

# ON DIT

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY STUDENT UNION.

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Vol. IV.

Friday, 21st June, 1935.

No. 5.

## WHY IT IS. AN EXPLANATION.

In previous issues of "On Dit" articles have appeared criticising the general apathy of the modern student, and censuring him for his inability to recognise the true function of the University and his own relation to it. So far this criticism has been mainly destructive. Now, we propose to offer some constructive explanation, partially exonerating the student for his attitude.

The student is a product of the general system of education, and has become standardised by the narrow secondary educational system. This secondary education is controlled by the University. The student, before he enters the University, must satisfy it in an inadequate examination that he is a fit and proper person to become a student. In order to do this he is made to work within certain definite limits over a set curriculum. He has little scope for development for he has little time to study outside the course. When he gets to the University he has little inclination to think for himself, for the simple reason that in the years when his brain was beginning to develop and his capacity for independent thought was widening, he had to spend his time in routine work to satisfy the demands of the Public Examinations Board.

Under the present system the growth of the individual mind is curtailed to a certain extent. If an individual is treated merely as one of a mass he very rapidly loses his individuality, because there is no encouragement for him to show any. Is the student, therefore, to be blamed if when he comes to the University he is more or less an animated machine? And is he to be blamed for remaining one when he does get there? The University system today is almost as inflexible as its Public Examinations system.

A certain course is necessary to begin with. Both student and professor would labour under untold difficulties if there were nothing definite established between them as a basis on which to work. But it requires genius to keep "system" from becoming a master instead of a servant. And geniuses do not grow like the grass. Again, we object to the examination system, but some standard is necessary. But while a certain amount of supervision is essential, especially when dealing with average minds that are the product of the Public Examinations system, when the University stage is reached sure guidance is all that is necessary? The student should be capable of a little independent thinking and a little research, but instead he merely absorbs the information given him in lectures and reproduces it, unembellished, in the examinations at the end of the year. He sits under his particular tree and waits for the fruit to drop into his mouth, and this is a bad thing. He should be made to think for himself if he cannot already do so, and if he can he should not be tied down.

Under the present system where examinations and a degree are made the be-all and the end-all, the leaders, professors and lecturers, feel no obligation to encourage original side-tracking from the work required to pass examinations. The set course must be adhered to; the students must be taken as a mass, and not as separate entities, and the lecturer has no alternative. Thus does the system tie down even those who operate it. When he is dealing with large groups this is practically unavoidable, but when he has only small numbers to handle he has plenty of scope for personal contact with the student, and it is here that many of them fail.

By the time the student has fulfilled the requirements of the set syllabus he has little time left to follow his inclinations and read round the subject, and through it and over it generally. Also, he has no time to read outside his University course.

But the student need not let himself be led by the nose, nor should the instructor try to do this. That is the only quarrel we have—that in some cases opinions are not always offered as open for consideration. They are given, and the student accepts them. This is because, sub-consciously, the lecturer looks on the students as school-children, and treats them accordingly. But there are opportunities for merely considering and weighing opinion, and there is scope for free and original thinking—not only for

those of superior mentality, but for the average person.

We plead for revision of the University system, so that the individual may assume his rightful position, and have opportunity to develop to the fullest. Those who have ability to rise of themselves do so in spite of the restrictions imposed by this system, but they have a hard fight to do so.

We would like to see this system altered. We realise that the task of changing such a system is terrific, but it can and should be done—if not changed, at least the methods of putting it into operation changed. The fault lies, perhaps, rather in the administration than in the system itself. As we said before, geniuses are few and far between. Admittedly there must be a standard for there to be any sort of civilised community life, and people should be raised to it, but we complain that at present they are being dragged to it by the wrong methods, and the result of such dragging is clear in every University student.

## Addresses

REV. C. H. MURRAY.

"THE ETHICS OF GAMBLING."

Gambling is too intimate a feature of modern community life for us to draw hard and fast lines as to what is and what isn't wrong. The first thing to observe is that gambling, like drinking, is in moderation not in itself wrong. To gamble well within one's means is permissible: the danger is that the fever sets in and forces men to gamble beyond their means to the ruin of homes and dependants. The second point is the question of example. Here again there is an open question: whether a man of strong inclinations who keeps them well in check is not a better example than a man who has never had the temptation. But it is the Christian's duty to endeavour to set a standard against a habit which in excess is both individually and generally a serious social vice.

MR. IVAN MENZIES.

On Thursday, 23rd May, Mr. Ivan Menzies, of the Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Company, addressed a large gathering of students in the Lady Symon Hall. He is a whole-hearted supporter of the Oxford Group Movement. One of the principles of the Movement is the full surrender of the whole life to the guidance and care of God. Nothing is done without consideration and a submitting of the problem to the direction of God. Mr. Menzies gave a personal witness, and said that he had found the inspiration to make this surrender through the Oxford Group Movement. Oxford Groupers try to live their lives on the principles followed by the earliest disciples as set forth in the Acts of the Apostles. They meet together in small groups to discuss their individual problems and to share their experiences.

