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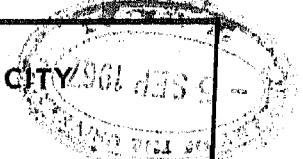
STRONG ROOM
ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY SRC

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



WILSON

VIETNAM

Dear Sirs,

Vietnam is once again rearing its battered head in our austere parliamentary chambers, with the Foreign Affairs and NLF-aid debates. It may be time for all students to re-define their attitude to the Vietnam war, if only to place the Monash fund-raising in context.

In Vietnam we have a civil war protracted by gigantic aid for the right-wing, minority side. Australia is sucked into this whirlpool for three frequently stated reasons:

- (1) we either attack the Reds now in Vietnam, or defend ourselves from them later here;
- (2) we must help the Vietnamese to democracy, and to freedom from the threat of Communism;
- (3) stick with the Americans out of self-interest.

Dealing with these in turn: The domino theory is applicable if we assume North Vietnam is a tool of Red China in the way the South may be used by America. But Ky himself said when in Australia that military action from China would result in a united Vietnamese defence —i.e., the North Vietnamese are more basically nationalistic than communistic.

Democracy is not offered by the South Vietnamese political machine; despite the big talk, the elections were won months ago by Press censorship. And it was the establishment of the Diem Government's stooge network of right-wing administrators that precipitated terrorist activities by the communists.

The policy of "all the way with LBJ" is a political and moral disaster. In America it is interpreted as independent support for such policies as bombing North Vietnam. This support has even been cited in Congress as an important justification—and here, of course, is the reason why America wants our aid. Australia has therefore a grave responsibility to determine its own attitude and cannot support USA policy will-nilly.

One should also consider the Vietnam problem on a plane more remote than Australia's mere participation. America's conduct of the war has led to protests from intellectuals such as Iris Murdoch, Jean-Paul Sartre and Bertrand Russell. Political figures like U. Thant (a careful student of the war) and Mr. Kosygin (who has the ear of Hanoi) have repeatedly told the USA that a cessation of the bombing would lead to peace talks. Simple minds wonder whether it is consistent to protect the people of the South from terrorist murders by raining bombs and napalm on the people of the North.

Finally, on the immediate level—the opinion of Australians:

The Holt Government has affirmed that its victory in the last elections provided support for its Vietnam policies. This claim has been proved false by Gallup polls on the reasons for voting; domestic issues came first and Vietnam was a relatively minor importance. But it is true that the people seem to support the more basic attitudes behind these two policies — namely, militarism and anti-Communism. These beliefs rest on a bogey image of the "Red Cancer," inherited from the days of Menzies and reinforced by a conservative press.

These attitudes are just as dangerous to world peace as Communism itself. As long as we in Australia refuse to accept Communism as a necessary (if temporary and regrettable) form of government, then our suspicion will be reciprocated by nations long abused by imperialism. Our alignment with the rabid anti-communism of the USA is suicidal—unless we believe that Communism has a very brief future in Asia. Australia's attitude should be accept-

ance; her policy should be one of generous civil aid, both to improve relations and to show that "imperialism" as practised in Australia is economically feasible.

To improve this situation, the Australian Government should make use of its unique position in the Vietnam conflict to press on the USA for peace talks. The ALP has proposed an ultimatum of withdrawal of our troops unless the USA recognises the NLF, stops the bombing, and calls for negotiations. If such an ultimatum were delivered, success would be an unprecedented triumph for peace; failure would vastly improve our position in Asia and would allow us to become really generous in our civil aid.

What attitude should students take towards Vietnam, and what actions?

Thinking freely about the war (as the Government cannot do) it is very hard to justify it. The means of protest are scanty, but three channels that are available are:

1. Petitions to Mr. Holt.
2. Support for the ALP (the Vietnam war is so important to Australia that it should override broad political interests).
3. The Campaign for Peace in Vietnam has established a University group which will meet some time shortly to consider specific aims and activities. This group is non-political and will combine all the interests that are pressing for peace.

Yours, etc.,
ADRIAN WILSON.

CHANDLER

ESCALATION

Dear Sirs,

Richard Giles maintains that the United States escalation in Vietnam has vastly outstripped Viet Cong escalation. Let us look at some figures. In 1944 150,000 Viet Cong faced about 400,000 Allied troops of which US troops were 22,000. This is a ratio of 1:2.6 in the Allies' favour.

Now in 1967, the Viet Cong field 300,000, including 50,000 North Vietnamese regulars, against 1,100,000 Allies, of which 50,000 are American.

This is a ratio of 1:3.6 in our favour. As four-fifths of US troops are only in support positions the ratio of fighting men is nearer 1:2.5. In relation to 1964, before full-scale American involvement, therefore, there is little change in relative strengths. In one respect—fire-power and air power this is not so, and this certainly makes a vast difference. But for fighting a guerrilla war Allied numbers scarcely seem overwhelming. We have to run very hard to stay where we are. Is that escalation?

Yours, etc.,
JOHN CHANDLER.

FRENCH

N.L.F.

Dear Sir—

I refer to the report that the Monash Labour Club has voted to send a contribution to the funds of the Vietnamese N.L.F.

It is difficult to see how any person who professes liberal principles can dispute the students' right to take such action; in an ideal world, however, one could argue that Australian organisations would be better not to intervene, even to this extent, in a war fought between Vietnamese about the future of their own country. This is in fact far from an ideal world, and the Monash students are merely following the unfortunate example set by their own government. One difference seems to be that whereas the action of the students appears to be quite

altruistic, and motivated by an enviable idealism, that of the Australian government has the nature of a cynical deal, a down-payment of Australian lives in consideration of future delivery of American aid to this country. The action of the students is a purely political gesture and is unlikely to have any economic effect whatsoever on the future of the Vietnamese war. If the hysterical anti-student agitators are really worried about action to strengthen the economy of the communist front in the Far East they might address their wrath to the grazing interests and their political lobby, which by their grain exports, are helping to sustain the economy of China.

I have not read that the security service is interrogating the graziers, nor have I noted any spiteful letters urging that the Australian Deputy P.M. be deported to North Vietnam.

Yours, etc.,
A. FRENCH.

OTTAWAY

PRANG

Dear Sirs,

I feel that the directors should take full responsibility (and blame) for the fiasco of the Pre-Prosh Prang. The so-called "riot" was largely a result of the shocking mismanagement and the arrogant attitudes of these very same persons.

A number of faults were obviously apparent. Too many people were let into the hall, leading to the shortage of beer per head, and of these many were not University students. It should have been obvious that there would be gate crashers, especially from the Port Adelaide Rockers; I estimate that well over 50% present were not Uni. students.

The lack of continuous entertainment was a major fault. It was to be expected that if entertainment was not provided, it would be improvised, e.g., the numerous brawls. That the beer ran out because of the amount chucked around (as suggested at the time by one of the organisers) was rubbish. This would not have accounted for more than a few tens of gallons at the most—negligible compared to the remaining 1,100 gallons consumed.

When the beer did run out many people were leaving since there was no more drink and the entertainment had been stopped. For us to be bawled at to clear out of the hall was totally unnecessary and was (rightly) regarded by many as a challenge to stay. Turning out the lights was another stupid move and the situation was aggravated by the threat of calling in the police and turning on the fire hose. Actual use of the fire hose on the aroused mob was the final insult to add to the list. By then the hall had refilled with those back to see just this.

A great part of the much publicised damage was done after the fire hose was turned on, either as a result of the water (accounting for the "inches deep pools of beer and water") or as a retaliation against the security police using it. Most of the thrown flagons were not smashed randomly but directed towards that corner of the stage from where the hose was used, however, even at the height of the melee the number of active participants, excluding the fire hose mercenaries, would only have approximated a dozen. How many of these were actually Uni. students cannot be said, I guess very few.

The great part of the damage done, then, was a direct result of the bungling initiated by the Prang directors and their hired watchdogs. Most of it could have been avoided by use of common sense on their parts, therefore I feel that they should be the ones held to account.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN OTTAWAY.

REFECTORY NOW OPENS

9.30 a.m.

MONDAY TO FRIDAY

Servery and Milkbar

Light BREAKFAST will be served

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICE

The Student Counsellor will be available from the beginning of the second week of Term to discuss with students any matters affecting their success or adjustment in personal academic or career matters. Temporarily the Counselling Service is located in the Office of the Warden of the Union and, while offices in the Flat at the S.W. corner of the cloisters are prepared for use. Until further notice appointments may be made by calling at the Office of the Secretary to the Warden at the Eastern end of the Cloisters.

Enquiries are welcomed.

BIRD OF THE WEEK



Evette Childs, she's a sweet little thing that sends a fellow's mind spinning with visions of delight, and all that. She is the epitome of delicate feminine innocence, but there's something more to her than that.

On cold nights she dabbles in Dvorak, Dylan, Stravinski and hot water bottles, whereas on hot nights it's tennis, table tennis, and other lively pastimes, but never beer. Evette detests beer as it seems to symbolize the "Australian male" which she also dislikes.

Until 1963, our bird of 18 years' experience, lived in Sussex, England. She then spent two years in Germany and the USA and finally finished up here. When her course is finished she wants to go to live in the South of France, presumably to escape our beer and counter-lunches.

