

PAPER HIGHLIGHTS

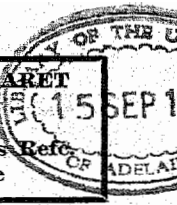
ARCH. STUDENTS' CABARET

HOBOEMIA

Fri., Sept. 25

Wills Refc.

Tickets S.R.C. Office



LAW FACULTY UNREST IN TASMANIA

"The University of Tasmania is a university in name only. It lacks altogether the spirit, the ethos and the atmosphere that I expect to find within a university."

This was stated by Mr. G. Bartholomew in a statement submitted to a Sub-committee of the university's Faculty of Law, explaining why he resigned from the university.

This statement, together with a similar statement from Mr. P. G. Nash explaining his resignation, is published in a recent special Australian Universities' Press Tasmania Supplement.

Sydney S.R.C. Protests

The supplement was distributed in the University of Tasmania during the last week of last term.

It was circulated during elections for the Undergraduate Representative on the University Council.

The supplement was edited by the editor of "Honi Soit," Mr. Graham J. McDonald, while the material was provided by a group of Tasmanian students including Messrs. Lindsay Brownell, Bruce Poulson, Henry Reynolds and Max Graham.

Mr. Brownell said in Adelaide last week that the paper had been instrumental in having Mr. J. Brassil elected to the Council. Mr. Brassil is a recent graduate of the University (B.Ec., 1959, B.A.), a past editor of "Togatus," an ex-member of the Tasmanian S.R.C. and an ex-President of the Sydney S.R.C.

Resignations

He was opposed by Mr. V. G. Burley, a middle-aged graduate, who is a Director of Cadbury-Fry-Pascall Ltd. (whose Managing Director, Mr. H. M. Lloyd is himself a member of the Council) and Hobart lawyer, H. A. Finlay.

Before the supplement arrived at the University the Bursar of the University, acting for the Registrar as the Returning Officer, had commenced circulating a pamphlet which explained why Mr. Burley should be elected, said Mr. Brownell.

Mr. Burley is at present in Birmingham, England.

The entire Staff of the Law Faculty has now resigned. The work of the faculty is now being carried out by part-time lecturers, with one of the resigning staff members acting as Dean.

Prof. R. W. Baker resigned from the faculty in January this year and went into private practice.

Shortly afterwards, in March, Mr. H. Calvert resigned to take up an academic position in Singapore.

In May, Mr. Bartholomew resigned and went to the University of Khartoum.

Then in June, Mr. G. P. Nash left the faculty to take up private practice in Melbourne.

Motion

The last of the five, Mr. R. P. Roulston, has resigned but is at present acting as Dean of the Faculty. He is not certain of his plans but he

will probably leave after Dunbar's arrival.

The S.R.C. of the University of Sydney at its last meeting passed the following motion:

"That the S.R.C. of the University of Sydney is alarmed by the fact that students in Faculty of Law in Tasmania are at present severely handicapped by the absence of any permanent staff in that faculty, and by the fact that resignations of the entire staff should have taken place within such a short period of time. The S.R.C. feels that subsequent careers of these students cannot but be prejudiced and therefore requests the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Tasmania to explain why such a situation should come into being and when the University Council intends to look towards the interests of students."

"Write-off"

Dr. Enid Campbell, Lecturer in Political Science at the University, has stated that the Law School at the University of Tasmania is a write-off.

Dr. Campbell had brought to the notice of the University's Vice-Chancellor (Prof. K. S. G. Isles, B.Com., M.A., M.Sc.) the inaccurately publicised status of the newly appointed Professor of Law, Dr. N. C. H. Dunbar.

In announcing the selection Committee's recommendation to the University Council, the Vice-Chancellor referred to Dr. Dunbar as Senior Lecturer in Law at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Following several Press statements to this effect, and other complaints, an anonymously signed pamphlet, "An Appeal for an Investigation," was widely circulated throughout Australian university staff and student bodies.

Error

The pamphlet was inaccurate in many details and quite inaccurate as regards Dr. Dunbar.

In his application for the chair, Dr. Dunbar stated that his occupation was Lecturer in Law. Further on he stated that he was appointed senior lecturer in Law at Aberystwyth in 1951, not Senior Lecturer as the A.U.P. Supplement or other publications have stated.



Prof. S. S. Orr—"l'affaire Orr" still divides a university.

The "Mercury" and the A.B.C. both announced that the newly appointed occupant of the Chair was a senior lecturer at his present University.

The Vice-Chancellor corrected this error at a Law Students' Society Meeting, stating that Dr. Dunbar was in fact senior of the Lecturers in Law at Aberystwyth, and that nobody had been misled by his application.

Prof. L. C. B. Gower, Cassel Professor of Commercial Law at the London School of Economics and Chairman of the London Selection Committee, said in a circularised letter:

"As regards the alleged misrepresentation of [Dunbar's] present status, I can assure you (the Vice-Chancellor) that [Dunbar] made the nature of his present post crystal clear to us and we were at no time under any misapprehensions about it. I can not conceive that there can have been any misunderstanding on this score at the Australian end, either."

Well aware that it was not the practice of U.K. universities to have a posting "Senior Lecturer," and well aware that it was the practice to have a seniority list of Lecturers at a University, the

Students' Representative Council NOMINATIONS ARE NOW BEING CALLED FOR THE EDITOR/S OF "ON DIT" For 1960

The successful applicant/s will be required to produce at least fortnightly issues of "On Ditt" next year and will hold office until the end of third term next year.

Some experience in Journalism and Type-setting is desirable, but people lacking this experience should not be deterred from applying, as thorough consideration will be given to all applicants.

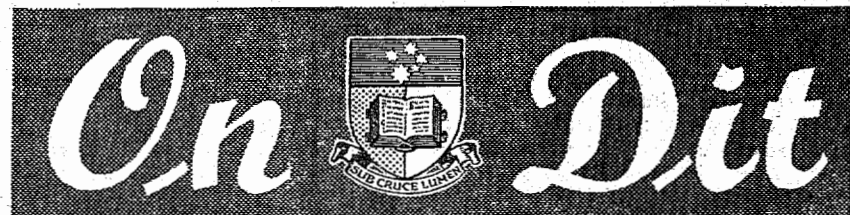
A statement of policy should be included in the application.

The functions of Editor/s include the production of "On Ditt," supervision of the "On Ditt" Offices, ex-officio member of the S.R.C.

The successful applicant/s may become eligible for The Advertiser Scholarship (subject to the approval of The Advertiser).

More detailed information may be obtained at the S.R.C. Office or from the present Editor of "On Ditt."

APPLICATIONS CLOSE WITH THE SECRETARY, S.R.C., at 5 p.m. SEPT. 10, 1959



Official publication of the Adelaide University S.R.C.

Vol. 27, No. 14

September 4, 1959

One Penny

Why The Dixon Meeting Was Cancelled

The case of Rupert Max Stuart has caused world wide comment and discussion

Many of the leading personalities in the campaign for human justice in the case have been closely connected with the University in Adelaide.

The case provoked discussion throughout all levels in the University, as in the outside community. University men, from professors to "freshers" have asked many questions both of themselves and others.

It would have been thought that "On Ditt" would have reflected much of the discussion around this highly controversial case. No fortnightly newspaper, however, can hope to publish informed articles on a local case, the events of which have come so quickly one upon another, and the legal consequences of published comment have developed so rapidly.

On Monday, July 20,

the editor of "On Ditt," at the suggestion of the Warden of the Union (Mr. F. T. Borland, M.A., Dip.Ed.) agreed to hold a general student meeting on the Stuart Case.

STATEMENT

The following evening the Rev. Father Thomas Dixon, M.S.C. was approached by the Warden and the Editor, and asked to speak at the meeting, which was subsequently arranged for July 30 in the Union Hall.

To that date neither of the Adelaide daily newspapers had shown itself prepared to publish any of Father Dixon's misgivings on Rupert Stuart's guilt of the Thevenard rape and murder of the nine-year-old girl, Mary Olive Hattam.

Interested by an article in Nation, "The Hanging of a Man," written by Dr. K. S. Inglis, M.A., D.Phil., Senior Lecturer in History at this University since 1956, the "Sydney Morning Herald" published a 43 column inch front page story on the case with a statement from Father Dixon.

The following day "The News" reprinted Father Dixon's statement in the "Sydney Morning Herald." If the News Ltd. went for contempt of court, John Fairfax & Sons Pty. Ltd. would go with it.

On July 24, Mr. Rohan Rivett, B.A., the Editor-in-Chief of "The News," lunched with Father Dixon, Dr. Inglis and Mr. Borland in the University Graduates' Centre.

After that luncheon Rivett agreed to lend his support to Father Dixon's doubts, and shortly afterwards the Roman Catholic priest left for Queensland accompanied by "The News" Police Roundsman, Mr. Jack Clark.

The Union Hall meeting was postponed until Father Dixon's return, during which time the Stuart Case was rarely off the front pages of Adelaide daily press.

COMMISSION

Arriving back in Adelaide on Sunday, August 2, Father Dixon, with Miss Helen Devaney's accord, agreed the next day to appear in the Union Hall the following day, Tuesday, August 4, to answer the many questions which students at the University wished to put.

By this time the State Government had announced the Royal Commission and Stuart had been given yet another reprieve.

It now appeared that "The News" was winning its own exclusive campaign for an inquiry into the Stuart case.

The meeting was announced in "The Advertiser" that Tuesday, and throughout that morning the "On Ditt" and S.R.C. telephones brought numerous further enquiries.

Interstate newspapers checked the procedure of the meeting, questioned the interests of students in the case, and announced their intention of sending reporters to the meeting.

PREVIEW

At the same time 'phone calls were received from many of the people connected with Stuart's side of the affair, requesting that the meeting be cancelled for fear that the publicity and the questions asked of Father Dixon may adversely affect the outcome of the case.

there are disputes and disputes, and much depends upon the manner and spirit in which they are conducted.

"In Tasmania they are conducted with the acrimony of a monophysite controversy.

"It is a purely two-party system and few problems seem to be considered objectively; it is not so much on the merits of a proposal as the party affiliation of the proposer that is considered. It is almost as bad being a member of a government.

"The iron curtain which divides the two parties would appear to be the scar which covers the ill-healed wounds inflicted by the Royal Commission and its aftermath, "l'affaire Orr." Moreover, no attempt seems to have been made to effect any sort of reconciliation between the contending camps, and indeed those whom one would expect to be concerned, at least in establishing a basis of peaceful co-existence have, by entering the arena themselves, merely exacerbated the situation."

Disruption

Mr. Bartholomew went on to say.

"It is a rather profitless activity discussing whether the disruption of confidence is or is not justified. The fact is that it exists and carries with it the normal consequences of such disruption."

"In closing I must emphasise that my reason for leaving in no way involves any dissatisfaction with the Law School itself," he said.

