The Wasteland

The Failure of The University of New South Wales

In a searing review of the play "Lady Chatterley," the Herald magazine comments:

"During the closing scene, where the lovers (Mrs. Hadley, aka 'Chatterley', Walter Basset as Gamekeeper Mellors) are seen sitting in a garden with a chest of drawers, Mellors starts to slide out of bed and stop short, paralysed and Vladimir's lines.

In a play whose major theme is that bodies should not be entombing, his pose was caused by the discovery that his short was out of reach.

Probably in a bid to outsell "Playboy" magazine, some copies of the current issue have recently been released in certain areas that include an advertisement for a "sex magazine" with the headline 'The Wasteland'."

Arthur Kershaw in "The Wasteland's Finest" comments that "...so much for the 'Nineteenth Century'."

In the report, the University's failure to implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Education is highlighted. The Commission was established to investigate the state of higher education in the University of New South Wales, and its recommendations were widely hailed as a model for reform.

The University's response to the Commission's findings has been widely criticised, with many faculty members and students expressing frustration at the slow pace of implementation. The University's administration has been accused of dragging its feet, and of failing to prioritise the recommendations that are most urgent.

The Herald's review of the play "Lady Chatterley" is notable for its critical stance, and for its examination of the political and social issues that underpin the play's themes.

"Lady Chatterley" is a controversial work, and its depiction of extramarital affairs and sexual experimentation has been the subject of much debate. The play's set design includes a chest of drawers, which is used to suggest the themes of entombment and entrapment.

The Herald's review suggests that the play's themes are relevant to the University's current situation, and that the University's failure to implement the Commission's recommendations is a symptom of a broader lack of responsiveness to the needs of its students and faculty.

The Herald's review is a sharp reminder of the importance of the work of the Royal Commission, and of the need for the University to take the Commission's recommendations seriously and to act on them in a timely and effective manner.
And then there were seven

From long before its inception, the University of New South Wales, at one time the N.S.W. Technical University, before that the N.S.W. Institute of Technology, has met with bitter resistance. For this, the State Government, by its shortsighted policies and misconception of the role of a University, must accept most of the blame.

The University was conceived as early as the 20th July, 1854, when Cabinet agreed, in principle, to the establishment of an Institute of Technology, and asked Mr. Hefron to submit detailed proposals.

On the 8th of July, 1867, a committee appointed by Mr. Hefron recommended the establishment of a technical university in New South Wales, for the appointment of a Development Council, which would make investigations and report to the Government. The Council held its first meeting at Government House on April 8, 1867, and the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Hefron, read to the members a paragraph in which he explained that the government was considering the establishment of a technical university in New South Wales. The report of the committee was received by the government and a select committee was appointed to consider the matter.

The Select Committee of the House of Assembly, which sat on the 23rd of April, 1867, recommended the establishment of a technical university in New South Wales. The government acted on this recommendation and the first session of the University of New South Wales was opened on June 1, 1869. The first session was opened by the Prime Minister, Mr. Hefron, who was also the first Chancellor of the University.

In 1878, the University was transferred to the University of New South Wales Act, and the name was changed to the University of New South Wales. The University of New South Wales was subsequently renamed the University of New South Wales, and the name was changed to the University of New South Wales, and the name was changed to the University of New South Wales.

The University has a long and distinguished history, and has produced many notable alumni, including Sir Donald Bradman, the cricketer, and Sir Robert Menzies, the former Prime Minister of Australia. The University has grown from a small institution to one of the largest and most prestigious universities in the world. Today, the University of New South Wales is a symbol of the state's commitment to education and research, and its influence is felt throughout the world.
A PRAYER TO THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY

1. Preamble

We, the undersigned members of the Professorial Board of the New South Wales University of Technology, being, as we are, shocked by the resignation of Professor N. F. Ashby from the Foundation Chair of Applied Physics, have given unstinted and valuable service to this institution at a critical stage of its history, and its services will be greatly missed, both in his own department, and in the Professorial Board. We appreciate full well the reasons which forced him to take this drastic action, and we feel that a more realistic understanding of his difficulties, and a more imaginative approach to their solution, by the administration of the University and by the Public Service Board, would have ensured the retention of his services.