When at home and feeling bored, to relax and recover energy Evette may paint or sculpt or play classical guitar. Schubert thought the guitar was an instrument to be played only in bed and used to play his every morning before breakfast. So far, Evette has not reached Schubert's standards but big things are expected from her in the future.

STIRRING THE DUST

Peter Duncan Reports on NUAUS August Council

Stand well back now while I stir through the clouds of NUAUS August Council dust! Generally the best thing that could be said about the Council was that it provided a pleasant diversion from mundane routine for the delegates and observers from 15 affiliated student unions and from four unaffiliated student bodies. The Council was held at the usual venue in the shadow of Victoriana at Melbourne's Federal Hotel from the opening at 2 p.m. on Thursday 17th, until the breakfast adjournment at 5.30 a.m. on Sunday, August 20.

Without doubt the highlight of the conference and particularly for Adelaide was the election of John Bannon, the immediate past president of Adelaide SRC to the position of President-Elect of the National Union. This election capped off what has been a most impressive and successful student political career. No doubt that the well known Bannon talents, enthusiasm and principles will be of great value to NUAUS.

BARRAGE

The primary purpose of August Council, apart from the elections of full time officers, is to review what has been done by the N.U.A.U.S. national officers in the general administration of their portfolios and to consider reports on the action these officers have taken on motions passed at Annual Council in February. From the opening session and the President's report it became obvious that many of the constituent members were dissatisfied with the national executives' running of the national union, and were out to give the executive a jolt. The first broadsides were fired when President McMichael informed the conference that Wollongong S.R.C. had seceded from N.U.A.U.S. a week prior to council.

Immediately a barrage of questions enquiring into what action the executive had taken either to stop Wollongong leaving or since they had withdrawn to bring them back into the fold, were fired. It was disclosed that the only National Officer to have visited Wollongong campus was the National ABSCHOL Director, and that for several weeks, although Wollongong had not been answering correspondence from the National Secretariat, no action had been taken until the resignation had been received. Although many delegates felt that this matter was most serious, after a statement from the President setting out his intended course of action, no motion was passed on the question and the matter was left rather reluctantly by the conference, in the hands of the executive.

The preamble to the President's report was mainly an apology for the Council and N.U.A.U.S. "August Councils are short and high-pressured. Hardly the place for new delegates to properly assess the National Union's purpose and function let alone its strengths and weaknesses." The President then goes on to make amende honorable for N.U.A.U.S. itself, plausibly explaining that constituent members only get out of the organization what they put into it. Many of his comments and criticisms are true but while the executive remains remote from the mainstream of student opinion, I feel such criticisms of constituent participation will remain.

A.S.I.O.

The guts of the President's report were copious and wide ranging but only a couple of matters which appear to be of wide student interest warrant discussion here. Earlier this year there was much controversy over, and attention given to, the activities of the C.I.A. in the International Student Conference (I.S.C.) to which N.U.A.U.S. is affiliated, and debate over the influence A.S.I.O. is exerting on Australian campuses. On the international scene the President reports that an investigation is being held into the running and organization of I.S.C. and N.U.A.U.S. has decided to wait until its findings are released before deciding upon any action. The President thinks that I.S.C. is merely a tool of the cold war and if this view is substantiated by the investigation it is likely that N.U.A.U.S. will opt out of global student politics in favour of affiliation with national student bodies in countries within our region.

Concerning the influence of A.S.I.O. in Australian Univer-

sities, the evidence indicates that A.S.I.O. (and State Police Special Branches) are at work on campuses, a most disturbing finding but one which must evidently be accepted as inevitable. The President recommended that all that could be done was to remain on the alert to the dangers of abuse of power inherent in A.S.I.O., and to press for the provision by the government of some form of security tribunal. Both these measures are disturbingly mild when one considers the threat to students' political rights and freedoms, and to their future careers inherent in A.S.I.O.'s activities.

NATIONAL "U"

The other matter of some interest and controversy in the Presidents' report was the future publication and finan-

group. It also appears that 1967 could well be a landmark in the fund raising appeal which the director said from indications at this time of the year looks like being most successful.

The next business considered by the Council was Administration and Finance and of all agenda items this seemed to cause the most concern among delegates. A rumour was circulating that gross overspending and raiding of reserves had occurred but this proved to be fallacious. It did appear, however, at one stage in the Presidential election race as though this rumour might contain some political mileage for one of the candidates but fortunately this development did not materialize.

The conference then moved on to discuss O.S.S. (Overseas



Where the action was

tion and announcement of results the tension eased and many delegates were surprised to find that the result which went clearly in favour of Bannon, was not a lot closer. The election of John Bannon saw the national Presidency go to a student from Adelaide for the second year in succession, an achievement of which we can be justifiably proud.

Other reports dealt with were from the portfolios of Education, International Affairs, Papua-New Guinea, Culture, W.U.S., and Travel. Most of the important matters contained in these reports have been mentioned elsewhere in this report. A couple of points from the National A.O.S.T.S. Director's report and some of the motions passed concerning the travel portfolio do require specific mention, however. At

the President's preamble has become so much a part of the scene at national conferences that this intense activity is seen as completely normal and acceptable by the veterans, and in fact to such veterans the significance of the whole Council probably lies in the constant lobbying of votes in the "numbers game".

For example, before the Presidential nominations closed, four candidates' names were being bandied round to judge the strength of support for each, but when nominations were announced only two of the candidates had felt from preliminary lobbying that they had sufficient support to warrant a public show of strength on the floor of the conference. Another case was the matter of the Monash Lab. Club's decision to financially support the N.F.L. Several delegates wished to have N.U.A.U.S. publicly dissociate itself from this action and others wished to publicly condemn the Monash Lab. Club (notably the ratbag right Monash delegation). But to have the matter discussed by the Council required a majority of two-thirds, and after intensive lobbying the proponents of this motion evidently decided that the numbers for a two-thirds majority were not forthcoming and hence the matter never arose. Without some idea of the intrigue of "the other" conference most new delegates would have had but a vague impression of what national union does or how Councils work.

CROSS ROADS

This then is a general impression of an August Council and through it N.U.A.U.S. at large. What do we see? Where is the national union going? Is it fulfilling its purpose? The national union appears to be reaching the cross-roads in its development. Its activities, being consolidated in some fields and rapidly expanding in others are progressively out-reaching its financial resources. An affiliation fee rise was mentioned at August Council by several delegates privately but not considered by the conference. Inevitably the question will have to be studied seriously and some increase will probably result. At present each affiliated student pays 57c per year to N.U.A.U.S. and although the National Union does many things of value for students, through poor public relations and an almost fatal interest in administrative matters by the N.U.A.U.S. executive most students would doubt that they are getting value for money.

The unfortunate truth is that contrary to the vigorous counterclaims of the President and other N.U.A.U.S. officers, the organization is likely to remain in the foreseeable future an elitist clique completely insulated from the mythical average student and his interests and even from the average S.R.C. member. The position is not hopeless, however, if for example the President was to visit all campuses, to get out amongst the constituents to spread the gospel, N.U.A.U.S. and the average student could come much closer. Unfortunately office, on past experience, appears to turn radical innovators into conservative administrators.

Postscript: Who was the member of the Adelaide new right seen at the close of the conference wearing a Karmi (right wing Indonesian student body) jacket singing Rule Britannia?

Local Boy Makes Good

The recent August Council meeting of N.U.A.U.S., the national student body, chose as its new President prominent Adelaide student politician John Bannon. It was an especially impressive win because there was inevitable anti-Adelaide prejudice since Bannon's predecessor was also an Adelaide man, Tony McMichael.

Bannon, now in his sixth year of University, has already earned the University's highest honour—the coveted LL.B. degree—and is now somewhat fitfully engaged in gilding the lily with a B.A.(Hons.).

He has long been a familiar figure at campus political meetings—usually rising to ask a question fortified with reams of notes, press cuttings, and facts and figures, and aided now and again by a control of rhetoric which papers over the cracks in his argument. During the last 12 months, however, he has not been seen in this role, due to a belief that the S.R.C. President should not be too openly par-

tisan—to those who have seen him chafing at this self-imposed bit, it comes as somewhat of a surprise to see him voluntarily undergoing another 12 months of restraint. Among Bannon's other activities at University have been his editorship of ON DIT in 1964, his Presidency of the

Students' Service) and this session proved quite interesting. From Adelaide's point of view it was of particular note as an example of having experts in particular fields as delegates to Council. Adelaide's Local O.S.S. Director, Frank May, acquitted himself exceptionally well and was of great value to the discussions and debate on O.S.S. in general. It is to be hoped that a tendency to send experts to N.U.A.U.S. is developed in the future.