"The Law School is part of the University; it is not an island which can remain unaffected by the atmosphere of the University as a whole," Mr. Bartholomew concluded.

(Continued on page 3)

Tas. Situation Cont.

Australian committee was not misled at all.

The Australian Selection Committee, including three mainland professors of Law, recommended Dunbar, and this was accepted by the University Council. The pamphlet has alleged that the Australian Committee did not make a recommendation.

The Committee further considered that Dr. Dunbar had a first-class record, having had lecturing experience in both the U.S. and the U.K., practising experience in England and a good war record.

Two Camps

Speaking of the unrest at the University of Tasmania, Mr. Bartholomew said in his statement:

"Here there are but two camps, and they are static, sniping at each other from entrenched positions. In all universities there are disputes and disagreements — indeed it would be an unusual university which did not experience them—but

(Continued on page 2)

EDITORIAL

THE STUART CASE AND STIFLED OPINIONS

The highly complex legal and political issues which have become involved in the Stuart Case, have left the public in a very perplexed and dissatisfied frame of mind.

The case has developed into a veritable hot-bed of controversy, and whatever the outcome, a large section of the public is going to retain its uneasiness.

To many in Tasmania, the Orr Case has never been satisfactorily resolved. At the time, people felt that justice did not appear to be being done and ever since they have maintained that justice has not been done.

In the opinion of many interested persons in the Stuart Case, the police investigation into the Thevenard murder seems to have been improperly conducted.

Press reports of happenings and legal opinions, have further led people to form the opinion that attempts are being made to protect the police in this matter and to righteously uphold the South Australian legal system in general.

John Stuart Mill, the 19th century English philosopher, once wrote, "we can never be sure that the opinion we are endeavouring to stifle is a false opinion; and even if we are sure, stifling it would be an evil still."

If there are any public misgivings about the police's part in this case they will only be dispelled by publicly inquiring into them.

Mr. Justice W. O. Holmes said in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1920, "With effervescent opinions, as with the not yet forgotten champagne, the quickest way to let them get flat is to let them get exposed to the air."

Views Overheard

If our police force is held in as high esteem as it is said, then surely it can stand up to close examination.

With, however, a charge of contempt already filed against the Police Association, perhaps the Government is not sufficiently confident to allow the police force to undergo free cross-examination by counsel before an enquiry or court.

It is ridiculous to pompously talk, to the air of Rule Britannia, of the "illogicality and impropriety" of doubting our legal system as an affront to British justice and all that, when an enquiry into allegedly all the aspects of a murder case is held in such suspect fashion.

With the considerable overseas publicity this case has received, it is not inconceivable that it is being considered in the same light as the recent Miami rape case or the Little Rock demonstrations.

The attitude of many South Australians, provides some basis for such a view to be taken overseas.

In letters to the papers, in the streets, public bars, coffee lounges and buses people have reminded us of the brutal rape and murder of the little girl, urging that justice should be speedily done, while they, no doubt, can still get some satisfaction out of it all.

Racial feelings in Ceduna, as it unfortunately happens, are not reported as being particularly desirable. A public meeting held in Ceduna in 1958 decided "to clean up" the town, shifting the aborigines' living quarters outside the "white" areas.

Others on the other hand have tried to avoid the issues by off-handedly saying that the News is at the bottom of all the trouble.

Other Issues

Regrettably this has appeared so, for those who actually supported the claims of Father Dixon in the very beginning, well before the News entered the case on July 24, have remained in the background.

The News has spent some £4,000 on its own investigations in Ceduna, Norseman and Queensland and on the Dixon trip. Mr. Rohan Rivett, the editor of the News, himself went to Queensland from August 5 to 9.

The News, however, had no connection at all with the retaining of Mr. F. W. Shand, Q.C., or the sending of Mr. J. D. O'Sullivan to London. Throughout the Royal Commission both the News and the Advertiser have been providing their services in sending stories to newspapers outside South Australia.

The circulation of both papers has probably not increased any more than in the normal August period.

The Royal Commission is making an official enquiry into the Stuart Case, but it behoves all South Australians to inquire into their own minds on this case and consider whether our legal system should be regarded as infallible, whether our police force and Government should be watched a little closer, and whether we should condone capital punishment, insufficient legal protection for full or part aborigines, or inadequately financed legal assistance to paupers.

Yes, there is a little more to be considered besides the murder of Mary Olive Hattam.

In the last editorial (August 6) unfair and unjustifiable reference was made to the influence which the N.U.A.U.S. Secretary/Treasurer, Mr. Bernard Moylan, has on the University of Queensland Union. The editor wishes to withdraw that comment and apologises to Mr. Moylan and his friends for any embarrassment caused.

Education Dept. Unprincipled and Shortsighted — says Alec Hyslop.

Education Departments have been struggling for some time to provide teachers for the ever-increasing numbers of children attending their schools.

At present the greatest strain is on the secondary service which could be conservatively estimated to be 50 teachers below strength.

This the public is, we presume, aware of. However, the public seems not to care overmuch and the exact nature of the problem — the very large classes, the poorly qualified teachers — is apparently a subject of great concern only to a few; not, least, to the administrators themselves

Efforts are, of course, being made to meet the problem but the efforts are criminally belated and the execution is everywhere makeshift. The more qualified primary teacher is induced to join, temporarily, a secondary school and consequently a small amount of strain is partially alleviated. The effect on primary education is, it would seem, to be ignored.

This attitude is behind an immediately pressing problem. B3 students at Wattle Park, that is, primary trainees doing the three year training course, were sent out last year to do secondary teaching.

95 per cent. of these students wanted to do primary teaching; they wanted to do what they had spent three years

learning to do. They did not want to teach in secondary schools.

IGNORED

Their protests were ignored by the Department and the same thing will, I am reliably informed, happen at the end of this year.

Students with three years of training to be primary teachers behind them, the best students at Wattle Park, will be sent to teach in secondary schools. To do this is to say that teacher-training is a luxury which can be safely ignored in the interests of expediency.

In this article, Mr. Alec Hyslop, the President of the S.R.C. and Vice-President and Education Officer of N.U.A.U.S., criticises certain aspects of the Education Department.

It has been suggested that it is a good thing for future primary teachers to have experience of the secondary service.

This reasoning is curious. Apparently we train someone to be a primary teacher and then, so that he can become a better primary teacher we make him a temporary secondary teacher, before he has even taught in a primary school.

To me, however, this action is in line with the infamous visit by one Mr. Richards, of the Education Department, to the Adelaide Teachers' College in 1958. During this visit Mr. Richards exhorted students to go out teaching there and then.

His expressed attitude was basically that all the ability required was that of standing in front of a class and keeping order. The position may, indeed, be desperate, but let us be honest nevertheless. Such attitudes weaken the claims of teaching to professional status.

CONCEPT

The B3's problem is at one with the whole attitude of the Department to primary teachers. The best trainees in South Australia almost invariably go to secondary service.

The nature of the respective courses offered is sufficient to ensure this. The effect of this practice on the future of primary education is a subject of acute concern to those looking beyond the present ephemeral moment. The primary service needs capable educationalists.

After all, the concept of education nowadays is that we are teaching children not subjects and educating nine-year-olds, is not less difficult in this sense than teaching seventeen-year-olds.

STANDARD

Unfortunately, the position is everywhere uniformly serious.

To the misapprehensions and abuses on the part of the Department mentioned above may be added the inadequate qualifications of some persons hurriedly accepted as secondary teachers. Some so accepted have not more than three University sub-

jects towards a degree. Add to this the immense classes such people have to teach and the position becomes crucial.

Apart from this immediate necessity, the usefulness of a teachers' college is questionable. A separate body, with its own clubs and societies, its own football team, is bound to have a standard lower than that of the University, where all faculties are in together.

Additionally a spirit resembling nothing if not a school spirit is encouraged by lectures at the College and the College SRC. Nothing of this occurs at the University which encourages larger loyalties.

Students at the College who attempt to take part in the life of the university are frowned upon as being not conducive to college spirit. Their appointments differ in certain aspects from those of prominent SRC members.

INFERIORITY

Why should future teachers be different from future lawyers, doctors, and administrators? If they cannot be left to themselves as University students should they be accepted in the first place as members of the teaching profession?

The stamp of inferiority as well as the fact of inferiority should be removed from teachers as soon as possible. The unprincipled and shortsighted methods of the Department—Government—militate against this.

DIXON MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

Influential representations were made to Mr. Borland expressing doubts as to whether Father Dixon would be able to stand up to a meeting which would surely develop into a "press conference" and a preview of the Royal Commission due to commence the following fortnight.

ADVICE

Mr. Woottan, the Sydney Q.C. sent to Adelaide by the Australian Association for Cultural Freedom, of which Sir John Latham, former Chief Justice of the High Court, is President, advised Dr. A. C. Castles, LL.B., J.D., who had formerly agreed to answer any legal questions with Father Dixon, to discourage the Union Hall meeting.

The advice of a leading Q.C. was sought by Miss Devaney, who was Stuart's solicitor in Adelaide in the absence of Mr. J. D. O'Sullivan.

Then Prof. Norval R. Morris, LL.M., Ph.D., and Dr. Castles contacted Father Dixon and advised him not to make the public appearance.

The advice of all these legal minds, with others, were conveyed to the Editor in no uncertain fashion.

With so much opposition to the meeting, and with the very definite possibility of damaging the course of the Stuart case, and on the further advice of Dr. Inglis and Mr. Borland, the Editor had no other real alternative than to cancel the meeting just fifteen minutes before it was due to commence.

If Father Dixon had attended that meeting in the Union Hall, it would have been the first time that the central personality in the whole case had actually made a public appearance in connection with the case.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED AN ICIANZ OVERSEAS INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIP?

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Details may be obtained from University Appointment Boards or Registrars. But make sure your application is forwarded to Personnel Department, ICI House, 1 Nicholson Street, Melbourne, C.2, before October 30th, 1959.



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HYSLOP ELECTED PRESIDENT

— Stevenson Resigns

By Our S.R.C. Correspondent

The new President of the Students' Representative Council is Mr. Alexander Hyslop, the N.U.A.U.S. Vice-President and Education Officer.

He was elected at the combined meeting of the 13th and 14th S.R.C.'s in the last week of second term.

It was thought at first in S.R.C. circles that at least four would contest the Presidency, but ultimately Mr. Hyslop and former S.R.C. secretary, Mr. D. R. Stevenson, were the only contenders for the position.

Mr. R. H. Corbet, Editor of "On Dit" was elected Vice-President, and Messrs. J. M. Finnis and R. J. Blandy as Secretary and Treasurer respectively, and Miss Marie McNally as the local N.U.A.U.S. Secretary.

Mr. I. G. Colyer and Miss McNally were elected to represent Adelaide at the N.U.A.U.S. Executive Meeting held in Sydney during the last vacation.

Ab. Schol.

The new Ab. Schol. Officer, Mr. T. Shanahan, was elected to represent Adelaide at the Aboriginal Scholarship Conference at Rosebud, Victoria, during the vacation.

