

STATUTORY FEE MAY BE INCREASED IN 1961

Write for
AUM

On Dit

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The Finance Committee of the Union Council has been directed to prepare a case for increasing the Statutory Fee in 1961.

The Union Council has also decided to cut the S.R.C. Budget by only £400. The Finance Committee had recommended a cut of £1,000.

These decisions were made at the last Union Council meeting in the closing stages of a harrowing three hour budget debate.

Union in Dangerous Situation

The proposal to raise the statutory fee was made by Mr. R. H. Corbet.

Mr. Corbet, formerly the editor of "On Dit", is the Vice-President of the Students' Representative Council, and the chairman of the council's Clubs and Societies Standing Committee.

A statutory fee of £10/10/- is paid annually by all undergraduates wishing to play sport at the university.

Students not wishing to play sport pay a fee of 5/-.

Teachers College students also pay a reduced fee.

Unanimous

Following the eventual decision to grant the S.R.C. £6,500, the Council unanimously accepted Mr. Corbet's proposal.

At its last meeting the S.R.C. requested the undergraduate members on the Union Council to press for the fee increase.

Budgets submitted to the Union Council had all been increased by at least 10 per cent. on the previous year's budgets. The S.R.C.'s was increased by 30 per cent.

Nearly all the expenditure items in the budgets were fixed. These included affiliation fees, salaries, travel allowances, and other similarly recurring fixed costs.

The Finance Committee held that in view of the 9½ per cent. increase in enrolments, and the recent wage margin increases, a general rise of 10 per cent. in budgeted expenditure was justifiable.

Meikeljohn

The Treasurer, Mr. W. Meikeljohn, disclosed to the Council that the Union's net reserves had been depleted to £5,000.

At the end of 1959, reserves stood at £14,000,

Mr. Meikeljohn said. £11,000, acquired from statutory fee revenue, had been added to this figure.

£18,000 of this £25,000 has already been set aside in the 1960 capital budget, he said. This budget was approved last November.

Another £1,000 needed to be spent in the Refectory, in order to honour the Union's policy of ploughing back Refectory profits.

An outstanding commitment of £1,000 is also due to be paid on a new accounting machine.

Mr. Meikeljohn pointed out that the Union was due to make two more annual payments of £6,500 to the Sports Association. These payments, five of which have been made, are covering the university's sports grounds development project.

No Respite

Mr. Meikeljohn said that although the Union's revenue will increase with enrolments, so will its costs. The Union, therefore could not expect any respite from the advancing financial difficulties.

Mr. R. B. Lewis, the President of the Union Council, said that in view of the immense value of buildings and grounds which the council administered, £5,000 was a dangerously low figure.

Mr. Corbet said that nearly all the figures appearing in the S.R.C. budget were either based on costs incurred in 1959, or on increased costs themselves based on increased enrolments or (increased margins) fixed by outside bodies.

The only new figures in the budget, Mr. Corbet said, were those covering Special Grants and Union Lectures.

If the S.R.C. budget was to be cut by £1,000 these last named items would have to be eliminated.

Such a course of action would completely nullify all the S.R.C.'s attempts to encourage the non-academic side of the activities of a university.

Few Choices

Messrs. V. A. Edgeloe, R. B. Lewis, J. G. Jenkin and Fr. Michael Scott all cut the S.R.C. Budget.

The council was left with three choices:

- ★ Reduce all the constituent budgets, and budget for a relatively small deficit;
- ★ Allow all constituent budgets to stand and draw on reserves;
- ★ Cut the S.R.C. budget by £1,000.

In a series of motions, Messrs. J. M. Finnis and W. M. Rogers were successful in obtaining the Council's assent to a cut of £400 in the S.R.C. budget, £100 in the Sports' Association budget and £150 each in the budgets of the Union House and Union Hall.

The Union will be budgeting for a deficit of £800 — a further deduction from reserves.

It was clear to all members that an increase in the statutory fee will be necessary in 1961.

Mr. Edgeloe said that an increase in the Statutory Fee would have to receive the approval of the University Council, the Senate and Parliament.

See Corbet article on page 2.

STAFF FOR "ON DIT" REQUIRED

Students who are interested are asked to leave their names and addresses at the S.R.C. Office

High journalistic ability is not necessary.



Mr. R. H. Corbet. "Increases based on increases."



Mr. J. M. Finnis. Subtle manoeuvres.



Mr. W. Meikeljohn. "There'll be no respite."



Mr. A. Hyslop. Fighting Hard.

LITTLE DONE BY NATIONAL UNION

From Marie McNally

Inauspiciously opened in the shadow of the collapsed Summit Conference, the May Executive Meeting of N.U.A.U.S. in Sydney was in no way remarkable.

Yet in spite of resignations, absenteeism, and poorly assembled files, there has been enough worthwhile activity since February to make policies of disaffiliation and "reform-from-without" appear quite misguided.

Observers attended from all Constituents; Melbourne's S.R.C., having from 30th April resigned that status, sent two members who were admitted as visitors, and whose qualities of moderation and political good humour were most impressive.

MELBOURNE PENALISED

Melbourne students will be penalised to some extent for the action of their S.R.C.

Sydney and N.S.W. moved a series of Extraordinary Resolutions which, subject to Constituent approval, will amend Regulations to exclude non-members of N.U. from Debates, Drama, Congress and Art Exhibition.

Travel subsidies to Faculty Bureaux Meetings will not be available to Melbourne students, and a further Extraordinary Resolution may have the effect of excluding them from NUAUS-subsidised Overseas delegations.

A Melbourne spokesman thought it likely that their S.R.C. would apply for Corresponding Membership at 1961 Council (it was due to an oversight that this was not done in Hobart), and for Full Membership once more within a few years, when N.U.A.U.S. may have begun to conform to their "ideal".

NOT CRIPPLED

National Union, on the other hand, will not be crippled by the amputation of its Victorian limb.

A revised Budget submitted by Mr. A. Nelmes, the Honorary Secretary/Treasurer, showed that with some pruning of salaries, donations and Secretarial assistance, and with an income from fees exceeding the estimate made at Council, there need be no reduction in existing functions.

Executive Reports were collectively unspectacular. The Hon. Sec./Treasurer apologised for the delay in production of the current Council Statement; the absence of this document caused much imprecision and waste of words at the meeting. (Only the rarely gifted, like N. Clark of Queensland, could claim to remember it verbatim, let alone to recite it in Greek!).

The Vice-President and Public Relations Officer, Miss Joan Sawyers, reported that the booklets "A Student Travel Guide to Australia" and "Introducing N.U.A.U.S." were now in distribution.

Together with the International Vice-President, Mr. Ian Ernst, and Mr. David Solomon of A.U.P., Miss Sawyers represented NUAUS at the Asian Regional Cooperation Seminar in Kuala Lumpur earlier this year.

Useful work was done there on student Press and Travel. As one result, Mr. Ernst expects an increase in exchange of News Releases with Asian Countries, pending the formation of a press agency to serve the entire Asian - Australian area.

Initial discussions have also taken place on the establishment of an annual Asian Regional Conference.

RUSSIANS FOR VISIT

It is likely that present negotiations will result in a three-weeks' tour of Australia by a four-man delegation of Russian Students in 1961. Earlier in the same year, a Malay-Singapore delegation will be received here.

The International portfolio also contained:

a letter of protest sent to the South African Government.

Nominations for delegates to the forthcoming I.S.A. Conference in Japan. Two were selected from Queensland, and three from Sydney.

The site that Australia will offer for the 10th I.S.C. Sydney tabled a splendid green-bound volume which effectively sold its charms; Melbourne and Perth also submitted cases for selection. The Executive has recommended 1. Sydney, 2. Perth 3. Melbourne, and Constituents are required to vote.

Designs for an N.U.A.U.S. Badge. The I.V.P. suggested as a shape the map of Australia, mounted with a kangaroo bounding eastward; below there hangs a boomerang, inscribed N.U.A.U.S.

The Indonesian Student Exchange Scheme, which allows for parties of Australian students to travel and work in Indonesia for about three months during the long vacation, and vice versa. The pilot scheme in W.A. having proved successful, it has been taken over at the national level, and will be operated by one University at a time.

The Travel Director, Mr. R. Fels, is conduct-

(Contd. on P. 3)

Uni. Pool Opened



Latest picture of Beaupaire swimming pool recently opened showing in detail the life-sized fountain of Roger Paul-Baker, one of the contributors.

EDITORIAL

Little is thought Less is done

This University is a failure. If any doubt this let them go to the Refectory and listen to various inert masses masquerading as groups. The conversation is insipid. Paper-darts, devoid of even messages, flit here and there. Oranges are squeezed and apples dismembered. There is only food and scraps here. If only about twenty students at most receive a hint of the excitement which lies in thought then the University supporting the other 5,980 is a failure. The twenty would have educated themselves with less frustration.

This paper has changed hands at a time suitable for stock-taking. We can look round and see how first term has gone and, as we do, visualise how the rest of the year will unfold its long length. Whatever else we can say about how the year is going to be, it will fairly certainly be slow.

It's been quiet here in the University, so much so that the remorseless comfort of dull lectures has propagated effectively extra-curricula drudgery. Little is being thought; nothing is being done. How many of us stop to ask whether this University is not simply a hack institution which stirs feebly between nine and five and then returns to the suburban home which in spirit, is dismal parochialism, it never left.

Time Changes All

Something is grievously wrong and every teacher in this University should, between his compelled but unconvincing lectures, think hard about what's the matter. Don't give me the old jazz that this is just apathy (or tradition). Such an analysis is a monstrous breeder of complacencies. Mention student apathy nowadays and 6,000 shoulders slump. No, "most people" might be dull but the cancerous unconcern at the sheer boredom of this University has its good reasons for existence. Go to a Freshers' camp and you'll see that people naturally like, at that age, discussing things, settling their neighbour, if not the world, right. What happens? What converts them into contented, unproductive, barren clods?