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LOBBYING

At about this stage lobbying for the election of President had become intense. When nominations had closed and were announced there were two candidates for the Presidency. As only one nomination was received for each position Keith Gasteen was elected Education Vice-President and Richard Walsh was elected International Vice-President. The Presidential candidates were John Bannon, and Tom Roper of Sydney. Roper had established himself as the enthusiastic hard worker who had rejuvenated ABSCHOL in 1967 by hitchhiking around to see constituents. From the close of nominations until the time of the election lobbying occupied a large part of Council delegates' time, and speculation as to the result was rife. With the elec-

present N.U.A.U.S. travel department is in a state of flux. It is expanding rapidly and is in the process of changing from amateur status to professional. The council passed a motion changing the name of Australian Universities Travel Service (A.U.T.S.) and the director intends to increase the scope of the department in several ways. Firstly, graduates may become eligible for our schemes. Secondly, more varied home stay tours are planned, and thirdly, tours of a different type from those organized at present are planned. In all the travel department appears to be on the verge of a boom era, and with it expanding in such a fashion we can look forward to the time when N.U.A.U.S. can set up and run its own travel agency independent of any outside profit-making travel body.

In compiling a report on the August Council of N.U.A.U.S. a clear and reasonably accurate picture could not be given without mention of the "other conference." Most of the important or more controversial business of N.U.A.U.S. has been well considered well before such matters reach the floor of the conference if indeed they survive the preliminaries to be discussed at conference at all. Indeed the "seeking bludgeoning and exchange of votes" referred to in

THE NAUGHTY STUDENTS



Most of the controversy about the running of Prosh 67 centred around the debacle of the Pre-Prosh prang—which rather unfairly turned the attention off some of the better aspects of the year's activities. The Procession and the Hop for example, were better than last year — more of that later.

The Prang, as legend has it, was originally conceived by the police as a means of keeping the students out of the city on Prosh Eve. Over the years they have got progressively bigger, boozier — and in some people's eyes, better. Two years ago, the Findon Hotel suffered — broken glass (1/2 inch thick on the floor, according to one observer), screaming women, drunken students, sadistic cops—all the elements of a good debauch.

After that effort no hotel in Adelaide would have us. Last year's Prang was held at Thebarton Town Hall—prominent orgy connoisseurs regarded the 1966 Prang as the apotheosis of prangs (up till that time)—1000 gallons of beer, 200 students, a hell of a mess, aftermath; no Town Hall would have us.

BEER BEER

This year's Prang organisers, not to be outdone by antiquity ordered 1200 gallons of beer, carried off difficult negotiations with the Waterside Workers for the use of their hall—which was the only place in the State that would hire out to the organisers, and thus set the stage for the greatest prang ever.

To any student of human behaviour, and this should have included the Prosh Committee, it was obvious what was going to happen—1200 gallons of beer, a thousand students, the use of a uniformed private army (The Australian Watching Company), and given the confined space one would have had to have been a super optimist to hope that things would run smoothly.

When your ON DIT correspondent dropped in at 9 o'clock to have a look, the doors were locked and guarded by burly waterside workers and some of the hired guards. Inside the hall was a mass of students (mostly male)—at this stage most of the beer had run out—pools of the precious stuff were on the floor.

At approximately 9.50 the beer ran out. Near panic reigned in the Prosh committee headquarters. A hasty meeting was called and it was decided to close the show. Events that followed were rather confused — the students sensing they were not wanted, resented exhortations to go home to bed — and when a member of the Australian Watching Company in a masterly move of self-annihilation turned the fire hoses on the students in an effort to dislodge them—some, but by no means all, reacted by throwing seats, chairs and anything they could lay their hands on.

It is easy to be wise after the event—but perhaps it is not too unfair to say that someone should have used their common sense and realised that something like this was inevitable—given human nature, students, beer and Prosh.

STUPIDITY

The concept of the prang is simply asking for trouble and it would be gross stupidity to carry it on next year unless radical changes are made. The press reaction afterwards was as one would expect—the "News" using

was in the vicinity of \$16,000—although less than last year, it is still the biggest amount by far raised for charity by any Australian University and this is something to be proud of.

The Procession was more colorful and imaginative this year than it has been for a number of years. The police censorship beforehand, however, lived up to its standard of prudery, pettiness and downright ignorance.

The Hop was the best yet. For five bob the students had five bands, free soft drinks, a coffee lounge, moving pictures and more than 2000 people crowded into the Union buildings and most appeared to have enjoyed themselves.

STUNTS

The stunts this year were disappointing—the Liberal Club came up with the idea of kidnapping Gough Whitlam who was in Adelaide for the A.L.P. Conference, but apparently lacked the nerve at the eleventh hour.

FILM

One of the new features of Prosh this year was the making of the Prosh

flowing, successful piece of entertainment. Script and music are always appropriate; in fact the 1967 Prosh Film really swings.

Finally a soundtrack had to be added. A script was written to correspond with the film sequence, music from various records was selected, and one night the whole lot was put onto a continuous tape, with timing all-important. Once again, the technical problems of creating a smooth production are not apparent in the final product: the music must be turned down as the script reader is cued, LP's have to be changed at the right moment, and so on.

In the initial stage, all the events of Prosh week had to be put on film; student cameramen were Gramp, Jarrett and Stretch Manoube. Secondly, some 1200 feet of film was viewed, selected, and spliced together to make a continuous 16 mm. black-and-white reel. To those who have tried it, this means painstaking and time-consuming work; most will simply see the results on the screen as a smoothly flowing film.

Even for those who saw all the events of Prosh Week, the film is not to be missed. For it is not merely a series of shots clumsily put together, but a carefully edited and integrated production, complete with commentary and music. The ambitious venture is largely the work of Warren Jarrett and Andrew Gramp; and it has all been done by Uni. students save for the script reading by 5AN's Dick Peach, and the segments of film from ADS7 and NWS9. Cameras were loaned by John Mack.

AIM

After any Prosh there is always breast-beating—the rationale of Prosh is re-examined by the student politicians—abject panderings to social opinion take place.

At times the real aim of Prosh becomes obscure and we find students rationalizing and saying the real aim is to raise money for charity—others say it is a time to poke a satirical jab in society's ribs—in ON DIT'S opinion, however, the real aim is simply to have fun, let off steam—and for this we don't need an excuse.

When asked by ON DIT, the Vice-Chancellor issued the following statement:

I think the Prosh Committee and the student body is to be commended for the fine work it did in collecting over \$17,000 for charities on Prosh Day.

It is unfortunate that this work for others has been overshadowed by the disturbance and near-riot which occurred at the Pre-Prosh Prang at the Port Adelaide Waterside Workers' Hall. I know that the SRC has been investigating the circumstances, and I have asked the President if he would be good enough to give me a report which I can present to the University Council. I believe that the students who took part in the Prang do sincerely regret the disturbance, and the damage to property; and it is significant that so many students rallied round next morning to help to repair the damage. I hope that the SRC will be able to devise rules to prevent any similar situation from arising in future.

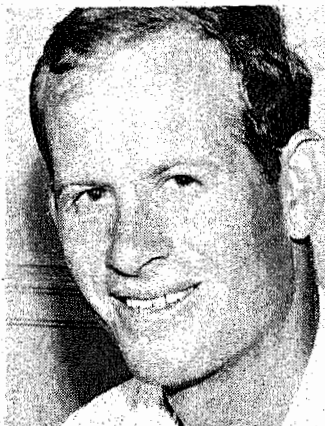
their imagination to its wildest extent multiplied the numbers, the damage and the rumours. The S.R.C. formed a clean-up squad, pacified the Wharfies who were rather piqued by the whole thing, and in general carried off the mopping-up operations smoothly.

The remainder of Prosh was more or less successful—the final amount raised

film which will be shown later in the term at a cost of 20c.

Every aspect of Prosh week has been covered—from the stunts such as the Sigley-Francis fight to the procession itself and the Miss Prosh competition. The shooting was cleverly done, and the editing has considerably added to the interest, providing a smooth-

THE 22nd. EXECUTIVE



PICKHAVER



KING

The elections for executive position on the twenty-second SRC follow the trend that has been noticeable over the last few years — the fact that there was only one contested position indicates the rather unhealthy state of student politics, especially when there were a number of people who had the experience to take on an executive position and who didn't stand. Elections for minor positions were also rather forced — No one wanted to be Publicity Officer — a key position — finally after a lot of haggling someone was persuaded to take the job. The SRC still hasn't got a freshers' Camp Director.

The new Executive comprises: Mark Pickhaver, President; Bruce King, Vice-President; Margie Packer, Secretary; Gus Mok, Treasurer and Erik Frank, N.U.A.U.S. Secretary.

President Pickhaver is a political moderate and describes himself as a right-wing socialist—"a Whitlamite." He thinks that the SRC "certainly has a political role" and can make political decisions without first going to a General Student Meeting—but shouldn't make a stand on a controversial issue without first considering the weight of student opinion.

In his opinion a lot of students have strange notions of what the S.R.C. is—"it is not a place of glory and vigorous speaking" but in the main works in the background.

PAWNOGRAPHY

On the question of censorship of the student press (there has been talk of moves in this direction) he is adamantly opposed to the establishment of a D.S.P. and "would be sorry to see ON DIT become a pawn of the Executive or the S.R.C."

As President he faces a difficult term of office—there are many strands which are left over from the 21st

S.R.C. He is also confronted with the referendum aimed at muzzling the S.R.C.'s freedom to comment on politics (see Abreast of the Times) which if passed will certainly limit the S.R.C.'s effectiveness in commenting on political issues.