We have all experienced, to a greater or lesser degree, the frustrations which we feel we have been the cause of his resignation. The conditions of work in this institution have always been substandard, on a par with university standards. It is time to remove the impediments to development, whose burden has been no less onerous a burden than the Council of the University in the Department of Technical Education, and its Public Service Board in the Public Service Board, would have ensured the retention of his services.

We feel that, unless the government of the University and the Public Service Board take serious action to rectify the conditions of work, not only will the Council of the University continue to suffer, but the Public Service Board will suffer, too.

2. Administration

A letter of resignation is a most serious matter indeed. It is the first indication of our administration's inability to solve the problems that arise in our institution. We are, therefore, shocked to hear of Professor Ashby's resignation. His devotion to his work is evident, and we are disappointed to hear of his decision to leave.

The first indication of our administration's inability to solve the problems that arise in our institution is the resignation of Professor Ashby. His devotion to his work is evident, and we are disappointed to hear of his decision to leave.

3. University Administration

Another important aspect of this report is the inadequacy of the administration of the University. The University's administration has failed to take the necessary steps to ensure that the needs of its students are met. The administration has failed to provide adequate funding for the departments, and has failed to ensure that the departments have the necessary facilities to carry out their work.

4. III. University Accommodation

Another aspect of this report is the inadequacy of the University's accommodation. The University has failed to provide adequate accommodation for its students. The University has failed to provide adequate living conditions for its students, and has failed to ensure that the students have the necessary facilities to carry out their work.

5. V. Staff Housing

Professor Conland declined to state his reasons for resigning, but it does appear that the University's accommodation has failed to meet the needs of its students. The University's accommodation has failed to provide adequate living conditions for its students, and has failed to ensure that the students have the necessary facilities to carry out their work.

6. VI. Professorial Salaries

The salaries of professors in the University of Technology, as well as in other universities, are inadequate. The salaries of professors in the University of Technology are inadequate, and it is clear that the University has failed to provide adequate compensation for the work that is done.

7. VII. Recommendations

In conclusion, we believe that the University's administration has failed to meet the needs of its students, and that it has failed to provide adequate compensation for the work that is done. We recommend that the University take immediate action to rectify these matters, and that it ensure that the needs of its students are met, and that it provide adequate compensation for the work that is done.
AND THEN THERE WERE SEVEN

At this time the University was not only under the

direct control of the State Government, but a branch of the

State Public Service. The professors and lecturers were

subjected to the same conditions as the State Public

servants, and were required to sign an oath and

swear allegiance to the Queen, and in cases where

they had to travel away from the university, to

travel with an escort of four armed constables.

The first Foundation pro-

fessors arrived in 1949 and

1950. J. P. Baxter, Professor of Chemical

Engineering, and E. A. Anthony, Professor of Applied

Chemistry, were among the first to arrive at Sydney.

Professor Anthony is a former Director of the

Australian School of Mines and Mining Engineering, and

Professor Baxter is the Professor of Imperial Chemical

Industry. In 1949 he was appointed to the position of

Assistant Director of the Australian School of Mines

through Professor W. H. M. Y. Lander, the

Managing Director of the Imperial Chemical Industries

of the United States. He was later appointed to the

position of Chairman of the Australian School of Mines.

In 1951, J. P. Baxter was appointed as the

Vice-Chancellor of the University of New South

Wales, and he served in this position until 1973.

During his tenure as Vice-Chancellor, he was

instrumental in developing the university into a

premier research institution.

The Acting Chancellor was

responsible for the day-to-day operations of the

university, and he was assisted by the

Registrar, who was appointed by the Governor of

New South Wales.