Just look at various student groups. Medical students have been assailed as money-worshippers, big sex men and alcoholic bugs for a long time. They have improved only in the amount of money, the amount of sex, and the amount of alcohol they think they can absorb. In some ways it is as well they accept voluntary quarantine in Frome Road.

Then there's the Science student who plays games at his Freshers' welcome (must get to know the other feller) and wears his Science blazer in case any supernatural idiot fails to see that he's a Science student. Touching. They progress, keeping up with their lecture-notes, just a little behind their facts, and a million miles from being taught how to think for themselves. They leave thought to politicians who leave it permanently maimed.

As final proof of the hopelessness of student life at present there is the debating club. Whoever is responsible for the ruin of that once

flourishing society should be moved to Bedford Park immediately. O tempora, O mores, especially when such pass unmasked by passion. Lunch-time debates used to be widely attended and performance in them was dangerous. Now they are, not popular, not unpopular, simply non-existent. Who has done this? Who have accepted this?

Products of Adelaide—who else? The staff accepts this, the staff condones the infertility of their statistical units whom they could help make students. The staff, united in silence, busy pushing back the frontiers of knowledge, is all the time unable and unwilling to see the human waste surrounding them. They have the difficulties—800 students in some departments with a staff of 10. Who cries out long and hard enough against this continuing crime?

Adelaide ignores such things. Adelaide ignores everything and is consequently unnoticed, except faintly and incredulously by visiting journalists. The News is an independent but undernourished paper. The Advertiser frankly should appal any believer in objective, intense inquiry. The same wisdom which flows through the pen of nearly every Australian newspaper flows through South Australia's "own" paper. The Herald and weekly Times, let's face it, runs this country. But who complains? How many students know of the merciless, pernicious propaganda with which the banks duped the public over bank nationalization? The same occurs in a newer form every time. The Advertiser supports in fat, waffly prose some other act of our respected bad man. Never does it leave the party line. Politically it is as exciting as a 21 gun salute on Queen Victoria's birthday. Its literary pages are shameful.

Enough of that. And its film and play reviews one feels would be better in the classified advertisements section.

Shrouds of Silence

It's disgusting, tiresome, and ultimately deadly. Because of it the new University is shrouded in dark. The criminal refusal of both political parties to look at anything but their own interests is ignored. Certain members of the Labor Party deserve to be beaten for their willing blindness and expedient dishonesty.

But who cares? Vocal articulate thought, which alone breeds intelligence among students, is absent. The staff sits, reaping obedience and attendance at lectures from persons who are not even dimly aware that they'll be lucky to be busy in this part of Asia in 15 year's time.

Who is on my side? Who?

Written by Managerial Board.

Union's Reserves Diminishing: More Finance Needed

"Self-examination of either performance or objectives is almost completely absent in Australian universities."

"Staff associations follow eagerly every variation in salaries in other spheres of life and press always for equal treatment."

"They seldom, if ever, undertake studies of general university policy, suggest changes in outmoded curricular, or investigate the relationships between students and staff."

These views may be unjustified; I do not know.

They are the views, however, of a highly respected and distinguished Australian scientist, Professor Sir Mark Oliphant.

They are views which have been published in the Sydney, Melbourne and Perth press, and maybe elsewhere, but not in Adelaide.

Unpalatable

Sir Mark's, perhaps unpalatable words, have been written in the course of his favourable review of A. P. Rowe's book, "If the Gown Fits".

Mr. Rowe was the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide from 1948 to 1958.

Sir Mark agrees with almost every contention put forward by Mr. Rowe.

He refers to Mr. Rowe's devastating analysis of the attitude of Australian students, towards their studies. He summarises Mr. Rowe's observations thus:—

"Most [students] treated their courses with the same narrowness which their professors exhibited. They were in the university to be trained as professional men and were antagonistic or indifferent to any activity not directly of use to their examinations. Few developed any of the institutional loyalties so characteristic of the older universities in Britain."

Three Functions

In reviewing Rowe's book and views, and not his personal idiosyncracies, Sir Mark Oliphant is scathing in his criticism of professors and academic attitudes.

It is indeed heartening for some student "leaders" to read of a person of eminence criticising various aspects of Australian university education.

It is embarrassing for mere undergraduates to suggest to their "educators" the fundamentals of university education.

It becomes tiresome when undergraduates are forced to resort to quoting the words of men such as Sir Mark Oliphant in order to give credence to a point of view which is otherwise ignored.

There is little argument amongst educationists that the work of universities can be divided into three phases—teaching, research and extra-curricular. All the three are important. It is profitless to argue which is the most important.

The responsibility of these functions, ultimately lies with the University Council. Surely, it should.

The first two responsibilities are, of course, delegated to the academic staff of the university. What of the third?

The extra-curricular work of the university is administered by the Union Council. This work can be divided into sporting and cultural pursuits. These responsibilities are administered respectively

by the Sports Association and the Students' Representative Council.

Offers Little

Let us look at sport. Relatively speaking, Australia is the top sporting nation in the world. Sport hardly needs any further encouragement, either in Australia or in our universities.

Now let us look at culture. Well, Australia probably isn't the bottom cultural nation in the world.

A leading American sports writer, Herbert Warren Wind, was reported in the "Advertiser" on May 21, as having said: "Australia has produced and offered little of cultural value—one of the reasons why sport has always loomed so large in the limited means of other diversion."

Such is a commonly held opinion. Many cultural circles are endeavouring to remedy the situation, but with scant success.

Are our universities playing their part? Are they fulfilling all three of their functions? They are not.

Challenge

I would suggest that anybody who says that they are either wantonly ignorant of some highly relevant facts, is deluding himself, or belligerently lying in his own teeth.

What little support the S.R.C. receives from either the academic or administrative staff of the University is greatly appre-

ciated, but it is shockingly inadequate.

It is just a little too much for the University to expect a body of students to endanger their own "academic progress" and assume, single-handed and without either thanks or remuneration, one of the prime functions of a university.

says

R. H. Corbet

I challenge anybody to show me that such is not the case.

Rowe has claimed that "the members of his council showed no interest in the academic standards or the work of the university which they governed."

Prima facie this contention could well be true. Any interest which the council shows in student affairs is well concealed.

Controversy

This year the S.R.C. has given some considerable thought to the organising of student meetings and discussion, attempting to arrive at some formula which will lead to greater student interest in political, social, philosophical and theological affairs.

Three factors seem essential for a successful meeting:

- A topical and controversial subject of discussion;
- a leading academic or public figure to lead the discussion, and;
- a vigorous publicity campaign.

Nearly all our academic leaders shun publicity and controversy. Nearly all our public leaders shun academic circles.

To find suitable speakers explorations have to be made far afield. Having found a speaker, the organisers of a meeting have to find a first-class return air fare.

Impoverished

If, as history has shown, a greater proportion of students and staff will not or cannot co-operate in a continued and concerted effort to produce a healthier atmosphere of critical discussion in our university, then those who do have such not so misguided convictions, should receive greater financial support in their efforts.

The Union Council has found to its remorse, that it cannot afford such support.

The Treasurer of the Union Council has said recently that the Union's reserves have become alarmingly low—effectively they are £5,000. Only a few years ago they were £30,000.

Unfortunately, there seems to be little chance of the situation improving.

In the foreseeable future the Union is likely to incur even heavier expenditure.

Black Future

The Union Hall is badly in need of an air conditioning system—it is as chilly as a morgue. Likely cost: £8,000 to £11,000.

In two to three years

(Contd. on P. 3)

"Playmates"



"If you don't stop peeking I won't play."

Staff Passive on Activities

Social butterflies and steady swotters, beware! You are not wanted at Adelaide University.

Most of the University staff think that the swotters should be reformed and that the butterflies are not worth considering.

This was discovered recently when members of the staff were asked their opinions on students' extra-curricular activities. The reply of Mr. Basten, the Vice-Chancellor, is given in full, because it is a summary of most of the answers received.

Vice-Chancellor's Views

The opinions of the staff are remarkably uniform. Mr. Basten says: "It is a very good thing for students to engage in extra-curricular activities as much as possible. These activities take two equally valuable forms—the formal organised activities of clubs and societies, and the informal discussions between students".

"These are often of greater value if they are between students in different faculties. Some students work faster, although not necessarily better than others."

"Those who work faster can obviously give more time to extra-curricular activities without harm to their main purpose which is, of course, to do their best in their different academic disciplines." Mr. Basten does not even include activities outside the University in his discussion.

Mr. Robert L. Reid of the Political Science Department was quite definite on this subject. He thinks that all extra-curricular activities should be centered on the University, where there are clubs and societies enough to interest everyone, and that debats and drive-in movies are quite superfluous.

One activity which he feels should interest students more is politics; protest meetings, for instance, could be much better attended.

Mr. T. Mares of the English Department agrees that more interest should be taken in politics and religion. However, he does not think that all interest must be bound up with University life; but as his ideas of outside activity are in the line of church work, he still offers no hope to our butterfly.

Sport Over-emphasised

He also condemns the swotter, for, in his definition, University training should be educational rather than vocational. Mr. Mares also complains that too much stress is sometimes placed on

By Marian Quartly

... sport, which should only be regarded as exercise to improve study. This may be so for English students, but engineers to be should play sport avidly.

Professor E. F. Bull and Mr. G. Sved agree that it develops teamwork and leadership that their students need.

Mr. Sved is also in favour of sport, and of the social side of life, because they help to bring the faculties together. Most of the staff interviewed spoke vaguely of "organisation of time". Professor Bull offered more constructive advice to freshers. He says that experience is necessary, and that it is impossible to divide the time available between work and

play at the beginning of the course.

The Test

Extra-curricular activities should come almost naturally, and a revision at the end of each term will show if time is being misused.

Neither Professor Bull nor Mr. Sved are in favour of the steady swotter, but they condemn even more the student who is not interested in anything. They consider that some of the blame for the apathy of these students is due to lack of energy in club leadership.