## LADIES!

You are cordially invited to visit

**Velette  
Toilet  
Salon**

**Kither's Building,  
31a King William Street.**

**HIGH-CLASS WORK.**

Special attention and rates for  
Varsity Students.

## Mudspots (and other notes).

"Marriage has its ups and downs."  
Rev. —

Mr. Ivan Menzies looked most attractive when he laid bare his soul before the University. He was daintily dressed in a green hat and red pullover, a tweed coat, and red striped shirt.

"God has always been against the enemies of our nation."  
—Herr Balduv von Shirach.

We are publishing several articles in this paper for which we have no liking. Do not blame the Editorial Staff for them.

Remember the Women's Union  
Stunt Evening. Tuesday, 25th June.

Cooper's Ale—Not Filtered,  
Not Aerated,  
Not Pasteurised.  
Seems to be pure. Pure what?

American marriages are a matter of dollars and no sense.

We have received the following communication:—  
"The Editor,  
"On Dit,"  
"Sir,  
"What about Killen Macbeth?  
"Yours, etc.,  
Mitch."

Our reply to this is, "Yes, but what about that Kerr Grant?"

## SOCIAL CREDIT.

The A. and B. Theory.

The proposals are based on what is known as the A. and B. Theory, which is, briefly, that no one factory or industry distributes during any period of time enough purchasing power to enable the recipients to purchase the whole of its product during the same period. The payments of any factory or industry are (1) Group "A," being all payments made to individuals, i.e., wages, salaries, and dividends, which is the only money used for purchasing goods for ultimate consumption, and is cancelled in buying them. (2) Group "B," being all payments made to other organisations for raw material, bank charges, and other external costs, which is money drifting from industry to industry in settlement of debt, until it finally reaches a bank in payment of a loan, and is cancelled.

The Fallacy at Present.

The rate of flow of purchasing power to individuals is represented by Group "A," but since all payments have to be recovered in prices, the rate of flow of price cannot be less than Group "A," plus Group "B." Since "A" will not purchase "A" and "B" a proportion of the product at least equivalent to "B" must be distributed by a form of purchasing power not comprised in the descriptions grouped under "A."

Methods Used.

This shortage of purchasing power is continually increasing as every improved machine and process decreases the amount distributed in wages, salaries, and indirectly in dividends. In the past the shortage has been bridged by exporting the surplus goods to foreign countries, or by borrowing money and spending it in the erection of public works and other capital goods, or in war. The first method is now impossible, as each nation is trying to be self-supporting; the second and third, which we still persist in, have left us crushed under a mountain of debt.

The Douglas Remedy.

Major Douglas states that we must create the necessary money not as an interest-bearing debt, but as a National dividend paid to all citizens outside of the productive system, for any increase within that system in the form of higher wages and salaries is accompanied by a decrease in purchasing power, either owing to a rise in prices or a fall in profits. To guard against inflation, all retailers have to sell their goods at a percentage under cost, the difference plus an agreed profit being made good to them out of the National Credit of the community. The Just Price at which goods are sold is the product of the cost price and the ratio of Sum Total Consumption, Exports, Depreciation, to Sum Total Production, Imports, Appreciation.

## Report of Union Sub-Committee

A Permanent Social Sub-Committee of the Union Committee is to be appointed annually, consisting of the following members:—

The President of the Union,  
A Council Representative,  
The Registrar,  
A Representative of the Men's Union,  
A Representative of the Women's Union.

The following are the members of the Committee for 1935:—

President—Professor H. J. Wilkinson.  
Representative of Council—Dr. Helen Mayo.  
Registrar—Mr. F. W. Eardley.  
Representative of Men's Union—Mr. M. F. Bonnin.  
Representative of Women's Union—Miss J. Gilmore.

## REGULATIONS RE MAJOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

The following Rules and Regulations relating to the control of social activities on Union premises were adopted by the Union Committee at a May meeting following the presentation of a report by the Special Sub-Committee appointed to inquire into these matters.

### 1. NUMBER.

(a) The Union will conduct (through the Dance Club Committee)—

One Dance towards the end of First Term.

Four Dances in Second Term (one of which to be Annual Ball).

One Dance in first or second week of Third Term.

Cabaret after examinations in December.

Season tickets for these seven functions will be issued at reasonable subscription.

(b) In Second Term there may be one function per week on Friday or Saturday evenings, i.e., ten functions altogether, to be allotted as under:—

Four Union Dances (including Union Balls as above in (a)).

One Women's Union At Home.

Five Faculty or Club Dances.

(c) Other functions may be held with special permission of the Union Committee on the recommendation of the Permanent Social Sub-Committee.

2. PERSONS ADMITTED.—The only persons who may purchase tickets are Members of the Union, who are entitled to buy a double ticket, so that they can invite a non-Union partner. Ten special (double ticket) invitations may be issued to special guests of the Faculty or Club who are not members of the Union.