Mr. D. R. Stevenson resigned from the S.R.C. a



Mr. A. Hyslop

few days after the executive elections. He had been elected unopposed as the Law Faculty representative.

In his resignation, Mr. Stevenson stated, "In standing for re-appointment at the last S.R.C. elections, I was influenced by the policy of past Councils, that a member of the retiring S.R.C. Executive form part of the Executive of the incoming Council."

(Mr. Stevenson did not stand for any other Executive position, nor would he accept any nomination other than for President).

Mr. Stevenson then went on to say that "the 14th S.R.C. has considered this requirement to be unnecessary, and has at the same time revoked any obligation which had existed re policy."

All-rounder

The new S.R.C. President, Mr. Hyslop, has been one of the foremost student leaders in this University over the past year.

He has represented the S.R.C. on every major deputation to the Vice-Chancellor or the Premier.

He has been to the fore in the S.R.C.'s campaign for representation on the University Council, in its opposition to the drafting of the "Academic progress" Statute, in its submissions on the parking problem and in its desire for the appointment of a University Guidance Officer.



The new S.R.C. Treasurer, Mr. R. J. Blandy.

An Honours English student, Mr. Hyslop has been President of the Arts Association and the Literary Society.

As the University's leading undergraduate debater, he has been Chairman of the Debating Club and has led the 1958 and 1959 Debating Inter-Varsity teams.

Mr. Hyslop is one of "On Dit" drama critics, besides a contributor of many other articles.

Mr. Hyslop, a Scot by birth, plays in the University A Soccer team.

Mr. John Finnis, brilliant second year Law student, like Mr. Hyslop, is a fellow who rarely allows himself to be flustered.

Like Mr. Hyslop, he is one of the University's outstanding student debaters and a contributor to "On Dit." He is Secretary of the University Debating Club and the Director of the highly successful N.U.A.U.S. Debates Festival held in Adelaide during the last vacation.

The new S.R.C. Treasurer, R. J. Blandy, a second year Economics student, is also the Treasurer of the Economic Students' Association.

Miss Marie McNally, Honours English student, formerly on the staff of "On Dit," Editress of the Adelaide University

S.R.C. FLOAT SUBSIDIES

Deadline for all accounts of expenses incurred in preparing Floats for the Procession is Friday, 11 September, at 5 p.m. in the S.R.C. Office. No subsidies will be paid for accounts submitted after this date. Only items of expenditure backed by genuine receipts will be reimbursed. Any problems should be addressed to the S.R.C. Treasurer, Mr. R. J. Blandy.

ADELAIDE LOSES DEBATES FINAL

The Adelaide University Debating Team lost in the final Inter-Varsity Debate to the University of Queensland.



Marie McNally, the S.R.C.'s new Local N.U.A.U.S. Secretary-Treasurer.

Magazine, succeeds Y. C. Lee as the local N.U.A.U.S. Secretary.

The Union Hall was almost filled to hear the subject that "Freedom and Security are incompatible."

The debate was chaired by Prof. C. J. Horne and adjudicated by Messrs. V. A. Edgeloe, R. R. Millhouse, M.P., and J. F. Scott.

Adelaide had defeated the University of Sydney in a semi-final. In view of the fact that Sydney had defeated Queensland in an earlier debate, Adelaide had been favourites to win the final.

The Adelaide team had consisted of Messrs. A. Hyslop, I. A. Herrnsdorf and J. M. Finnis.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION ASKED ON STATUTE

by our S.R.C. Correspondent

The Statute, Clause 4D of Chapter XXV of the University Statutes, was signed by the Governor, Sir Robert George, on July 30.

In a letter dated August 11, the Premier, Sir Thomas Playford, notified Mr. R. R. Millhouse, MP, of the Government's decision on the submissions made to him by the deputation which waited upon him on July 15.

The deputation, consisting of Messrs. A. Hyslop, J. G. Jenkin and R. H. Corbet, protested against the drafting of the Statute. The deputation's meeting with the Premier was arranged by "On Dit."

On August 11, in the House of Assembly, Mr. R. R. Millhouse, the Member for Mitcham, asked the below question on the matter, and received the below reply from the Premier.

★ Mr. Millhouse—Some weeks ago I introduced a deputation to the Premier from the Adelaide University Students' Representative Council protesting about a statute that had been passed by the Senate of the University giving the University Council power to preclude a student from further studies if, after three terms, his Faculty did not believe he was a fit and proper person to continue. Has the Premier had an opportunity to consider the matter and, if so, can he give an answer?

★ The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford—I have considered the matter and it has been discussed in Cabinet and with the Minister of Education, with whose Department the University is mainly concerned. I have written to the honourable member and he will get the letter in due course. The University is controlled by a statutory body that has been appointed under Act of Parliament. It is not under the direct control of the Government, and, in fact, the Government has no member on the Council. Unless there is a direct conflict with a Government department, the policy has always been to give effect to recommendations, from statutory authorities in connection with regulation making powers, provided that any regulation made is within the power of the authority to make.

I do not think there is any doubt about that in this instance. Cabinet has decided that the recommendations of the University Council shall be submitted—and, in fact, I believe they already have been—to His Excellency the Governor for endorsement.

I am quite sure a responsible authority such as the University Council would not use any power either capriciously or unjustly so far as any student was concerned. That, of course, can always be examined in the particular circumstances.

It seems therefore that Cabinet did not consider the drafting of the Statute at all. It seems to have simply checked that the Statute did not contravene any of the University's powers as a statutory body.

Prima facie it would appear that the opposition to the Statute in its present form, has been to no avail since all the bodies appealed to have never seriously considered the views expressed by students in connection with the Statute.

Tas. Situation Cont.

(Cont. from page 1)

Mr. P. G. Nash in his statement to the Subcommittee referred to the Vice-Chancellor's treatment of the Law School staff when one of his colleagues, Mr. H. Calvert, proposed at a Staff meeting that a London Q.C. should be asked to examine new material on the Orr Case.

During that meeting Mr. Nash said he heard eminent mainland academics referred to as a "pack of hooligans."

When the Vice-Chancellor objected to Mr. Calvert's proposal, he asked where the finance was going to come from, and added, "We could do with a lecturer less in the Faculty of Law, Mr. Calvert."

Mr. Nash said, "I came away from this meeting tired and thoroughly disgusted. I disagreed with the remedies which the Vice-Chancellor favoured, but to my mind that factor was irrelevant. I felt, rightly or wrongly, that

I was required by the Vice-Chancellor not to have a mind of my own, that there was an official viewpoint to which all loyal members of the University must conform. This seemed the reverse of academic freedom."

He then went on to say: "I wanted to get away from an atmosphere which I could only feel was not that of a University. I also felt that, if I stayed at the University of Tasmania, I could expect to make little or no progress there so long as I did not conform."

Comment

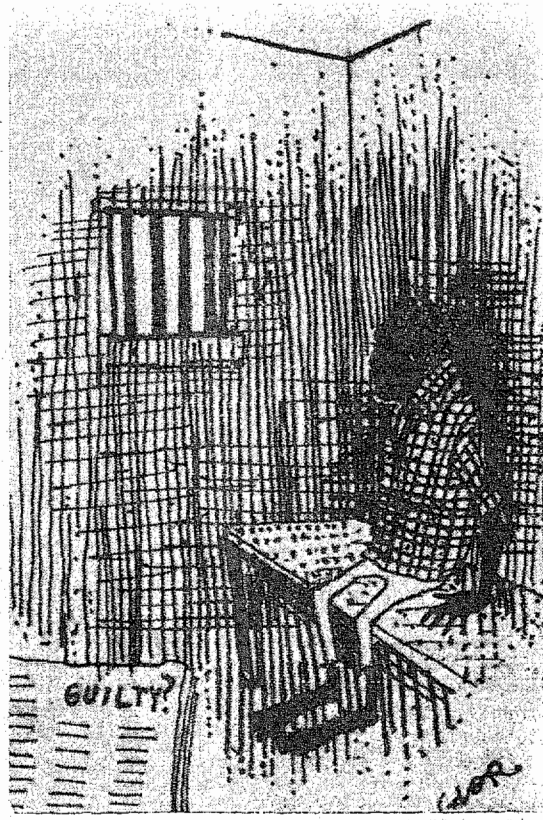
Mr. D. Chappell, representing the Tasmanian S.R.C. at the N.U.A.U.S. Executive Meeting in Sydney, said that Tasmanian students in general wish to forget the University's past troubles.

He said there were a few students in the University who were trouble-makers. They were harking back to the "Orr Case" as a source of sensationalism.

GLORIA THANE CARTOON: TWO MEN IN THE KNOW



This man knows what the Honourable Minister of Education meant by university morons.



This man knows whether Rupert Max Stuart did it or not.

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THE PRESS & THE STUART CASE

In New South Wales a few years ago Frederick McDermott was freed after a Royal Commission decided that his conviction for murder had been a mistake. The man responsible for that Royal Commission was a reporter who discovered that the car whose tracks were found at the scene of the crime could not have been McDermott's. The reporter, Tom Farrell, knows about cars because his father owned a garage at Tailm Bend.

Farrell was then employed by the Telegraph in Sydney. He now works for the Sydney Morning Herald, which sent him to Adelaide to look into the Stuart case some ten days before an application on Stuart's behalf was due to come up at the Privy Council.

Farrell talked with Stuart's lawyers and with Rev. Father Thomas Dixon, who had already communicated to a number of people in Adelaide his anxiety about the case, but whose name and views had not yet appeared in print.

Farrell urged Father Dixon to make a statement in his name and on the record. Father Dixon would have liked to put this suggestion to Miss Helen Devaney, one of Stuart's solicitors, but she was out of town. He decided to talk.

Next morning, July 21, a very able review of the case in the S.M.H. ended with a statement by Father Dixon affirming Stuart's innocence, asserting that he could not have dictated the confession as the police alleged, exhorting the authorities to delay the execution, and saying that somewhere in Australia was a funfair whose members could "supply Stuart with evidence that is badly needed."

Statement

All in all, Farrell's was an arresting bit of journalism. Next day the Melbourne Herald reprinted Father Dixon's statement; and so, in its last edition, did the Adelaide News. (Both papers said solemnly that the statement had been made "today.")

So far nobody at the News thought there was much to be said for having Stuart's case reopened. On Friday, July 24, the editor of the News, Mr. Rohan Rivett, met Father Dixon for the first time. The course and outcome of their conversation was described in an editorial five days later.

"On Friday The News talked with Father Dixon for most of three hours. Father Dixon established two things. First, that he, an utterly sincere man, unmoved that the real criminal should hang for this offence, was certain after seven or eight weeks of communication with Stuart in Stuart's cell that Rupert Max Stuart was not that man.