The rest of the executive except for Erik Frank are as yet untried—Frank, who has his eyes on the Presidency, is following the blessed route to the throne (N.U.A.U.S. Secretary) and should add some experience to the group.

One of the outstanding features of student politics in Adelaide has been the good relationship between the S.R.C. and the Administration. In every other major Australian University there has been clashes between the two on a number of occasions (the Humphries affair in Sydney was perhaps the most publicised), resulting in mistrust which has been detrimental to the student good. One of the prime aims of the present executive is to keep this happy state in existence. The present Vice-Chancellor is an approachable person with an understanding of student problems so the task will not be too difficult.



PACKER



MOK



FRANK

ABREAST OF THE TIMES



The recent furore about students sending money to the N.L.F. has produced a widespread epidemic of wholesale idiocy which has infected every quarter of "responsible opinion" that has cared to comment upon the matter.

For those who had the misfortune to hear the Senate debate Senator McManus' motion on the topic and hear that learned and revered senior Government Minister Senator Henry pontificate upon the subject must have had their faith in the democratic process soundly shaken.

One could imagine the noble Senator standing, jowls aflamed, waving the pure white banner of anti-communism while he informed the Senate that "behind these people is a sinister organisation which is using them as tools," and a little later on: "These unwilling dupes who are ruled from behind by a sinister organisation."

What evidence the honourable Senator had that a "sinister organisation" masterminded Mr. Price's motion was never revealed. Nor was it revealed just who the "sinister organisation" was—the Senate was left wallowing in a hazy (red-tinged) mist of ambiguities, inferences and impli-

cations that would have done justice to the junior senator from Wisconsin:

In Adelaide a motion proposed by Peter O'Brien and John Hubrechson was passed at a meeting of students on the Monday night of Prosh Week—the motion expressed disagreement with the tactics used by Monash but affirmed their right to do so and further expressed sympathy with "their sense of outrage and shame at Australia's continued involvement in Vietnam." The meeting originally intended to be an A.L.P. Club meeting was found—half an hour after it started—to be unconstitutional.

The pre-meeting publicity distorted the aim of the motion which wasn't as was claimed, to emulate the Monash-Melbourne moves. The same motion and an auxiliary one authorising the setting up of a committee to collect funds for the victims of U.S. bombing both in the South and North will be presented to an A.L.P. Club general meeting on Thursday night in the George Murray Common Room.

Rabelais, the new student newspaper from La Trobe University, contains an interesting

report of a meeting addressed by that more articulate and prima facie intelligent edition of our Mr. Jones—Andrew Peacock, M.H.R.

On the subject of Commonwealth-State relations he is reported to have said "some deep thinking" must be done about the present "muddle"—he went on to say that "this could be left until we are in opposition and after the Corio result this could not be too far off." The report went on to say that the "lecture room stirred" ears were tested; we must have been dreaming, but then through the air one could hear the lilting strains of "Shadow Valleys and Iron Triangles", and one realised that anything can happen in the land of the free.

—foot and mouth disease seems to be catching.

At the recent N.U.A.U.S. council in Melbourne there was a move to censure the much maligned 'National U' — Len Roberts-Smith, observer to the Council reports: "When the Queensland delegate (who proposed the motion) collapsed into his seat, the attack was taken up by Western Australia, which had earlier expressed opposition to 'National U'

on the grounds that it was exerting a detrimental effect on campus. W.A. strongly supported Queensland's argument, claiming that the emphasis of a paper such as this should be on 'unbiased reporting', rather than the 'deplorable lack of objectivity' demonstrated thus far."

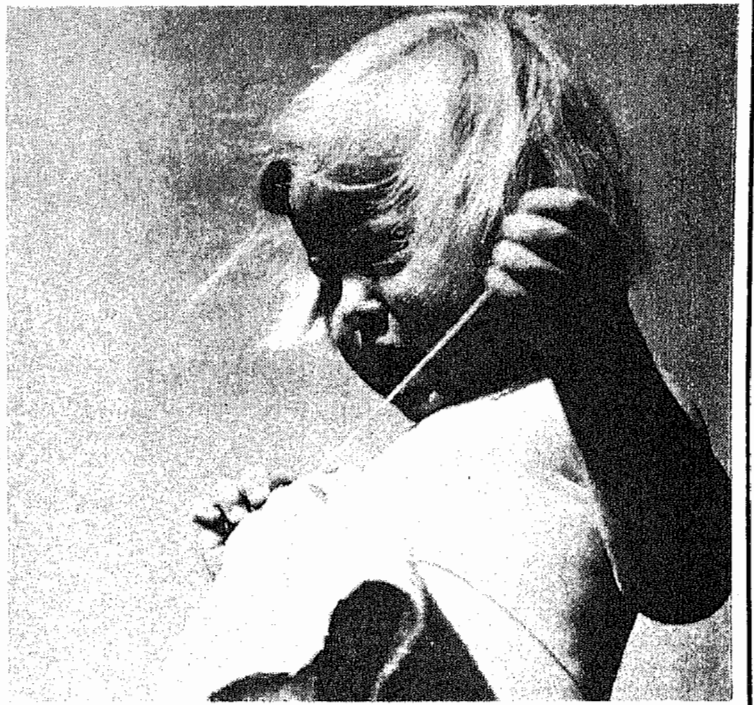
"U' Editor Hannan pointed out in reply, that the fault lay primarily on the constituents themselves, as he had repeatedly requested the appointment of official correspondents and this had rarely been done. Even then, there had only been two articles submitted to him by local correspondents. If only articles of the political left ever appeared, it was simply because these were all that were submitted. An editor does not write the paper, he merely arranges and prints it."

"Hannon went on to explain that the situation had been so bad, that so far he has printed virtually every right-wing letter received, even though in most cases their content is woeful—letters which in fact have been so bad that they would never have been pub-

lished otherwise. He most strongly resented the implication that 'National U' was being used as a channel for Executive left-wing propaganda, and reiterated that if people wished to see right-wing articles appear then all they had to do was write them."

"On the vote, the censure motion was clearly defeated, and a consequent Sydney motion of self-flagellation was overwhelmingly carried."

The new measures to be taken against drug takers in New South Wales highlight a basic ignorance about the practice of drug taking. The distinction between narcotics or hard line "drugs" such as opium and the non-addictive drugs like marijuana and amphetamines has been blurred over. If one legislates against the taking of these sorts of drugs then to be consistent other socially accepted drugs must be outlawed (see article below). The word "drug" has become a vogue word for those who seem to delight in promoting social hysteria and herd action.



THE NEW, NEW BREED The Liberals



A year or so ago the reins of the University Liberal Club were taken over by a "new breed" of (small-l) liberals led by Bill Parish and Peter O'Brien. Since that time the club has been completely rejuvenated and the membership increased from 62 in July 1966 to the 128 that it stands today. Parish and O'Brien attempted to introduce a brand of liberalism "more inclined to J. S. Mill than R. G. Menzies" and to a certain extent they succeeded. (This was before O'Brien re-enacted Don Dunstan's political volte-face and jointed the ALP Club).

Now the wheel has turned a complete circle and the control of the Club has swung back from the left of centre orientation that it had under Parish and O'Brien to a marked Right wing sympathy. As undesirable as it is to tag persons and bodies with political labels, there is no doubt that the new president (Alex Paor), vice-president (David Stokes) and a majority of the executive and committee are "right-wingers" in ideological tendencies.

The old club work-horses Parish and Brookman, have been put out to graze in relatively minor administrative positions, although they will undoubtedly exert considerable influence in club affairs. The new administration is very keen and enthusiastic and will be able to consolidate the good work done by the 66-67 executive. Already many activities have been prepared for the final term of 1967.

The Minister for the Army, Mr. Fraser, will be brought across by the Club on October 9, and negotiations are under way to have Tran Kim Phuong, the South Vietnamese Ambassador in Canberra, address a general student meeting in the near future. A War Crimes tribunal, modelled on Bertram Russell's international Kangaroo Court (to try the Viet Cong this time!) is also being planned.

Finally, the Committee of the Club at a meeting on August 16, decided to throw their weight behind the LCL candidate for Uniey, Mr. Louis Short, in the forthcoming State elections. After the last candidate the Club supported, it feels it can make some sort of amends by helping to get a really worthwhile member into State Parliament.

—F. GOEBBELS.

DRUG SCANDAL

When the ON DIT special feature correspondent disguised as an adult, infiltrated the establishment he was shocked and completely disheartened to find the utter dependence of the older generation on drugs. Most of them were completely addicted to at least two of the cunningly legalised drugs made available to the public through pushers who had shops and stores under the name of grocers, tobacconists and hotel proprietors.

The parliamentarians have made legal the sale of tea, coffee, tobacco in various forms, and alcohol. The hard drugs mentioned here, nicotine (or tobacco as it is known to its users) and alcohol which can be bought under a number of names, bear heavy taxes which the government pour back into the breweries, wineries and tobacco plantations to bring about better, more potent and purer products.