If a student only wishes to purchase a single ticket, his guest ticket is available to another member.

Entrance is by ticket only, which should be regarded as an invitation, and no money may be collected at the door.

Faculty secretaries are to obtain tickets for Faculty Balls through the Union Secretary.

Unrestricted sale of tickets is permitted as heretofore for the University Ball and for the Cabaret.

3. APPLICATIONS FOR FACULTY AND CLUB DANCES.—Only five evenings, as mentioned above, are allotted for these in Second Term.

Applications from Faculties and Clubs wishing to hold Balls must be received by the Union Secretary by the end of the first week of April each year.

Allocations will be suggested by the Special Permanent Social Sub-Committee for confirmation by the April meeting of the Union Committee.

As only five applications for 1935 were received from Faculty and Club Secretaries (although notice was posted early in the term) it was decided to grant these applications, and that no more should be granted for 1935, and that the rules should apply.

4. SPECIAL FUNCTIONS (e.g. Interschool Balls).—Permission was given for the holding of Interschool Balls in a vacation.

5. Any available information about these functions can be had from the Secretary of the Union.

## NOTICE.

In future no results will be published in this paper unless Secretaries send them in.

As this paper is to be a record of University activities, we hope that this will be remembered by Club Secretaries.

ON DIT

Editor: J. O. CLARK.  
Sub-Editors: C. A. P. Boundy,  
Miss M. McKellar Stewart.

Friday, 21st June, 1935.

THE PRESIDENT.

In a speech made a little over a year ago at a Men's Union dinner, the President of the Student Union is reported to have said "That he looked forward to the time when the office of President should be held by a student. The step had been taken in many other Universities, and there was no reason why Adelaide should not do the same." With these remarks we respectfully agree.

The sole reason for the appointment of a member of the staff to the office at the outset was that he should lend his mature judgment and exert a guiding influence until the Union should be able to function properly by itself. As the Union has now been established for five years, and it is difficult to see any need for further guidance, we suggest that now is the time for the change.

Let us say at once that, so far as our experience goes, the present system works extremely well, and the enthusiasm and interest of the present President is only equalled by that of his predecessors. But the present system is not the right system, and its success by no means proves that the Union could not be efficiently led by a student.

In fact, any deficiencies which a student holder of the office might have would be amply compensated for by the fact that he would, in the nature of things, be better able to realize the feelings of students on matters affecting them since he is himself affected.

If the change were made it would mean that, not only would a Professor be relieved of an addition to his already arduous duties, but the right of electing one of its own members to the office would be given to the student body, to whom, in our view, such a right properly belongs.

That the giving of this right should be delayed until the Men's Union Building is built, as has been suggested, is sheer nonsense. We are totally unable to understand why a long-awaited change, agreed on all sides to be a good one, should be delayed until yet another pile of red brick is, sometime in the future, thrown up on the University block. Let us have a student appointed as President of the Students' Union now.

AMERICANA.

Sir,

It is with pain that I perceive how the insidious influence of cheap American publicity has corrupted your formerly spotless soul.

Is there no organ of public opinion sufficiently exalted to spurn the advances of motion picture interests and to reject with contumely such salacious and impure advertisements as the one which disfigured your last issue? I need not describe it with any more particularity, you are aware of the object of my remarks.

I can only say, Sir, that the picture was nothing less than disgraceful.

I am, Sir, etc.,

"No Prude."

[On the contrary, the advertisement was a picture of grace.—Ed.]

MEDICAL STUDENTS!

Inspect our Extensive Range of MICROSCOPES and ACCESSORIES HAEMACYTOMETERS HAEMOGLOBINOMETERS DISSECTING SETS, and all other Instruments necessary to the Student.

LAUBMAN & PANK

(Scientific Instrument Department), 62 GAWLER PLACE. Agents for the famous Leica Camera.

The University Settlement Idea.

There was a time when our country held the attention of the world at a sociological laboratory, just as Russia holds its attention now. Our own State was once in the vanguard of social progress, and, although it still has one of the lowest infantile mortality rates, and one of the highest standards of living, yet there is no means within the State for giving a scientific training to social workers, to whose lot falls the task of raising the moral and intellectual standard of the masses. Varsity trained workers are essential for the efficient administration of children's courts, women police, government relief departments, and church and private charitable institutions.

In other countries, where the need is more acute, there are Social Service Post-graduate courses in the Universities. Sydney has such a course, and a similar one is being initiated by the Board of Social Studies in Melbourne. The time has come when South Australia can no longer rely on untrained social workers, as most of those trained in the Eastern States find employment over there. If we are to have a Social Service course here, there must be a University-controlled centre, where field-work can be done.