Secondly that physical and psychological evidence pointed strongly to Stuart's innocence. Father Dixon said he wanted to search Queensland to find people who might afford him the proofs of Stuart's innocence. The News thought it was a poor thing that a man should hang in the South Australia of 1959 just because no one would put up a few hundred pounds to investigate the possibility of his being innocent.

Since Saturday morning Father Dixon, aided by Mr. Jack Clark, The News police roundsman, has been travelling by plane, bus, and car up and down and across Queensland."

Undignified

Their tour became big news in every Australian paper except the Advertiser. The only hostile comment of Father Dixon's quest came from an

other Adelaide journal, Truth, which said under the headline "Stop This Death Cell Wrangle" that it found the campaign undignified.

If the News had not stepped in, it is most unlikely that the evidence offered by the Giesemans and Betty Hopes would have been discovered in time to stop the government from having Stuart killed on August 4.

For at least the fifth time in this remarkable case, an event that might easily not have happened, had kept the condemned man alive.

Misgivings

Interstate correspondents flew in and out. E. W. Tipping, columnist of the Melbourne Herald, was over two days after the S.M.H. story. Farrell was back on August 1, this time with a signed statement from Alan Moir (whom he reached in Collinsville after the Brisbane Courier-Mail but before Father Dixon).

David Burke of the Sydney Sun-Herald wrote of Labour's misgivings about the Royal Commission, then took a bus to Ceduna and reported, among other things, that many people in the town had never been approached by those who got up a petition on July 4 that Stuart should be hanged the following Tuesday.

The Sydney Sunday Mirror (an affiliate of Truth) sent Frank O'Neill to Adelaide, where he made some phone calls to

Ceduna and wrote a story headed "Hang Stuart Cries Angry Town."

The Sunday Mail that same weekend had a story from a reporter who had actually gone to Ceduna, and who had been told by the father of the murdered girl: "If Stuart is not the man who murdered my daughter, then I don't want to see him hanged."

Mistakes

For reports of the Royal Commission, most interstate newspapers (the Melbourne Sun and the Sydney Mirror are exceptions) depended on the services of the News and the Advertiser.

by K. S. Inglis

Dr. K. S. Inglis, M.A. (Melb.), D.Phil. (Oxon.) is a Senior Lecturer in the History Department. He is a regular contributor to "Nation," and in fact, wrote the first article in that periodical which aroused the interest of interstate newspapers. Dr. Inglis is at present compiling material for a history of the Stuart case.

Keeping up with the Royal Commission was no easy job. The reporters were over in the jury stalls, too far from mumbling witnesses to hear all that was said.

Back in the office, sub-editors had to decide quickly where to make cuts in very long reports; a verbatim account would have squeezed most other news out of a paper, and not even the News (whose reports were fullest) could

fit in half of the words uttered.

Probably all the papers made some mistakes. A News man, for example, thought that Mr. Shand had asked ex-Sergeant Phin whether he gave Allan Moir a scarf (the word used was cigar); and a News caption-writer said that a picture of Mr. Brazel, Q.C., was of Mr. Justice Reed.

At the time of writing, the Advertiser easily holds the record for misreporting. When Mr. Shand described a statement, alleging that a policeman had admitted bashing Stuart, as "stronger" than he had thought, the Advertiser had him say "not quite as strong."

In the same story the Advertiser made it appear that Mr. Shand had sought the adjournment which preceded his withdrawal on account of certain remarks by Mr. Brazel; in fact, as should have been clear, Mr. Shand pulled out because Sir Mellis Napier interrupted his cross-examination of Phin.

The Stuart case is one of those mercifully rare things that put the institutions of our society to a very painful test.

Newspapers have responded to it with a boldness and vigour which some of their critics may have found surprising. To a student of the Adelaide Press there is one obvious moral: It will be a bad day for this city if the Advertiser ever gets control of the News.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

People have asked me how I came to be associated with the Stuart case. Has it any relationship to my functions as Warden of the University Union and student counsellor? The answer is "No."

My interest and concern has been purely that of a private citizen, and for this reason it would not be proper for me to comment here on any of the intricate questions which have arisen.

To gain publicity through "On Dit" for any opinions I may have might well be considered an abuse of my special position within the University.

Moreover, at the time of writing, the Royal Commission has suspended its sittings, and like others, I am simply awaiting the outcome.

Law students, historians, sociologists and others are no doubt deeply interested in this history which is in the making.

I shall content myself with some general observations that seem applicable to the University as a whole, particularly to its student members.

Frequently the sympathy of students has been enlisted on behalf of under-privileged people in other parts of the world. Protests have been sent to governments. Money has been subscribed. Apartheid in Africa and racial segregation in Little Rock have concerned us. Contributions to the Aboriginal Scholarship Funds of the N.U.A.U.S. have been made from time to time.

FRINGE PEOPLE

But in spite of the fact that the problem of the de-tribalised aborigine is right on our doorstep most of us are grossly ignorant of its magnitude and implications.

Why is it, for example, that no aborigine in this State has applied for a University Scholarship?

Is it because none has the intellectual capacity? This has been strenuously denied by anthropologists. Is it because there is no incentive to a young abo-

by F. T. Borland



Mr. F. T. Borland, M.A. (Melb.), Dip.Ed. (Edin.), has been Warden of the Union since 1952. He has been closely connected with the Stuart Case having been associated with many of its leading figures.

rigine or part aborigine (with our culture) to identify himself by seeking higher education?

Two years ago a Sydney student paid a visit to us in Adelaide after spending some time in the North and Centre of Australia. He was consumed with a desire to do something for the semi-nomadic waifs and strays whom he encountered in the inland.

I thought then, and I still think, it would be an excellent thing if students were to make some organised attempt to see for themselves, and get to understand the social problem created by what have been called the "fringe people."

There is need of the impact of young minds on this stagnant situation.

FREEDOM IN AUSTRALIA

ABREAST OF THE TIMES



Ever since the advent of the cold war the Governments of the Commonwealth and States have taken a great interest in security.

This is, perhaps an admirable thing. The people are protected from evil forces both from within and without the community. But although now we are secure we have become far less free.

Our security — and who can say from what — has been bought at the price of liberty.

Censorship of books and films is still with us. Although the censored list of books was reduced from over 1,000 to 178 last year, there appears to be no alarming increase in debauchery and sex crimes.

South Australia introduced her own laws on literature in 1953. The "hanging State" has hardly been a paragon of virtue since.

Victoria has far stricter film censorship than the other States. Where is the corresponding increase in morality?

Where is the proof that what you read and see makes you a carbon copy of the events portrayed?

Where were the crowds rushing to buy the newly released pornographic literature on which they are supposed to thrive?

Security does not only protect us from obscurity. As many an Adelaide Teachers' College student knows, more than one visit to the Peoples Book Shop will bring a rebuke from authority.

It matters little that their learning is retarded, that they see but one side of any political system; our security has ensured they will not pass on any contamination to their future pupils. What price their freedom of thought or action when security is paramount?

The Commonwealth Government's action in protecting Mick Daly from the supposed insecurities of a mixed marriage is also laudable.

It is little consequence if he has lost the freedom

to marry whom he wishes when he wishes, so long as he is spared the possible insecurity of an unhappy marriage.

The State Government have been quick to follow their mentors. It is of small weight if an innocent Stuart is sent to the gallows.

All important is the fact that country people will feel insecure in their beds at night. Justice can come another time: an example must be made — "Pour encourager les autres."

The Chief Justice in his handling of the Stuart Case has also ensured that we shall always be secure in the knowledge that our police force is infallible and incorruptible. Freedom to test this hypothesis has been denied us. We rest on his assurance that the law is never unjust!

South Australians may also prance in the joy that they are secure from the evils of those anti-Christians, drink and gambling.

How important it is to know that we have lost our freedom of action even when it does not interfere with other's actions.

We are secure in the knowledge that we may not spend our own money on the devil's brew at times deemed unwise, or squander the family savings on a sixpenny raffle for the local charity. We are protected!

Socially, economically, politically, security has made its permanent bed among us. How much personal freedom have we yet to lose before our benign autocrats consider that we at last have security?

- G

3. Are you not impugning or undermining the law which has found Stuart guilty?

I can safely leave the legal profession to decide this. I believe we have acted throughout within the law, and by methods which, thank God, are available to citizens of a true democracy.

The High Court of Australia expressed "anxiety" about the case, and the Privy Council itself suggested that the alleged new evidence might be left to the proper authorities to consider. Our Government almost immediately appointed a Royal Commission.

4. Is this campaign really a veiled attack on Capital Punishment which is still the law of this State?

Certainly not. There have been several people associated with our campaign who did, and I believe still do, give their approval to the present law and policy.

As far as I am concerned, I have never allowed myself to come down on one side or the other. By not doing so, I have always consented to the hanging of convicted criminals.

This case, however, has forced me to re-think the issue and to decide. I am now in favour of abolishing capital punishment. I believe, however, that

this in itself is a negative attitude.

A strong, positive policy to provide safeguards in the public interest, and research into the roots and causes of capital crime should be enacted.

5. Is this campaign sectarian or party political?

Definitely not. Roman Catholics, and Lutherans, Quakers, Anglicans and Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and members of the Church of Christ; not to mention those committed to no religious belief, have combined in the most perfect harmony.

Liberals, A.L.P. and D.L.P. supporters have been in it, but never has there been a hint that one group is trying to make capital out of it.

6. What is it you all have in common?

I should say that the desire for fundamental justice is so deep-rooted in our character as a nation, that it must be satisfied before a case like this is laid to rest. Unfortunately, great bitterness, and much loose talking have clouded the issues.

Yet I believe before all is done that the issues will be clarified and the truth laid bare. I believe that is what all University students want, and no-one can be accused of having any axe to grind in pursuing such an end.

Government in Uninviting Situation

Melbourne: Any South Australian who is planning to travel to the Eastern States in the next few weeks should steel himself for a well informed and vigorous "third degree" on the Stuart case. South Australians should not make the mistake of believing that this growing concern in the Eastern States comes from a lack of information or adequate comment by Press, Radio and Television.

Full and adequate reports have been given daily of all features of the Royal Commission and special writers sent to Adelaide have sent back commentaries summing up the situation.

Most importantly there has been no editorial silence and the leading newspapers in the Eastern States have gone out of their way to give their readers up to the minute criticisms of the latest developments in the case.

Unlike their Adelaide organ the Melbourne "Herald" group have played a prominent part in the formation of public opinion in Victoria.

In bars, cafes, over a friendly drink watching the adult westerns on TV, the latest racing and football gossip takes second place to a discussion on the fate of Rupert Max Stuart.

Avid Interest

In staid circles at the universities, in the clubs of Melbourne and Sydney and among the legal profession in both of these cities the latest developments from Adelaide are followed with avid interest.

One attitude seems to prevail wherever the Stuart case is the topic of discussion. Almost without exception there is a growing concern that Rupert Max Stuart has not had a fair deal.