TEA RITUAL

One of the female ON DIT staff members attended a women's tea drinking ritual — here is her report:

"I was on vacation at the time and had been studying in the library each day. One Tuesday I went in to study but on arrival at Uni found I had forgotten my bag so I returned home. This was at about 10.30 a.m. When I got home I noticed three cars parked outside of the house. I went in and there to my surprise in the lounge room I saw my mother and three other women playing cards. My mother arose, went into the kitchen and returned with a silver teapot from the mantle piece, a kettle full of boiling water and four cups and saucers. She put the tray down on the sideboard and then with much ceremony put 5 spoonfuls of tea leaves into the silver tea pot. (Tea leaves are small, dark brown pieces about 1/8th of an inch square, obtained from the tea plant). Onto the tea leaves in the pot she poured boiling water, allowed this to stand for a while and then poured it into the four cups. They added milk and sugar and then started to drink it. After the first nip they all commented on how good it was and then proceeded to gibber about Mrs. X who had had a dinner party a couple of nights before."

On further investigation, this ritual morning tea drinking by groups of women proceeded by scandalous gibbering proved to be very common.

Our probe also found that many men went to hotels after work and

during lunch times where they took alcohol and nicotine. Hotels and special restaurants often conduct drug orgies where alcohol is taken during a meal, and coffee and nicotine are taken after the meal.

ADDICTION

I interviewed many of the elder generation in preparing this report and found that most of them openly admitted taking tea, coffee, alcohol and tobacco, but that few admitted to be addicted to them. However, controlled experiments by psychology and medical students have proved that 80% of these adults who take the four drugs of the time establishment are addicted to them.

Tea and coffee are both brewed before they are taken although an instant form of coffee is available that is just dissolved in water before taking. There are a great variety of containers available on the market for the brewing of both tea and coffee.

Tobacco is available in a number of forms. Chewing tobacco, which is chewed, snuff, which is a powdered form taken through the nose, and smoking tobacco which can be bought in the form of cigarettes, cigars or pipe tobacco which is smoked in a pipe. Cigarettes are by far the most popular form and their users can be detected by nicotine stains on their fingers. Snuff takers can be identified by their sneezing, watery eyes and brown-stained handkerchiefs.

PRO'S

Alcohol is taken in three main forms, wines, beers and spirits. They are of varying strengths and are mixed and sold by professional people balled barmen and barmaids (only figuratively of course).

This investigation was carried out and published to warn the younger members of the community against the wide-spread addiction of the adult world and to discourage new adults from abandoning their pot, amphetamines and LSD from the hard, accepted drugs of the adult establishment.

DRAMA

THE FESTIVAL ON DIT REVIEWS THE 1967

PLAY WITH A TIGER (Lessing) Adelaide

This was a badly constructed play, made bearable only by the competent acting of all the players. During much of it, and especially during the long wrangle between Dave and Anna, the only problem of interest which presented itself to my mind was whether Anna's bare feet were cold. The 'flash back' technique was highly unsuccessful, the childhood and adolescent reminiscences serving only to render both principal characters even more immature and banal than they really were.

Dave, as an American, had that unenviable quality of self-concern that serves as a standard trait of his countrymen in so many plays that one wonders whether it really is basic in American men. After a slow beginning Anna developed rapidly as a character and ended finally on a strong note, revealing a dignity totally lacking in her mate. The play tried to be highly intellectual, but was prevented from being so by the limited vision of its author. The one outstanding moment in the play was the description of the tiger (from which the play took its title).

In my opinion the tiger (which was the subject of considerable speculation in the discussion afterwards) was meant to represent sexual desire in all its power and mystery, and hence its clawing Anna after she had played with it could be seen in the light of the struggle between her and Dave, in which both mauled each other's feelings with a kind of fiendish pleasure.

However, 1½ hours of bickering is not good drama at any stage, especially at this low intellectual level. There was the meaningless oversimplification of marital and sexual relationships at other levels, as in Anna's parents' marriage, that added nothing to human knowledge. The best aspect of the play was the sound acting and passable production—the drama being best summed up by the curiously unstimulating backdrop of naked female and male forms scrawled all over it.

CRIME AND CRIME (Strindberg) Monash

"Crime and Crime" was excellently produced, with many memorable scenes such as the one in which Maurice and Henriette were talking in the gardens, dappled with bright light and shadow. She had all the rather familiar presumption of a femme fatale, especially with the expensive richness of her voice, that made for a very convincing portrayal; while the poet on the other hand, though quite well acted, was a little man who remained largely outside the sympathy of the audience. The secondary characters were on the whole well played. More, Catherine and her salon friends, the poet's friend Adolphe, and the incorrigibly dutiful keeper. The priest struck a jarring note, and the trite virtue of Jeanne, the mother, was not impressive. The play is a melodrama with a definite moral, and was not a success as such. It somehow left the emotions undisturbed yet they were clearly the target of the moral, and the obvious nature of the plot (most notably the poet's falling in love) was something that the graciousness of a bygone age could not atone

for. Further weaknesses were the lack of development of characters, especially Maurice, who remained most wretchedly a man of the moment, while the incomprehensible altercations between poverty and wealth, success and failure made it more like a farce; highly enjoyable but defeating the purpose of its author.

THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK La Trobe

"The Diary of Anne Frank" proved an obvious point, that it is not enough to act out selected and somewhat discontinuous scenes from a book; in its transition to the stage it remained very much the diary of an immature 13 year old girl, especially in its sentimentality. The father was the most convincing figure, masterful and resourceful, with his wife and the van Daans a close second. Anne did not win the audience. The play lacked action badly, and would have been much better suited to the screen. The tantrum scenes were childish and again unconvincing, since the tension was not shared by the audience, and the end was a shambles. The production badly lacked the presentment of horror that was essential to the whole tone and atmosphere of such a situation, and which could alone give it life and meaning.

SAINT JOAN (SHAW) SYDNEY

This was the first play in the festival in which production, acting and choice of play were of the standard to justify their presence in such an undertaking—and this despite Joan herself, who tried hard, but was not suited to the role either physically or emotionally. She did not successfully portray either Joan's carefree vigour or despondency in betrayal and, in fact the grief scenes at the end were most forced. The Churchmen were magnificently acted, notably the Inquisitor; he made an unforgettable picture wearily holding his head on one side as though a man with a terrible but fated mission, building up in his speeches from a weary whisper to powerful and passionate outbursts, conveying the relentlessness of a human bloodhound, in every gesture. A great moment in the play came when he, after a most appalling rationalisation of organised cruelty said in a patient voice: "Gentlemen, I am a compassionate man." Likewise the king, comic and ineffectual, standing helplessly on the stage and saying petulantly, "He bullies me, they all do." Cauchon was another statuesque figure—a superb mixture of worldly craft and faith—whose deeds were nonetheless those of a hardheaded man of the world. In all the churchmen one could feel the tension between their ideal and their human passions, the dread magnificence of the Church militant, and its spiritual shabbiness.

The English Earl of Warwick was a deft representation of Anglo-Saxon level headedness ("a mere political necessity") which contrasted sharply with the wolfish egotism of the French nobility. Altogether a highlight of the festival.

THE CONFEDERACY (Vanbrugh) Qld.

Another tired Restoration piece that not even the lively handling of the cast could bring back to life. Like so much of this period, it fails by substituting wit and polished dialogue for sincerity of feeling—a change that is doomed to fall short. Some good entertainment was provided by the vigorous performance of Flippanta, and to a lesser extent Mrs. Amlet and her son, but the overall impression was of a play resurrected from 'the dustbin of history.' The trite love jokes and the stagey art of designing females gave an air of superficiality which satire could not conceal.



"THE EVERYMAN"

I'M EXPECTING SOMEONE (Williams) WA

A depressing play, in which the lack of any but the most superficial of values, and the glibness of the backyard philosophy combined to give a definite air of decadence. The smug, self-satisfied Simon, for instance, absorbed in his own wretched and meaningless world, contrasted sharply with the natural approach of his friend Max, and the girls Jo, Barbara and Ann. The easy flow of the production was not, I feel, matched by the quality of the writing—it was a pity that the focus was so exclusively on Simon, whose realistic portrayal was no compensation for his synthesis of weak and obnoxious qualities.

ALL THAT FALL (Becket) W.A.

A stirring performance of a stimulating and interesting play. Old age and the petulance of old age, were nobly conveyed by Mrs. Rooney; while the simple set harmonized with the be-

yond-the-worldliness of her thoughts and speculations. Mr. Rooney was far too agile and youthful, especially in his voice, which marred the performance. However, the poetry of both thought and language rose far above this distraction.

THE TYPISTS (Schisgal) New England

A tremendously vital production, in which both actors performed most creditably. Despite the failure to convey the passage of time, the play's unpretentious and unassuming nature was a pleasant contrast to earlier productions in the festival. Schisgal clearly was limiting himself to what he could handle. The way in which both battled against the dreariness of their environment by seeking an outlet in the physical was most convincingly and enjoyably portrayed.

EVERYMAN (New England)

Despite a certain charm did not go over well. The glaring weakness of the play was the obvious insincerity of the principal actor, and the patchy and static nature of the subordinate parts. The inexperience of the actors was evident in their voices, their expressions and their movements. Nevertheless, towards the end the play rallied and was saved by the forceful earnestness of the doctor. This play was somewhat of an anti-climax after The Typists.