Of all the staff interviewed, only Dr. H. G. Rodder of the Department of Inorganic Chemistry feels that his students in general should be steady swotters. He thinks that to become a first class chemist, most students must, unfortunately, concentrate almost completely on the course. Dr. Rodder, like

Mr. Sved, is conscious of the gap between the arts and the sciences, and for relaxation he suggests that students read books on subjects outside their own faculties—and this includes art students.

Mr. Reid sums up the general feeling of the staff when he said that University life must be lived day in, day out, if it is to give as much as possible to the student.

So, steady swotters, unless you are going to be inorganic chemists, you had better start living your life to the full.

And butterflies, the societies throw some pretty good parties, and, as Mr. Reid says, there are clubs to interest everyone.

NUAUS Report

(Contd.)

ing discussions in Perth which hold hope for air travel concessions to students over 19 years of age.

The Faculty Bureaux Director, Mr. Peter Bray, was able to report a "sturdy self-confidence" in the organisation of the various faculty associa-

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

Entries for the Rhodes Scholarship for 1961 will close on September 1 next with the Honorary Secretary of the South Australian Rhodes Scholarship Committee at the University.

The annual value of the Scholarship is £750 sterling, but it is possible under certain conditions for the successful candidate to have this amount supplemented each year.

Application forms are available now. Intending candidates should secure them from the Registrar's Secretary. They should also make an appointment to see the Registrar personally.

WHAT IS BEHIND THE RED DOOR?

The Adelaide University Modellers' Club gives members the opportunity to build and operate models of any kind, members being currently interested in aeroplanes and ships and the radio control of these, and also model rail-roading.

The railroad layout was started some eight years ago, just after the birth of the club and has undergone many changes since. Originally it was an inside third stud contact system, this being similar to the Hornby Dudlo system, in which there is a central rail between the running rails from which the locomotives pick up the current; on our layout this rail is replaced by a series of studs. The motive power and rolling stock was principally Hornby while the track itself was ready made excepting the points or turnouts which were built by members. However, difficulty was experienced making satisfactory pick up shoes for the locomotives and we also had short circuit troubles on one or two of the larger radii points.

Modernization

This led to the system being abandoned in favour of an outside third system in which the contact rail is placed outside the running rails. This system performed satisfactorily, but did not look particularly realistic due to the rail used being much too large for scale, and also the third rail which is not a prototype except for some electric train systems but even then these are enclosed to minimise the danger of electric shocks.

As a result this system was quickly abandoned in favour of a two rail system after a member purchased an all brass locomotive costing more than £20. In this

system the running rails are of opposite polarity and no third rail is required to supply the locomotives with power.

By this time however the faulty construction of the layout made from gellignite boxes and old packing cases began to tell, several items of rolling stock having near misses from destruction on the floor. It was then decided to gradually replace the old layout by one of more solid construction in HO gauge, the gauge of the new locomotive. The wheel spacing is the same as for OO but the superstructure is built to a slightly smaller scale.

Reconstruction

The first stage of the reconstruction is now almost complete, being a terminal station for both passenger and freight services and is twenty feet long and three feet wide. The new section is being constructed of a new nickel silver rail, which as well as having superior electrical properties to the steel rail, is much closer to the correct size. This rail is spiked down to individually cut balsa sleepers and as a result the track looks more realistic than the other ready made track. The turnouts which are all made in the club, are remotely controlled by electricity.

In the future we hope to have two main stations connected by a double track with a third station approximately half way between the other two. Associated with this station we hope

to build a dock area adjacent to a river containing real water and with operating ships and barges. However, this is still in the future.

EDUCATION QUIET

In Education, there was little real achievement. At a meeting of the local Education Officers, held in Melbourne two days before the Executive Meeting, Orientation Programmes were discussed and compared. Submissions on Tax Concessions for students are being studied and correlated.

The Education Research Officer, Mrs. Margaret Theobald, attended on behalf of N.U. the National Education Conference in Sydney on 21st May; she described it as a vast and fervent body more interested, for the moment, in Primary and Secondary Education than in Tertiary.

The newly-elected Education Officer, Mr. Kym Patterson, a former President of the Union,

will be assisted by another ex-President, Dr. Martin Davey, in preparing a submission for the Commonwealth Office of Education by 14th June.

Australian Universities' Press

The Chairman, Miss Joan Sawyers, considered the May Meeting of student Editors the best ever held. Constitutional changes have been made; the Trust Fund Scheme advocated last year has been rejected; A.U.P. has adopted a code of ethics based on those proposed at the last International Student Press Conference. Among the Clauses is one:

"All copy, including advertisements, should conform with the canons of morality and good taste", which was carried with the dissent of "Honi Soit" recorded.

CHESTER WILMOT MEMORIAL LECTURES:

Executive treatment of Mr. R. H. Corbet's proposals for this series of lectures was flimsy. The scheme was well-received at Council, was admirably furthered by Mr. Corbet's interim report, and has now been slipped into an administrative pigeon-hole which may well prove bottomless. Plans sometimes germinate in pigeon-holes; sometimes they rot.

INDIA REPRESENTED

Mr. Ram Labhaya, a member of the Indian Delegation, flew up from Hobart to attend the Executive Meeting, which he repeatedly characterised as being "most democratic".

In a speech to the gathering, he outlined the functions and policies of the National Council of the University Students of India.

Under its Council there exists an Advisory Committee, particularly useful in dead-locks, in that it provides a final interpretation of the Constitution. The possibility of the "professional student politician" gaining great

power in the Union (once a troublesome reality, it seems) is prevented by the regulations that no person may hold office for more than one term, and that no one who is not actually a student may be an officer.

Seminars conducted by N.C.U.S.I. have such themes as "Student Unrest", "The Role of Unions in Student Life", and "The Charter of Student Rights and Duties."

SRC Finance (Contd.)

time the Hall will need to be reconditioned, plant equipment in the Refectory will need to be replaced, carpets in the George Murray will also need to be replaced. Likely cost in all: £3,000 to £4,000.

The present Refectory is becoming over-crowded. A second floor will have become a necessity in two to three years.

In the meantime, the Union is being forced to cut into depreciation allowances on plant equipment, etc., and the Union has to pay £6,500 to the Sports Association in 1961 and 1962, before completing the sports ground development project.

The Union can only expect £11,000 as additions to reserves. Next year this will be cut by the above £6,500 and also by this year's budgeted £800 deficit. This time next year the effective reserves could be £3,700, ignoring rising costs and assuming the actual deficit does not exceed £800.

The scene certainly looks black.

Under the circumstances, a rise in the statutory fee seems to be the only practical solution.

★ See story "Statutory Fee may be increased in 1961," front page.

A man who moralises is usually a hypocrite, and a woman who moralises is invariably plain.—Wilde.

"ON DIT" STAFF

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I Just Dropped In To Tell You That

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SEATO: The biggest flop

Abreast of the Times



Of all the treaties and counter treaties that have been drawn up since the beginning of the Cold War the greatest flop and the biggest farce is SEATO.

With enough loopholes to ensure that no nation goes to war when another member of the treaty is attacked — unless, of course, it feels it is in its best interest to do so — SEATO militarily speaking is a White Elephant.

Naval exercises in the Philippines and flights of U.S. supersonic bombers merely boost the morale of the faltering uneasy treaty members.

To ensure solidity of a kind, cultural exchanges and scholarships between the SEATO countries have been instituted. But the exchange is insignificant and overshadowed by the vastly more effective Colombo Plan and even the efforts of private bodies like the universities.

But of course, the Communists are far too clever to resort to open warfare and the treaty members are left floundering as to how to cope with subversion.

The recent conference in Lahore was a rather futile attempt to tackle this problem.

With the Asian nations demanding that the U.S. give aid without strings like the U.S.S.R., and the United States unwilling to see her dollars grafted away and therefore demanding some say in how the money was spent, it was difficult for even the treaty members to reach a rapprochement.

Of course, the real trouble with the South-East Asian Treaty Organisation is that it is not really Asian, and the greatest Asian powers are not in it. The SEATO meeting just concluded still talks about an Asia that does not include a Communist China and makes plans for the future without the participation of India.

The Philippines, Pakistan, Siam and Formosa put up a brave front as "Asia," but the new Indonesian hard line against Peking is probably acting as the biggest stop to Communist tactics in the South-West Pacific at the present moment.

In many ways the U.S. has tied a rope around its own neck with SEATO, and of course as the current American lapdog, Australia, is not far behind.

The SEATO countries of Asia cry for aid for they have been loyal, and aligned themselves with the west . . . therefore they should get, and they expect, more aid than non-SEATO countries.

But Japan with the recent anti-American riots against the Kishi Government, India involved with Red China over Nepal, Indonesia still smarting from China's threat of war and the explosive situation in Korea, all these countries are more likely to be trouble spots than the SEATO countries.

To make matters worse, there appears to be more than just a grain of truth in India's accusation that SEATO has led to a distrust of the Asian nations among themselves and so hindered them in their common goal, the fight against communist subversion.

America is a young country diplomatically and perhaps she can be excused as she has greatness thrust upon her. Yet the "Manifest Destiny" of the United States has never led her into a more momentous blunder than that of SEATO.

UNDERPAID CLERKS WITHOUT A UNION

Some five years ago, on Procession Day, two impeccably dressed gentlemen in morning suits and homburgs carried banners through the streets of Adelaide decrying the present state of affairs as it affected them and their colleagues.

The banner of the first man, daubed inexpertly, proclaimed that "The Wages of Sin is Death." The second man carried the rejoinder, "But the wages of artiled clerks are a bloody sight worse." The first proposition may be doubted but the second is all too true.

Law Students who wish to be admitted as practitioners of the Supreme Court of South Australia are required to serve for varying periods under articles of clerkship.

A student may sit for examinations in eleven of the more practical law subjects with a view to being admitted as a practitioner on the minimum qualification of Final Certificate in Law.

by Roger Paul-Baker

Such a course requires the student to be artiled for a period of four years.

A student who passes examinations in a further six subjects of more academic interest thus entitling him to the LL.B. degree, serves two years under Articles of Clerkship.

