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Friday, 9th June, 1962



AID: Vietnamese soldiers launch attack from American helicopter manned by U.S. servicemen.



ADVICE: American colonel watches Vietnamese Rangers make rope bridge to replace one destroyed by Viet Cong. See page 2.

## Editorial

Let us notice a remarkable fact. It would appear strange that in the five previous issues of "On Dit" this year no serious discussion on the subject of Religion has found a place.

It is true that in Vol. 30, No. 4, when it was realised that Religion had not as yet been treated of in "On Dit" this year, a likely contributor was approached and there appeared an article on the subject by ace agnostic Don McNicol; but even though this article may be considered serious by some, the opinion of most, as gauged by the response to it in Letters to the Editors appears to be that the said article amused but was not to be taken seriously.

This lack of interest in the subject of Religion has not been the cause of undue worry, but has moved us to consider some intriguing questions: as was the avowed intention of the Editors at the beginning of the year, and remains to this moment general policy, a definite attempt to lower the tone of "On Dit" from last year's quietly respectable magazine, whose very headlines were little more than apologetic coughs, has been made—could it be that we have gone too far? Have we so degraded this journal that those whose minds are occupied by the serious subject of Religion scorn to consider using "On Dit" as a vehicle of their opinions?

So complete is the silence of the religious pundits that we hesitate to consider whether or not something so terrible has happened than that it is not by choice that they preserve silence, but because of some dreadful necessity; and because we witness this silence so dramatically (for it is we who must fill our pages more than most) who perceive these things, an indefinite feeling of guilt crowds our souls. Can it be that we, by evil example have quieted these theologians, these thinkers upon higher things, these contributors?

We fear that we have offended, possibly even destroyed a most valued section of our readers. We sorrow that if this is in fact true, it is the consequence of pursuing a policy in whose virtue we placed absolute faith. For in lowering the tone of "On Dit" we have hoped to have been giving the people what they want. More specifically we have striven to provide in the general pages of this journal contributions covering all topics—sex, politics and religion. The first two of these we hope to have covered more than adequately with an occasional intriguing admixture of them both. The third of these universals is our present cause of concern.

Hope is held for a Religious Revival. They happen periodically, almost regularly, every few years, and although their effectiveness is invariably short-lived, their worth is not to be gauged by a mere temporal standard. For whatever else may be their effect, by far their most useful is the popular mental exercise they provide. It does people good to think about these things—Religion, Disarmament and the Common Market. These are all subjects worthy of our consideration, but only the first, Religion, enjoys an undying popular appeal. Wars may come and go, nations may rise and fall, but through it all, and after it all, there remains one great and universal truth—men delight in occupying their minds with the concepts of some religion or another.

But no Religious Revival is imminent, according to our observations and faint hope is held of the appearance of an engineer of one, an evangelist or a prophet. The world seems about to bring on Judgment Day at a moment's notice, but of course this is not the same thing. In fact this very situation suggests that we are more likely to meet Our Maker unprepared (at a time to be determined according to the coincidental onset of indigestion in the politicians of the major powers) than we are to be rehearsed by evangelists and prophets for the final curtain.

*As an ox goeth to the slaughter.*

## Congress—a most successful flop

by Jen Marshall

It didn't come. Nor did they. Nor did any of the N.U.A.U.S. personnel. Nor most of our own S.R.C., who as soon as the venture threatened not to be the triumph we had hoped fled like rats deserting a sinking ship.

This last is too true to be good. Unfortunately the Almighty chose that week to bless the crops, and the numbers dwindled as the water-level at camp rose. Some shrieked "Tents!" and ran away, leaving the stalwart and the loyal to rattle emptily in the huge tin cafeteria.

Obviously our only hope of success lay in convincing the chilly and bewildered and rather indignant assembly that this wet week was destined to be just one enormous joke. Then goodbye to that hope, when our own Mr. Bilney, probably feeling most keenly the blot on his pretty record of successes, gave the most miserable, dispirited and demoralising welcome address he could devise.

Goodness knows how Congress survived this final sabotage attempt, or the first miserable night, or the first spiritless discussion, or the camp sausages on tin plates. Goodness knows why Congress suddenly picked itself up, dried its tears,

(Continued on page 8)

How flop? Well, the beginning and end of the story is that we expected 200 and got 50. We envisaged a hall full of cheering and clapping and fierce debate, 200 lusty voices singing "Gaudcamus," the Barossa Valley overrun, bursting buses careering back from Victor. Then dances, revue nights, larger, longer and louder each night, a climax of hysteria, boisterous farewells, promises to write 199 letters a week till next year, next Congress.

Late April, and it became obvious that if Congress eventuated at all, it would be only just. The S.R.C. sanctimoniously gave it their benediction—and in most cases, valediction. Support from other States was about nil, or worse, judging from the reports of general unhelpfulness and ignorance. This we should have expected from the defeatist attitude already well in evidence at February Council — where Adelaide was sympathetically shaken by the hand and patted on the back, and promised support by all local N.U.A.U.S. secretaries.

# TIDES

PROFESSOR EARLE DAVIS  
Fulbright Lecturer at the University  
of Adelaide for 1962.

The following Programme of Lectures  
will be given during the Second Term  
on Tuesdays, at 6.15 p.m., in No. 1  
Theatre, Napier Building:—

June 5th: 1. The Whitman Nationalist  
Tradition in Poetry.

June 12th: 2. Melville and the South  
Seas.

June 19th: 3. Mark Twain and the  
Ridiculous Sublime.

June 26th: 4. The Development of  
American Folklore.

July 3rd: 5. Eliot and the Religious  
Symbol.

July 10th: 6. Ezra Pound: Economics  
in Poetry.

July 17: 7. Dos Passos and Sinclair  
Lewis: The Novel of Protest.

July 24th: 8. From Eugene O'Neill to  
Tennessee Williams: Tragic  
Catharsis.

July 31st: 9. The Hemingway Hero.  
August 7th: 10. Faulkner and the  
Epic Novel.

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# ON DIT

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Des Cooper, Michael Detmold, Jackie  
Dibden, Neal Hume, Carl Meyer,  
Margaret Penny, Marian Quartly and  
Barry Warren.