Such centres are known abroad and in Sydney as Settlements. The social settlement to be conducted by the six public schools and their Old Boys' Associations in Melbourne will be called a Community Centre. Those who advocate a settlement for Adelaide prefer Fellowship Centre. A social settlement is an institution established in a neighbourhood of working people "in which educated men and women might live in order to furnish a common meeting-ground for all classes for their mutual benefit and education." A settlement is more than a slum-residence for a few intellectuals. A University Settlement may have up to a hundred resident students as Hull House (Chicago) and Henry Street (New York) have, or merely twenty or less as at Toynbee Hall, London, where Asquith and many other politicians spent part of their undergrad. days. To begin with, a settlement has one or two residents. The majority of its students and helpers are visitors. Such is the case with the Redfern Settlement, Sydney, although there are two nurses in residence there.

Nor is a settlement a mere sociological laboratory. It is a centre where students may come into fellowship with those who have not had the same advantages for self-realisation that they have had. "On Dit" has stressed the necessity for this ever since it was first published. The subjective necessity for a social settlement is, indeed, equally as great as the objective necessity.

It is idle to say that we have no slums. Even if we had not, there would still be thousands of men, women, and children, who are not receiving the moral and intellectual food that is necessary for social progress. Without the advance and improvement of the masses we "upper" class folk cannot hope for any lasting improvement in our own moral and material individual welfare. Nor can anyone with any experience of social work deny the necessity for greater facilities for the occupation of the increased leisure periods of the working man, as well as those of the unemployed. The activities of a settlement vary according to the needs of the people in its locality, and according to the amount of help given. Typical activities are Boys' and Girls' Clubs, physical education, dancing and dramatic groups, musical evenings and community singing, reading-room, arts and crafts activities (similar to those of the Y.O.C.), health examinations, University extension lectures, cooking classes, creche, free kindergarten, and so on.

This sounds all very well, you say, but where are you going to get the cash and the Varsity people who are interested? The whole venture would be under the control of a Council, consisting of representatives of the University Council, staff, and students, the W.E.A., the Home School, the Y.O.C., Y.P.E.C., and so on. (There would, of course, be a small committee of internal management.) The minimum funds necessary would be an amount sufficient to pay the rent of house in a slum pocket of the city, say £90, with about £60 for other expenses. Such an amount could be got for the asking—the Y.O.C. and Y.P.E.C. got far more without asking. Material and furniture present no serious difficulty if one or two people are sufficiently enthusiastic to root around for them. Where are the University people? The writer knows personally some twenty who are willing to help, and one who is ready to go into residence at his own expense. It is not necessary to have the interest of many students at first—the settlement must grow slowly from small beginnings. Once it were started there would be many students who would come down for an hour or two a week. Sceptics may say, "Useless!" or "Impossible!" but had all Varsity students said so, there would not have been 300 delegates from twenty-one countries to the recent conference in London of the Federation of Residential Settlements.

SNOBBS AND SLUMS

There has recently come into being in this University a Social Service Group. Its purpose is to enable students to meet, hear, and talk with experienced social workers, so that they may find out where they are needed, and train themselves for service in the community. It is somewhat disconcerting when we stay to consider to what degree we—the intelligentsia—are fitted to perform any sort of social service outside our own professions.

Many people (and among them Ivan Menzies) say that the best form of social service is to "get oneself right." I agree. But few of us ever do—we Varsity folk, who have most opportunities for doing so. Then, how can we expect the so-called under-dog to do so—to lift himself unaided out of a condition into which he has been born and bred? He needs someone to help him up, and the Varsity man can help him.

A recent controversy in the press disproved a common belief that Adelaide has no slums. There certainly are no old-world slums in the form of huge tenement buildings, while our climate and parks and gardens are assets. But there are hovels in which people live. One family were found living in a brick kiln at Bowden. Another man, whose wife had just come out of hospital, was lucky enough to rent a house for 2/6 a week—because it was damp. And many of these slum-dwellings are owned by our "best people."

Most of the people who live under these conditions are unskilled labourers. Poverty is a necessary corollary to broken labour, which is inevitable under our economic system. Except in rare cases, poverty leads to a subtle mental deterioration, which results in the development of slum-mindedness. Children born into this environment for the most part follow in the footsteps of their parents, and thus the circle is not only continued, but widened.

"Nice" or "respectable" people then, do not associate with these people, so they shut themselves off, and live in a world of their own, wherein they have a language and a code of morals of their own.

Every social worker points out the definite need there is for helpers for these people, especially for University students, who have studied economics, psychology, or education, and who have had the advantages of a higher education. Instead of doing our job, we leave it to more or less ignorant people, who minister to the physical needs of these people, while in most cases it is their minds which need as much, if not more, attention. It is service, not charity, that we want to give, and so break down the wall which exists between their world and ours.

We talk about breaking down the barriers between nations when we can't even get over those in our own community!

What, then, can we do? To quote from a former issue of "On Dit"—"The University student must watch his world. He must learn to know it at its lowest and highest levels. And when he has come to know and understand conditions his is the task—and the University is preparing him for it—of remodelling and rebuilding." Moral and material reform go hand in hand; the one cannot be effective without the other, and only by service—by contact with these people—can we attain this end.

THE QUERY.

Sir,

As I walk into the University from North Terrace I see that they are building a great new hall to the right of the main building. What is this for?