The Final Certificate man enters articles at the start of his second year at the University and continues, on a part time basis, to attend lec-

Philosopher

tures in the Law School, until he has passed all subjects.

The Degree man enters articles at the end of his third academic year and continues to attend lectures in his first year of articles. Most students take the degree course.

Old Time Jazz

In the years before 1939 when a University education was the privilege of the few and the law profession was even more in-bred than it is now, articles of clerkship were undertaken in the English tradition.

The law student, or more likely, the law student's father, paid a premium of one or more hundred pounds for the privilege of the nervous little clerk being taught the mysteries of the law by his principal who was presumed to be a legal practitioner learned in the law.

It was a legal apprenticeship; the clerk receiving instruction from his principal and carrying out various legal work under the supervision of his master.

Fresher.



I can accept no empirical proof that I am sane.

(BOB HUGHES)

Next Copy 17th June.

I really think that at the Varsity one need wear nothing more formal than good, plain sports clothes.

In those days the artiled clerk despite his lowly status in the hierarchy of a legal office, was still considered a little gentleman who could lord it over the office boys and whose future was a little brighter than the law clerk who specialised in conveyancing, or accounts.

Until 1956 a four years' term of articles was the required period for all clerks but the last premium was paid well before that time. This meant that when a clerk entered articles in his second year he had very little legal knowledge even of an academic nature.

Colder & Colder

After the 1939-1945 War, there was a shortage of legal practitioners.

There was also a shortage of young men who were willing to start in legal offices as office boys and work their way up to the exalted position (on a high stool presumably) of conveyancing clerk or unadmitted managing law clerk.

This placed additional burdens on the already overworked practitioners; they had to find someone to do the pre-War boys' work and the menial legal work which had

previously been carried out by the law clerks (now almost extinct).

People did not take to dead end, low paid jobs any more — more high school education, vocational guidance, general prosperity and better opportunities for tertiary education saw to that.

How did the lawyer solve his problem? If an office was large enough, junior girls could be employed to do some of the old office boys' jobs — stamp-licking, tea making and the like.

In a small office with a staff consisting of one or two typists, everyone did their bit in attending to the humdrum tasks. As to the minor legal work the practitioner found it necessary to do the work himself unless he could find a very capable female clerk, but she had to be paid well.

Enslaved

Well, have you guessed the solution to Mr. Lawyer's problem? That's right, the poor little artiled clerk came to the rescue.

The artiled clerk now enters articles with all but three of his examination subjects behind him and with no University commitments in the final year.

The Practitioner is no longer paid a premium but he is loath to pay the clerk because he considers that the clerk is very little use due to inexperience and due to the fact that the practitioner must spend unremunerative time in instructing him (if he does spend any time instructing him).

Nowadays, the salaries of the clerks, vary from nothing (which is becoming rarer) to about £8. The average salary is about £3. The salaries over £5 are rare and are usually paid by the less traditional firms which consist of busy young lawyers who are on their way to the Top and are quite willing to delegate some of the minor legal work.

They're Pure Dirt

Many clerks complain that they spend too much time being messengers. Although it is necessary to learn the intricacies of the Government Offices which have some connection with the practice of the law, many clerks continue their "daily rounds" into their second year of articles.

These tasks include debt collecting, simple conveyancing and everyday office filing. The practitioner is well paid for the first two and is pleased to delegate such jobs which allow him more remunerative work which is usually of greater interest.

It must be pointed out that the above description of the work of the artiled clerks is not universally true. There are practitioners who do instruct their clerks conscientiously; who give them a variety of interesting and rewarding jobs and who are not afraid to trust clerks with minor Court appearances and interviews with clients. But these are the very men who pay their clerks well.

In the past, the reaction of many clerks who are subjected to the humdrum jobs and 'pave-

ment pounding' has been an indolent defiance which has helped nobody.

Many practitioners are too busy to spend much time with their clerks who consequently waste their time or continue in the old rut.

Lowest Anywhere

If the clerks were truly instructed in the law and spent their time absorbing legal knowledge at the feet of their masters and were consequently not swelling the firm's coffers, a token salary of a pound or two would be more understandable.

However, where they are providing work free which otherwise would cost their masters much more money, it is absolutely inconceivable that they should continue in their present intolerable position.

In the other states of Australia, the clerks have set salaries graded according to the year of articles being served. The lowest average salary is about £5 per week with a maximum of £13 per week in New South Wales. In Victoria where LL.B. graduates serve only one year of articles, the salary is fixed at £8 subject to adjustments for cost of living, etc.

In some of the other states artiled law clerks are expressly excluded from the awards for the law clerks. Any attempts to serve and enforce a log of claims on Law Societies and similar legal professional bodies has met with little official success but have resulted in fruitful negotiations between the artiled clerks and the appropriate professional organisations.

Inflation Strikes

In past years when the law profession had been overcrowded or, in any case, there had been very few artiled clerks, most of whom had strong family or institutional ties with the profession and their respective firms, there had been, among the clerks themselves, certain apathy or timidity shown when a crusading clerk demanded drastic action.

Now there are more students in the Law School. Many of these find it difficult enough to keep themselves at the University for the first three years and the tragedy of it is that the profession is losing students to outside occupations because they simply cannot afford to stay in such an impoverished state for a further year or more to reach the goal of admission to practice.

The legal profession in South Australia has, until the last year or two, been a closely-knit little community which has tried to keep internal dissensions at a minimum at least in the eyes of the public. The artiled clerks do not demand a Royal Commission to solve their problems but they do demand a sympathetic hearing. Their archaic and intolerable position must be remedied and remedied now.

It is hoped that they will not be forced by Adelaidean pig-headedness and insularity to use stronger methods than they would desire in their position as future practitioners as good sense would seem to recommend.

Political Thought: Bankrupt, Sterile

Political thought in Australia today is bankrupt and sterile, said Dr. J. de B. Forbes, M.H.R., at a university meeting last week.

"Members of both parties", he said "were still repeating out-worn catch-cries which derived from the political thinking of another age."

Dr. Forbes said this while opening the Thirteenth Annual Council of the Australian Universities Liberal Federation held in Adelaide during the last vacation.

It was attended by delegates from universities in all States, except of course from the parochial institution, the Universities of Melbourne.

Thought Centre

He further emphasised that in view of the vast amount of non political and other routine work which fell to the politician, and the traditional preoccupation of other politically-active groups in the community with their own peculiar problems, the place to which those concerned could properly look for a rejuvenation of basic political thinking was the University.

Topics debated at the Liberal Federation's Council included agricultural research, decentralisation, protection to industries, Asian migration, the security service, and electoral reform.

Migration

Lengthy and keen debate on the subject of Asian migration revealed

From H. T. Burley

that the Council was narrowly in favour of limited immigration from Asian countries on a selective basis, taking into account such factors as health, education and technical skills, character, and British Commonwealth preference.

Addressing the A.U.L.F. Dinner in the Botanic Hotel, Mr. Paul McGuire (ex-Ambassador to Italy, etc.) stressed the need of a political

philosophy in contemporary Australia.

Speaking of the importance of our European ties he observed that over 50 per cent. of our exports and imports concern European countries.

He expressed apprehension that Australia did not act more quickly on the European Common Market.

Despite its importance to our economy, few Australians, he observed, could even name the member countries of the European Common Market.

Problems

After motions passed at the Council are ratified by the constituent University Liberal Clubs they will be sent to the relevant Cabinet Ministers and Premiers.

Coinciding with Council, the Federation's journal, "Student Liberal" was published.

This year's edition was edited by Malcolm Mackenas of Sydney, and

(Contd. on P. 7)

U-2: Why was it Criminal & Foolish?

The Offender

Espionage is never, in itself, contrary to international law. Conversely, it is not illegal to punish captured spies.

The law relating to the U-2 incident is not the most interesting aspect of that incident.

A brief exposition of the law may, however, elucidate an analysis of the other aspects, by dispelling some of the vagueness of public moralising and dissipating some of the more irrelevant propaganda about the whole affair.

Hypocrisy

If it is certain that espionage per se is lawful, it is equally certain that flights by State aircraft such as the U-2 over the territory of other States are illegal unless authorised by the States flown over. It is ironical that the U.S. Government should have defined so clearly the law by which it is now condemned. We powerless Australians, who have so many fewer opportunities to be hypocritical, may savour the irony of the Note from the U.S. to Czechoslovakia of 8th August, 1954. Some of us may even find the Note unplesant to read in June, 1960. It runs, in substance, as follows:

Unauthorized

Overflight

"The U.S. Government charges that all the acts of the pilots of the MIG aircraft involved in the unauthorised overflight into the U.S. zone of Germany were at the specific direction of the responsible authorities of the Czech Government. The directions were deliberate and calculated disregard of the air traffic control regulations and of the authority of the U.S. Government.

"The U.S. Government charges further that these acts and directions were maliciously intended, that they were wrongful under applicable international law and that they were carried out to make it possible to overfly the U.S. zone of Germany unlawfully, for such purposes as espionage. The U.S. Government charges further that the Czech Government made assertions of facts with respect to the incident which it knew to be demonstrably preposterous and flagrantly untruthful.

Violations

"It was unlawful for military aircraft of Czechoslovakia to fly into the airspace of the U.S. zone of Germany unless the Czech Government had obtained prior authorisation for such overflight from the U.S. Government. Furthermore, it was the duty of the Czech Government to identify to the air traffic control authorities within the U.S. zone all aircraft from within Czechoslovakia which intended to overfly the U.S. zone in any respect and for any distance and to file flight plans in accordance with applicable air traffic control regulations.

"The failure of the Czech Government to comply with the applicable regulations and the unauthorised overflight by the military aircraft involved, constitute violations of international obligations."

There is thus no doubt that the flight of the ill-fated U-2 was a clear violation of international law as accepted by America, and was in a different category from day-to-day international espionage. It was contrary not only to Russian law (just as the espionage of Fuchs and the Rosenbergs was contrary

to British and American law), but also to the law governing both Russia and the U.S.A., i.e., international law.