Copy for the next edition, which  
will appear on Thursday, June 21,  
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Further to stressing the importance  
of having all copy submitted by the  
date given, contributors are advised  
that it is useful to have copy well  
before this date, or, if this is not  
possible, at least to have prior infor-  
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# A. U. M.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY  
MAGAZINE

Contributors  
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SHORT STORIES

VERSE

ARTICLES

DRAWINGS

All contributions to be han-  
ded in at the S.R.C. Office

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# THE STRUGGLE IN VIETNAM

by Richard Broinowski

Military experts agree that in all South-  
East Asia there are only two natural lines  
of defence against military aggression from  
the north. One is the Red China delta  
of Tonking, which stands guard over the  
land links with China. The other is the  
Isthmus of Kra which is the gateway to  
Malaya. The delta is in communist hands  
and the Isthmus is likely to be in the near  
future.

In October, 1954, the French army aban-  
doned for all time their hold on the Red  
China delta when they withdrew from  
Hanoi and Saigon after the tragic Gettys-  
burg of Dien Bien Phu. The delta is now  
the rice bowl of Ho Chi Minh's Com-  
munist Republic of North Vietnam.

The future of Thailand's Isthmus of Kra  
is bound up in a half-world of political  
contingencies. For the future of Thailand  
as an independent nation depends upon the  
internal political stability of Laos and South  
Vietnam. Should either the government of  
Laos or the government of South Vietnam  
fall to the communist rebels which infest  
the countryside and peasantry of both  
countries, it is doubtful that the govern-  
ment of Thailand would be strong enough,  
nor well enough established to be able to  
stand alone.

The geographical intimacy between Laos,  
South Vietnam and Thailand would make  
communist infiltration into Thailand very  
easy, in spite of the presence of U.S. troops,  
which landed in Bangkok on May 17 and  
took up positions along the Mekong River  
to resist the crossing of any communist  
troops from Laos.

The current political situations of both  
Laos and South Vietnam have presented a  
rather confusing picture. During the last  
four weeks, the local press has informed  
Adelaide that "The Marines Have Gone In"  
to South Vietnam. But in spite of the  
mental pictures of blood and guttery and  
beach-head fighting that such thick block  
banners provoke, subsequent reports in-  
dicated that the marines toted nary a gun  
nor a round of ammunition. Similarly, re-  
ports that the Aussies were to be in on the  
fun were later negated, or at least diluted  
from battalion-strength combat groups to  
platoon-sized instructional units.

Of course, sensationalism always sells,  
and the Adelaide press must make a living.  
The reports were not, however, inaccurate.  
They were merely misleading.

But because the situation in South-East  
Asia is neither clear on the political nor  
on the military level, its review is worth-  
while. The future of Laos and South Viet-  
nam is immensely important to Australia.

The strategic significance of these two coun-  
tries lies in their geographical location.  
Should either of them fall, to the Vietcong  
in South Vietnam or to the Pathet Lao in  
Laos, the communist conquest of Malaya,  
Singapore and Indonesia will be to that  
extent easier.

Canberra has not under-estimated the  
danger. On May 7, 1962, Sir Garfield Bar-  
wick approved the provision of three mil-  
lion pounds on a new programme of assist-  
ance to the Asian members of S.E.A.T.O.  
and to South Vietnam under the Protocol  
of the Manila Treaty. This sum is ad-  
ditional to the £500,000 committed for  
expenditure in the near future under the  
existing programme of economic assistance  
to S.E.A.T.O. defences. In particular,  
money will be funnelled into South Viet-  
nam for military installations, barbed wire,  
steel posts, generators to light the village  
stockades which are under construction as a  
defence measure against the Vietcong,  
sirens and telephone and radio communica-  
tions.

## LAOS—THE ISSUE

The threat of communist domination of  
the Laotian government does not come  
from outside the country, as it does in  
South Vietnam. Three major political  
forces which have, through constant feud,  
prevented governmental stability since the  
French withdrawal in 1949 range from  
Right to Left.

The Right Wing Royal Laotian govern-  
ment of Premier Boun Oum is established  
at Vientiane in central Laos. It is recog-  
nised externally as the *de jure* government.  
At the other extreme stands the Communist  
offshoot of the Vietminh of North Vietnam,  
the Pathet Lao of Prince Souphanouvong.  
The Pathet Lao, although *prima facie* a  
political party, are in reality an army of  
14,000. They are supplied by Soviet  
sources and reinforced by the Chinese-  
backed North Vietnamese.

Between the Royalists and the Pathet  
Lao stand the neutralist faction of Prince  
Souvanna Phouma, which, by a military  
coup, gained power in Vientiane in 1960.  
Six months later the U.S.-backed Royalists  
re-established their position by a counter  
coup. They have remained in that position  
ever since, in spite of the purported coal-  
ition of the Pathet-Laotians and the Neu-  
tralists which would have a combined army  
superior to that of the Royalists.

Although stronger than the Royalists or  
the Neutralists, the Pathet Lao have not  
risked an all-out military attack against  
the government. The threat of a direct  
armed clash with the U.S. forces based  
on the Mekong River border in Thailand  
has been a sufficient deterrent. The pos-  
sibility of another Korea has been sufficient  
to check the Pathet belligerence.

Moreover, Souphanouvong has clearly in-  
dicated his preference for political rather  
than military methods to achieve his aims.  
By forming a coalition with the Neutralists  
he can reasonably hope to complete the  
conquest of Laos without firing a shot.

## SOUTH VIETNAM—THE DIFFICUL- TIES

Two impediments hamper the struggle  
against communist domination in South  
Vietnam. One is the Diem government.  
The other is the terrorism of the Vietcong.  
The U.S. is heavily committed in its  
struggle to help the South Vietnamese to  
rid themselves of the second impediment.  
Against the first they can only use diplo-  
macy.

Ngo Dinh Diem is a president who can-  
not be easily placed in any particular  
category as a leader. He prefers to call his  
form of government one of "personalisa-  
tion," and appears to have the status among  
his people of a miniature Buddha. He  
possesses the divine right of a king and  
is the Hegelian personification of the State-  
head.

