 speakers — Dr. Turner agreed with Professor Hicks on most points.

Another point raised was that Conscience is not intrinsic. It is a capacity which can be developed by experience. In enlightening Man, God acts through Conscience.

## AQUINAS RETREAT

There will be a one-day Retreat for University undergraduates and graduates at Loreto Convent, Marryatville, on Sunday, 25th July, commencing at 10.30 a.m. and finishing with Benediction at approximately 5.00 p.m. This Retreat will be given by Rev. T. Barden, S.J., Headmaster of St. Ignatius College.

Those interested in making this retreat are asked to get in touch with Helen Northey, by Tuesday, 20th July.

### S.C.M. DANCE

Saturday, July 17

St. Andrew's Parish Hall, Walkerville

Tickets, at 5/- a single, available at S.R.C. Office.

Come! The Dance will be in the great S.C.M. tradition.

### S. C. M.

The S.C.M. dance will be held next Saturday in St. Andrews Parish Hall, Walkerville. Tickets at 5/- a single available at S.R.C. office.

Mr. Secombe's tutorial on "Prayer" will continue for the next three Mondays, at 1.20 in the S.C.M. office.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY judges decided not to award the Newdigate Prize for English verse in 1953, as no entry of sufficient standard was received. The subject that Oxford poets found unrewarding was "Captain Carlsen of the Flying Enterprise." It was the first time since 1926 that the Newdigate was not awarded.

## What W.S.R. Means

The W.S.R. Appeal is here again!

What does W.S.R. mean to you? To some it will mean absolutely nothing; to others, the appeal will bring back vague (or not so vague!) memories of somebody being uncharitable enough as to ask them for the money they would otherwise spend on morning tea at the Refectory!

But, you may be asking, what does W.S.R. really mean? This abbreviation will not be found in the Encyclopedia Britannica but it is well known in University of Adelaide. World Student Relief is an organisation adopted by students all over the world. Through this organisation students are able to help others who are less fortunate than themselves, particularly those in South-East Asia.

If one stops to think of all the facilities the Australian Universities have, instead of thinking of all the small luxuries they have not, and then to think of all the facilities which most Asian Universities have not, it will be realised that our fellow-students in Asia need help urgently.

W.S.R. is striving to improve the living conditions, health services and University equipment in South-East Asia as much as possible, but nothing can be done without funds. Our engineers (or should one say rather our engineers-in-the-making) will realise how difficult life would be if they had to live in a medium-sized room with three other Engineering students; in this room with no desk, no facilities for studying, and all one's drawings to be done without a drawing board. And how can a Medical stu-

dent progress without any text-books. How can a scientist be a scientist without scientific apparatus? We may need money ourselves but there are other Universities which need it more urgently.

This year the appeal is to raise funds to buy books for the Jogdjkarta University in Indonesia. This University is in the sorry plight of being without a library. The 200 books to which the 1,200 students have access belong to the head of the University. A country must have its University if it is to have its own professional men, but it is very hard for a University to function without sufficient text-books.

Our small individual donations will help the plight of the Indonesian University; so, when approached, give generously to the Appeal Funds, and help those less fortunate students. The main drive for funds will be held between July 19 and July 24.

P. PAK POY.

A NEW Cambridge society has been formed by a number of undergraduates. It is the Cambridge University Knife-throwing Club, which has as its object the promotion and advancement of the art of knife-throwing in Cambridge. Targets are being sought.

## SLIDE RULES?

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- Besides experiencing the convenience and facility of making payment by cheque, you will lay the foundations of goodwill with your bankers, which may be very useful in after years.
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## But not out of the wood...

The Football Club seems to be riding on a pretty successful wave for the moment, with A's enjoying an undisputed position at the top of the ladder, and the lower teams turning in some good games a bit further down the scale.

After languishing in second position for a considerable time early in the season, the A's gained a strong hold on the race for the premiership when they defeated Walkerville, and Semaphore Centrals, the third rival, chose that very week to be beaten and leave Varsity alone out in front. Although, since then, the Blacks have not shown brilliant form, they still have their head in front, though there are sure to be some pretty solid challenges now that Exeter, for one, are really beginning to hit their straps. Against Saints, last week, Varsity played just well enough to win a pretty mediocre match. Dave Muecke really dominated, with half-a-dozen others playing really solidly — Fitch, Kitchener, Downer,

Krieger, and Bishop.