Self-Defence?

The question then arises whether the U.S.A., by overflying Russia for reconnaissance purposes, was merely exercising its legal right of self-defence. This may be shortly answered. By subscribing to the United Nations Charter, which is inter alia, a treaty between Russia and the U.S.A., the U.S.A. has promised to report immediately to the Security Council any measures it takes in the exercise of its right of self-defence.

There is a great deal of dispute among international lawyers about the effect of the United Nations Charter on the right of national defence, but it is certain that any defensive action taken inside the border of another State amounts at least to a threat to the peace and must be brought to the notice of the Security Council. The U.S.A. has, therefore, disqualified itself from appealing to the legal right of self-defence.

Necessity?

Here, no doubt, some of us will get very impatient with this line of argument. "Necessity," it may be said, "the overriding necessity of national survival entitles America to disregard international law in this respect, especially the law of a United Nations enfeebled by the abusive use by Russia of the veto power."

Now this appeal to necessity has always been popular with governments, and has even found favour, as a basic legal doctrine, with some German international lawyers. This on 4th August, 1914, as the German

by John Finnis

Army invaded Belgium in clear violation of a Treaty of 1839, the German Chancellor declared to the Reichstag, "Not kennt kein Gebot"—"Necessity knows no law." Famous German jurists, such as Kohler, sat down to justify this doctrine as a fundamental article of international law. Naturally enough, Belgian jurists, such as Charles de Visser, were inclined to repudiate it.

A more recent case is that of the Lend-Lease Agreement of 1940 between Britain and the U.S.A., whereby the U.S.A. lent Britain 50 obsolete destroyers in return for bases in the West Indies. This was, for the U.S.A., in violation of the 1907 Hague Convention on Neutrality, and America sought to justify it legally on the ground of the necessity of resisting a Nazi conquest of Britain which would imperil the U.S.A.

Anarchy

Those who appeal to necessity to justify their acts should do so with their eyes open. They should be quite clear in their own minds that their appeal at the very heart of international law, that it is a reversion to the anarchy from which men have been trying to escape for so long. If they recognise this, and if they further recognise that their appeal is contrary not merely to the spirit of international law, but also to its letter (for the law does not recognise the doctrine of necessity), then and only then will they be ready to make a proper moral judgment of the issue which is said to involve national survival.

Intransigent

Force

It was a sad day for international law when America announced (albeit temporarily) that she was prepared to continue her illegal actions after their discovery and exposure. Everyone knows that Russia continually breaks international law, and that she would break it again if she retaliated against spy-flights by destroying U.S. bases. But existing international law owes both its force and its value to the socio-ethical convictions common to Western countries.

What is left of the law when the greatest and most influential of those Western nations announces its intention to pursue, at its own will and pleasure, an illegal policy of intransigent force? Even if we think



"Flights will not be resumed."

America's actions morally and politically justifiable, we must admit that international law (i.e., the consistent practice of sane and orderly relations between nations) is falling sadly.

Political

Implications

That said, we may proceed to discuss some of



the further implications of the U-2 incident. It can be stated immediately that America's actions were disastrous in so far as they either caused the dissolution of the Summit Conference or gave Mr. Khrushchev a good excuse to dissolve a Conference he no longer wanted. Enough has been written on this aspect of the case to satisfy the most sceptical. There is a simple and demonstrable connection between the incident and the failure of the Conference.

Equally obvious is the damage to American credit involved in the attempts of the U.S. to lie and bluff its way out of the quandary in which it had put itself.

As Max Freedman wrote in the "Manchester Guardian Weekly" on



U2: "In a different category from day-to-day espionage."

17th May, "The American Government first lied about the plane, then confessed to espionage, then made a virtue out of espionage over Russia, and threatened to continue these flights (another lie, for the flights had secretly been suspended), and then in Paris Mr. Eisenhower finally promised that the flights would not be resumed."

"National Success"

Some Americans, on the other hand, have seen the affair as a resounding demonstration of national military and constitutional success.

This was the line adopted by Mr. Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the House (of Representatives) Appropriations Committee in a statement by him on 10th May, 1960, disseminated in Australia by the U.S. Information Service as "an important American statement on world affairs." For Mr. Cannon the practice of the of the U.S.A. was neither "stupid nor blundering" because "the discovery that since 1946 we have been sending our planes across the border and as far as 1,300 miles into the interior, completely disproves his (Khrushchev's) vaunted ability to stop them at the border."

Half-true

This is only half-true. The alleged success of American flights during the years between 1946 and 1959 is in no way relevant to the present ability or inability of the Russians to prevent an aerial attack by the U.S. Air Force. The captured U-2 flew from a base in Pakistan (which has only recently become a U.S. base), so that it flew across what must be Russia's most unprotected border.

Most of the U.S. Strategic Air Force is so based that it would have to attack Russia across such heavily defended frontiers as those facing Western Europe, Turkey and Alaska. Nor should it be forgotten that ability to fly across national frontiers, be they remote or not, is vain unless there is also the ability to fly on to the well-defended target areas, the cities and military bases of the nation concerned. The Americans have no cause for complacency about the power of their putative deterrent.

"Free Men"

Mr. Cannon then came to "the most gratifying feature of the entire incident... We have here demonstrated conclusively that free men confronted by the most ruthless and criminal despotism, can under the Constitution of the United States protect the nation and preserve world civilisation."

This again is only partly valid. Granted that the United States Government was protecting the

nation by its espionage, it is hard to see the relevance of America's undoubted freedom (relative to Russia's) to the success of that protection. For many years a tiny number of Government officials, together with a dozen or so legislators, have been pursuing an illegal policy unknown to an American public which would have good cause to suspect that the risks involved were not worth the advantages sought.

Military "Needs"

Mr. Cannon sought to justify the secrecy by invoking "absolute and unavoidable military necessity." This cannot pass unchallenged. To have disclosed the policy to the American people would almost certainly have revealed nothing to the Russian Government. Nor would it have made militarily impossible the continuance of the flights if indeed, as Mr. Cannon boasted, the Russians were powerless to prevent them. In fact, if the U-2 espionage was intended to contribute to a deterrent, and not merely to aid the destruction of Russia by a shattered America as an exercise in futile revenge, it could only be effective if it were known of by Russia; for only what is known of can deter.

Odious Affront

The reason, of course, why the flights were undisclosed was simply that they represented an odious affront to international law and the development of sane international relationships, in quite another category of illegality and risk from the normal G-Man, MI5, MVD activities of all nations. Both Russia and America pursue policies professed to be for the preservation and advancement of world civilisation. Both know perfectly well that these policies, if put to the test of the world public opinion they are alleged to serve, would be rejected out of hand. None of this is at all surprising or novel; it is, however, a neglected truth.

Risks

Neither America nor Russia are willing to take the risks to national safety well-known to be involved in the renunciation of nuclear armaments by an agreement which concedes something to both points of view. Both are willing to take the enormous risks to the safety of the human race notoriously involved in their present military postures. One of the most notable of these latter risks was demonstrated by the U-2 incident.

That is the risk of inadvertent attack due to mechanical or human failure. Everywhere, in Russia, in America, on remote islands, in the air, on the high seas, there are officers capable every min-

ute of unleashing a weapon of unexampled destructive power, the presence of which over enemy territory would, in accordance with the avowed policy of both sides, provoke an immediate counter-attack of annihilating force. These officers are certainly well-trained and carefully selected. There are said to be most stringent precautions against the misuse, accidental or intentional, of their powers. Their equipment is very well-aimed and will not, it is said, go wrong.

Mechanical &

Human Failure

But the Matador and Atlas missiles which have flown far off-course in the past two years were also well-made and were designed very carefully to fly on the right course.

And the manpower, too, was well-trained and carefully selected. Above all, he was trained to destroy both himself and his plane if in danger of capture. He failed to do either. It is even said by Mr. Cannon that his plane developed some mechanical defect. If that is so, then it is so much the worse, for we are shown even more clearly how fine, how very fine, is the line we have drawn between our life and our destruction.

Rudiments of

Sanity

Do not let it be said, with Mr. Cannon, that the defect of mind or matter or mechanics which could bring us all to an unhappy end would be "unforeseen and unavoidable." It has already been foreseen by everyone possessed of the rudiments of sanity. It would be avoided if those who have the power to do so would substitute for the intolerable risks of the present the great but lesser risks of a generously negotiated renunciation of nuclear weapons.

Do not let it be said that those who advocate even major concessions to attain such a renunciation are unconscious of the insufficiency of such a renunciation alone, or that they are unaware of the peridy of Soviet Russia, or that they are sympathetic with the aims or ignorant of the methods of Communism.

Universal Ruin

It is just that they know that there is only one end to an armament race in which one side or both sides are willing either to "muddle through" or to "hang on" until the other side makes some more concessions. That end is war. War today is fought, as Marshal Foch said many years ago, for unlimited objectives. It can result only in unlimited destruction.

(Contd. on P. 7)

Last Look at Shibai

A.U.D.S. produced an evening of short plays under the title "Shibai" (meaning "plays") in the Union Hall recently.

The first offering was the medieval "Everyman" done in modern dress.

Producers have frequently used this approach in order to highlight the timelessness of the dramatic message to show that the play still has meaning and (therefore) value — and it was quite successful with "Everyman."

Egils Burtmanis played the name role as an aging businessman, wallowing in the lap of synthetic luxury until summoned by death to make his reckoning. His performance was very good, but marred somewhat by one or two repetitive gestures and, I feel, a little too much "aimless" pacing up and down.

The other roles in this play are individual character parts and thus it is possible to judge them individually. Jenny Binks gave a memorable portrayal of Knowledge and Wieland von Behrens' Strength, was masterful.

Bad Lighting

The simple set was effective and good use was made of the stage. Lighting was also effective in general, but I fail to see why, when a scene was done in dim light, the overhead battens, not front-of-house were used. This left faces in darkness — a fault which always detracts from a production.

Second, "Four Kyogen and a No."