Because of the two attempts that have  
already been made by unsupported in-  
dividuals to assassinate him, Diem is a  
withdrawn and invulnerable leader, and his  
errors of government are not subject to  
criticism. He makes blunders with im-  
punity. He has neither delegated authority  
nor made any effort to prevent petty official-  
dom's corruption. He has not recast his  
provincial administration, nor taken any  
steps to alleviate the currency problem.  
He is not receptive to advice, either by  
local administrators or U.S. officials. He  
has not done nearly as much as is in his  
capacity to combat the 25,000 odd Viet-  
cong terrorists who are at present murder-  
ing his farmers, torturing their families and  
implanting Mao-Leninism doctrine in those  
whom they spare.

But the U.S. are heavily committed in  
defending South Vietnam. Their approach  
differs from the police action in Thailand.  
In South Vietnam they act as instructors  
and technicians and pilots for the local  
troops. Whether they can succeed will  
depend ultimately on the willingness of  
the people themselves to combat the Viet-  
cong. Should Diem decide to govern more  
intelligently and less despotically, it is likely  
that the sympathies of the people will  
strengthen towards him, and defect to a  
smaller extent to the Vietcong.

It will be, militarily, an extremely dif-  
ficult job to clear South Vietnam of ter-  
rorists. They know nothing of conven-  
tional warfare. They have been politically  
indoctrinated and become learned in the art  
of Mao techniques of war. They do not  
fight on fixed fronts nor do they maintain  
static positions. They live off the land and  
terrorise the peasants. Their intelligence  
and communications are excellent. Their  
instructors are hardened and practical and  
have had experience against the French  
before 1954 in the blood-bath of the Indo-  
Chinese War.

If the Americans instructing the South  
Vietnamese understand the precepts of Mao  
and if they have studied the French mili-  
tary blunders in the same areas before them,  
communism may never catch hold of Viet-  
nam. The French under-estimated the  
Vietminh before they fought them, and  
over-estimated them afterwards. The  
French had the white colonial mentality  
that one good white man can thrash ten  
black ones. Maybe the Americans have  
learned from the French blunders. It is  
hoped so. This is a battle worth winning—  
from the Vietnam point of view and from  
our own.

# WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY:

for or against?

by Leo Rosenberg

(These lines are written in the belief  
that they may assist "On Dit" readers to  
assess the pros and cons of the "White Aus-  
tralia" policy and vote in the forthcoming  
referendum according to their conscience.)

There is no "White Australia" policy as  
such explicitly recognised by our govern-  
ment. The Migration Act of 1958 which  
repeals previous legislation including the  
dictation test, provides for the entry of any  
person who holds an entry permit. Whether  
a permit is granted depends wholly on the  
discretion of the Minister.

Except for the persons who are auto-  
matically excluded, e.g., persons suffering  
from diseases, convicted criminals and per-  
sons using forged documents, there is  
nothing in the Act explicitly stating the  
grounds on which permits will be refused.  
Everything, therefore, depends on how the  
Act is administered.

The government's established policy is  
that, in general, persons not of European  
descent are not eligible to enter Australia  
for permanent residence (Downer—*Han-  
sard*, 10/5/60). The exceptions to this  
policy are:—

- (1) Spouses and minor children of Aus-  
tralian citizens.
- (2) Asian residents of 15 years stand-  
ing may apply for naturalisation.
- (3) Since 1956 the Government has  
provided for the entry of dis-  
tinguished and highly qualified  
Asians. Any other Asian nationals  
—merchants, traders, business-  
men, students and visitors can  
enter on "temporary entry per-  
mits."

These provisions account for our Asian  
student population of approximately 10,000  
and in addition approximately 6,500 non-  
Europeans who are temporary residents.

There are about 2,000 Asians who are per-  
manent residents and about 2,000 who are  
naturalised.

The objections which have been raised  
by critics is that the definition of "Euro-  
pean" often requires arbitrary tests. The  
Government's policy seems to be that if it  
becomes known that the applicant is 50%  
or more non-European, then he is not  
entitled to admission unless he meets the  
requirements for non-Europeans. This is  
roughly speaking how the so-called "White  
Australia" policy works.

(Continued on page 3)



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# STUDENTS AND THE BOMB

by Victor Sobelewski

Concerning the meetings. To one wit it seemed to be a demonstration of the little known Boyle's Second Law of Gassers "the chance of any one thing happening is inversely proportional to the quantity of hot air expanded." To others it seemed a damn good idea of telling the U.S.A. exactly what to do (and the U.S.S.R.) to "save mankind from extinction" per their clever resolution.

Let's have a protest rally—no doubt remarked a near-protopathic popsy, knocking the ash off her cigarette with jerky movements into an empty coffee cup—one of those wild affairs that Lord Russell has! Whether this was motivated spontaneously or whether it was a prolonged latent motivation is difficult to judge. The timing seemed to be planned, being loaded against the U.S.A. (disappointment and perhaps incredulity that the U.S.A. has resumed testing); while the harangues both in content and volume in decibels indicated spontaneity without thought. Thus the conclusion "... resumption of nuclear tests ... must lead to the renewal of the arms race." Elementary they congratulated themselves. I had always thought that these tests were part of the arms test.

The first meeting, held rather intimately in the Lady Symon was dutifully packed by the enthusiastic—eyes a gleam. And the absolutely filthy looks they gave some speakers who dared to disagree with their implanted ideas. For them it ended disappointingly with the decision to continue the meeting the following day.

Protest Meeting (part II) held in the Union Hall consequently lost some of the above-mentioned intimacy—gone was the glow of fraternal glow exuding from the very pores, to be replaced by the diluting effect on the high mental quality of the congregation, of the canaille, who with not a jot of the lofty ideals of the revered members of the committee, flooded the hall to escape the rain (radio-active of course) to watch the ultimate of sick humour, a Ban-the-Bomb rally. The vulgar even brought their pabulum, tastelessly wrapped in absurdly decorated wrapping paper. They gave vent to their middle-class emotions by clapping some speaker for the motion. They clapped another speaker against the motion. And they cheered when a learned member of the staff suggested the vote on the resolu-

tion be postponed for a month or until the Russians would resume testing anew (for then the resolution would not discriminate against the U.S.A. only). One felt that if one had proposed a motion to plant broccoli in the cloisters that would have been passed too, so fickle were the mob. From the visible expressions, it could be gathered that these high principled hypocrites were praying their hardest for that very thing against which they had so volubly protested, so that their *res gratum*, the "resolution," would succeed.