LADY AOI (Mishima) and THE TWO EXECUTIONERS (Arrabal)—Tas.

Two gems of the festival. Though extremely short, they said what was to be said clearly and forcefully. The brilliance of the writing was easily matched by the sound acting and sets of the production. Possibly the most fascinating character was the Lady Aoi herself. After the antiseptic cleverness of the nurse—a malicious touch—the real meaning and force of love relationships was analysed, in both a sinister and more agreeable way. The half-time of magic and bewitchment was strikingly fitting in view of the nature of the subject material.

In stark contrast was "The Two Executioners," again flawlessly executed set-wise, and magnificently sustained by Francoise. Probably her acting was the most outstanding of the festival. The sense of the absurd, and clash between life and reality in the play were superbly put on. The sheer strength of will of the woman, plus her plaintive but persistent voice made for an unforgettable performance. Her evil delight in the suffering of her husband and her son Maurice was matched only by her obvious pleasure seeing the recalcitrant son bent beneath her will.

All in all, a first-rate bracket of plays.

NEW GUINEA

"The Swinging Sixties"

PETER FERGUSON

Reserve Bank Expert

UNION HALL

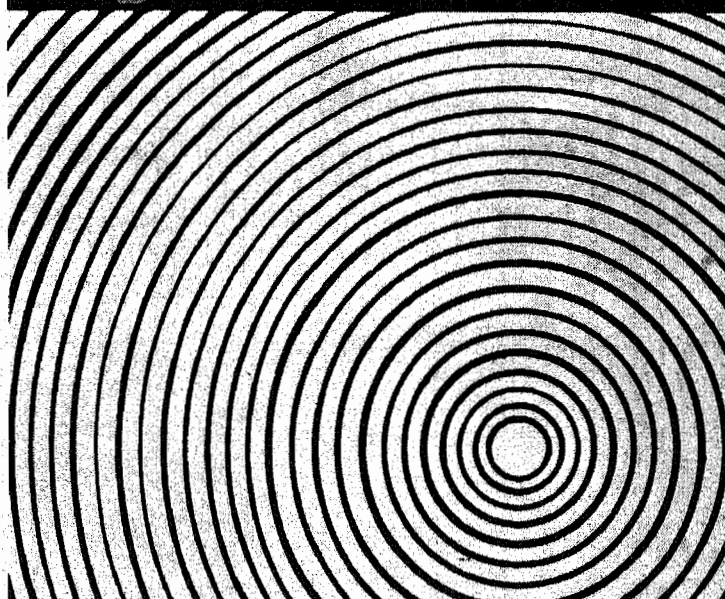
1.10 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 12.

More men needed for NUAUS VAP scheme in Papua and New Guinea, 67/68. Surveyors, Engineers and men for general labouring — costs vastly reduced. See SRC Office for more details.

THE BELL JAR

Sylvia Plath



Reviewed by D. VILIUNAS

"I have done it again.
One year in every ten
I manage it— . . .
And I a smiling woman.
I am only thirty.
And like the cat I have nine
times to die."

At thirty-one, barely months after these lines had been written, Sylvia Plath "did it" for the fourth and last time. The first posthumous collection of her poems was much praised, and the interest it excited was such that the volume of her earlier poems was reprinted.

It is, then, for her poetry, of not inconsiderable merit, that Sylvia Plath is most widely known. The same unsentimental violence and bitterness, always shrouded in a pleading despair, which marks many of her poems is found in her only novel, originally published under a pseudonym in 1963, the year of her death.

Told in the first person, it is the story of Esther Greenwood, who all her life had told herself that, "reading and writing and studying was what I wanted to do, and it actually seemed true, I did everything well enough and got all A's, and by the time I made it to college nobody could stop me."

Her prize in a national fashion magazine contest is a job for a month in New York,

all expenses paid. It is an oblique comment on the structure of the educational system, that someone so chronically scared and depressed could have bluffed her way so completely into this pressure-ridden situation.

Increasingly grim and cynical about her own acknowledged lack of confidence, Esther re-evaluates her past life, tries to live outside the present, and is led to a mental breakdown. The bell jar, part of the electric shock treatment reserved in psychotherapy for extreme cases, comes to be a symbol of the allegedly real world.

Yet, "To a person in the bell jar, blank and stopped as a dead baby, the world itself is a bad dream." It is either to be feared and escaped from in screaming horror, or welcomed as, perhaps, a way of survival for someone who realizes exactly the nature of the alternative.

In the writing, there is never a hint of sentimentality or of forced effect. Nothing jars or has the fantastic, unearthly quality of science fiction. Instead, there is captured completely and convincingly the unreality of a world which can be entered quite consciously. "The Bell Jar" is a remarkable and extraordinary work.

IN RETROSPECT

AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES DRAMA FESTIVAL

DRAMA

GALILEO (BRECHT) FLINDERS

This long-awaited production proved to be something of let-down, mainly due I think, to inexperienced acting. The lead part of Galileo was competently handled, being particularly well done early in the play, at a stage when Galileo could still give vent to his pride, arrogance and intelligence. The pathos of the final scenes failed to move the emotions or the intellect. Virginia, Galileo's daughter, generally acted well the part of a simple girl with no wish to see complications, although probably she was a little too sunny in the concluding scenes. One felt the need for more convincing acting in a critical speech such as the little monks' discourse on the peasants of Campagna. This was an important moment which failed.

Another distraction was the sustained youthfulness of Andrea, who began the play as a 12-year-old and despite the passage of some 30 or more years, was playing the part in very much the same way at the final curtain. Ludovico, too, was not really portrayed convincingly — the lack of upper class arrogance made his rejection of Virginia most unconvincing.

For the most part, Prof. Wally Cherry's production was smooth and skilful. The device of shining verses onto the curtain to the accompaniment of trilling voices confused the audience, which had in any case a fair percentage of stupid members (e.g., the clapping at the end of each scene, the giggling and the coughing). By clever variations of a basically simple set, interest was maintained, although at times it did seem that the stage was too wide, too deep and too hollow for the cast. Brecht is supposed to be very good, and his reputation is sky high with modern drama critics, but to me the chief disappointment was the play itself. What gave it dramatic interest was tension between characters, and only secondarily between opposing ideas. The theme of the responsibility of the scientist was inadequately presented. Mary Armitage's view that the play should be in the Adelaide Festival is perhaps a little too breathless.

—K. TYNAN.

Alright, says Socrates, comfortably settling into his leather armchair, so why is this Drama Festival?

Well, Plato replies a little uncomfortably, it's like so stewnce can get together and ah-share a little cultural experience.

Leaning forward confidentially he says: You know, the thing keeps on going after the curtain goes down on the last act. Seminars and discussions. A chance for the audience to understand the plays. The Audiences-queries Socrates. What audiences? The audiences were intelligent, Plato ventures.

Because they were small, snarls Socrates.

Plato — Rapport, understanding, communication.

Socrates—Empty houses, bankruptcy, failure.

The aims of a drama festival are a little difficult to define. For students to get together? They do that at Frangs, etc. (P.S. They had them at the Festival, too). For students to make new friendships? Fleeting ones. Really it is a combination of many areas of contact—students working together, sighing with shared relief as the sets are finally ready and the curtain goes up, acting on stage together, talking after the performance. In such a context there is an acceptance of, and an interest in, other people—often without formally meeting them—that enriches the whole aspect of the Festival.

To produce some good plays for the audience? Yes, and some bad ones. To experiment with theatre? Rarely in a new way.

In fact most of the performances were above the average Adelaide student effort. Thus to some extent the various UDSes kept their part of a necessary bargain that the Adelaide audiences certainly did not keep. The unsaid bargain is—we'll come along and watch if you're good; we'll perform well if you come along.

Audiences were disappointing at several of the plays—the two Tasmanian productions at 1 o'clock in the afternoon being a notable example in view of the standard of the plays. Wally Cherry, in an interesting seminar at Flinders criticised the basic publicity of the Festival, saying that we should have aimed for a particular audience and hit decisively at it.

Many of the plays were unsatisfactory in one way or another; few if any were failures. Choice of play was very important in determining audience response—in at least a couple of cases one felt the production was excellent but the mode was out of date with the audience. On the other hand, the best successes of the Festival surprised everybody and made it genuinely hard to initiate a critical discussion.

Thus the overall box-office response, both from the general public and from the "student public," was not in proportion to the level of performances. One could discuss a number of factors—e.g., the large number of plays on a season ticket—but after all, people flocked in multitudes to the Combined Universities Revue. This was no better of its kind than the average Festival play, but managed to inspire far more enthusiasm. Apart from the Revue the house (Union

Probably no intervarsity drama festival would consistently bring more than 300 to the Union Hall, simply because of Adelaide's limitations. In this regard, a smaller theatre has been suggested, as it is more important to get full houses than mere numbers.

Is the Festival just for the delegates? Maybe yes, but this conflicts with the idea of theatre.

Numerically the interstate delegates were pretty significant at the performances; afterwards in the discussions they were even more prominent. Very clued-up, on drama (both as seen on stage and written on paper) they nearly always outshone the local big-name leading the discussion. In general the audience was very sympathetic with the play's producer when he/she spoke, and for their part, the producers were invariably helpful.