The Chancellor was also the

official representative of the university in matters

pertaining to the state government, and he was

responsible for the financial management of the

university.

Looking northwards, across the vast expanse of rolling plains, one may note the magnificent isolation of the Macquarie Building, and the University of New South Wales stands out as a beacon of learning.

The university was, and still is, administered by the

Department of Public Instruction, and it was under the

Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction that

the university was managed.

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PROFESSOR BAXTER INDICTS HIS OWN UNIVERSITY

The beginning of the story must be short. For over twenty years the major technical colleges in the State had offered diploma courses open to matriculants already engaged in industry. The merit of some of these diplomas had been recognized by professional institutes, who accepted their holders for employment, both governmental and private. Some diplomas were, by university standards, deficient in fundamental studies, and their holders had little, if any, opportunity for research. Again, the award was not widely recognized abroad.

Consequently, the demand arose from diploma holders, senior positions in industry, and women members of the various professional institutions, for the best degree of the University of Sydney, which might overcome most of the difficulties by giving substantial assistance to diploma holders, who were seeking its degree, but that university would go no further than granting exemption from first year. University council was rarely used, and the university had already completed five or six scholarships, which would have promoted economic institutions, and which could often comradeship in industry were not degree-bearing competitors.

The loss of the heavy burden of the work of the national leaders, and its replacement by Professor W. R. W. W., who was wartime Director-General of Education, was, in all minds, the need for Australia. But he was not the number of girls interested in science, and the number of girls interested in Australia. It was obvious to the promotion of research.

The result was, even more, was occurring in the United Nations. The UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) had, the Barlow Report on Science and Technical Education, which had the weight of the authorities of the United Kingdom. The Honorable R. J. Holland, former Federal Minister for Education, had also moved forward.

Walsh, then, as agreed to his chairmanship of the Council, which initiated the study of the Institute. Inter alia, especially M. A. A. Nairn, chairman of the Academic Council, was eminent for his new fellowship. He was两步，the convener of the Commonwealth Scholarship Board, the forerunner of the study of the Institute. Inter alia, especially M. A. A. Nairn, chairman of the Academic Council, was eminent for his new fellowship. He was

The next step of the Minister of Education was to impart the first of four major tasks: to establish Closest Technical College, to form the School of Computing and Planning and research, and to form the Institute of Applied Science.

Walsh’s contribution was significant in that it consolidated the close working relationship between the Technical College, for which he was the founder, and the School of Computing and Planning, for which he was the first director. It established a close working relationship with the School of Applied Science, for which he was the co-founder. It also established a close working relationship with the School of Computing and Planning, for which he was the first director.

At the first business meeting of the Institute, it was announced that it had established an Institute of Applied Science, with a director, Dr. H. J. Whyte, who was to be the first director of the Institute. It was also announced that the Institute had established a close working relationship with the School of Applied Science, for which he was the co-founder, and a close working relationship with the School of Computing and Planning, for which he was the first director.

Another significant contribution to the founding of the Institute was that it was the record of an Institute of Applied Science. This was a significant step forward in the establishment of the University of Technology and the School of Applied Science. It was also a significant step forward in the establishment of the Institute of Applied Science.

On August 1, 1947, the University of Technology was inaugurated with the establishment of the Institute of Applied Science, with a director, Dr. H. J. Whyte, who was the first director of the Institute. It was also announced that the Institute had established a close working relationship with the School of Applied Science, for which he was the co-founder, and a close working relationship with the School of Computing and Planning, for which he was the first director.

This article consists of the material in the recent speech by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor B. W. R. W., on the occasion of the late Chancellor of the University, Mr. W. C. W., on September 11, 1961, in the name of the University at the time of the 50th anniversary of the University of Sydney. W. C. W. was a great man, a great teacher, and a great benefactor.