Which prayers were to their minds answered, for two days after the Tuesday fiasco, with notice which could hardly be called ample, they reassembled in the Lady Symon on the vague pretext that the U.S.S.R. had announced it would begin testing. Which is hardly what the previously adopted resolution stated. Just that or something was needed to regain the confidence of those whose ardour had become damped with the passage of two days. Pack 'em into the Lady Symon before they again become actively engaged in their coffee drinking and their card playing, into the Lady Symon to exclude the diluting agent, the masses, who could play havoc with their resolutions. High pressure the eager eyed and force a vote—and voilal the obsession of every modern narrow-minded, uncritical quasi-idealiser realised—a Ban-the-Bomb Resolution.

You declare—I faith, nuclear weapons are unwarranted on moral grounds! *Vide et Crede—Hiroshima!* Look at the destruction, the damage and Death! The more sentimental of you will cry unto the population—A Crime Against Humanity! That it is, if it be a crime to end the Pacific War in little over a week with a brace of these petards. Would you rather the carnage had continued for another bloody year (a fair estimate by the Big Brass) by "conventional" weapons, for by your arguments this is more "moral" than the other. Admittedly the casualties and damage would have been increased by a factor of 10 or 20 but that is not the point you probably say. It matters not to the dying whether it is by nuclear or "conventional" means they die of, then how to you. Or have you become by some spiritual or temporal right latter-day Keres to decree the manner of death?

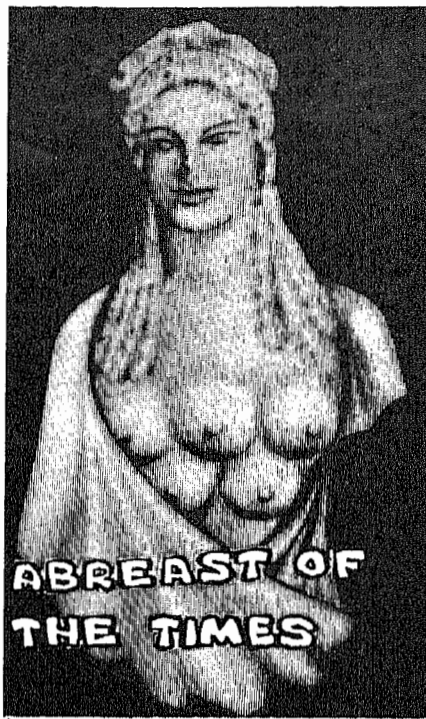
Verily you say—400,000 babes of the next generation will surely be born hideously mutated! One over-excited gentleman, observing that his computations indicated that one individual out of every seven thousand will be one of the unfortunate 400,000 asked the amused audience which one of them will be the woebegone parent, there being, he reflected, 7,000 "students" at the Uni. The derivation of this  $2^2 \times 10 (2^2 + 1)$  (approx. 0.015 per cent. of total live births of the next 20 years) would in itself be interesting. Yet more interesting even would be one such instance of a malformed or stillborn child traceable to nuclear tests or bombs (excluding the expectant mothers in the Japanese blast areas). Even the numbers of such unfortunate births in Horishima and Nagasaki inhabitants does not vary at all from the overall Japanese percentage.

Yet you still dogmatise—Regardez vous the "alarming rate of increase" of leukemia, cancer and other malignant growths! To this I have the following profound statement—Sooner or later, a person must die. You may or may not agree with this. When soursofs were growing where the cuspidor in the front office now stands, T.B., diphtheria, and cholera et al. were diseases which were in the main fatal. Today, people still die (again the profundity)—the above-mentioned diseases—today curable and eliminable, are replaced by others which are detectable often too late. Better diagnosis, too, increases this "alarming" rate.

To that delirious medic who wrote that febrile thesis in a previous issue of "On Dit," concerning nuclear fire and brimstone, I humbly suggest he rereads the A.E.C.'s "Effects of Nuclear Weapons" and gets his facts straight.

And to those professional ash-and-sack-cloth gentlemen (and ladies) who spout that Doomsday is at hand—it would take approximately the equivalent of 20,000 megatons of T.N.T. of the "dirty" fission type of nuclear material, exploded uniformly on the earth's surface within a short interval of time, to cause any appreciable effect to the earth's surface and atmosphere.

When after some "soul-searching" the U.S.A. decided to test, blue murder is the slogan of the day. Lord Russell is placated by the third cook at the back door of the Russian Embassy by the assurance that the 58-megger was not dirty; Lovell begins his rantings about "grave moral consequences" of certain American proposed tests; Blackett starts penning his blurbs about the American proposed tests, insinuating that "it would be better for the World" if Russia caught up with the U.S.A., producing equilibrium of forces, consequently with less chance of instability and unidirectional eruption of nuclear energy. Which to the good professor is all very appealing as it vaguely resembles a well-known physical law. And to cap it all, a B-the-B meeting is scheduled some days after the first American tests, at the Uni.



The effects of radiation, of the fallout from nuclear testing, as many scientists have repeatedly stressed, is to cause the birth of individuals who are malformed or in some way peculiar. Further we know that should there be a nuclear war, the destruction from the force of the explosions and the slow poison of the fallout would be the greatest catastrophe that has befallen the world and would perhaps mean the end of civilisation. It is therefore not surprising that some people have thought that they ought at all times to protest against nuclear tests and to call for the abolition or at least the control by some neutral body of nuclear weapons. This attitude is a common one in this University; those who hold it have sympathies with the large groups in England who would have her disarm unilaterally. The concern behind these attitudes is usually praiseworthy but the attitudes themselves are not.

It is one thing, as others have observed, to protest, and another to be heeded. I need say no more than to ask you to recall the "Ban the Bomb" meeting of last term. If ever there was a case of students protesting too much, it was over nuclear tests. They are either ignored or else misinterpreted by those who are too lazy or interested to do otherwise. Even when a meeting passes a motion, as this one did, which shows its formulators to be sensible of the political and moral complexities of the issue of nuclear testing and disarmament, its participants might just as well be crying in the wilderness. Even if the timing of the meeting had not been as unfortunate as it was suspicious, the general public of Australia would still have regarded it as a Red plot.