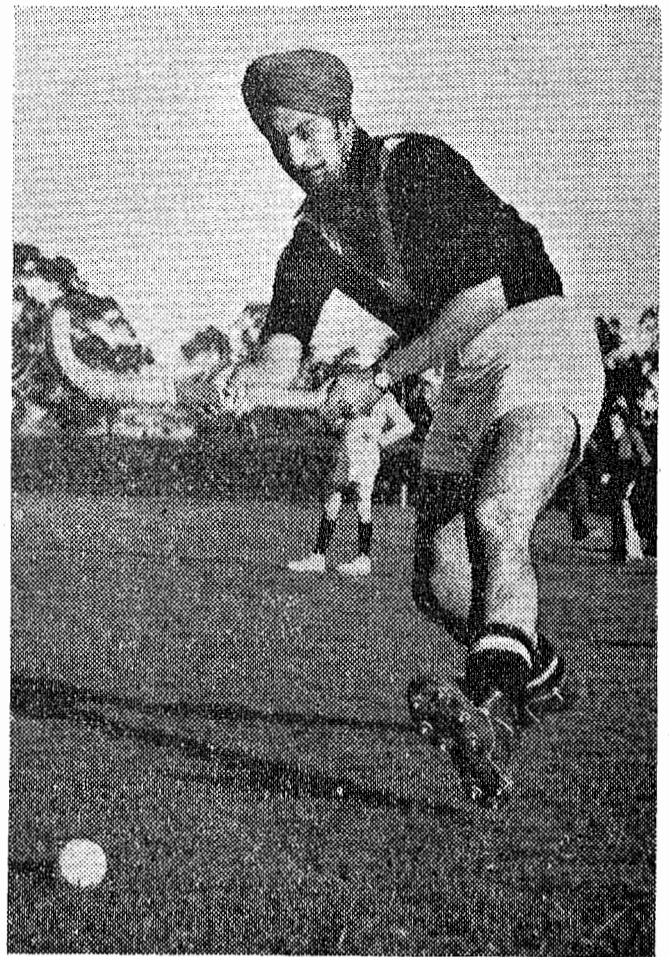
The story of the B's performances may not read impressively, but the draw against Colonel Light Gardens was only the result of erratic goal-shooting, for, generally, they were the better side. Phil Wurm and John Hancock played strongly in the backs (in fact all the backs played well), while McInerney and Gluyas both chose the same day to produce some real drive in the ruck. An ounce more luck, and a little more teamwork and the B's could topple anyone.

The C's continued on their triumphant progress with a resounding 15-goal win over Semaphore Centrals. The D's chose to draw their recent match, and make 2 draws for the club on the

one day. The E's, beginning with only a handful, seemed to end up having a ding-dong struggle with the Y.M.C.A.

To continue the number of social functions, the club is sponsoring a bridge and canasta evening on Friday, July 30th. This will be held in the Refectory, and ALL members of the club are urged to see that their parents, and all their friends congregate on that night with purses and wallets bulging, prepared to spend a riotous night over the table. Remember the night, the 30th!

SCORES: University A, 12.11 d. S.P.O.C., 10.12. University B, 10.13, drew with Colonel Light Gardens, 10.13.



This towering figure you see looming out at you is Jagir Singh, a star member of the University Hockey Team and Vice-Captain of the State Colts Team, which played in Melbourne recently. He, with Narinder and Thanwant, have been dominating Varsity hockey this year.

## IT'S SAD TO RELATE . . . .

However sad it may be to report this, truth must out—the Rugby Club lost all its matches this week. The A's lost its clutches off the Neilson Cup by losing to Woodville in the semi-finals. Next week when they play again in a premiership round, we expect to turn the tables on the victors. St. Mark's, University B and Aquinas also lost their respective matches. A slightly cheering note is that the forwards are playing with more cohesion now but the backs have not had a real opportunity to settle down to a good attacking game.

At a general meeting held last Tuesday, 29th June, Col. R. B. Hone was elected President to fill the vacancy left by the death of Prof. Portus. Incidentally, his son, Sandy, is Secretary/Treasurer, and it may be assumed that the whip will not be spared here. Much organisation is still required to try and earn more money in order to entertain our visitors to their hearts' content next year when Adelaide will be host to visiting teams in the Inter-Varsity Rugby Carnival. Various members of the club have been odd-jobbing over week-ends to raise some funds and readers support in our need will be much appreciated. Ours is an up-and-coming club and if with your help in our efforts we can make it THE club, such efforts will not have been in vain.

Some criticism has been levelled at these reports by various people regarding the impersonality of them. Such questions as: "Why do you not mention who played well?" and: "How is it that play in last week's game was not commented on?" have been asked. The reporter of these articles, in defence, must say:—

1. These reports are mainly for people interested in the club as a whole and not individual members of a team, and with a few ex-

ceptions, such as when outstanding performance is achieved, no comment is made.