On the day after the Royal Commission was adjourned after the walk-out of Mr. Shand, Q.C., both the morning "Sun" and the evening "Herald" turned over large sections of their front pages to their editorial writers to deal with the situation.

Under a heading "Justice for Stuart" the "Herald" referred to a feature of the Royal Commission which is causing grave disquiet in the East.

The "Sun"

"The probity, competence and experience of three judges appointed to the present commission are not in question. But legal and public opinion has inevitably been troubled by two of these three judges having had parts in earlier proceedings in the Stuart case, one as trial judge and another a chairman of the State Court of Criminal Appeal."

The "Sun" summed up, the situation as most Melbourneans at least see the case: "Reputations or dignities, or procedures, or the full majesty of the law itself can never be placed above the honest pursuit of truth."

The view formed by most Eastern Staters that Stuart has not had a fair deal is almost certainly misconceived.

Within the framework of the existing legal aid organisation in South Australia, which is recog-

This article was written specially for "On Dit" by a Special Correspondent from Melbourne.

nised by a number of politicians in Victoria who have recently studied it, to be better than that in any other State, Stuart was given the maximum of legal assistance.

His counsel had the case scrutinised by the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council.

The chain of events leading up to the Royal Commission and Mr. Shand's walk-out (the reasons for this unfortunately were not made clear by some of the Eastern State newspapers) however, have so disturbed the public that many believe that Stuart has been "railroaded" to the shadow of the gallows.

Rebounded

What may, perhaps have been hasty governmental action to laudably set machinery quickly in motion by setting up a Royal Commission of South Australian judges to investigate the new evidence turned up by Father Dixon in Queensland has rebounded back into the face of the South Australian Government.

Charges of "whitewash" have been loosely bandied around in some quarters, and there is certainly a growing interstate opinion, not the least from amongst true blue Liberal supporters, that the South Australian Government should clear the air by thinking again on the advisability of the pro-

cedures it decided upon to test the new evidence.

Single-minded

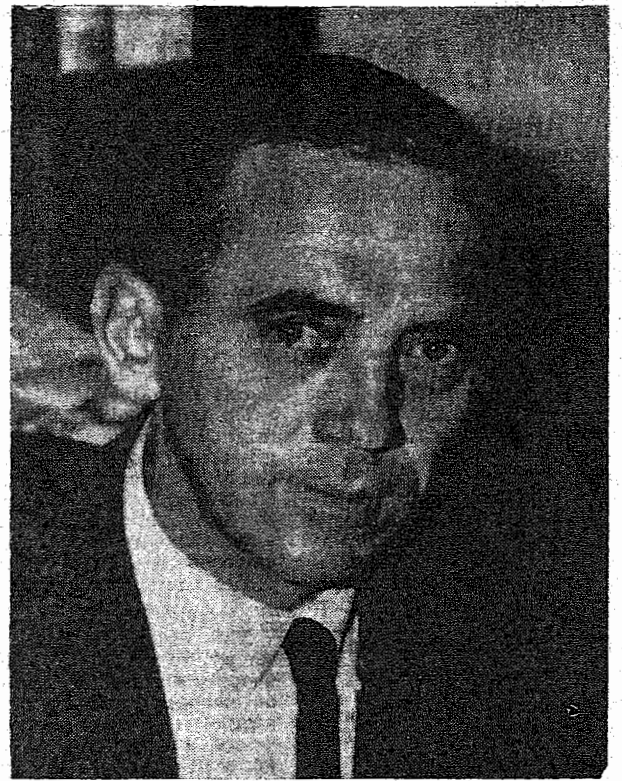
Any other procedure taken at the stage when the new evidence was revealed by Father Dixon may have been impractical. Certainly judges cannot be whisked off the High Court of Australia bench or from any of the other State's courts at a moment's notice to become members of a Royal Commission.

Hustled by a determined opposition, confident that it could embarrass the Government on the floor of the House of Assembly, and faced with the single-minded demands of the Adelaide "News" for ac-

tion, the Government was in an uninviting situation.

Action was demanded and the Government moved expeditiously, to avert what might have been a serious political crisis.

Interstate opinion at least, seems to demand now, that the Government should, in the name of justice, think again on the advisability of the present procedure it has adopted to determine the guilt or innocence of the condemned murderer, whom some people think could unfortunately become a pawn to the political groups which are opposed to the present South Australian Government.



Mr. J. D. O'Sullivan, Stuart's solicitor, who has been at the centre of the controversy between the Law Society and the Royal Commission.

The Law and Our Aborigines

by R. M. Gibbs

If somebody ran a lucky dip to decide what problems have been hardest to solve in the adjustment between black and white peoples in Australia, you would feel robbed unless you knew the legal problem was in the dip alongside others.

You would feel robbed because the head-on collision between English and native codes of law has been a bugbear ever since white colonisation of this country.

Before the story becomes too sad, let us remember that this legal clash has had a highly disruptive effect in other countries as well.

In the Asian colonial possessions, the inhabitants' old customary law, pertinent to community life rather than that of individuals, ran counter to the English system, which in regard to proprietary rights worried less about custom and dealt with the individual in his own right.

In the Australian scene much the same situation occurred.

"DEGRADED"

There was no question in the early Australian colonies of the code of law to be used for relations between settlers and aborigines.

The settlers soon made it clear that English law should be used.

Then somebody with an incisive mind noticed aborigines were a little bewildered in the white man's courts. Colonial administrators and sages in England said the answer lay in educating the aborigine beyond "his heathen, ignorant and degraded ways"; this answer fitted in well with the general desire in the first half of the nineteenth century to civilise and Christianise native people.

But the problem was never overcome—the aborigine couldn't grasp the enlightenment as it was presented to him.

Ordinances were passed to facilitate native-evidence, but generally the aborigine was left to fend for himself as best he could under white man's ways and white man's laws.

Eruptions from this unhealed sore were constant. Native codes sanctioned behaviour which threatened the settler's interests in many ways.

Clashes involving the loss of life and stock frequently occurred, so that in many parts the white man's very grip of the land was threatened.

LAW OF WAR

The white man's reply was interesting, to say the least. In South Australia, Governor Gawler used "the law of war," and earned the charge of murder.

Things weren't always as bad in this State, and often rather mild compared with happenings on the punitive expeditions in Northern Australia.

If you want to read something which makes the deeds of Al Capone seem like those in the daily life of a perfume salesman, then read some of the accounts of these expeditions.

Of course, only bad men were concerned in these. Elsewhere the racial clash is solved in fairer fashion. Australians have always felt and still feel that in the calm, ordered quiet of the courtroom even the aborigine must know that justice, pure and serene, is done. But often the past proved this false. Why?

One reason is rather obvious. The aborigine appearing in a court-

room is puzzled by his surroundings. Away from kith and kin and treated like a prisoner, he naturally grew fearful, and his fear was reflected in his evidence.

Indeed, aborigines when giving evidence have often sought to please the cross-examining counsel by saying what he wanted them to, rather than reporting actual facts. Where this improper evidence was accepted by the court, rough justice could result.

Aboriginal culture, of course, is not a good background for precise legal examinations. The aborigine's conceptions of time, distance and space, for example, are vague in comparison with the white man's careful measurement.

Well, so what? people argue. Surely courts have taken all these things into account? Surely sweet reasonableness has prevailed?

SNAGS

There are at least two snags in this argument. You can't expect courts to make allowances for an aborigine's difficulties if they don't know the difficulties exist. And let's face it—most whites have been, and are, ignorant of the aborigine's position in court.

Secondly, sweet reasonableness is absent where there is prejudice against the aborigine.

Prejudice can come in slight doses—in the term "assimilation" there's the assumption (often unconscious) that white man's ways are better.

But many legal cases show stronger and more open doses.

You find many examples where blacks have been convicted on evidence which would be regarded as inconclusive against whites.

You find white people, acquitted of offences against natives, being feted in town streets—and so it goes on.

You wonder just how much the aborigine counts with many people. It looks suspiciously as though he doesn't count as much as a white. He's just black. And blacks live in the bush...

Is there an answer to all this? Native courts and native codes of law have been tried with varying degrees of success.

But how many Australians would want to have charges against aborigines referred to special courts, where penalties might be less severe? What about education? Most hope this will be the answer to legal problems. But how many envisage education of white Australian as well as black Australian?

Bill Harney, in a ballad, once pandered whether black devils go to hell. He didn't say white devils go to heaven.

MELBOURNE PROPOSALS FOR NUAUS

From I. G. Colyer

Melbourne University has given notice that it will move for a reduction in the present size of the N.U.A.U.S. Executive at the Annual Council to be held in Hobart next February.

This was stated by Melbourne S.R.C. President, Mr. Roger Cook at the August

Executive meeting in Sydney.

Melbourne considers that some functions now being carried out by the Executive are non-essential to a National Union of Students, and is recommending that the Executive, which currently consists of eight members, including a paid and non-voting Secretary, be decreased to four.

Melbourne claims that this will allow greater concentration on the key functions of Education and International affiliation. It also believes that "these changes will enable N.U.A.U.S. to reduce its expenditure to approximately £3,150, and that, in view of this, the per capita levy for N.U.A.U.S. can be reduced by 1/-."

An interesting feature of the meeting was that Mr. Nick Clark, the President-elect of the University of Queensland Union, which has given notice of withdrawal from full membership of N.U.A.U.S., supported Melbourne's proposals in substance.

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BANNED FILM

After a six month struggle with the Censorship Board, "Room at the Top" had its Australian premiere in Adelaide (of all places), and takes its place among the best of British films to be shown here.

An acquaintance of mine admitted that it was a good film, but wondered what all the fuss was about.

Class distinction is not as real a thing in Australia as it is in Britain, where it is basic to social structure.

It is well substantiated, although at times it is a little too angry — Jimmy Porter in the Midlands. However, the film is not about class distinction. This simply gives a very strong background to a love story.

TROUBLE

A young man comes from a small Midland town to a larger one intent on getting to the top, viz. money. He meets the daughter of one of the town's bosses, and determines to make her his own.

This is complicated by an affair with an ageing Frenchwoman who is married to an unfaithful husband.

Carrying on simultaneously with two women is, of course, asking for "trouble," and sure enough, trouble ensues.

He marries the wrong one, unmistakably, and therein lies the film's message. The hero has not faced up to reality — emotionally and economically.

SENSITIVE

"Room at the Top" is distinguished by excellent photography and five distinguished performances.

Simone Signoret, as the French woman, comes out slightly better than the others because she has the ability to change her facial expression imperceptibly but significantly at all times.

Laurence Harvey, once his haircut becomes familiar, has developed from his sloppy Romeo-type hamming to a new and more sensitive Richard Todd. Heather Sears is con-

vincing as youth and innocence, and Donald Houston, fatter than ever, conveys real sympathy and understanding as the hero's friend.

Donald Wolfitt, Godalmighty Brown, the Engineering boss, captures the Midland businessman's clear-eyed determination to have things his own way. The rest are lively caricatures, well integrated in the story.