This bracket of traditional Japanese plays was generally held to be delightful and certainly I was entranced by the three-quarters of an hour of Japanese tradition, but nevertheless felt that there was something lacking technically.

Shuffling feet and repetitive gestures (surely the amateurs' biggest nightmare) cannot be disguised as the traditional movement of any nationality, because the fact remains that they still tend to annoy the beholder.

Fresher Talent

There were several fine performances, however, including those of Alan Kirk, Wieland von Behrens and Julie Brooks (as the cockerel in "Hatsu Yuki").

Miss Brooks has ability to hold an audience and should be an asset A.U.D.S.

The set and lighting were functional, not brilliant, while the music was excellent and unified the five pieces.

Thirdly, "The Affected Ladies."

Production of this play was technically and artistically of high standard, as both are surely essential for a Restoration comedy.

Too Much Stage

A grave fault with the production was that the set was far too big — it

should have been marked down to half the stage area. A drawing-room comedy of manners must be done in the drawing-room, not in the ball-room, because by using the ball-room, much of the intimacy is lost to the outside audience.

—W.R.A.

Cornered!



The critic of Shibai is seen here just before the irate cast caught up with him.

DEBAUCH IN AUGUST . . .

. . . dramatically speaking. Eight universities have accepted the invitation to present plays at the Union Hall in August; sponsored by N.U.A.U.S. this Festival is of particular interest to all disciples of the theatre.

Each edition of "On Dit" this term will carry a candid article on these plays by a member of the English Department. In this issue, Ralph Elliott deals with Adelaide's choice, "Death Takes a Holiday." Mr. Elliott, in association with Mr. Mares has just produced a successful version of "Everyman" as part of the A.U.D.S.'s "Shibai."

But since these knowledgeable converts are too few to ensure the required monetary balance, the programme has been oriented to appeal to all those in search of adult (as opposed to TV type) entertainment.

The plays selected by the Festival Committee range through classic Chekov, the exciting work of Christopher Fry, and the escapist fantasy, "Death Takes a Holiday."

All the gen.

Murray George, who recently won high praise for his production of "Hot Summer's Night," will

produce "Death." Auditions were held in the first week of term for this play, but much help will be required backstage, and with sets, costumes, billeting, publicity and social activities if the Festival is to have due success. Those interested should contact the appropriate member of the

Festival Committee by leaving letters on the S.R.C. noticeboard.

All those involved in previous Drama Festivals will realise how amply work is repaid by the riotous and exhilarating parties which occur when the tension of staging is relaxed.

J.A.B.

DYING "BONFIRE"

This is a new magazine which will never influence anyone before it passes, un lamented. It is, alas, badly written while its prevailing opinions are uninformed and remain, for lack of discipline, slender apprehensions.

It is, however, interesting for two things — its creative emphasis and its "ideology." In a world of critical magazines creative writing is statistically loaded but the examples in "Bonfire" are the panic products of fright, fright at constant analytical corrosiveness which pronounces at length but at no depth because there are behind the pronouncements no standards. This, it must be conceded, is disturbingly true of the intellectual score at present. But is the way out to write, albeit poor, creatively?

Surely deeper, more simplified thought, is the way; thought which is mindful of the "constants" which guide the always fluctuating thought processes of any age. "Bonfire" suggests that "being" is in itself an answer to the "riddle of life." As

Very Loquacious

Mr. Dorne forgets that being is in itself an achievement and only myopia could permit praise to his admittedly "existent" poem. This weakness is characteristic. Formless prose, luxuriant self-choking description. Henry Miller's sermon which opens the issue is wordy, pompous and imprecise:

"The truly lamentable thing about *la condition humaine* is that nine-

DEATH OUGHT TO TAKE A HOLIDAY

Death was with us, theatrically speaking, so recently that he might now be allowed a rest. The AUDS production of *Everyman* tried to bring home the challenge of death as strikingly as stage conventions will allow by borrowing Jean Cocteau's death-symbol, the crash-helmeted, leather-jerked motor cyclist.

A university dramatic society, as I see it, chooses plays for one of two main reasons: either because a play is exciting, unusual and presents a particular intellectual or theatrical challenge; or else because a play will draw box-office crowds thus helping to replenish necessary funds at regular intervals. In a drama festival the latter consideration presumably does not count; hence one is led to the conclusion that "Death Takes a Holiday" must have qualities so striking and exceptional as to recommend it particularly for so special an occasion. As the other Australian universities will be bringing their most accomplished actors and actresses to Adelaide to shine in their own, one expects, intelligently and carefully chosen plays, it might be worth our while just glancing at the A.U.D.S. choice with our critical spotlights fully switched on.

not without possibilities: Death spends three days as an incognito guest at a country house and falls victim to human emotions and passions while the people around him are both mystified and terrified by the "goings on" and by the fact that all decaying and dying appears to have temporarily ceased in the world around. Finally, Death goes off with the most colourless member of the female cast and we are told, amid falling leaves, chimes of midnight, and impending darkness, that "love is greater than illusion, and as strong as death."

Poor Choice

The only good thing in this play is the figure of the Major, introduced far too late, though, and the delightful dramatic irony as he chats with Death dressed up as a Russian Grand Duke. The other

characters are insipid and uninteresting with few other signs of life beyond the recurrent jitters.

My verdict must be obvious now: I think "Death Takes a Holiday" a bad play, and a particularly unfortunate choice for a university drama festival. One point remains. It is of course possible to make a successful stage production of a bad play. In this case this might be achieved by treating the whole thing as a side-splitting farce, perhaps, but the worse the play the greater the challenge for producer and actors to salvage what they can. The A.U.D.S. Festival Committee has presumably asked itself whether it can command the outstanding talent needed to make a success of "Death Takes a Holiday," and we can but admire its confidence.

RALPH ELLIOTT

But Death Loves

This play is neither a romance nor a comedy. It is sheer melodrama, and one might classify it further as melodrama of a particularly trite and un-moving kind. The story is

Adelaide Film Festival, 1960

Each evening of films shown in this festival was arranged so that the first half of the programme consisted of selected shorts (mainly of an experimental nature) and the second half presented a full length feature film.

On Monday night there were five shorts in the first half, two of which were delightful, one of which was fair and two of which bored everyone stiff. Not a bad average.

The first one was a documentary film of the growth of a gold mining town in North America. This was the fair one.

Although of moderate interest only to this audience, its presentation was unusual and effective, being composed of nothing but a series of still photographs, a pleasing narrator, some very noisy music and some mighty slick camera work.

The film entitled "Glass" was one which I rated as very good, and judging by the hand it received, others seem to have agreed with me. There was something subtle about this film which engaged the audience with its charm from the start.

It would have been very easy to just go on a guided tour of a factory where artists work in glass, and leave it, sentimentally, at that.

Much more, however, was achieved by a charming glimpse of this very old and skilled art, punctuated by jarring switches to a bottle factory where machines were turning out the product at the rate of one per second.

Two English films, one dealing with an evening of rock 'n roll in an English pub, the other filmed in the streets of London in

the evening, annoyed everybody in the audience with their length, monotony, pointlessness and bad photography.

A very short cartoon on the subject of war was the other one which appealed to me very much — it packed a tremendous punch.

This effect was achieved in part which depicted an atom bomb test, followed by a rising tone which was left hanging in the air.

The full length film was a Russian production entitled "Another Woman's Children." To some people this may have been a great film — with me it just missed out and I found it rather tedious.

Probably it was the story which made me feel this way, because nearly all the other aspects of it were superb.

Acting was always adequate and at times great, and the two children were brilliant.

Photography was, as in most of the Russian films we see here, excellent. But the sheer weight of the Russian mind, the determination to be miserable eventually got most of the audience down.

Perhaps that is where they were meant to be.

A.L.

THE ROMBERGSTEIGER

It is good to see the enthusiasm and enterprise which filled the stage at the Tivoli with the enormous cast and chorus of "The Student Prince;" it would be even better if the chorus could sustain this impression throughout the performance. As it was, they seemed suddenly to remember instructions to react from time to time, but the effect was momentary — perhaps they were too busy trying to remember their involved stage movements, which although creating some impressive tableaux were just a

little too ordered for a bunch of beery students. And the famous drinking song, a fine piece for a large made chorus to let themselves go, often sounded like a good case for some real Dortmunder Pilsener in those enormous steins.

Poor Versatility

It's a pity so few singers can act (nor actors sing, for that matter), so that Robert Burgess' speaking part showed up the awkwardness of most of the other characters; Eric Smart's fine singing

as the Prince was somewhat hampered by this (likewise Trevor Rodger as Dr. Engel, who warmed up later, however).

Jean Daviess (Kathie) I could hear only with difficulty, perhaps due to a rather stentorian audience. Phil Skinner, as the Grand Duchess Anastasia, not only dominated the stage, but covered most of it as well.

Despite this obvious amateurishness, the story and music still managed to get through with their romanticism and sentimentality.

M.P.

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In Other Universities

On Wednesday, 3rd March at 5 p.m. Sydney Uni. Students for the second time within the week demonstrated in Martin Place against the S. African Native Murders.

This followed a decision made at a meeting of 500 students on the Uni. front lawn at lunch-time. This meeting was quiet and orderly although some points were hotly debated. Rowdy students were warned they were not wanted.

At about 4.40 p.m. a few students started to gather in Martin Place eyed suspiciously by about an equal number of police. More police kept on arriving (followed by the inevitable reporters). At 4.50 a student carrying a placard on a motor scooter was stopped, his placard confiscated and he was immediately booked for double parking (this was rather cunning).

At about 10 past 5 the first arrest was made: a student was dragged from the top of a television van, thrown to the ground and punched. Fortunately this particular piece of police brutality was filmed and shown on T.V.

The policeman concerned refused to give his name to a student. (Later police confiscated a notebook in which a student was writing down their numbers.) Students started to sing "Caudaemas," then the chanting started: "Down with Apartheid", "Black Murder", "Dirty Cops".