Mr. W. C. W. was a great man, a great teacher, and a great benefactor. He was a man of many parts, a man of many talents, and a man of many achievements. He was a man of many parts, a man of many talents, and a man of many achievements.

The importance of the role of the University at the time of the 50th anniversary of the University of Sydney is that it was not only a celebration of the achievements of the past, but it was also a declaration of the achievements of the future.

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PROF. THORNTON REPLIES ON THE WARD CASE

As one who has applauded the present vigour of Tharunka, I would not seriously complaints against the tone of your comments (Opus Tharunka, July 21) on my views about the Ward Case. It is the sort of letter that is neither too warm for me to see you reaching for the 24-point font when you are about to label my position as "pathetic"; but if the contemplation of that position really does fill you with sadness, I suppose you are entitled to say so and even to shout it out loud if you will.

What is perhaps more serious (and is a defect in your own unawareness of your own job) is that you made your uncharitable put comments without bothering first to take note that you had been put forward as a full and public statesman. Of course, I was put content to rely on a short note to you, but I can read into your words, and that you wrote them, that you had been put forward as a full and public statesman.

I L be me now set out a little more fully some of the reasons why I have been led by you to go along with my practice of putting into the press the facts brought to me by Mr. Professor Harrow. Leaving aside the incendiary fire of my position, Professor Harrow said I should have placed a full account of the Ward case before the Senate, and first of all, that at least for some part the truth of his allegations was subjected to some kind of examination in Parliament as a specific case of which he is the judge, a candidly interested of a self-constituted commission, which may be in some ways a bad thing because he was against him.

The more important considerations is and it is essential to note that Professor Harrow was not an unconstituenced and unconstituted person in any way and in any case. He was fully informed not only by the evidence of the professor of the time but also in and their true consideration. That he could be in the same way that the truth of those allegations were taken up by any other university into a consideration of academic practices and a reform in the same procedure.

It is tiring also to repeat that all of your allegations at all must be considered fact. In fact, and that a sufficient number of tiring inquiry must show of a green or rather of another that it is true or that it is false. And finally, once inquiry is the prime boos to a great extent, is generally deemed to be the most important evidence of any case, the ability to do that for an inquiry for any inquiry is a necessary procedure. It is in its nature and that there is no way of doing it except by a full and public statesman.

As for me, I would not resent much criticism. I can't point, the allegation follows from the facts and the burden of the facts. It is alleged, in part, that some appointees of the government authorities in the University of New South Wales were not aware of some kind of some kind of reports, in the sense if all, that I believe we are not aware of, and do not expect to see a "security report" when we have, and cannot have, any kind of knowledge of those things.

W we suppose them to be compiled in various places, and we suppose them to be transmitted to the security officers or the staff, but it is not clear that they would lead us in other directions. It might be the case that the staff would make a full and public statesman, but I would rather that the staff would advise me and take it seriously. It ought to be that the public when they return, nothing can be lost.

As for the public, we suppose their being in some kind of some kind of reports, we expect that they are in some kind of some kind of reports, and even as far as the public can be concerned. The public is not at the moment the only public that is not concerned, and it is important to be always to be the public that is the only public that is not concerned, and it is important to be always to be the public that is the only public that is not concerned.
THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE WARD CASE

The Prime Minister informs me in a personal letter that he has made another examination of the circumstances of the Rustel Ward case, and declines: "As a result, assure you that the Australian Security Intelligence Organization did not provide any security information to the New South Wales authorities about Dr. Ward."

In a subsequent letter he has given me permission to publish details of the case. The Premier of New South Wales, to whom I also appealed for information, carefully avoided the issue by replying that the University of New South Wales is an autonomous body, and that he does not feel that there is any need for an inquiry concerning my resignation.

The Federal Government, having disregarded the merit and content of the letter, has decided to go back to the December Council meeting to consider the propriety of its actions, the result of which it is expected will be that a general adjournment of the University's academic calendar is ordered.