PYJAMAS

This film is well worth seeing, but don't go to the shopper's session. A mob of shopgirls and typists giggle when Harvey appears in pyjamas, and generally manage to turn the pathos into tooth-paths.

B.M.

"Backstage" Drama Festival

And the princess said: "Have a cup of tea?" With such fascinating chit-chat to report, no wonder the Brisbane papers had little room to expatiate on the Drama Festival.

However, despite the inevitable decrease in audiences due to counter attractions, the 1959 Festival was a success. Perfect weather, palms, pineapples, plus a friendliness that raised even shopgirls to unparalleled heights of courtesy: these exotic properties enabled Brisbane to play the hostess with a difference.

Opening Play

This was Queensland's presentation of "Look Back in Anger," a study of a young man who does not fit into class-conscious English society, and takes out his frustration on his wife and his mistress.

Criticism here must necessarily be limited, and will reflect the consensus of opinion amongst Festival-goers. Our main criticism was of the production of the central figure, Jimmy Porter. His incessant movement became meaningless and irritating. The two women earned praise for the sincerity in characterisation.

In defence of the production one of the directors put forward at the seminar the theory that any play whose theme is so far removed from the actor's experience is doomed to relative failure.

Adelaide did not agree with this, maintaining that in this play at least there is enough of the universal on which to base an interpretation.

Contrast

Melbourne presented "The Play's the Thing," a most enjoyable sophisticated comedy, with a high standard of acting and imaginative production.

It provided relief from the rather heavy programme, but it was not the type to arouse the discussion which furthers interest in and knowledge of the theatre; and this was the basic aim of the Drama Festival.

Australian

Australian, Dennis Davison wrote "Love on the Downbeat," performed by New England. Home audiences were apparently shocked by its brutal frankness and hence grasped its import, but to our sophisticated audience it was rather naive.



BY COURTESY "THE NEWS."
Simone Signoret and Laurence Harvey in "Room at the Top."

"THE STORY OF MANKIND"

With a cast that includes the Almighty Himself and has as supporting stars Will Shakespeare, Helen of Troy, Napoleon, Cleopatra and Hitler, this film flops badly in attempting to out de Mille de Mille.

The fantastic and uninspired travesty that makes up this film could only have come from Hollywood in its worst moment of bad taste. Trite, unimaginative and pompous, and without any subtlety, one wonders why this senseless film was ever made.

In a heavenly tribunal situated in outer-space, two advocates, the Devil and the spirit of man, debate as to whether the Powers That Be should allow man to totally destroy himself with a super H-bomb.

The argument takes the form of a series of historical flashbacks which presume to show the good and bad in man's character. Names and battles taken blindly from a primary school history book are flashed before us by an unblinking director (Irwin Allen), who expects this farce to be taken quite seriously.

WOODENLY

The film ends with the world locked in a war and at 11 o'clock by the celestial time-piece, the super H-bomb is to be exploded.

Sydney University presented "Dead Men Walking," by Australian Robert Hughes. Similarities to "1984" were apparent in its main theme: the struggle for individual freedom. The play had high literary quality, but the complex pattern of half-formulated themes was distracting.

Arthur Miller

Tasmania's "All My Sons" (Arthur Miller) on the whole failed to generate the necessary ension, and thus missed conveying the important emotional impact. Ibsen's "Ghosts" was Western Australia's contribution. Eugene Schulssen conveyed well the character of the Victorian prodigal son living under the sentence of doom.

On Saturday, Adelaide presented "Member of the Wedding." As on previous occasions, the audience was divided into those who liked and those who disliked the play. They were, however, enthusiastic about the standard of acting. Briony Hodge gave an outstanding performance.

N.S.W. University presented the last play, "Shop at Sly Corner," which I missed unfortunately.

Reviewing these seven, the standard generally acknowledged to be higher than at Melbourne last year. Every effort must be made to maintain this standard when Adelaide plays host next year.

J.A.B.

However, the tribunal interposes for a while. So much for free will.

The cast consists of "50 Big Stars" . . . of twenty years ago. The only conclusion from this is that no present-day actors were prepared to risk their reputation in this film. These actors either woodenly mouth or else rant their lines, and the only bright sequence is an inspired piece of clowning by Harpo Marx.

All in all, this is a film one can only regret and hope to forget quickly.

B.W.

"THE MEMBER OF THE WEDDING"

This prize-winning play is a bad play. Like many modern plays it sets out to be tenderly probing about the recesses of the human heart and counterfeits tense drama.

Nothing much happens, certainly nothing to the point, which leaves the dialogue to bear the dramatic strain.

Apparently it is thought that if the dialogue is strained emotionally, and the actors look very tense as they utter it, then all is well; powerful contemporary drama is with us.

And, of course, it works, dramatic societies perform the play and critics acclaim.

Really, however, there is nothing there, only a parade. It is not good enough to inform an audience that something important is occurring on stage. Dialogue must be distinctively penetrating, not plain boring.

MEATY

AUDS plainly venerated this play. The "method" was waiting cancerously off-stage and everyone was very solemn

THE PLAINSMAN — REX

In days when the successful film is the one presenting the human situation—the My-mother-hates-me-and-my-father-hates-me-and-I-hate-my-father-and-I-hate-my-mother-so-why-don't-you-love-me-a-little-baby-type attraction, it is almost refreshing to see the re-run of an old Western, and a fair sort of Western at that.

Cecil B. We M's "The Plainsman", is a review of them days when a man went to bed with a glass of teeth in one hand and a six-shooter in t'other.

This is the story of Hickok, the man, his living and his loving.

WILD

Wild Bill Hickok (Gary Cooper) accompanies his lifelong friend, Buffalo Bill (James Ellison) and a newly-wed Mrs. Cody, as they head westward in the years of pioneering that follow the Civil War. Both he and Wild William are called up to serve their country—Cody to guide an ammunition train through Indian territory, and Hickok to find the notorious

ACROSS THE BRIDGE

"Across the Bridge" is a film that has sneaked into Adelaide without any trumpets and one fears that it might finish its run with neither raspberries nor roses.

This would be unfortunate, for the film to which it has ceded major billing, "Rockets Galore," is far inferior.

The two films, side by side as they are, make an interesting contrast in technique. "Rockets Galore" is slick and facile in bright technicolour and with a smooth, easy flow of cliches. It is factory produced with a bright label for quick selling.

"Across the Bridge," which has a Graham Greene plot, has attempted to treat the film as a serious form of expression. The film fails only because it is too dispassionate and non-committed.

It is about corruption, and is cynical towards the leading characters who are caught in their own web.

HOUNDED

There is no comment or protest against their situation, but instead only a fantastic acceptance and perhaps a mute hope in what the next day may bring.

This mood is adopted by the audience who watch quite detached how a hunted man is worn down from triumph to humility until he is cynically killed. There is no pity or disgust in the film, instead only a cold recording of events.

A swindler, fleeing from the U.S.A. to Mexico, robs a fellow passenger on the train of his passport to be able to cross the Border. On reaching Mexico, the swindler is held powerless by a cor-

rupt Police-chief, who levys the town against him.

He is hounded from hotels and is forced to sleep in a rubbish dump; he is refused food and is abused and ridiculed by all. His only companion is a dog, and it is his final love for this dog which leads to his death.

The direction and photography are always subtle and at times brilliant. There are some memorable scenes, such as the swindler and the children at the fountain, and various shots of the dog and the murderer's widow. Angle shots and close-ups are fully exploited and yet are always kept in balance.

Rod Steiger, a method actor, plays the swindler. His acting is in perfect character and it is a pity that this actor is not more widely seen. The rest of the cast give him good support.

"Rockets Galore" has a rather silly plot about the Air Ministry intending to establish a rocket base on an island in the Hebrides. The inhabitants fight the government and eventually paint some sea-gulls pink and thus have their island proclaimed a rare bird sanctuary.

Most of the characters have a fling at speaking Gaelic, and, of course, there is much talk about Scotch whisky.

B.W.

CULTURE IN THREE PARTS

Recently the Theatre Guild presented an evening of culture at the Union Hall. The programme comprised an opera, a ballet, and a play. Let them be dealt with one by one.

"Prima Donna," a comic opera by Arthur Benjamin, was actually a re-presentation.

Hedley Cullen's production took cognisance of the fact that singers cannot act.

The movements were formal and drab — not even the ballet at the beginning of the second scene livened the show.

However, Adelaide opera fans were treated to the excellent singing voice of Noel Robbins as Florindo, supported by such triangular bandages as John Worthley (Alcino) and William Harrison (The Count).

The two prima donnas, Mary McMahon and Wendy McMurtrie, were suitably jealous of each other, and provided the highlight of the show, the delightful canon.

Nancy Cullen was at times excellent as Florindo's maid, particularly when she pocketed her ill-gotten gains to musical accompaniment.

NIMBLE

The ballet, "Design for a Lament," was choreographed by Cecil Bates, and danced by a young company.

Of the four principals, I enjoyed Prudence Coffey's performance most, with a photo finish between Jen Harrison and Mel Clifford for second. Cecil Bates is not getting any younger but, of course, neither is Robert Helpmann.

High marks to Cooper and Arthur. O.K. Cecil.

I.M.

(Continued on page 7)

ROCK - A - BYE BABY

"Rock-a-bye Baby" lends credence to the suggestion that Jerry Lewis is more than a slapstick merchant with a rubber face and independent eyeball action. Indeed, some of the allusions went right over the audience's heads — partly because the average age was 10 years (the show was a Saturday morning children's preview—what fun).

Still, he successfully establishes his right to break up the clowning with a few poorly integrated but acceptable songs, and some straight stuff. I am a little unkind here. Even in musicals one finds thin excuses for the epidemic of songs. Let us say, then, that we are conscious of the inclusion of a few vocals.

BURP

Behold Lewis coaxing a baby to burp "Hey, this one doesn't work." Not so typical, but very good, is Jerry doing a string of TV. impersonations.

There are even a few risqué bits, which the young audience seemed to know about. Education is a marvellous invention, and no mistake. I had a tremendous time. I.M.

"LADY BE CAREFUL"

This was no doubt the worst play I have seen and the acting was no better. A. HYSLOP.

News from Other Universities

The student newspapers of the University of Sydney "Honi Soit" and the University of New South Wales, "Tharunka" brought out a joint edition for the 1st time at the end of July. In the past a strong rivalry had existed between the two neighbouring universities. In leading articles the presidents of both student councils hailed the appearance of this joint issue of the student newspapers as a step towards co-operation and "peaceful co-existence" of the universities of Sydney and New South Wales.

The students of the Law School of the University of Palermo can now, by approval of the rector, send a representative to the meetings of the faculty council whenever questions which concern the student body are up for debate. The student representative is also granted the right to participate in the discussion.

The students of the various faculties at Adelaide would have welcomed a similar opportunity too, at the faculty meetings when the individual faculties determined their application of the new failure clause.