Members of the public interviewed at this stage were all favourable to the students. They praised the students' actions in bringing the disgusting state of affairs into the public eye. Policeman No. 797 threatened a "Honi-Soit" (Sydney University Paper) reporter after seeing the reporter take his number.

By about 6.10 p.m. a group of students reformed outside Parliament House chanting "Black Murder; We want Heffron", etc. Ten minutes later the police arrived and moved people away roughly as before.

Seven students were arrested in another clash and two bystanders also (one of the other was a passerby who dared to stop to ask what was going on.) He was unfortunate, another man was released after a tussle with the police when a general cry went up of "He's not a student."

On Thursday the nine arrested appeared, and eight pleaded not guilty. The ninth, a student, pleaded guilty as it was only his word against that of the police.

The police prosecutor referred to an "alleged racial disturbance" and said no arrests were made until 40 minutes after the demonstrations started. This was a bare-faced lie.

During the past two months, Negro and white students in more than 25 cities in the southern portion of the United States, engaged in a non-violent battle against segregated eating facilities, have been unjustly arrested and expelled for their participation in anti-segregation demonstrations.

These completely non-violent demonstrations have been met with unjust retaliation by both city and state officials in many areas.

At the present time, some 30 students have been expelled from Universities and over 200 have been arrested. Many are still in jail.

The arrests have been made primarily on the unjust charge of disturbing the peace. In all cases students have been convicted or sentenced to jail terms, ranging from thirty to sixty days.

On February 1, 1960, Negro students who were not served at the lunch counter of a variety store remained seated at the counter until the store closed that evening. This single incident set off a chain reaction in other Southern cities, setting off the "sit-in" demonstrations.

By February 27, the series of "sit-in" demonstrations assumed massive proportions. On that day, in Nashville, Tennessee, 80 white and Negro students were arrested for "sit-in" demonstrations. Police ignored attacks by the hostile white crowds against the demonstrators and arrested the students.

Thirty-five students were arrested in Tallahassee, Florida, on March 12, following a day-long series of demonstrations. Eight are now serving jail sentences rather than pay the \$300 fine.

Progress appears to have been made.

In San Antonio, Texas and Nashville, Tennessee, previously segregated restaurants are now open to Negroes. In Oklahoma City, 35 restaurants have integrated their facilities.

The South African Government has recently issued the Draft Regulations which will apply to the new Government-controlled Tribal College which will replace the formerly free University College. Here are some of the points from it:—

Resident students may not leave the College precincts without permission from the Hostel superintendent . . .

A student may not admit a visitor to a hostel without permission from a hostel superintendent.

No student or group of students and no person or persons not under the jurisdiction of the University College may be upon the College grounds as visitors or visit any hostel or any other building of the institution without the permission of the Rector and then only on such conditions as may be determined.

No meetings may be held on the grounds of the College, without permission of the Rector.

No magazine, publication or pamphlet for which students are fully responsible may be circulated without permission of the Rector after consultation with the Senate and Advisory Senate.

No statement for the press may be given by or on behalf of the students, without the Rector's permission.

The regulations also provide a mechanism for "offences" in contravening the above regulations. It is specifically stated that legal representation shall not be permitted any student who has been charged with such an "offence."

By Roger Paul-Baker.

"WHAT'S ALL THIS ABOUT AGNOSTICISM?"

What is an agnostic? "One who holds that nothing is known, or likely to be known, of the existence of a God, or of anything beyond material phenomena." (Concise Oxford Dictionary). This implies a sceptical attitude to the claims of orthodox religions.

What sort of justification is there for agnosticism? There are many aspects of the agnostic case. I shall give you an outline of only a few of the more common points raised by agnostics. I do not claim for a moment that as stated these are completely watertight arguments. After all, thousands of books have been written about religion, a full discussion of even one topic would probably take up whole pages of "On Dit."

Aren't there proofs of the existence of God? At one time all, or practically all Christian theologians believed in several arguments which claimed to prove rationally that God must exist.

Today very many Protestant theologians reject these, being content to rest their belief on faith alone, and not on both faith and reason as formerly.

If decisive proofs for the truth of the most fundamental proposition in Christianity were available, surely all theologians would be delighted to accept them. That they do not all accept these arguments is surely very strong prima facie evidence that these arguments are fallacious.

I do not propose to discuss these arguments individually; a clear and accurate statement and criticism of them would be rather long and in philosophical language.

Can't we rely on faith? No. Different people have different beliefs revealed to them. How can you show which revelation is the right one?

Don't all religions teach essentially the same thing? No. Different religions and different versions of Christianity teach and practice contradictory things. For most of their history the Christian churches and some other religions have felt the difference worth dying for.

Wasn't Christ at least the best of men? It is clear that Christ and most of his followers believed that eternal torment was

both inevitable and morally right as a punishment for failing to believe in Him. Stop and consider for a moment the various other people who felt justified in inflicting the maximum of torment for failing to believe as they did.

Doesn't agnosticism lead on to atheism and Communism? No. The three points of view are quite distinct. Communism is bitterly opposed to agnosticism. Many distinguished agnostics are declared strong opponents of Communism.

Hasn't Christianity done a lot of good in the world? Yes. But even the defenders of Christianity admit that Christians have at various times opposed education, opposed hygiene, incited people to war, operated a secret police, inflicted torture.

It is all very well to point to schools and hospitals run by Christians, but then even the opponents of Stalin admit that Stalin's regime set up a vast number of schools and hospitals in the Soviet Union.

I think, however, that few Christians would say that therefore Stalin was morally good.

Isn't Christianity a guide to moral living? Perhaps Pope Innocent III, who was responsible for eliminating the Albigensians; Pope Boniface IX who . . . was constantly urging secular princes to maintain the

Lib. Seminar (Contd.)

contains thought-provoking articles on many modern political problems.

Both sides of the "White Australia" question are well submitted along with articles on Tibet, Defence, the Upper House, and Liberal Theory.

Copies of this magazine "Student Liberal" are available for all students in the Liberal Union Room above the Lady Symon Hall.

U2 Affair (Contd.)

We can no longer take refuge even in the bitter lesson of the great wars of the past, which was, as the Delphic Oracle once said, that "the conquered weep, but the conquerors are ruined."

The U-2 affair can serve only to emphasise how near may be the time when there will be no conquered, no conquerors, and no weeping, but only universal ruin.

"What's your candid opinion of my essay?"

unity and harmony of Christendom by stamping out the growth of heretical sects . . . Luther, whose views on the Jews and Anabaptists are notorious; Calvin who burnt Servetus at the stake and operated one of the most infamous despotisms of history; the Anglican divines who executed about 180 Roman Catholics in Elizabeth I's reign; the Puritans of New England who organised witch-hunting and executed even Quakers, were, none of them, Christians, even though

by A. A. Dawson

this list includes perhaps the greatest of popes as well as the founders of Lutheranism, Presbyterianism and Anglicanism.

In 19th century England, for another example, theologians were found who would condemn the use of anaesthetics in childbirth, who argued against measures aimed at reducing the incidence of the venereal diseases, condemned birth control (as some of them still do) and fulminated against the very grave sin of a man marrying his deceased wife's sister, all on moral grounds.

Yet there was little clerical interest in the brutal conditions under which even children of five or six were ruthlessly exploited. What is Christianity? What is a guide

to moral living? What is moral?

Has Agnosticism anything positive to contribute? Yes. Agnosticism clears away the mental fog induced by orthodox religions. Then the construction of a rational world picture based on the sciences will displace the maze of contradictory myths of theology and a scientific humanist morality will displace the inadequate Christian morality.

The Agnostics' Society has recently been reformed. There will be a meeting held in the Lady Symon Hall today at 1.20, when Prof. Smart will talk on "Is God Obsolete?"

French Club News

The next meeting of the French Club will be held at 8 p.m. in the Lady Symon Hall on Wednesday, June 22. Highlights of the programme will be a specially-written skit, and the first public reading of a new poem by an (as yet) comparatively little-known French poet. This will be followed by an "explication de texte" on the modern masterpiece. Fresher having difficulty with "explication" are advised to take advantage of this opportunity of obtaining a model for their own work.

The *Soiree-Revolutionnaire* will be held on July 15 this year; so have your red shirts, socks, ties and dresses ready.

Pensee pour la Quinzaine:
Nos plaisirs les plus doux ne vont point sans tristesse.

Corneille.
Bien a vous,
BRUCE J. REID
(Sec. Treasurer).

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CUP RETAINED BY ADELAIDE

The 1960 Inter-varsity Table Tennis Championship held on the 23rd-27th of May at the University of N.S.W., Sydney, was won convincingly by Adelaide, thus retaining the Szabados Cup.

With one of the strongest teams ever fielded for the carnival, Adelaide went through the series with ease. The team was represented by K. Narcisse, S. Cho (captain), H. S. Moh, M. Cho and K. Lasn.

In the first match against Queensland, Adelaide sent in Narcisse, S. Cho and Lasn. The team coasted home with a comfortable 8-3 victory.

The next match was against the University of N.S.W. Narcisse, S. Cho and H. S. Moh played brilliantly and finished the match with a 10-1 win.

Melbourne University followed N.S.W.'s fate against Narcisse, M. Cho and Moh, losing to Adelaide by 10-1.

The final match between Adelaide and Sydney was the deciding match as both teams were undefeated. Adelaide, with her strongest team, Narcisse, S. Cho and Moh proved too strong for the Sydney trio Menzel, Harris and Lee. The match was decided at 6-1 and Adelaide went on to win by 9-2.

Results:
Adelaide defeated Queensland, 8-3.
Adelaide defeated N.S.W., 10-1.
Adelaide defeated Melbourne, 10-1.

Adelaide defeated Sydney, 9-2.

FINAL RESULTS:
Adelaide 1
Sydney 2
Queensland 3
N.S.W. 4
Melbourne 5

Singles Championship
Adelaide had three of her five players seeded among the top 4 placings in the Singles Championship. The seedings were: K. Narcisse (1); S. Cho (2); K. Wong (N.S.W.) (3); and H. S. Moh (4). Upsets were the main

features in the early rounds in this contest. Moh was the first to go losing to Bob Bradley of New South Wales in a close 5 sets tussle. Bad luck, Moh. Bradley in turn lost to an unseeded Sydney player, Allen Lewis, in straight sets.