But further, the assurances we now have are subject to the new conditions being put on the basis of which it is decided to proceed with the prosecutions. Some assurance as to the feasibility of the existing procedures is not reassuring. My own view is that if the procedures have been carried out in a manner which might be questioned under the circumstances, then it is only just that there should be an independent inquiry into the procedures. After all, if we are to have any confidence in the integrity of the University's academic calendar, then we must have confidence in the integrity of the procedures by which it is decided to proceed with the investigations.

J. B. THORNTON, President, University of New South Wales Staff Association.

RUSSEL WARD: THE WARD CASE

The Editor,

Thank you for your letter, in which you invited me to examine the extract from the recent letter to graduates of the University of New South Wales from its Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. P. Hackett.

It seems curious to me that anyone should imagine that any sort of "compensation" has ever been aimed at the University of New South Wales; though it is obvious that all who wish well to that institution have for some time sought to bring about reforms in its management. Professor Hartwell, Professor Alexander and others have a leading part in this latter campaign.

The Vice-Chancellor's circular simply repeats his statement in the Primes Day of December 24, with the additional comment that "this is all that really needs to be said." As was pointed out in my last article on Vestis and in the public Press, the Vice-Chancellor's statement appears to mean, in main terms, that the administration of his university did not deceive the nation or was not a basis for criticism, for people until December 24, 1960, but that it is true that we should be more careful in working with the University's academic calendar. After all, if we are to have any confidence in the integrity of the University's academic calendar, then we must have confidence in the integrity of the procedures by which it is decided to proceed with the investigations.

J. P. HACKETT

RUSSEL WARD

The scolding for the new building to house the Schools of Medicine and Biological Sciences at Kedington. The building is being erected on what was the Randwick Golf Course.

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RUSSEL WARD
THE STAFF: FEAR IN THE WAY AND DESIRE A BURDEN

Prof. Hartwell: The real trouble is carried into the university conditions of employment, which is true in all those in the Public Service. The South Wales, roughly one-half or one-third of the University, is an atmosphere which in many cases resembles that of the Public Service. This constitutes a real danger to university standards. This situation has been made more effective because of the nature of the University of Technology's faculty, in particular, a large portion of the staff are permanent positions transferred from the Department of Technical Education, and have been brought up under a different set of conditions. They are prepared to accept or even encourage irregularities similar conditions to those which exist in the Public Service.

In the present of the condition of the Public Service in conditions of employment, the standards of the University of Technology are even more the conditions of the staff of the University of South Wales. Working in an atmosphere of uncertainty, if any point has been made without freedom. This includes investigation bodies, as other university authorities, other universities and other bodies in the same or similar conditions.

The destiny of affairs is surprisingly fortunate.

Peter Catalina in "The Observer" (Aug. 22, 1939), and others say that there are two kinds of people who come up through the University of South Wales: those who nothing strange in this state of affairs. They believe that this is the destiny of the students.

But the fundamental question of the University of South Wales remains, that University of British arts is one of the schools and acts. In other universities the administration is rather at the University of South Wales they have virtually been virtual.

The situation will prove this. The British universities have a system of Deans of Faculty. The number of students and the number of members of the students' organizations is very small. The number of students in the British universities as for the academic administration.

The Kingston University, the University of South Wales, is a pure, almost entirely pure, but it is still being considered as a pure, almost entirely pure, by the students. The students are the students, the students are the members of the students' organizations. The students are the members of the Administration. The students' organizations are the organizations of the students. The students are the students.

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"I resign in protest, on a matter of principle: I cannot continue to work..."
THE BEGGARS OPERA

THEORETICALLY, a review is of greatest importance to its subject, because it not only has the chance to make itself known to the public, but also to the writer of the review. The writer, in turn, has the opportunity of making himself known to the public, and to the subject of the review. The review, therefore, is a two-way street, and both parties should benefit from it.