Britain's unilateralists show a like lack of political awareness. Britain, they say, ought to disarm unilaterally in order to set an example to those nations who do not now possess nuclear weapons but are now con-

templating their manufacture. Who would then be deterred from manufacturing nuclear weapons is not clear; the Chinese perhaps, or possibly General de Gaulle.

It is also claimed that Britain's possession of nuclear weapons makes it more likely that Russia will attack Britain with nuclear weapons. Perhaps, but if Britain did not possess them, she and Western Europe would be more vulnerable to a Russian invasion; it is certain that the Communists, both in London and in Moscow, would like to see the unilateralists get rid of British nuclear weapons and all the American nuclear bases in Britain.

Britain possesses nuclear weapons because she is frightened that America would not defend her if to do so meant inviting an attack on American soil.

The wider problem of multilateral disarmament is one of fearful complexity. Too often it is discussed in the same breath as the problem of fall-out. Scientists and medics are very much inclined to treat the two as being of equal importance, even to ignore disarmament. But quite clearly nuclear testing is only important in so far as it affects disarmament. The damage done by fall-out from tests is of no consequence in comparison with the danger of nuclear warfare. And it is here that we rest upon the horns of a fearful dilemma.

For peace in the world today is kept by balance of nuclear terror. We would all like nuclear disarmament to occur, but no way has yet been found to do this and to keep the balance of power between Russia and America as it is now.

"The Americans will not disarm without the assurance given by international inspection that the Russians are doing the same; while the Russians will not accept an inspection which would reveal the whereabouts of their launching sites and airfields to a conceivable surprise attack." "Bombing and the Bomb," by Michael Howard, *Encounter* 103, 24.)

The price of peace today is the danger of nuclear warfare.

It is also the price we pay for our political position in the world today; if neither East nor West possessed nuclear weapons, Russia and China would be relatively stronger than they are now. Even if we were to surrender to the Communist world by giving up our nuclear arms, we would still be left with the danger of nuclear warfare. For soon the Chinese and the Russians or the Russian bosses of America and the Russian bosses of Russia would face each other with nuclear weapons, doubtless over some ideological disagreement.

It is possible that America and Russia will in the not-too-immediate future negotiate an agreement. But even if they do, its permanence would be in doubt.

The threat of nuclear war will only disappear when there is some sort of World Government. And World Government is a dream which will not come down from the clouds as easily as fall-out.

—D.W.E.

## W.A.P.

(Continued from page 2)

It is to this policy that the charge of discrimination has been fired upon, with increasing intensity, by individuals and organisations throughout Australia. In the last few years W.A.P. has certainly become a very live issue—in politics (particularly within the A.L.P.), in religious circles, and in Universities (particularly Melbourne, home base of Student Action and the Immigration Reform Group). A large number of organisations, particularly Protestant churches have passed resolutions urging the Government to liberalise its policy or to provide for the entry of a "quota" of Asians.

The arguments for immigration reforms have been made on moral and humanitarian grounds. It has also been pointed out by well-meaning critics that our policy suggests falsely that we are colour-conscious, thereby giving Australia bad publicity in Asia. Why not admit Asians according to our "capacity to assimilate" and end once and for all the suggestion of racialism that underlies our immigration policy. Public opinion seems to have swung on the side of the reformists. A Gallup Poll taken in 1960 suggests that 57% of those interviewed favoured a token migration of skilled Asians.

On the other hand, the R.S.L. and the Australian Workers' Union have remained uncompromising in their opposition to reform. Those who favour the "status quo" invariably defend their view on the ground that the entry of Asians would create racial and social tensions akin to those in South Africa and the U.S., whilst in fact overlooking that the cause of friction is often attributable to conditions of inequality (no mention of Hawaii or Brazil). Underlying the support of W.A.P. is the fear that "hordes of Asians" would flood the country if the gates were opened. Critics of this view have reiterated that only a few Asians would want to settle, a viewpoint which seems very reasonable.

It seems that W.A.P. has been in the past a barrier to Australian delegations at Asian and international student conferences. A favourable referendum would go a long way to breaking down this barrier between the Australian and various Asian delegations.

## ARTS BALL

Saturday, June 16th, 8 p.m. in the refectories

Bands: Alf Holyoak, the Hi Marks.

Free Drinks.

Floor Shows: Ron Williams and Kent Fuller, Wayne Anthony and his Trio, and John R. Slee.

Sherry Party: The President of the Arts Assoc. invites all those attending the Ball to be his guests at a sherry party in the George Murray Common Room at 6.30 p.m.

Admission by Ball Ticket only, £1 double, obtained at S.R.C. Office. Please leave name if attending Sherry Party.

WHAT HAPPENED HERE?

Read all about it—and the rest of the day's news in



"THE ADVERTISER"

You can get it anywhere for 4d.





# BULIMBA

by Di Vali

This year, the annual Inter-Varsity Soccer Carnival was held from May 21 to 25 in Queensland, the Sunshine State. When our plane touched down at Eagle Farm Airport, it was raining. However, the pluvial torrents did in fact ease in time for the opening ceremony on Monday morning, when the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Professor Fred Schonell, officially welcomed the teams and declared the competition under way. Our competitors this year were once again Melbourne, New England, Queensland, Sydney, the University of N.S.W., and for the first time, the Australian National University from Canberra.

Teams were divided into two groups, A and B, each team having to play two matches within its own group to decide the order of merit of each within its respective division. After the preliminary rounds, the top two teams of each division were to meet in the semi-finals, and the others were to play off for minor placings. The first three days of the competition saw the following results:—

## GROUP A

Melbourne 5, Sydney 0; N.S.W. held Melbourne well in the first half with only one goal being scored. However, an injury to the N.S.W. captain put the side back and allowed the Victorians to go ahead and score four more goals. Although weaker than last year, Melbourne showed that they were still going to be a tough nut to crack.

Armidale 3, Canberra 1; Armidale won this match against the inexperienced newcomers despite the fact that they were a player short. However, Canberra performed creditably in their very first Inter-Varsity match.

Melbourne 11, Armidale 1; Melbourne really found their form here, especially on the left flank, and absolutely swamped the boys from New England.