It was a sad fact that very few of the delegates stayed for more than one week of the two-week Festival. At least three of the producers had to leave early because they couldn't afford to stay longer at the caravan park (\$1.50 per night). Whatever one expects from a festival, this is particularly unfortunate; the later discussions would certainly have been even more fascinating had some billeting arrangements been made. A more ambitious idea would be to use one or two of the residential colleges to accommodate all the interstate delegates. Central facilities (e.g., kitchen) could be partly manned by delegates on a roster system, so circumventing holiday staffing problems that might otherwise arise.

So the questions still stand . . . what is it for? and was it a success?

The aims of a Festival must incorporate many of the general non-academic aims of the University—e.g., to help us understand life and our fellows with sympathy and imagination. A student who went along to all of the plays with an open ear would be enriched in this way. One who worked on productions and went to the various social functions would find the contact with interstate visitors stimulating. But to get the most out of it, both the "intellectual" experience and the personal involvement are necessary. Then one feels a certain sympathy with each performance and an added interest in the people who made it, and the Festival an exciting fortnight.

To the extent that the atmosphere of excitement was narrow in its spread, the Festival failed; whereas for those people who miss it once it's gone it was a success. It has given Adelaide student drama a much-needed shot in the arm, and has certainly helped to awaken some slumbering souls here to the living reality of the theatre.



Hall and Matthew Flinders Theatre, both seating almost 500) was only filled for the local plays, "Play with a Tiger" and "Galileo"—which opened and ended the Festival. The other good drawback was the high reputation of Sydney's SUDS, and about 400 saw "St. Joan." All this reflects a disappointing dullness and parochialism in Adelaide students. One did not feel any widespread student consciousness of the existence of the Festival; awareness was little deeper here than uptown, yet the university was always well stocked with student cattle laboriously Barr-browsing and cud-writing. Perhaps a minor publicity touch such as a prominent "On Tonight" noticeboard, or free distribution of programmes might have helped.

A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS

Reviewed by Bueg.

Often in these days of sophisticated film-making we see a serious film attempting everything—magnificence, drama, close-wrought plot and compelling characters. The strength of "A Man For All Seasons" lies precisely in its avoidance of these ambitions. It rests completely on a single story of history and derives its dramatic appeal from a portrayal of the lucid force of a real character—Thomas More.

Historically, both the story and its "sub-text" of underlying forces have an elegant simplicity. More was characterised by all-round brilliance and profound Christian devotion. He became Lord Chancellor—the triple office of highest judge, Speaker in the House of Lords, and member of Cabinet, in which the separated powers of making and interpreting the law converged. The combination of his office and his personal qualities justly made his seal of approval carry unrivalled weight.

ARAGON

Henry VIII took as his second wife Catherine of Aragon—his brother's widow. But, heirless despite all his efforts, he sought to divorce her—and marry his mistress, Ann Boleyn. More's consent would have helped gain Papal approval; without it, Henry was forced to dissociate the English Church from Rome and to set himself up as a sort of Anglican Pope. This change was brought about by the Act of succession; those who refused to recognise it were dealt with as traitors. Loyal to his King, More did not declare himself against this; loyal to God he refused to take the new oath of allegiance. His compromise of silence led to 15 months in the Tower of London, followed by trial for treason, conviction and finally execution. At the block he said, "I die the King's good servant, but God's first," and blessed himself

and forgave his executioner. Thus Henry effaced the living tacit testimony that his marriage was un-Christian.

CONSCIENCE

No-one found in their conscience any solid opposition to Henry's usurpation, save Sir Thomas More. So the film dramatises More's uncompromising adherence to his principles, and the rest of the story is used simply to show us this man's mind and his struggle over its temptation. The circles of intrigue, the pyramids of political and religious power used by Henry, are seen as brief but telling flashes of history, rather than probed for details. Such characters as the villainous Cromwell, the bulldog-like Norfolk, or the bloated Wolsey, are each pretty one-dimensional; the acting succeeds for its hitting-the-spot rather than for any subtle psychological portrayal. The scenery of court and castle, oaks and waterways, gives a scope for magnificent excess which is tastefully kept to a minimum.

Yet the character of More is interesting—and entertaining as well as inspiring. All the pressures put on his conscience are outwardly disputed through his brilliant intimacy with the law, inwardly rejected by his acquaintance with God's will. When his conscience speaks it is through droll, accurate ironies rather than in stentorian moralistic tones. He needs no man's



friendship, and rejects the overtures of the unworthy men around him—Rich, Norfolk, Henry—while his own friendship is too heavy a burden for others to bear. Even his wife is as unable to share his sense of responsibility as she is to appreciate his intelligence and literacy. The other characters are only dramatic through the plot which opposes them to More.

TEXTURE

But the intellectual texture of the film is only a substratum to the deeply moving religious implications. Call it purification, therapy, or what you will, the story of More inspires an overwhelming sympathy constantly elevated from mere pity by his giant

moral stature. "A Man For All Seasons" is able to take one out of one's rat-race context and to demonstrate that a great conscience, a dedicated responsibility, are the highest of man's achievements. More's unflinching preference—for divine rather than human duty—comes across amazingly well; we admit that his choice is disturbingly right, and that here morals seem to be the stuff of life.

The directing of Fred Zimmerman and the acting of Paul Scofield bring Robert Bolt's play right under your skin. The fact that Thomas More and his example become etched on your mind makes this simple epic a humanistic masterpiece that everyone should see.

ON DIT

Thursday, August 31, 1967 Page 9

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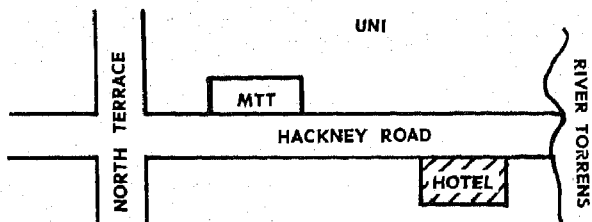
- (1) PHYSIOTHERAPY
- (2) PHYSICAL EDUCATION
- (3) MUSIC

NOMINATIONS: Monday 4th — Wednesday 6th September. Nomination forms available at SRC and Faculty Offices.

ELECTIONS: Monday 11th — Wednesday 13th September. Voting in the SRC Office.

Anne Dunn, Returning Officer

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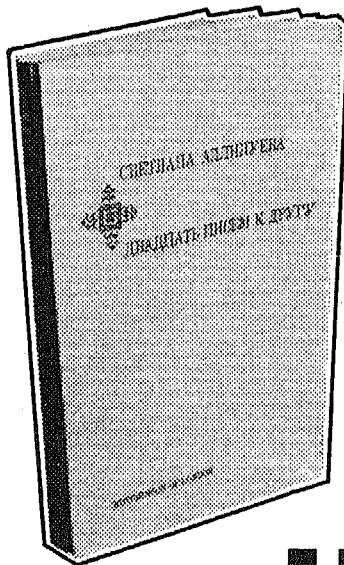
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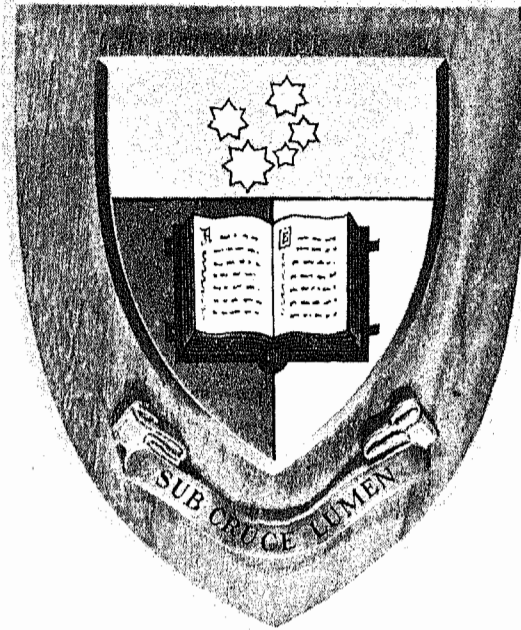
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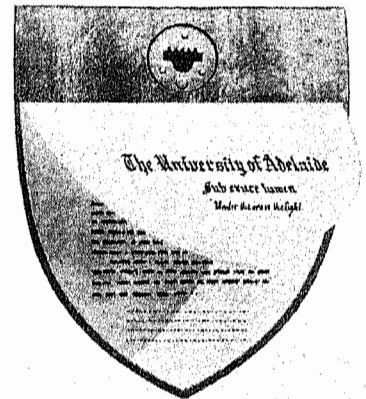
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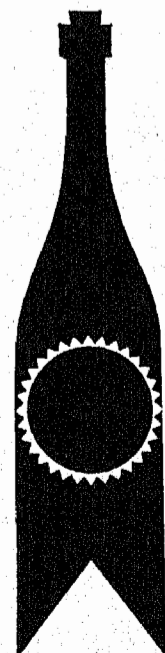
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LACROSSE LOSS

By Stix

Once again Adelaide University Lacrosseurs have returned rather unceremoniously from Melbourne without the Intervarsity cup.