The Beggar's Opera, a play by John Gay, is a satirical look at the society of the time, particularly in London. It was first performed in 1728 and has been revived numerous times since then. The play is known for its music, which was written by Henry Purcell, and its lyrics, which were written by Gay.

The Beggar's Opera is often considered one of the first operas in the English language. It is also considered one of the first works of modern English literature, as it is written in the common language of the time, rather than in a learned Latin or Greek.

The Beggar's Opera has been translated into many languages and has been performed in many countries. It has also been adapted into other forms of art, such as films and television shows.

The Beggar's Opera is a timeless work that continues to be relevant today. Its themes of social inequality, corruption, and the struggle for power are as relevant today as they were when the play was first performed.

THE BUSHWALKING CLUB TRIPS

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

THE UNIVERSITY UNION CREST

THE MEDICINE AND SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

THE SCIENCE BALL

SATURDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1961

UNIVERSITY UNION

Dress: Formal

Cocktail 8.30 p.m.

Supper 10.30 p.m.

Dancing 9 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Tickets available at Union Office, Ultimo and Kensington, or write to: Vince Beverley, 172 Norabbin Park Pde., Mona Vale. (Include 40/-)

(No tickets will be sold at the door, or after Friday, Sept. 8.)

10 Tharanka, Thursday, September 7, 1961
Wollongong conditions criticised

Your edition of "Opus Tharunka" (27/7/61) was indeed most refreshing. Printing letters like that of A. Macrae of the N.U.C. is a step in the way of education for those who trust in the absolute innocence and unsullied ingenuousness of the first year student.

Such a letter is refreshing also to the 31st part-timers of the Wollongong Division, impatiently waiting for their move to the new North Wollongong University College after deciding to the "Black Hole of Wollongong" Vi the Wollongong Technical College, hand in a disgrace to the Department of Technical Education, for close to the choicest of industrial organisations.

Student Macrae decries the "inconsistency of theatre space, timezone and equipment" (among other things), at Newcastle College. In Wollongong there is no theatres even at the main College there will be none; the vast majority of our lecturers are part-time persons.

Equipment: it is unfortunate that there is no effort to spend 21 hours out of a 24-hour day trying to get someone to do the least possible, to find that the staff is not going to work enough.

Finally, Wollongong at last does present a College of its own. Vi Wollongong (which, incidentally, is a city developing at a serrate; greatest rate than in all of mainland Australia) has lacked the means of adequate tertiary educational facilities for many, many years and for this matter, we still do.

Please, Mr Editor, keep up these letters—do really try to stimulate the system even this much, and we are already strictly possible.

K. R. NESSON

PAGAN PLEA

In the last issue for last term there appeared a request for a University Chapel. If there is any consideration being given to this, may we also put in our request for a ring of stones (much cheaper and easier to construct) so that we can hold our Episcopal Sacrament Ceremony and conduct our pagan rites.

DRUID NEVILLE and DRUID HART

EDITORIAL POLICY

ATTACKED

At several occasions in the last term's union clubs and societies wishing to advertise student events have been refused space in your newspaper, say your newspaper because it becomes increasingly obvious that the students of this university have less and less to do with it.

Clubs and societies have to pay for the entire space they are allowed (or not), and if they are willing to do this, they should be given precedence to work on the obvious publicity. The lack of publicidad in too has been some prominence lately. May I emphasise that the paper is primarily for the benefit of the student body and not for display of more editorial opinion.

I. R. HART.

UNI. OF N.S.W. BOAT CLUB
BAR-B-Q DANCE
SATURDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER
At Union, 7 p.m.
Ocean City Jazz Band
25/- Double
TICKETS AVAILABLE AT UNION STORE

FLAT EARTH THEORY

Dear Sir,
The front page of "Tharunka" last issue featured a photo of Prof. George Fowle lecturing to students on his theory that the Earth is really flat.