N.S.W. 5, Canberra 0; this was not a very spectacular game, although N.S.W. displayed in the second half some of the dash they had lacked against Melbourne the day before.

## GROUP B

Queensland 3, Adelaide 0; this was a hard fought match with the half-time score even at 0-0. A shot in the first half which left Adelaide keeper, Alksnis, for dead, was skillfully saved by centre half Geary who managed to throw his hands behind the ball and scoop it clear. Adelaide was very lucky in that the subsequent penalty kick for this offence hit the goal post and rebounded safely into play again. The game was better in the second half, but the Queenslanders showed just a little more finish to their game, and came out the stronger by three goals.

Sydney 4, Adelaide 0; the game opened with both sides even. About halfway through the first half, however, Adelaide was severely handicapped when their captain, Geary, had to leave the field with a broken arm. The Blacks seemed to be demoralised and allowed the lads in blue to quickly build up a three goal lead by half-time. The second half, however, was a different story, and play once again became very even, forcing the Sydney defence to tighten up and sit on their three goal advantage, and consequently allowing the Adelaide attack little chance of penetration. The game ended with Sydney adding only one more goal to their total, and Adelaide not in the least disgraced.

Sydney 3, Queensland 1; Sydney were the more efficient and constructive team, and by half-time were 2-0 up. Queensland might have done better, however, had they made more use of their chances in front of goal, but they were unable to do much against the Blues' better football, the standard of which made them equal favourites with Melbourne in the semi-finals.

Thursday and Friday saw the final rounds of the competition, where Adelaide played both Armidale and Canberra to decide minor placings. In the former match, Armidale really gave us a run for our money, playing the tough, hard-tackling, English style of football. The game ended in a hard-fought 2-2 draw.

The game against Canberra was of much the same calibre, rough and tough, although at this stage of the carnival both sides were naturally becoming a little weary (what with late nights and all or shall we say early mornings?). Myers, playing in goal in place of Alksnis (bung knee) was the star of the Blacks' defence, gathering in-



GLAMOUR BOYS: The Blacks in Queensland.\*

coming balls in a manner that would gain appreciation even from an Aussie Rules crowd. (Needless to say, he celebrated his success that evening with gallons of Bulimba.) But once again, where the Blacks' defence was relatively solid, the forwards just couldn't find the net, and it took half an hour of extra play for a positive result to be reached, when Grygorowicz at inside forward gave us at long last the odd goal which won the match. These two games earned for us fifth (5th) place in the competition.

## FINAL

The two best teams of the carnival who met in the final were Melbourne and Sydney. Although it was a very entertaining match, Melbourne just had the edge over the lads from Parramatta and came home three goals to the better of them. It is to their credit that of the 16 members of the Combined Universities Team which played a Queensland Federation team on Sunday, Melbourne provided six. Adelaide's only representative was Czes Grygorowicz. Congratulations to him for a well deserved place in the side.

\*Back—A. Lucas, L. Meyers, A. Mitchell, B. Chico, D. Geary, W. Hill. Front—J. Tozer, C. Grygorowicz, I. Alksnis, J. Van Riet, E. Kurry, D. Vali. Absent—G. Whiteway.

The final placings of the competition were:—1, Melbourne; 2, Sydney; 3, Queensland and N.S.W.; 5, Adelaide; 5 U.N.E.; 7, A.N.U. Melbourne once again took the Napier Cup as champions, and Adelaide again retaining the Chen Cup for Sportsmanship and Appearance. (That means we're still the glamour boys of Inter-Varsity soccer!)

The cup, by the way, holds 3½ bottles of any State's beer. We should know, we've held the thing and have drunk out of it more times than anyone else! (It's in the cabinet in the Sports Office if anyone wants to see it.)

A few lasting impressions left on the interstate eye (or mind, if you have one) by this most successful Inter-Varsity: Brisbane's weather, beautiful, except when it rains.

Brisbane's beer: weak by S.A. Standards, but just as potent. (Ask Lyn Aaagh Myers!)

Brisbane's women: much better than here. (Ask Billy Ifill.)

# Judo

by R. G. B. Morrison

In 1882 a young man, Jigoro Kana, who was experienced in the art of Ju-Jitsu, or unarmed combat, established a school called "Kodokan" and began to teach his own exercise calling it Judo instead of Ju-Jitsu. Karo called his sport Judo because of the high mental training and intellectual understanding of the game required before it could be played properly. The word "Ju" means "gentle," "Do" means "art" or "principle."

Judo is now a well recognised Inter-Varsity sport. Eight years ago, Sydney, Queensland and Melbourne combined for the first mutual contest, and in 1956 Inter-Varsity Judo was born with four teams competing—Sydney, Queensland, Melbourne and Adelaide. In 1958 competitions for women were introduced and year by year the number of Universities and competitors increased.

On Monday, the 21st May, men's and women's teams from Queensland, Sydney and Melbourne had arrived in Adelaide, together with men's teams from New South Wales and Perth, it being the first time Perth had been represented in Judo Inter-Varsity competitions. These teams were conducted to a suitable hotel by the men's and women's teams from Adelaide, and Judo Inter-Varsity was considered to have begun. A buffet dinner and a large beer keg were provided that night for all contestants to celebrate the event.

On Tuesday evening in the Mayo refectory the team contests were held, at the end of which Mr. Swales-Smith presented the prizes to the winning men's team which was Sydney, and to the winning women's team, Melbourne. These victories were the signal for another party, and all the teams invaded someone's flat for the rest of the night.

The final results were:—

Men's Teams.—1st, Sydney; 2nd, Queensland; 3rd, Melbourne; 4th, Adelaide; 5th, New South Wales; 6th, Western Australia.

Women's Teams.—1st, Melbourne; 2nd, Adelaide; 3rd, Sydney; 4th, Queensland.

Distressing signs of fatigue and general wear and tear were apparent in the contestants early on Wednesday morning, when two buses arrived at the hotel to take the seventy exponents of the Gentle Art to the Barossa Valley, but with the realization that



ON TOP: Di Niehuus shows championship form.

more alcohol was forthcoming, lack of sleep was forgotten, and to the sounds of various musical instruments, the buses entered the winery of G. Gramp and Sons Ltd.