The Southwest Africa Committee of the United Nations has decided unanimously to invite the colored student Haas Benkes to an oral hearing on his case.

Benkes had won a scholarship for study in Norway from the Norwegian national student union, but his passport was withheld just before his departure from South Africa. He then requested the United Nations to give him the opportunity to report on the situation of colored students in South Africa.

A military tribunal in Madrid, Spain, sentenced a lawyer and six university students to penalties ranging from 3 years to 6 months of imprisonment on charges of alleged military rebellion. A girl and another student were acquitted. The nine were members of the the Clandestine Socialist Student Association and were arrested last May charged with distributing illegal propaganda calling for a peaceful 24 hour strike as a protest over the economic and social situation.

The Stanford University will open a second overseas campus in September 1960 in Florence, Italy. The new campus fashioned after Stanford's successful branch in Stuttgart, Germany, will accommodate 66 students, Stanford at Stuttgart, which opened in the summer of 1958 is currently instructing its third group of 63 American students. The Italian campus will offer a programme in the humanities and combine and benefites of travelling abroad with the regular school curriculum. Knowledge of the Italian language will not be a prerequisite for entrance, students will receive extensive instruction in Italian while on the Florence campus.

"Married students study better," declared Professor Lantagne, of the University of California. In his opinion they are more efficient, more conscientious and more intelligent. In his investigation, Professor Lantagne had primarily his own University in view, at which 40,000 students are enrolled at present. He maintains "Undeniably, marriage promotes studies, for there can be no doubt that the student's intelligence expands, grows broader, pushes forward to new, hitherto unattained horizons, becomes more creative." The Professor traces this phenomenon back to the worthwhile study aims of the students' wives. This aid makes itself primarily evident in the fact that the wives wish to get the hard years of study behind them and thus encourage their husbands again and again to study harder.

A few students' wives even go so far as to take an active part in their husbands' studies. They read whole books for them and set down their contents in key phrases. The final conclusion of Professor Langtagne: Married students do altogether better in examinations than their unmarried fellow students.

A series of bloody clashes between students and police occurred at the end of July in the University city of Leon, Nicaragua.

Seven students were killed and several injured in the fighting. Following these incidents, the National University of Leon was closed. A few days later, at a Mass in Honour of the victims there was renewed fighting between police and students. The Nicaraguan students have been in sharp opposition to the Regime of dictator Somoza for years.

The efforts of the Students of Rio de Janeiro to obtain reduced fares on the city's public transport were recently crowned with success. In July a proposal of the President of the Republic was handed over to the executive of the National Union of Students in which a reduction of 10 per cent. on the new fare prices for public transport was offered to the students. This proposal was accepted almost unanimously by the students and the long-lasting strike novements thus took an end.

Jerry Shanahan

Nature and Goodness by M. Deutscher

I read in "Birth Control in a Starving World" that I have plans to reduce the population in well-fed areas of the world, to encourage promiscuity and lust, to create a great market for contraceptives and aphrodisiacs, to compel abortionists to set up large-scale business, and that I desire concupiscence and degradation.

I did not so much as mention one of these topics in the article which was being criticised.

If I were sophisticated, I would not mention Rodgers either.

I have some respect for the views expressed in the letters to the editor. Nevertheless, if someone claims to be seriously concerned about a human problem then he must propose a practical solution if he can.

It is not enough to believe that people have free-will such that they could refrain from intercourse for the lengthy period necessary for security. The question still is, "Will a sufficient number use their will?" The remark about my being in an ivory tower seems a fine bit of irony.

Evidence

"Reasonable Moral Authority" charged me with arrogance and inconsistency.



I point to, respectively, the paragraph under 'Shuffle Off' and the word 'necessarily' in the original article. (On Dit, July 17). I did not 'assume' that some people are glad to rest their responsibilities on an authority.

My evidence for this is statements such as "The priest would have an answer," "It is established church teaching after all," and "The Bible says."

I was not helped towards an understanding of goodness by the main argument for two reasons:

The first is that because of the vagueness of terms like 'suitable completeness,' 'permanent nature,' and 'integration of being,' I have no idea of how to act so as to make myself suitably complete, to exhibit my permanent nature, or to integrate my being.

The second reason stands whether or not these terms are made clear. I cannot see that the article answers any of the objections already made against the theory of natural law.

I asked why we should consider (not just call) a thing good insofar as it fulfills its nature. The answer as I read it is just that people do so consider things. The talk about obligation should have helped.

We are told that obligation is just "rational consideration." I would have thought that recognising our obligations to the needy was more a matter of deciding to do something for the needy than of carefully thinking about them.

Difference

Let me try to show the radical difference between judgements about a thing's nature and its goodness. Bear in mind that in order to find out someone's moral principles we do not so much listen to what he says about them, as observe what sort of life he lives.

If a person claims that he believes that something is morally good, but never makes any attempt to be on the pro side for

that something, then his expression of belief is a sham.

Let us say that I want to build a house, and am selecting the tools which I need for the job. You are watching me and do not know yet that I have this intention.

I go through a great pile of things ranging from needles to motor-trucks. I pick up a thing, say "That'll be a good one" and put it in one pile. I see another, say



"That'll be no good" and put it into another heap.

Finally I have two heaps. What I want to point out from this case is that you do not need any further information in order to know which of the two piles I would choose.

Pro-attitudes

I have in fact in this case chosen things as suitable for an end, but my saying of a thing that it was good is not at all like saying that it was suitable for a certain purpose.

It was the declaration of my choice for it. Having been told what I thought good, you did not also have to be told what I would choose if I had the chance.

If you are not convinced, then consider the complete difference if I go through the same pile sorting the things and saying appropriately, "Effective for stitching clothes", "Effective for transporting loads" and so on.

If this were the same as saying that the things were good then you should already know which pile I would choose. But

BALLET CRITIQUE

(Continued from page 6)

The thing to do was to forget the small and inevitable irregularities and allow the ballet to suggest. At times it suggested immensely.

The opening set was very well designed, and the music, Gabriel Faure's "Requiem," was an excellent choice.

SIGNIFICANT

Wolf Mankowitz's play, "The Bespoke Overcoat," was superbly produced by Thelma Baulderstone.

Hedley Cullen as Morry the tailor, and Cliff Neate as fender, a warehouse clerk, gave their parts all they had, and they had a great deal.

Taking into account their portrayals earlier in the year as Captain Cat and Mr. Waldo, they claim the title of two of Adelaide's very best character actors.

Their acting put the "method school" to shame. All the detail of gesture and finesse of expression was significant. Max Height was the embodiment of Ranting, the horrible employer, and Ian Fairweather failed to distinguish himself.

The evening of culture would have flopped without the artistic brilliance of the drama.

you would know nothing of the sort.

My knowledge of a thing's nature is not in itself a reason at all for acting in one way rather than another. Whether or not we call efficient instruments good things depends on our general pro-attitudes.

The mark of an unqualified moral statement is not that it merely asserts something about efficient function or essential nature, but that it passes judgement about both of these.

We can discuss whether someone is good as a murderer without making any moral claim at all, but the judgement that it is a bad thing that he should be a good murderer is another kettle of fish.

A radio commentator talks of a good wicket without taking sides about the game, but the case is quite altered if he says that it is a good thing that there is a good wicket.

What it is to say "It is a good thing that..." is, I suggest, just to declare oneself on the pro side. Just as fast as one tries to give objective criteria for its being a good thing that such and such, one can raise again what must be a non-factual question. "Is it a good thing that something should fulfil those objective criteria?"

Thus no matter how successful someone has been in proving that you would be good as a rational being, or a good subject of your Maker, or

a good organiser of your potentialities, or a good fit into society if you acted in a certain way, you are still quite logically free to ask "And is it a good thing that I should be a good such and such?"

Natural Law

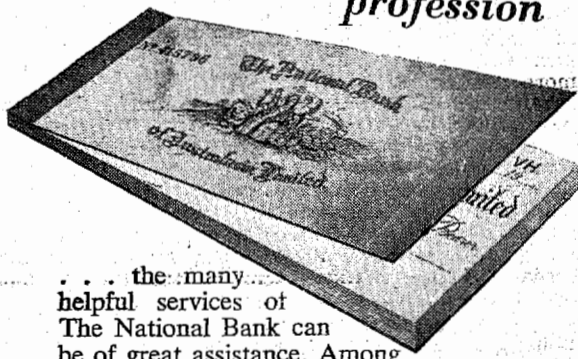
As a corollary of this, unless one is prepared to move beyond the claim that a thing is a good such and such, to the claim that it is a good thing that it is, he has not entered the ethical arena at all.

Fairly obviously natural law theorists do believe both I "To be a good man is to be good as a rational being", and II "It is a good thing to be good as a rational being."

If they prove anything they only prove the first proposition. However that statement is not a moral assertion at all, for one can with perfect logical consistency assert it and then deny that rationality is good.

Someone might hold for instance that rationality itself was a glum business and only to be tolerated because it was part of the means to other 'really valuable' ends. I am not trying to decide that issue.

It would be plain silly to think that this account of morals is morally disastrous. Ordinary people do not found their values on metaphysical arguments, so their values will not be destroyed just by metaphysical arguments.



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GREAT FINISH BY FOOTBALL A's

After a bad mid-season slump the A's fought back to finish a very unlucky third in Amateur League.

In the preliminary final last Saturday Centrals defeated them by a point.

When the A's lost five matches in a row they looked outsiders for the finals. However they slowly regained form to scrape into fourth place.

Then the A's showed their best form.

Exeter, who had defeated the A's in the last match of the minor round, were their opponents in the first semi-final. For this vital game the A's team was reconstructed. Seconds full-back, Peter Cooper, was brought in at centre and brilliant State full-back Codd went to full forward.

COOPER, CODD STAR

These changes had a vital bearing on the result of the game. Cooper dominated the pivot all day and Codd was a power in attack.

The A's never let Exeter into the game. Clarkson, who won the Hone Medal for the best and fairest in the League, and Cameron controlled the hit-outs all day. The centre line was never extended and the half-backs shut out their opponents. Thus Exeter did not get the ball into their attack-

ing zone except on rare occasions.

After the interval the A's drew right away, and it was only a matter of deciding the winning margin.

SEM. CENTRALS

In the vital preliminary final the A's met Semaphore Centrals. From the first bounce Centrals shocked the A's with their speed and teamwork. The A's were beaten badly across half-forward.

After twenty minutes Centrals led by twenty-nine points.

Then a vital switch was made which affected the game. Montgomery was switched on to Shirley, who had dominated for Centrals and proceeded to shut him out of the game. The rucks came to life, and with the centre line taking control, the A's fought back.

Patterson and Ferguson closed up the play on the last line of defence and the A's made up the lee-way.

THIRD QUARTER

A brilliant burst in the third quarter led by great knocking from Clarkson and Cameron carried the

A's into the lead.