"Tharunka's" attitude to Mr. Fowle seems incorrect.

However, when it cannot be actually proved that the earth is round, or satisfactorily disproved that the earth is flat, it seems unreasonable to imply that the notion is a crook.

Who knows?

—Colombo.

THARUNKA

Vol. VII, No. 11.
Journal of the University of New South Wales Students' Union.

The Wastelands

The faults of the University of New South Wales go back to its foundation. Developed as it was within the framework of the Public Service, under complete control of the State Government, it could never have been expected to develop into an independent institute. And it has not. To this day it is an instrument of the Government, with a majority of its Council members appointed by the Minister for Education.

In short, it is an unhappy, badly run and unproductive wasteland, sterile of any cultural heroism. In order that it may not be forgotten, it is necessary that this situation should be made known. And its only way is which this can be done effectively, is through the appointment of a Royal Commission into the University.

Such a step is an excellent precedent. Up to 1925 a similar situation developed in the University of Tasmania, due to a conflict between the academic staff and the administration. An inquiry was finally ordered, which became the Royal Commission of 1935. The final report of the Commission justified the staff's stand, and criticised the mindset of the Administration.

The situation at the University of New South Wales closely parallels the situation at Tasmania, except that the University of New South Wales is in a worse condition than the University of Tasmania ever was. The reasons are that the University of New South Wales is in under-state control. The administration is extraordinarily powerful, the academic staff extraordinarily weak, and the students passive.

The main point closely associated with the development of the present situation at the University of New South Wales is the Vice-Chancellor. Professor J. P. Beatty. Because of his great influence on Council, and the monolithic administration that he has built up, Professor Butler has acquired power unique to any Vice-Chancellor in Australia. In truth, the University is built up in his image. Before any changes can be made, therefore, it is essential that the present Vice-Chancellor resign his office, and that a person of more academic credentials, more popularistic to the academic, be appointed Vice-Chancellor.

It is obvious that the present situation, with the same staff suppressed by the administration, cannot much longer continue. When the University was purely a State-financed body, control by the State, this may have been possible. But now much of the University's finance is derived from Federal sources, the Federal Government has a direct interest in how the University is conducted. In the long run this may be the factor that can bring about change.

It is only necessary for the staff to approach the Administration on one reasonable point and be excluded. It they can then take the matter to the Federal Council. I believe a turn would persuade the Universities' Commission, the body appointed by the Federal Government to advise it in Australian Universities. This body could decide, if finance to the University of New South Wales until the situation had been fully investigated.

It is obviously the following question that is made if the University of New South Wales is to become a university worthy of the name.

(1) An increase of academic representation on Council, so that the University is controlled by the people, that is, the students?

(2) A decrease in Government representation on Council, so that real autonomy is possible.

(3) A decentralisation of control so that each of schools are responsible for the running and buying of equipment, working within a budget for each school.

(4) Thus they will have the initiative, the drive, the desire, the power to create, making possible a community of scholars rather than a training ground for industry.
The following statement was attributed to the Rev. L. Satter [Sun Herald].

THARUNKA

FOUR N.S.W. JUNIOR PLAYERS TO NEW ZEALAND

Four members of the University Under 21 Rugby Union team were recently selected in a N.S.W. Junior team to tour New Zealand.

The tour includes matches against top colts and junior provincial XVs.

They are Mike Grace (full-back), Ian Patterson (right wing), Michael Sutcliffe (lock) and Pat McNally (hooker).

The tour was the brainchild of the N.S.W. team in Sydney and is under the charge of the University's Under 21 coach, Murray Hargest.

The tour is expected to last for three weeks and will consist of matches against colts and junior provincial teams.

The Under 21 team was eliminated from the Merriam Cup as they failed with consecutive losses to the University's First XV.

HOLDEN CUP

Before a large crowd of supporters, Commerce full-back, Mike Grace kicked his team to victory over Basseter College in the Inter-Faculty R.U. final for the Holden Cup.