I am, Sir, etc.,

"Diogenes."

for better

TAILORING

John

Martin's

Tailoring Section — Ground Floor

"Do We Want to Win?"

The Captain's Job.

It is a very noticeable fact that one year a team will carry all before it, and the next year they often come nowhere (this applies, of course, not to any one team, but to all of them). One reason may be, perhaps, that the team has lost several of its best men, but that is by no means the only cause of the trouble, and with the numbers available to pick from in any one year, the losing of two or three good men ought not to have the detrimental effect that it has.

The Fresher starts off at the Varsity full of enthusiasm about what he is going to do in work, or having a good time of it, or in sport. In the first two he gets plenty of help, and has plenty of people to show him how to achieve the best results, but in the latter, namely sport, unless he starts off with a reputation from his school, he is perhaps shy about turning out to practice, and even if he does turn out, he may not know much about the particular sport he has decided to take up. Does he get any help from those who do know how it should be done? In some cases possibly he does. But in a great many he does not. What is the result? A man who, if he were taught, might be a very useful member of his team, simply goes to join the ranks of the unemployed on Saturday afternoons, or else if he is keen enough at the start he perhaps gets a game for the C's or D's, and if he still remains keen, he may in time get in to the A's, provided that he has a natural aptitude for the particular game which he has decided on, and is able to learn the game from watching others.

Surely this is the wrong way of going about things!

Every man who is in the A's ought to do all he can to encourage and help those who are in the lower teams, and even if eventually the pupil knows more than the teacher and ousts him out of the A team, the former teacher ought to have enough esprit de corps to realise that it is all for the good of the Varsity.

At the beginning of the season, or even before, the secretary of a club, who, by the way, to be a success at his job must be full of energy and enthusiasm, ought to do all in his power to get hold of those who have played or who want to play his particular sport, and get them down to practice. Then it is the Captain's job to see that they learn in the right way, and he should arrange with those of the older players, who are capable of coaching, for it is not everyone who can do it, to help them all they can, and at least start them on the right lines.

Finally, the cause of losing the Intervarsity two years hence may be due to the laxness of this year's officials and members of the A Team.

Volume VII.

AN OPEN LETTER.

The University—This Day.

Dear Sir, Dear Madam, As you may have observed, things of this life have a habit of passing away, and true to type Volume VI of the Adelaide University Magazine has passed away. It gives place in this year of grace, 1935, to Volume VII, which commences at Number 1.

In starting a new volume it is a good thing to have a really good issue.

The old block for the cover has worn out. Why, then, can't we have a new cover?

The paper has not been above criticism. Why, then, can't we have better paper?

The body and the soul of the magazine need purging and renewing. Why not, then?

So, in calling for your own contribution to the Adelaide University Magazine, Vol. VII, No. 1, we are calling for your own contribution, indeed, and not someone else's.

Place same in Box F, Front Office, or see one of the Committee in person: Miss Margaret McKellar Stewart, Mr. Russell Ward, Mr. Maurice Finnis.

Short stories, poems, articles, reviews, sketches, drawings, wood- and lino-cuts, music

You want a good issue? Very good. Then the last day for sending in is AUGUST THE FIRST.

Trusting confidently to hear from you on (or preferably before) that date,

We are, THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.



QUALITY in CHOCOLATES

# Society Notes

## LITERARY, DEBATING, AND DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The Literary, Debating, and Dramatic Society held its third meeting for the year in the Lady Symon Hall on Wednesday, 22nd May. Owing to the nearness of the terminals, the attendance was not as large as usual, but the programme was quite up to standard.

Maurice Finnis' talk on Imagist Poetry was evidently appreciated, and the debate which followed—"That the censorship is harmful to Australia"—was closely contested by R. B. Ward and R. Ingamells (Pro) and M. R. Brookman and Miss A. Simpson (Con). The house voted Pro on both the debate and the motion.

A short play, "Shylock's Choice," was excellently produced and acted by M. M. S. Finnis and E. R. Corney.

## COMMERCE STUDENTS.

The annual dinner will be held on Saturday, 29th inst., at the Southern Cross Hotel at 7.30 p.m. The President, Mr. O. C. Isaachsen, will preside. The Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Manufacturers will be present.

## I.R.C.

The International Relations Club held a meeting on 23rd May. Dean Jose gave a very interesting address on "China: the People, the History of the Revolution, and Present Problems." China has great possibilities and potentialities as yet unrealised for becoming a great and stable power, if only she can be unified. Under the present government the country is proceeding towards peaceful reconstruction. Education is progressing by leaps and bounds; the standard of living is being raised. The status of women has become considerably higher—in fact, they now to a great extent hold the reins of administration. The chief problems are the versatility of the provincial generals or small warlords, and China's innate inability to live in peace and amity with Japan. However, if she is not interfered with too much by outside people, China should prove successful in her attempt to weld her different parts into one smoothly functioning nation.

## SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

At a student evening on 20th May papers were presented by Mr. A. R. Sloman and Mr. W. D. Allen. The former gave an account of the properties of wheat flour, in particular those of importance to millers and bakers. Methods of estimating essential ingredients were outlined, and the various unsatisfactory attempts to draw general conclusions as to their best ratios mentioned.

Mr. Allen gave an excellent although uncritical survey of the theory of Mr. W. J. Dunne known as Serialism, which of late years has excited a degree of popular interest. Following the plan of Dunne's earlier work, "An Experiment on Time," the first part of the paper described a number of rare and incredible phenomena and provoked much curiosity, but the analysis which followed naturally met with less enthusiasm. The theory has the rather mixed virtue of explaining a number of philosophic and scientific difficulties by some ponderous metaphysical machinery that is both inconceivable and unsatisfying. A few speakers, among them the Patron, Prof. Kerr Grant, ventured critical remarks.

## E.U.

Miss Natalie Grushenkova.

On Tuesday, 11th June, Miss Natalie Grushenkova, a member of the Russian intelligentsia, spoke to students on "The Russian Student." She had a tale of privation and suffering and persecution to tell. Under the Soviet rule when she was at the University students worked under what seemed intolerable conditions. They had very few text-books, and so were compelled to attend lectures from 9 till 5 in order to take down the necessary notes. From 5 till about 11 p.m. the majority of them earned their living, so that they would be able to pay for their courses at the University. Some worked as dock labourers or taxi-drivers, or coached others, and did all manner of menial tasks, so eager were they to continue their studies. They had one hot meal a day—thin cabbage soup and black rye bread. Then they would sleep for perhaps an hour, and work far on into the morning, resting for about four hours and then going back to the University.

Under the Soviet regime chairs of Philosophy were abolished and in their place were instituted chairs of Marxist Theory and Leninism. All religious teaching was vigorously stamped out, and religion became a forbidden topic. The Soviet Union placed spies among the students in order to find out those who defied the State and persisted in holding religious views. At length the Government held an examination, when all students suspected of the supreme heresy of being religious were given a severe cross-examination, and as a result 63,000 were expelled from the Universities. Some of them had to undergo the process known as the Frightening Process, from which many emerged mentally deranged. These expelled students were forbidden to enter universities, forbidden to go out

of the country; they were not allowed to be employed, and many were exiled to Siberia and the islands. Many of them in desperation committed suicide, feeling that they could not live under the 'Wolves' passport," as the decree was called.

Such were a few of the disabilities under which the Russian student laboured—lack of books, lack of money and food, lack of freedom of speech and even of thought, rigorous suppression of religion.

## POLITICS CLUB.

Following a preliminary meeting held before the vacation, the Club is now in full swing. Although women literally swamped the preliminary meeting, none turned up last week when the Constitution came up. The following officers were elected:—G. L. Amos, President; L. McA. Bills, Secretary; and Messrs. M. Brookman and G. Bridgland, Committee members. Mr. N. H. Wallman is acting as Treasurer.

The Club's object is to study Australian politics in the light of all plans and parties. To that end speakers from all bodies of opinion will be invited to give lunch-hour addresses, open to everyone. The Club is forbidden by its Constitution from affiliating with any particular brand of political opinion.

Membership is open to undergraduates and non-graduating students of the University. Hand your name in writing to a member of the Committee, pay the annual subscription of 1/-, and you are a member of a live-wire organisation.

## THE CARNEGIE GRAMOPHONE SOCIETY.

The first general meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, 12th June, when a committee of three—Messrs. Lilywhite, Anders, and Allen—was elected to superintend the affairs, both individual and general, of the Society. Membership of the Society, and therefore freedom to use the machine, is now open to all those who have thoroughly acquainted themselves with the details of operation of the machine and have duly been certified correct by a member of the Committee.

The momentous question at issue was that of membership. The gramophone was originally presented to the undergraduate body as a whole, and to formulate rules and regulations of exclusion would be invidious: no one has more legal right to use the instrument than anyone else. But the rot has already set in, and our tale of woe recently rose to a shriek when, after several misuses of the machine, the needle-sharpener was pinched—unquestionably and indubitably pinched. A motion was therefore put before the meeting that the number of those permitted to use the machine should be strictly limited, and that others wishing to hear the records should attend at times fixed for the gramophone to be in use. Such an arrangement was, however, felt to be ponderous and generally undesirable, and was unanimously rejected. Any future aberrations are to be reported upon notice, and the offender when tracked down will be handled by the Committee with exemplary severity. We trust, for the sake of the dignity of the Committee, that such occasions will not arise.

Other minor matters included the agreement to a levy of 2/-, in order to limit membership to enthusiasts, and to provide a sinking fund for the occasional purchase of new records and other accessories, e.g., new needle-sharpeners. It was agreed to investigate the possibility of affixing a lock to the cupboard of scores, and of changing the lock on the library cupboard, which is at present identical with that of the records. The books will be thus under better control, and can be obtained at the recitals on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, when the Librarian (Mr. Lilywhite) will be in attendance.