After an excellent lunch and much wine drinking, seventy happy students were transported back to the hotel in time to prepare for a dance to be held with the students attending the N.U.A.U.S. Congress at Largs. Unhappily, exhaustion and the effects of alcohol claimed many Judo players that evening and as a result the dance hall was rather emptier than expected, but a nine-piece jazz band from the University Jazz Club provided excellent music for those who came.

On Thursday evening the individual contests were held and to Adelaide's great joy,

the Australian Universities Ladies' Judo Championship was won by D. Niehuus, the captain of the Adelaide women's team. The Australian University men's champion was Peter Paige from Sydney, who had also gained the title once before in 1960.

The evening ended with another party.

On Friday afternoon various films lent by the Japanese consul in Melbourne were shown, as well as films taken at the Australian Judo Championships held in Brisbane at Easter this year.

On Saturday the teams from New South Wales, Western Australia and various members from other teams left Adelaide by plane, train and car for their respective homes, and Inter-Varsity Judo for 1962 was officially over.

# Lacrosse

While the A's have been beaten in all three games so far, the B's have lost only one, and this by only one goal. The A side, although they have met highly rated teams, have not yet played impressively. Lack of fitness and good stickwork appear to be the main downfalls—faults which can only be rectified with training.

There is "premiership stuff" in the B grade line-up provided the men stick with

it. The whole side has been playing particularly well with a most determined defence, centering around captain, Keith Lockwood, in goals and forward line, powerful and coordinated, featuring Thompson, Courtney and Kotz. Newcomer Fauser played excellently in his first game last week. His devastating body checks deserve noting by all members of the club.

These games have been excellently conducted, due largely to the consistently high standard of refereeing.

The C's are really in the picture this year. A win and a near loss so far, plus a full team every week has inspired great enthusiasm. This attitude must be maintained,

# Table Tennis Triumphs

PERTH, 1962—will be a memorable event for many years to come. The Adelaide University Table Tennis Teams have just concluded their most successful Inter-Varsity ever. For the first time Adelaide won the Women's Teams Cup. The Men's Team managed to retain the Szabados Cup for the fourth year in succession by narrowly defeating Melbourne University in the most thrilling match of the contest. Both teams were undefeated—the star players in the Teams Competition were "Mark" Cho and Carolyn Edwards both of whom did not lose a game and H. S. Moh and Rhonda Williams both of whom only lost one game.

In the Individual Competition, Moh defeated Cho in the Final of the Men's Singles, gaining them first and second ranking respectively. They were runners-up in the Doubles. Carol lost her only game in the Women's Final. She and Rhonda were ranked second and third respectively and they won the Doubles in a close struggle against the top W.A. pair.

It might be added that activities were not solely or even largely confined to Table Tennis and all members of the teams were sorry to leave Perth.

Baseball Club presents  
**SOX AND SLACKS TWISTER**  
 This House Party is a Must.  
 All Welcome!  
 Locations: 22 Hillcrest Drive  
 Kingdara (Eden Hills)  
 Date: Saturday, 16th June.  
 Time: 8 p.m.

and it is therefore essential that full teams continue to be fielded every Saturday. Outstanding in these games have been Gibson, Priestley and Barker, while the first year players, M. Walter, Hudson and Correll, have developed promisingly.

A word of warning — improvement is essential in all teams and this can only occur if the players of each team train together. Wednesday night is the time, at or before 5 p.m. This is the main practice. In addition, as many as possible should train Monday evenings, too, at the same time, commencing June 11th.  
 Be there!

(Continued from page 1)

wrung itself out and began to enjoy itself like crazy. Perhaps it was just that anyone with the guts to survive the initial hardships would have enjoyed themselves at the bottom of a well or stuck upside down in a snowdrift.

Anyway, it was a success. For the surviving few, it was a great success, and if you multiply the numbers, the feeling, the success of the puny effort by about 10, you get some idea of the tremendous Congress of 10 years ago, and an idea of what Congress could be again. And it is simple mathematics to state that the work put in must be 10 times as great, the publicity 10 times more effective.

So what do we do at August council? The attitude will be more defeatist than ever. The wise ones will look glumly at the loss of £300-odd, at the miserable attendance, and they will listen politely to our sheafs of recommendations — publicity, finance, publicity, publicity, publicity. And a motion will be passed—either that Congress be held in 1963 (aside—poor old Brisbane) or—the final blow—that Congress be not held.

Perhaps this would be best—certainly it would be easiest. Perhaps the idea of a general Student gathering is outmoded — the life inevitably sapped by the more closely knit Inter-Varsity and National Faculty Conferences. Perhaps just being a student isn't, after all, enough bond, in this age of specialisation.

But I would argue that it is enough. That being at the University—any University, and learning things—anything, is enough of a bond. It was in 1950, and it was a week ago, and I hope it will be next year.

### India calls

Applications are now invited from students interested in visiting India between December, 1962, and March, 1963, under the N.U.A.U.S. Australian Overseas Student Travel Scheme. The scheme is far removed from a sight-seeing tour, although India's beauty spots and historic monuments will be visited, the emphasis is on meeting people—from peasants to political leaders. Students will travel all over India, staying as the guests of families and participating in Indian life.

Sixty students will be selected from all over Australia; six places have been allocated to South Australia and the four outstanding applicants will each receive a £50 grant. Under the scheme the cost of the return sea-booking, 1st class accommodation, is £152/10/- (as against £283 air-sea interchange tourist). Accommodation is mostly free and travel within India is cheap, so expenses can be kept down to £50 for the two months' stay. The total cost of the visit need not exceed £200.

Applicants will be carefully selected according to their personality, tact, interest in Asian affairs, and knowledge of Australia; those intending to apply should bear in mind that they will be required to eat Asian food, sleep on the floor, and generally live by Indian standards.

Last vacation, 26 students including 9 women, visited India under A.O.S. and their common opinion was that the trip was too good to miss! Application forms will be available from the S.R.C. Office within the next few weeks.

### Death of a Statistician

(Medical science tells us that heavy smokers have one chance in 25 of contracting lung cancer. If we are lucky enough to miss out on that they can give us good odds on coronary thrombosis or any manner of other unpleasanties.)