In the other semi-final, we saw a complete reversal of form. Ken Wong, of N.S.W., who was beaten by Narcisse and Steve Cho in the team matches, played magnificently with both his defensive play and the devastating forehand smash working well. He beat S. Cho in straight sets.

The Combined Australian Universities Team for 1960 was selected. It is represented by:
K. Wong (N.S.W.).
K. Narcisse (Adelaide).
S. Cho (Adelaide)—(Captain).

Women's Inter-varsity
The Women's Inter-varsity Carnival was held in conjunction with the Men's carnival.

Our team, represented by I. Freidenfelds (Captain), D. Skabe, M. Y. Hoh and M. Freidenfelds, fared well in coming third in the contest, but we sadly missed our first player, Sue Miller, who at the very last moment was prevented from making the trip.

The girls started off badly in having to meet Melbourne, last year's winner in our first match. However, they put up a great fight but could not withstand the powerful

and Hastwell. Apart from an occasional lapse, the fielding, although not brilliant, has been solid. The outfielders apparently have no voices when it comes to calling fly-balls!

Lower Grades
The Major B's, under the watchful eye of Doug Biddell have played some good ball. Once the team itself becomes more stable, they should produce the form that took them to the top in the last two years.

Not much can be said for the winning form of the other three teams, as they are all due for a win. This should not be long in coming, for they are gradually getting the feel of things.

RESULTS:
Major A
Glenelg 2 d. University 1. Hitters: Broadbridge (1).
University 5 d. West Torrens 4. Hitters: Broadbridge, Hastwell (2), Allen, Williams, Quigley, Tamlin, Bent.
University 6 d. Woodville 3. Hitters: Broadbridge (3), Quigley (2), Allen, Williams, Bent.
East Torrens 2 d. University. Hitters: Williams (2), Quintrell, Broadbridge, Tamlin, Hastwell. **DON'T FORGET!**
Practice at Grads. Oval Wednesdays, 4.00 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m. 1/- per player per match to cover the cost of Inter-varsity.

Melbourne trio, and lost by 11-0.

Our second match against the University of N.S.W. was quite the reverse to the first match. We thrashed our opponent, 11-0, without losing a single set.

Sydney was our next encounter. Our opponent has a State player in Barbara Walters, who with good support from her team-mates, proved too strong for our girls. We lost, 2-9.

Results:
Adelaide lost to Melbourne, 0-11; defeated N.S.W., 11-0; lost to Sydney, 2-9; defeated Queensland, 9-2.

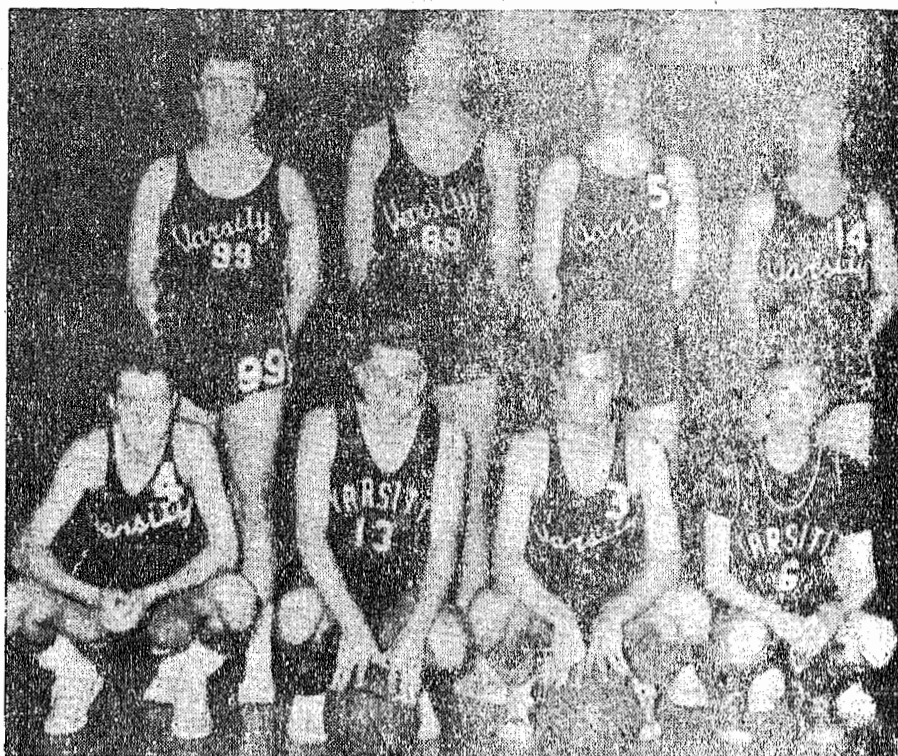
Final placings:
Melbourne 1
Sydney 2
Adelaide 3
Queensland 4
N.S.W. 5

Barbara Walters, of Sydney, captured the singles title from last year's holder, Patsy Plain, of Melbourne, in an even match, 3-1.

The 1960 Combined Women's Australian Universities team is represented by:

Barbara Walters (Sydney).
Patsy Plain (Melbourne) (Captain).
Helen Gilmour (Melbourne).

INTER-VARSITY TEAM



L-R: J. Mikelsons, M. Dancis, R. Pocius, R. Merc.
L-R: M. Lidums, K. Boyce, R. Branson (capt.), J. Franklin (manager).

The final between Wong and Narcisse was the best ever seen in the Carnival. Narcisse won the first set, 21-15. Wong settled down in the second and just managed to snatch the set with 21-19. In the third set Narcisse applied pressure and attacked consistently to win by 21-11. However, Wong came back strongly, in the fourth set, winning by 21-16. In the fifth and final set, both players were very cautious hitting only the loose balls. Wong was a little lucky in having a few net shots to his advantage, setting up a lead of 5 points. Narcisse tried to tighten his game but could not overtake the lead and lost gallantly by 21-15.

THIRD POSITION FOR BASKETBALLERS

This year the Inter-varsity Men's Basketball was held at Southport on the Gold Coast of Queensland. Seven teams were competing, from the Universities of Western Australia, Adelaide, Melbourne, Tasmania, Sydney, New South Wales and Queensland. The standard this year was very high, but in spite of this Adelaide came third. Sydney, who remained undefeated throughout the carnival, and the University of New South Wales

came first and second respectively, the final positions being:
Sydney 6
New South Wales 5
Adelaide & Melbourne 3
Queensland 2
Tasmania & W.A. 1

"Mike" Dancis distinguished himself by scoring the highest number of points for the Carnival, and being selected for the combined Universities team which played and defeated South Brisbane.

In our first game we were beaten by a narrow margin in a fast and high scoring game against N.S.W., the scores being 89-77.

We must congratulate our hosts, the University of Queensland, for their excellent organisation of both the matches and social activities.

NO COMMENT

I see a University woman has taken up pipe-smoking.

"You must grant me leave, my wife is going to have her baby."

"Listen young man, you were needed at the laying of the keel — but you are useless at the launching!"

Failure in Inter-varsity

The Women's tennis inter-varsity was held in Melbourne during the second week of the holidays, May 23rd-27th.

Adelaide was represented by S. Hamilton, J. Shaw, P. Dicker, R. Stratton and S. Woolcock, who although they played with enthusiasm, did not have as much success as they did at Government House.

Queensland won the cup by 1 set from W.A.; it was very close as the winning set went to 12-10.

Mixed Success in Squash

The A.U.S.R.C. will hold a University Squash Tournament for both men and women commencing on June 20.

This event is open to all members of the Adelaide University Sports Association whether they be members of the Squash Rackets Club or not.

All matches will be played on Aquinas Courts at times and dates indicated on draw sheet which will be exhibited on Monday morning, 20th June.

Generally, matches will be played between 7.00 p.m. and 11 p.m. and will consist of the best out of 5 sets. Matches may be arranged at other times convenient to both participants, provided the match result is recorded on draw sheet prior to allotted time.

Entries close with Miss J. Sudholz at the Sports Association office on Thursday, 11th June.

Pennant Matches

The Men's "A" team had a good win last week when they defeated College Park, 4-1. L. Ravasi, playing No. 1 for University, defeated State player P. Lewis in 5 sets.

Ladies:
The "A" teams registered their first win of the season during the vacation in spite of the absence of three top players. "B" grade players, F. Coulthard and J. Ingliss played well to win their matches convincingly.

How to play hockey



Pat Glover (right), Marg McKie (left).
"First select weapon then attack . . ."

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PREMIERSHIP LIKELY FOR BASEBALLERS

With six teams playing in the competition, a star-studded line-up, and the Inter-varsity Competition to be held in Adelaide, 1960 promises to be an eventful and successful season for the Adelaide University Baseball Club.

Since 1959 we have lost our captain, Mel Dunn, who played third base and relief pitcher for us and short-stop for the State team, and Ron Biddell, last year's catcher. Our losses have been more than compensated for by the return of Niel Quintrell to second base and Brian Quigley (State cricketer) to catching after an absence of one year. Also Len Broadbridge, ex-Maggie player, has ably filled the vacant position at the hot corner. Niel Quintrell was made captain, and together with coach, Doug "Evergreen" Othams, should guide the Blacks to great heights this season.

On TV

Baseball is taking on a glamorous outlook for us this year, with new headquarters at the Waite Oval, and our "stars" being televised for the public instead of the League "Footbrawlers."

After four matches, the Major A's have settled down and have played some good ball. The highlight has been Jimmy Tamlin's curve pitching, especially against West Torrens. The batting has been patchy, the team only getting one hit off relief pitcher Rice and then nine the following week off State player McGregor, in downing the highly-rated Torrens Eagles. Stars with the bat so far, are Broadbridge, Quigley, Williams