There will also be a recital on Wednesdays, roughly from 1 till 1.50 when longer works such as concertos and symphonies will be played. These are too long to be included in the Tuesday programmes, yet are too valuable a part of the set to be withheld from general audience.

## S.C.M.

On Friday, 14th June, Dr. W. R. Maltby, representative at the Methodist Conference for the Melbourne Centenary, gave an address to students. He said that looking back over the years he realised that Christianity was to-day better defended intellectually than when he was younger. To-day the historical foundations of Christianity are better ascertained, and the authenticity of the Gospels, their origin between 60 and 80 A.D., is established to anyone who keeps an open mind, and who does not rule out the supernatural, i.e., God. Questions, however, have not ceased, but there is no coercive proof of the existence or non-existence of spiritual realities or of God. There are at least two kinds of knowledge—the first, scientific knowledge, has a right to demand coercive proof (Dr. Maltby here said that if a man cannot see that 2 x 2 equals 4 he must be either mentally defective or addicted to Pure Mathematics). By the nature of the subject and material with which it deals, and the aim that it has in view, Science must have proof. But co-

ercive proof is not right nor obtainable in religion, nor in such things as beauty and music. You cannot have music forced on you—it becomes mere noise if the hearer is irresponsive, not understanding it. The same is true of beauty. (Dr. Maltby here advised the meeting, and more especially the Science students, to keep alive swiftness of response to beauty, for it is easy to let die, and once dead cannot be resurrected.) In the whole kingdom of values and moral excellences there is no coercive proof, but there is always an option, and the same is true when we rise to the highest—the being of God. Jesus refused to coerce people into believing, to overawe them or bring them down with a battery of argument. He said: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock," but He did not force His way in. Faith is an option, but not an option to believe what one wants. Dr. Maltby expressed the wish that people would stop setting Faith and Reason over against one another. Faith, he said, is the most reasonable thing in the world—it does not mean acceptance of inferior evidence, but a response to the right kind of evidence. Proofs are offered to those who want them, and people ought to want them. They ought to wish that music is not a delusion—that the music of a violin is not merely "the scraping of a dead horse's tail over the entrails of a dead cat"—and that beauty is not just a series of vibrations. It is a right and healthy thing to begin with the desire that the world should not be a nightmare, and to hope that it has a soul of beauty and meaning at the heart of it. The world has a meaning, though sometimes the way to finding it is rigorous, and seemingly incompatible with the idea of a just Deity. It must be approached with an open mind and a willingness to understand, and when the mind is opened to the appropriate evidence the religion of Christ verifies itself in ever-increasing clearness.

Dr. Maltby will speak again to-day at 1.20 p.m. in the Lady Symon Hall.

## Edward Shann

I knew Edward Shann since I was seven years old. During my years in England I saw him twice—once in 1932 after Ottawa and again in 1933 at the time of the Economic Conference. Since I returned to work under him I saw him almost daily. To those of us who knew him well life is now, literally, changed. It is duller and effort seems less worth while. Shann was an idealist, and he had the quality of arousing ideals in others. No portrait I have seen does justice to the extraordinary vitality of his face. He was always a hard worker, and he could look tired. But a chance remark, arousing his interest, would bring that sparkle to the eyes and that eager note into the voice which are the most typical remembrances of his presence to those who knew him. Eager—that is the word which best describes one's memories of him. His eagerness did not diminish from the days back in 1919 when I remember playing games with him and his children, to the day before his death, when I last saw him. Professor Portus has said that Shann made him ashamed by the way in which he was setting out to relearn his economics. I, too, have felt very humble at the way in which he set out to conquer new work and new ideas. He did not take kindly to mathematics, and found its method of reasoning hard going. Yet at the beginning of the year I found him working through an introduction to mathematical economics so that he should be able to grapple with Pigou's new book.

This is not the place to attempt any estimate of his economic work; but I think any future history of the Australian economy in the years after 1929 will not omit his name. Yet the success of his forecasts had not set his mind or given him any consciousness of authority. He was well aware that measures of "recovery," however necessary to meet a particular situation, are in the long run futile if they do not lead to anything more than the attainment of the position from which the slide began. I once remarked that after three years' study I knew nothing about economics. His reply, "Neither do I," was quite serious. "You may think me a slave-driver," he wrote early in 1933, "in thus inking you always to a frontal attack on the work you find most formidable. The reason for my doing so is that I have suffered all my days from deficiencies due to following my inclinations in my University days." One is reminded of Dr. Foy's account of the lesson in humility which he received from Marshall when the great mathematical economist remarked that he thought the use of mathematics in economics was being overdone.

It is not only our personal loss which we shall feel in the days which lie ahead. His mind was constantly turning towards the future. This week a letter arrived from Mr. H. D. Henderson in answer to Shann's request for information concerning perhaps the gravest of the economic problems facing Australia in the next generation. "Ideas are the ultimate realities," he was fond of saying, using the words consciously in a sense different from Plato's. Thinking on many matters of importance to the country for which he worked, is by his death less vivid and less real.