Joe Spink was an executive. He worked for a big advertising company.

Joe's wife was a vicarious hypochondriac. She never worried about her own health.

Just Joe's. Joe's wife was also a well-informed vicarious hypochondriac. She read the medical columns in the women's magazines. She watched the medical programmes on TV. She was a subscriber to *Lancet*.

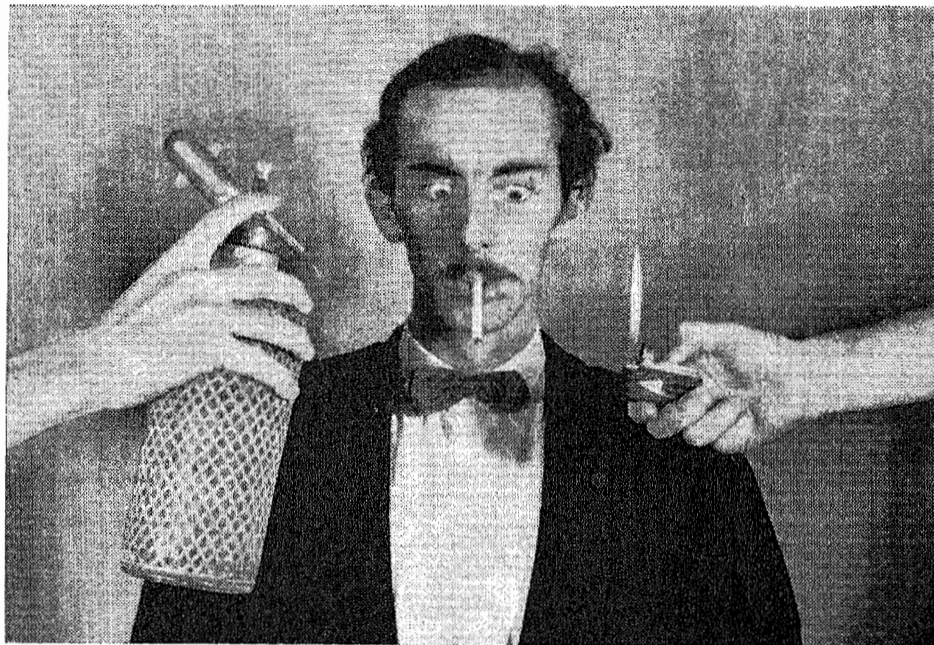
And *The Reader's Digest*. One day she read that people who smoke twenty cigarettes a day have 1 chance in 25 of contracting lung cancer. She decided that Joe should give up smoking.

Which he did. He chewed barley-sugar instead. People who chew barley-sugar have 1 chance in 30 of getting tooth-decay.

Joe gave up barley-sugar. He returned to sucking his thumb. Which, his wife informed him had enough bacteria on it to kill all the Freemasons in the southern hemisphere.

# OPINION

- So he gave that up, too.
- Joe never ate butter.
- 1 out of 40 butter-consumers dies of coronary thrombosis.
- He quit his job.
- 3 out of 11 executives get ulcers.
- He stopped eating out of cans.
- Driving his car.
- Going for walks.
- Accidents can happen.
- He just sat outside on the front porch and watched the people next door killing themselves.
- One day while Joe was sitting outside he was struck by a bolt of lightning and reduced to ashes.
- Joe's wife ran out to buy a lightning rod.
- But she was too late.
- He was dead.



FIGHT CANCER: with a check-up and a cheque.

### W.U.S. is worth it

Students, more than most, should be able to see far enough and wide enough, should feel close enough to share with students of other countries the responsibilities of higher learning. For truth, knowledge and understanding are universal, and there is a University community transcending all barriers of race, nationality or creed.

This may sound hopelessly idealistic. But there is a very real, very practical international body of students, holding just these ideals. World University Service recognises the common concerns of all Universities, the single goal, the common responsibilities of all students as potential leaders of the same world, the common outlook, ideas and ideals.

And the common problems. Many common problems, such as inadequate facilities, teaching and research resources in Universities the world over. Then special difficulties, often crippling disabilities imposed by the political set-up or the community attitude.

By coordinating the efforts of Universities in forty different countries, W.U.S. can channel assistance to places where it is needed most desperately—a crisis in Portugal, a crisis in Africa. Acute shortage of text-books, hopeless studying facilities and appalling lack of health services—W.U.S. cannot solve these problems, but can take the initiative, and act as a pointer of student opinion; can build health centres, hostels, provide books and scholarships.

Can, and does. A printing house in Greece, the South African Committee for Higher Education. W.U.S. sees all the problems and injustices, recognises the special difficulties and disabilities in each country.

Australian students are privileged people. Our W.U.S. Committee aims more at giving than at getting—and last year it was able to contribute £6,280 to the International fund of £200,000.

So students do care. Perhaps not much, and not often, but W.U.S. itches for that little spark of generosity, interest, and feeling for the needs of others.

### Referendum

How many Adelaide students buy "On Dit" every fortnight? And how many of these read the lead article on page one? A survey to be held next week may confirm this writer's worst suspicions.

One hundred and forty-three unsuspecting students, scientifically selected as representative of the student body as a whole, will be asked by interviewers to fill out a questionnaire on the subject of Australia's Immigration Policy. The first question on the survey paper reads:

"You've probably read news items about Australia's immigration policies in the papers from time to time. In the existing policy would you say a distinction is or is not made between people of non-European descent and other people? Answer (a) Yes, (b) No, (c) No opinion." Far be it from me to try to swing the vote in the survey, but this question was admirably answered in the lead editorial in the last edition of "On Dit".

It can be seen that the framers of the questionnaire, which was drawn up in consultation with Gallup Poll experts, have been scrupulously fair in their expectations. However, it does seem that in including section (c) among their possible answers, they may have carried scrupulosity to a ridiculous extreme. However, time will tell.

The survey is being made under the auspices of NUAUS; its specific purpose is to take an estimate of student knowledge and opinion with regard to the Immigration Policy, an estimate which the Australian representatives can present at the July meeting of the International Student Conference in Canada. A full referendum on the subject of White Australia which will have the status of a vote by the whole student population of Australia will be conducted later in the year.



"I dunno about no festival, mate, but I did score a cheap feed."