Following last year's narrow one goal loss, stocks were high before the team left and the team itself was hopeful of downing both Melbourne and Monash.

After a final training run on Sunday, 13th, capping off four weeks of mediocre training, Adelaide set out by train on a dull and uneventful journey going second class on an express train that managed to make only 21 stops on the way.

COHESION

Once arrived in Melbourne the team's first opposition came in the Monash match on Tuesday. Adelaide seemed to lack cohesion, and the defence and midfield in particular found the heavy ground hard to adjust to. After scoring the first goal Adelaide could see that Monash were not to be taken lightly, but even so, shortly before half time Monash were three goals in front. A quick burst saw Adelaide post four quick ones and be one up at the change.

The third quarter continued much the same with Monash fighting hard all the way. After some rousing words, most of which remain unprintable, at three-quarter time from coach Mick Ward, the team went back with more determination. Monash still were able to penetrate the Adelaide defence and only

our forwards saved a very inglorious defeat.

Adelaide 19; Monash 16.
Goalscorers: G. Hobbs 8; G. Gaskell 4, J. Edwards 4, L. Furness 2, S. Mathwin 1. Best players: G. Hobbs, G. Gaskell, S. Mathwin.

On Wednesday what was supposed to be the match of the series commenced between Adelaide and Melbourne. Melbourne were convinced that we had some tricks up our sleeve, and that the performance against Monash was purely a tactical exercise. Unfortunately such was not the case — a better, fitter Melbourne side had it all over Adelaide.

PENETRATE

Adelaide forwards had no answer for the tight Melbourne zone defence, and found it virtually impossible to penetrate. Defences could not hold the Melbourne forwards, and keeper Mathwin was off his game.

In the first quarter Adelaide could only post two goals, while the opposition comfortably went in to double figures. One goal in the second quarter, and another in the third took Adelaide's tally to four at three-quarter time, while Melbourne went from strength to strength.

In the last quarter Adelaide seemed revitalised, the forwards netted five goals and

the defence managed to contain the Melbourne scoring. However, Melbourne had too much of a lead and won 21 goals to 9, to be victors for the fifth year in a row.

Melbourne 21; Adelaide 9.
Goalscorers: G. Hobbs 4, J. Edwards 2, T. Tisdall, M. Carragher, L. Furness. Best players: G. Gaskell, G. Hobbs, R. Hetzel.

DINNER

The traditional highlight of the week, the Intervarsity dinner, was held on the Wednesday evening. A great disappointment to the Adelaide team was the absence of the traditional boat race which had been run each year since 1904. At the conclusion of the dinner at 8 p.m. came the one bright spot of the evening — the announcement of the combined universities team.

Four Adelaide players were named in the side: Geoff Gaskell, Graham Hobbs, Steve Mathwin, and a first year player, Richard Hetzel, who acquitted himself exceptionally well at his first Intervarsity.

The remainder of the week was filled with social activities, most of which were won by Adelaide. These, although they would make good reading, have no place on a sports page, and also, unfortunately, are not counted towards the Intervarsity Cup.

Sportswoman Of The Week



SANDRA WORTHLEY

Member of the University A Women's Basketball Team for 3 years, captain for two years, a veteran of three Inter-varsities, a member of the All-Australian Universities Basketball Team and a holder of a University Blue, this makes an impressive record for Sportswoman of the Week, Sandra Worthley.

Fast and fiery, Sandra plays wing attack — a position well suited to her dashing antics on the court. Being an extremely speedy player, and always reliable in getting the ball to the shooters, Sandra is a valuable member of the team. As captain for the past two years, her enthusiasm has been boundless, and she has coached and cajoled the other members of the side with determination — she has needed this at times, too.

Her versatility also extends off-court. She has a passionate interest in red VW's and most of the time can be found amongst her equipment in the Organic Chemistry Department, this being necessary to complete her Ph.D.

BALLS AWAY

By G. W. SHAW

One can summarise the week's activities in a few words — socially very successful but disappointing as far as the final baseball result was concerned.

The five matches played took the form of a three match minor round from Monday to Wednesday, and a major round of two games, one each on Thursday and Friday. With this system, pressure is put on all teams from the start of the week, for only four of the eight participating teams reach the major round game on Thursday, and consequently two teams reach the grand final on Friday.

FORERUNNER

The first game for Adelaide was against Melbourne, and even at this early stage it appeared that this was to be a forerunner of the grand final.

The week started well, with Adelaide leading Melbourne throughout the nine innings, the final score being 4-3. However, this did not accurately reflect the state of the game, as all four of Adelaide's runs were earned, while Melbourne earned only one run. Bunched hitting was the matchwinning factor, with Stapleton, Gara and Mitchell producing hits at the right time to score our four runs. John Mitchell pitched well to keep the Melbourne batters in check and the field performed satisfactorily to allow the one run lead to be maintained. Six bottles of champagne (donated by coach W. May—absent from I-V) were riding on this result and everyone was happy to see six popping corks several days later.

The second match against ANU was a slow nagging baseball-made-difficult game because of the low standard of ANU. We ran out easy victors with the score 9-1. Ian Howard pitched a steady game, allowing the opposition only a couple of lucky hits, and Walsh and Oaten both swung fertile bats during the course of this game.

On Wednesday the third minor round game against NSW University was played. Terry Evans turned in a creditable performance on the mound, and with many players hitting well, Adelaide was untroubled to win 11-2.

Thursday saw the start of the "sudden death" games. On results of other matches, the team listing showed Queensland as our opposition.

LUCKY

This game was a very tight one, and with neither side gaining ascendancy with the bat, perhaps we were a little fortunate to win 1-0 on two errors by Queensland, although we were by far the better team.

FINAL

We had won our way into the grand final with four successive victories and, as expected, Melbourne was the other grand final team. This game started badly for Adelaide, for Melbourne scored two runs in the first two innings on a couple of atrocious errors that should not have occurred. From this point onwards they did not give the faintest hint of scoring, due to a great pitching exhibition by Mitchell who allowed only three scattered hits in a very high standard game. Unfortunately we could not muster sufficient batting drive to overtake this score, although we had a couple of opportunities that should have been converted. Thus Melbourne finished with two runs to our nil. Dave Sharley batted well to collect two hits.

An All-Australian side was picked from the eight participating teams on the week's baseball performance and three Adelaide players were selected in this team. They were J. Mitchell (pitcher), D. Sharley (catcher) and G. Shaw (third base). Several others were close to selection in this team, with R. Walsh little unlucky to miss selection and A. Gara possibly being a little unlucky to miss selection.

The entertainment side of the week proved very successful and many new friends were made. Social events consisted of two cabarets, a barbecue, a night baseball game and the week finished traditionally with the I-V dinner — all in all, a magnificent week.

SQUASH APPEAL

On Monday, July 31, the Vice-Chancellor, Emeritus Professor G. M. Badger, opened the Sports Association Appeal for \$30,000 towards the building of a University Squash Centre, at a gathering of old Blues and club officials. In his address he spoke of the value of sporting activity (supported by statistics from the Student Health Service) and mentioned the particular suitability of squash as a means of providing exercise at irregular periods to fit into tight lecture timetables. The game also gave an opportunity for students of different faculties a chance to meet on common ground. With increasing specialisation in various departments in large Universities students were sometimes denied contact with others from different fields.

As patron of the appeal he expressed the hope that both past and present members of the Sports Association would support the appeal for funds as generously as possible.

The President of the Sports Association, Mr. R. Culver, before inviting the Vice-Chancellor to launch the appeal, gave a brief outline of the development of University

sports facilities during the past 10 years to keep pace with the increase in student population from 3,000 plus in 1956 to more than 8,000 in 1967. The Association had extended the University Oval and change room facilities in the pavilion, built a new pavilion on the Graduates' Oval, developed another two new ovals at the Waite Institute and Park 9 complete with modern change rooms to meet the needs of the greater number of club teams in various sports, particularly football, rugby, soccer, baseball, lacrosse, athletics and tennis.

The costs of these developments had been financed largely from funds provided by the University Union, approximately \$100,000 — and from grants from the Australian Universities Commission amounting to \$70,000.

He added that two further acquisitions now contemplated are the development of a 45 acre site in West Beach to provide additional grounds for, in the first instance, football, rugby, soccer and baseball, for which the Union is to provide \$30,000 towards development costs over the next three years, and the building of a squash centre, for which

the University has offered free a site in Finnis Street, North Adelaide, and that funds will be required for demolition and building to a total of approximately \$30,000.

The offer of a site is subject to the condition that the finance for the Squash Centre is raised by December 31, 1967. The Association's clubs, led by the Squash Club, which has donated \$1,000, are to assist in this venture and we hope that members of the Association, who have over the years enjoyed splendid facilities, will see their way clear to help too.

In addition to the appeals sent out to members of the University staff and to past members of the Association, 4,500 appeals brochures have been posted out to all undergraduates who have an entitlement to the facilities of the Sports Association. We hope they will respond in good measure to this appeal for funds to provide a facility they can all enjoy.

\$30,000 is needed, and at the time of this paper going to press, we had received \$1,657.75.

H. SWALES SMITH,
General Secretary,
Adelaide University Sports
Association.