Grace scored four points out of a penalty try which they had been awarded, and the team's victory was a welcome change from their previous results.

The match was a close one throughout, with the Commerce team taking the lead in the second half and holding onto it to win.

Unpredictable

The University Under 19 R.U. team played their final match of the season against the Grammar School at Bondi on Sunday. The match was a close one, with both teams showing good attacking and defensive play.

The Grammar School team were more successful in this game, however, and they won 5-3.

Classic Try

Doug Bobo, Will and Col Tresoor scored a try for the Grammar School in the first half of the match. The try was a classic, with Bobo running down the wing and passing the ball to Col Tresoor, who went over for the try.

The Grammar School team went on to win the match 5-0, with Bobo scoring another try in the second half.

CIVIL ENGINEERING RUGBY

The U.N.S.W. Civil Engineering Rugby League team recently repeated their victory of last year when they beat Sydney University Combined Engineering, 19-2, at St. Paul's Oval, Sydney University.

First open briskly and after five minutes, Civil on the move. Hargreaves, who had been injured in the movement and shifted to the wing, started a brilliant piece of play. From the ensuing ruck, Hardy cut through and scored inside the post. Belgo goaled.

Then followed 15 minutes of hard play which saw with Jameson and Martin especially in action, before the play finally settled down, but the Civil defence held. A pressure caused the possession and Civil again attacked which led to a touch-down for Belgo to convert. In the last minute of the first half, another hard drive was made towards the try-line, but the try was saved.

Towards Open Up

After half-time, the Civil backline began to function. They gave Belgo a try line, but the drive was halted by the defence. With Belgo in action, the men of Civil held possession and finally put through the try for the full points. The score was 19-2.

FOUR N.S.W. JUNIOR PLAYERS TO NEW ZEALAND

The 1961 Inter-Varsity Rifle-Shooting Competition was held at Dean Range, Adelaide. Left to right Geoff Sayer, Kenneth Lynch, Bruce Taylor, Ben Wyllie and Keith Johnson.

INTER-VARSITY RIFLE RANGE SHOOT REPORT

During the second week of holiday, the Inter-Varsity shooting was held in Adelaide at Dean Range. The University team, defending champions, could only manage third place, and so must wait till next year in Brisbane for another look at the shield.

The Melbourne team, with 2175 points were the winners, followed by Sydney 2130 N.U.W. 2117, Adelaide 2146, Queensland 2134, New South Wales 1986, and the University team 2132.

Steve Moreton and Ken Melver, representing the University, were the top shooters, with 2175 and 2168 points respectively.

CRICKET CLUB

With interest in cricket being increased by the recent selection of the Ashes and the newer trends in Twenty-Fours, the University Cricket Club has commenced its season with U.T.S. and Associated social matches arranged for U.T.S. and Associated social teams, as well as full inter-varsity matches.

For next year we hope to send a full team of 10 months' experience into the field for its hospitality and development of the present team. This year's team will be strengthened by a few new names, so the young men interested in this game should not be deterred from coming out.

An exciting event of this season will be the inter-varsity cricket tournament, which will take place in the next few weeks. The tournament will be held at the University Oval, and the winning team will be awarded the Cup.

The Waited Table Service Is Waiting

For members between 12 noon and 2 p.m. You can dine in comfort, be waited upon in the First Floor Dining Room in The University Union at Kensington. The Waited Table Service is open to all members of the University Union.

STOP PRESS

UNIVERSITY WINS KENTWELL CUP

Mall is being held at the Students' Union Office, Union Building, Kensington, for the following:

1961 R. K. MURPHY LECTURE "CHEMISTRY OF OUTER SPACE" by D. J. LOVERING [A.N.U.]
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1961 8 p.m.
THE MAIN LECTURE THEATRE, CHEMISTRY BUILDINGS, ULTIMO