It was then the luck ran against the A's. Patterson, who had held full-back, left the field and Codd had to be taken out of attack. The half-forwards then broke down completely and Centrals fought back for a one-point victory.

Had the A's won this match they would easily have taken out the pennant.

TRADITION

It was a great finish by the side, which although beaten, carried on the tradition of previous varsity teams.

Congratulations to Doc Clarkson in winning the Hone Medal. His brilliant rucking kept the side going even when things looked bad. He now looks like finishing the season with Sturt.

Peter Cooper finished off the season on a brilliant note with two fantastic games at centre. It proved a bad mistake playing him in the B's all the season.

UNLUCKY

The D's were very unlucky not to win the pennant in A5. The finals were played in the holidays and over half the players were away for the game against Teachers' College.

Bad kicking cost them the match, as they kicked 6-13 to Teachers' 8-5. This is the fourth season

that the D's have just missed out.

Andy Black did a great job as captain. He led the side well and played brilliantly throughout the season. If his team had not let him down he would have been collecting the pennant tomorrow night.

. . . In Corpore Sano

RECREATION SCHEME TERM III

from A. W. Sedgwick

The Recreation Scheme, open to all members of the University, is continuing this term and instruction and practice is offered in the following activities.

JUDO AND JU-JITSU

Mr. J. B. Revalk in the Jarrah Hut

SQUASH:

Mr. Apps on the A.M.P. Courts. Those interested in playing squash are reminded that the Physical Education Department has the use of A.M.P. courts between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week days.

Court bookings may be made in the Squash Book, which is in the Jarrah Hut. Details of court and racket hire are to be found in the front of the book.

GOLF:

Mr. B. Crafter. Practices in the Hut will continue and there will be occasional visits to Camden Oval Golf Range. Mr. Crafter is not available

for classes every week, so to avoid confusion members will be provided with a special time-table of term arrangements.

TENNIS:

Mr. T. Joy. On the Union hard-courts.

CIRCUIT-TRAINING:

Mr. A. W. Sedgwick, in the Hut.

GYMNASTICS:

Mr. A. W. Sedgwick, in the Hut.

BALLROOM

DANCING:

Mr. K. Donaghue, in Lady Symon Hall. Please bring a partner if possible.

A fee of 7/6 per term is charged for membership of the Recreation Scheme, and it would be appreciated if this were paid at the beginning of term.

Classes will continue in the above activities only if the number of regular attenders makes the hiring of instructors worthwhile.

Mixed Success In Soccer

Although both Varsity soccer teams are playing at their top, bad shooting in front of goals is costing them valuable points on the premierships tables.

On Saturday, both teams kicked shockingly, the A's losing to Railways, and the B's drawing with Orange.

The week before, both teams had clear cut victories.

Results of last two matches:

* University A 4 d. Kingwood 1. B.P. Silins, Hyslop, Geary, Kansil. G. Kickers. Kansil 2, Chucco 1, Welch. University A 1 was defeated by Railways 1. B.P. Moorcroft, Silins, Geary, Kansil. G. Kickers. Kansil 1.

* University B 2 defeated I.C.I. 1. G. Kickers. Ramly 3, Nurman 2, Ridgeway, Noesbar, Zimmert 1. B. Players, Van, Riet, Mitchell, Ramly Myers. University B 3 drew with Orange 3. G. Kickers. Ridgeway, Ramly, Nurman each 1. B. Players, Mitchell, Noesbar, Ledson, Zimmert. University A's practically presented Railways with the match.

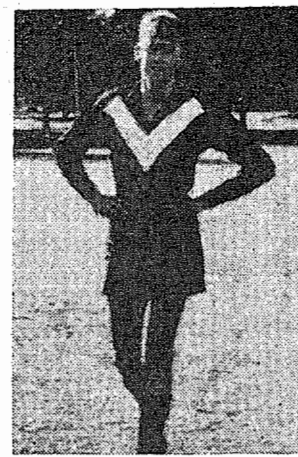
Although they peppered the Railway goals, it was to no avail.

However, at the other end, Railways got 2 goals when a Varsity defender put one through for them, and were also awarded a penalty kick which also resulted in a goal.

Silins played his usual brilliant game in goals; Moorcroft was always in the game at half-back as was Geary. Kansil played an excellent forward

SPORTS PORTRAITS

Tony (Doc.) Clarkson
1959 Hone Medal
Winner



Throughout this year, anyone regularly reading this page will have noticed the monotonous regularity with which 'Doc' Clarkson has starred for the Blacks in Grade A1.

The umpires noticed too, for once, and 'Doc' was awarded the Hone Medal for the fairest and most brilliant footballer in Grade A1 for 1959.

This success follows on from last year when he won the Chambers Medal in Grade A2 playing for P.A.O.C.

'Doc' (6 ft. 4 in. and 12½ stone) is a knock-ruckman and this makes his achievement all the more meritorious, as you can count the number of ruckmen winning medals on the fingers of one hand.

Scrupulously fair, 'Doc' relies on hawk-like anticipation, a strong leap and safe pair of hands to outmanoeuvre his opponents.

Although light in build for a ruckman he had not been beaten this year by heavier opponents as he can outleap them every time.

At centre-bounces he rises feet above the opposition for the big punch past centre-half forward.

Persuaded

At 17 'Doc' played for P.A.C. in his last year at school (1956) and then began on his Med. Degree. For the next two years he played football for P.A.O.C. and this year was persuaded to play for University.

Now 20, 'Doc' has just passed his 3rd year Med. exams, so accidents barred, we hope to keep him with University for another three years.

On top of his medal success, 'Doc' was selected in the S.A. Amateur League Team which took part in the Carnival in Perth, but studies prevented his going.

Cricketer

As a cricketer, 'Doc' suddenly came to light again last season after giving the game away for two years in favour of tennis.

In the 1958-9 season he played five matches with the B's and two with the A's, as a fast-medium bowler and opening batsman. His best bowling performance was 7/31 against P.A.C. and best batting 75 against Teachers, both in B grade.

So, Glyn Williams and Gil Langley, lay off for the next 3 years will you?

game but met with little success. He has been the most consistent forward and goalscorer this season. Atrocious umpiring ruined what was 'the match of the day' in Reserve 'C' division.

Varsity B's opened in fast, bustling style and outclassed Orange early. However, the umpire continually held the match up with technical decisions which baffled all players. Orange players, stirred up by his decisions, put all they had into the match and the match turned into somewhat of a brawl.

Several Orange players walked off, and this seemed to stir up the rest of the team, and they ran through the Varsity defence and piled on three goals to draw the match.

The Varsity backs, led by Mitchell, finished well, and Orange were not able to score the winning goal.

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Wheeler Takes X-Country

A field of eleven contested the Annual Cross Country Championship on Wednesday, August 5, at lunchtime. The race was run between showers and much of the two mile course was slushy.

Ian Wheeler led from the outset and completed the course in 9 min. 52 secs. — nearly three-quarters of a minute ahead of Herriot, who took second place. (Wheeler has been a consistent performer in Winter Athletics, this year and has been chosen to represent South Australia in the Australian 10,000 metres cross-country Championships in Melbourne). Sawley was third.

The teams' competition was won by Wheeler, Wood and Lewis, who defeated the next team (Sawley, Paterson and Von der Borch) by one point.)

The A.G.M. of the Athletics Club will be held next Monday, September 7, at 1.15 in the Lady Symon Hall.

All those interested in joining the Club are invited to attend. The University, at a recent inter-club meeting, has been promoted to the 'A' Grade for the 1959-60 season, and it would appear that there will be sufficient membership this year to field an additional 'B' Grade side.

HOUSING TROUBLE

Many students in Adelaide claim they have not got proper facilities for studying in their rooms.

But, in Korea, many country students have to live and study in tents! Small cramped, and cold — in Seoul snow is common — these tents are gradually being replaced by World University Service Hostels which are warmer though hardly luxurious.

One student said that now he did not have to put on all the clothes he possessed and get under the blankets if he wanted to study.

ADELAIDE LOSES I.-V. BASEBALL

Melbourne University d. Adelaide 8-5 in Melbourne last vacation to win the Hugh Ward Cup, for Inter-Varsity Baseball competition.

Adelaide and Melbourne both had wins over Sydney and Queensland on the first two days so that the final match was to decide the fate of the cup. Adelaide scored early and led 2-0 up till the 6th innings. With Tamlin pitching well it looked as if Adelaide had the game under control, but Melbourne fought back in the 6th and 7th innings to score 8 runs from 6 hits and 5 errors.

UNDER PRESSURE

Injury has caused the Adelaide infield to be shuffled around and it cracked under pressure. Adelaide came again in the last innings to score 3 runs but the leeway was too much to make up. Adelaide scored only 3 hits against Melbourne pitcher, Alan Davis, and therein lies the real reason for its defeat.

Five Adelaide players were selected in the All-Australia team. They were Jim Tamlin, Ron Biddell, Bernie Bent, Merv. Allen and Ian Scarman.

A special supplement containing all the scores

S.C.M. A.G.M.

The S.C.M. is holding its Annual General Meeting on Wednesday, September 9, at 7.30 p.m. S.C.M. members: it won't take long, so please come, as your vote will affect all S.C.M. activities for the coming year.

Nominations for two presidents (men's and women's), one secretary and six committee members, may be handed in to the present committee before September 7.

dal arising from the trip will be in the next issue of On Dit, and Truth.

Last week the A's returned to top form to thrash 4th team West Torrens, 5-0, and jeopardise their position in the four. Tamlin, pitching at only half pace, and backed up well by solid fielding, tied up the Torrens batters, who looked dangerous only in the 8th innings. The Blacks, however, showed scant respect for State pitcher Medley, and once on base ran enterprisingly to upset the opposition and force several costly errors. Biddell, Williams and Hastewell each collected two hits.

The Major B's, battling to stay in the four, lost a close one, 12-10, to West Torrens. The Blacks hit 6 home runs but did not bunch their hitting enough. The ground was hard and the ball was difficult to handle but getting behind the ball could have eliminated many needless errors, especially in the out-field.

The B's will have to instil much more life and purpose into their game if they are to be a danger in the finals. They are capable of beating any team in the four and have done so during the minor round, but at present team spirit and the will to win are sadly lacking.

RUGBY IN FINAL FOUR

The Blacks easily maintained their place in the final Rugby four after two good wins against Glenelg and Southern Suburbs. Tomorrow, at Kingswood, they play the first semi-final against Woodville, and are hoping for a victory despite their defeat by Woodville the previous week.

The win against Glenelg was mainly due to a good first half when some quick passing took Uni. away to a quick lead. Glenelg looked dangerous early in the second half but the Blacks soon had their measure and won, 19-9.

Against Southern Suburbs the Blacks played some of their best football this year, and had an overwhelming 50-11 win.

With Tony Barker kicking well and everyone scoring tries, it was a runaway victory.

At half-time the score was 15-11 to Uni. Finding their Kanematsu spirit in the second half, the forwards hammered the South forwards, and