2. Reports regarding best players, etc. are nearly always found in the weekend papers.

3. A running commentary of a match, however interesting, will prove boring to those unversed in rugby and, in addition, will take up far more room in "On Dit" than is expedient for other good articles and reports to be fitted in.



Mary Mellish, one of the stars in the Badminton Club, whom our badminton scribe considers has a strong chance of winning the mixed doubles title, with Wan, in the forthcoming championships. These championships, which begin on July 17, should produce some brilliant tussles, and all those who haven't yet seen top-class badminton will have the opportunity when Hoon Leong Teoh, Wan and Co. really get down to it.

### INTER-COLL. RUGBY

This year's Intercollegiate rugby will be played on the Graduates' Oval on July 14th and 21st at 3 p.m. The first match is between Aquinas and Lincoln, the winners of which will play St. Marks the following Wednesday.

### FOOTBALL

Aquinas won the Inter-College football final, defeating St. Mark's in a hard-fought battle. Play at times was fast and furious and the final scores were: Aquinas, 6.8; St. Marks, 5.9.

St. Mark's copped in the second quarter, allowing Aquinas to build up a 3-goal lead by half-time. In spite of a determined bid for goals in the last quarter they could not make up the leeway and were beaten by the bell.

Aquinas had the advantage of having played together the previous week when they beat Lincoln, with the result that they combined more effectively than St. Mark's. This, together with ruck supremacy, gave Aquinas the 5-point win.

Newspapers will ultimately engross all literature.

—LAMARTINE.

## "A" HOCKEY IN VITAL WIN

The major event in A Grade Hockey recently, was the defeat of Burnside by University, 3—0. Burnside remains second but we are now well within striking distance of both them and the top team, Grange. Short passing and better system, together with fine work by Ian Gulland in goals helped University in the match.

Last week the match against Graduates gave us another victory. The match, against many ex-members of this club proved to be the usual friendly game and was followed by the traditional keg.

The B1's had an easy victory over Teachers, 7-1, but followed this by a rather poor draw against Y.M.C.A., who are equal bottom on the list. As a result of this the B1's now perch very precariously in second position, only 2 points in front of the sixth team.

The B2's, after receiving a bad defeat from Holdfast, revived against Sturt to win narrowly. Cumpston, playing his first game for the B2's was outstanding in the forward line.

The lower teams continued to score well against all opposition. The D's have held their opponents scoreless in the last four matches, while the E's, with captain Bob Elliott setting the example, and the rest of the team joining in the fun, give the opposing backs an hour or so of more or less continual bombardment.

Last Saturday Rhodes Scholar Bob Porter played his last game with the club, and he leaves in a fortnight for Lincoln College, Oxford, where he will continue his studies. This is his fifth year of University Hockey and on countless occasions during that time he has been a tower of strength in the half-back line, and has always been a fine example of good sportsmanship both on

and off the field. We wish him the best of luck in England and we hope that he will find time to keep his hockey in trim.

### ALL AUST. AMATEURS

Of particular interest to football followers is the attempt by the amateur code to regain its place in Section 1 of the A.N.F.C. carnival. The Universities are having a strong hand in this bid, with Wimpy McLeod and John Walsh from Adelaide, and Duncan Anderson, Geoff Tunbridge, John Hayes, Peter Harkness and Charlie Koehne's erstwhile opponent Yoffa, all from Melbourne, playing in the Australian Amateur Team.

The amateurs crossed the first hurdle with inches to spare when they trounced Queensland, and the next is the match with Tasmania, down in Hobart. At the time of writing, this game is still to be played — the A.U.F.C. congratulates John and Wimp on their Olympian status as All-Australian footballers.

### Baseball

No-one has heard much from the baseball club this year, but apparently they're right up with the leaders! If their scribe could scratch his head and put pen to paper you may later hear something next edition.

### STOP PRESS

#### Hockey

University, 2 d. North Adelaide, 1. Goalhitters: Jagir Singh 2. Best players: G. Potts, Jagir Singh, J. May.

#### Rugby

University, 8 lost to Woodville, 19. Scorers: Andarry (try), Hone (goal and penalty goal). Best players: Williams, Andarry, Higgins, Turner, Gibbs.

#### Football

University, 13.19 d. Exeter, 7.8. Goalkickers: Ackermans (5), Muecke (2), Downer, Crowe, Bishop, Strickland, Clayton, Martin. Best players: Muecke, Johnson, Bishop, Hanson, Martin, Fitch.

Wholly set up and printed in Australia by E. J. McAllister & Co., 24 Blyth Street, Adelaide, and published by the Adelaide University Students' Representative Council.