J. A. L.

# Rifle Club

## INTERVARSITY MATCH.

The Melbourne and Sydney teams arrived on Saturday, 25th May, and on Sunday were taken for a drive in the hills, inspecting Mt. Bold dam en route. The Tasmanians arrived on Monday, and the visiting teams were tendered a civic reception by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Cain. The teams then practised on Monday afternoon and all day Tuesday. The wind was strong on the first day of the match, and occasional showers and changing light made shooting difficult. Sydney's score of 374 at 300 yards equalled the record, and gave them an eight-point lead over Melbourne.

At the next range, 500 yards, Melbourne shot exceedingly well, scoring 380, and took the lead from Sydney by one point.

At 600 yards Sydney again shot well, and so were six points in the lead at the conclusion of the first day.

On the second day the wind was still very strong and visibility was poor, but shooting was of a high standard. At 700 yards the scores were very even, and Sydney increased its lead to eight points.

At 800 yards Melbourne shot well, Olver scoring the only possible of the match. So at lunch-time excitement was intense; Sydney were one point in the lead with the hardest range to come.

However, Melbourne snatched the lead at the last minute and won by the narrow margin of eight points.

### Results:—

Yards	Tel.	Melbourne	Sydney	Adelaide	Tasmania
900	900	351	342	345	332
800	800	369	362	350	360
700	700	350	352	351	332
600	600	351	358	350	352
500	500	380	371	362	350
300	300	366	374	349	350

W. K. Olver (M.), with 283/300 was topscorer, and equalled the record held by D. G. Rockliff, of Tasmania. Other good performances were M. J. Callinan (M.), 282; and R. G. Henderson (S.), (J. J. Graham (T.), H. N. Walter (A.), each 279.

The emergencies' match was won by R. M. Dunster (M.), with a score of 277, and the sighters' trophy went to J. J. Graham (T.), with 54/60.

### Particulars of Adelaide's score:—

Yards	Tel.	Walter, H. N.	Brooke, W. C. R.	Pilgrim, A. F.	Rance, G. H.	Young, A. H.	Wothie, W. H.	Cooper, G. D. T.	Smith, D. McL.
900	279	48	47	41	38	46	44	43	38
800	277	44	46	49	48	44	45	41	33
700	265	46	47	41	44	43	39	43	48
600	263	47	47	46	43	47	42	40	38
500	261	46	45	45	48	42	44	47	45
300	259	48	45	43	42	39	45	40	47

Walter and Brooke were selected for the combined team which shot against a State team at 600 and 700 yards on Friday afternoon. The State team scored 937 to Combined Universities 887.

Walter had top score for Universities with 93/100, while Brooke was fourth with 90.

## TO CONTRIBUTORS.

J.S.—Please write on one side of the paper only.  
R.D.M.—This is "On Dit."  
G.W.B.—Send it to Mr. Lyons.  
Feminist—Try the Med. Review.  
Flapper—We don't like split skirts.

# Sports Notes

18th MAY.

## FOOTBALL.

A's defeated Goodwood, 22-22 to 3-15.

Goalkeepers—Kuchel (7), Rice, Hann (4), Parkin, Dawson (2), Sangster, South, Colebatch.

## RUGBY.

A's defeated North Adelaide, 21-6.

## HOCKEY.

A's lost to Kenwood, 2-3.  
Goalhitters—J. Allen, Forsyth.  
B's defeated Kenwood, 6-0.  
Goalhitters—Newland (3), Mills, Dennis, Hargrave.  
C's lost to Westbourne Park, 0-2.  
D's lost to Kenwood, 0-14.

## LACROSSE.

A's lost to Sturt, 8-14.  
Goalthrowers—Cottle (4), Bonnin (2), McKay.

B's lost to Goodwood, 1-12.  
C's defeated West Torrens, 7-4.  
Goalthrowers—Kaysar (3), Krantz (2), Knowles, Nancarrow.

## BASEBALL.

A's lost to East Torrens, 2-8.  
B's lost to East Torrens, 3-6.  
C's defeated Goodwood Ramblers, 15-4.  
D's lost to Kensington, 10-21.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

A's lost to Heathpool, 2-5.  
B1's defeated Grange, 3-1.  
B2's lost to Largs Bay, 1-9.

25th MAY.

## FOOTBALL.

A's lost to Henley and Grange, 11-12 to 12-12.  
Goalkeepers—Kuchel (6), Parkin (2), South, Sangster, Dawson, Price.

## BASEBALL.

A's defeated Sturt, 8-5.  
B's lost to Sturt, 4-10.  
C's defeated East Torrens, 17-6.  
D's lost to Goodwood Tyros, 7-16.

## LACROSSE.

A's lost to Port Adelaide, 10-14.  
Goalthrowers—Cottle (3), Harry West (2), Isaachsen, Bonnin, Mackay.  
B's lost to Holdfast Bay, 3-11.  
Goalthrowers—Osman (2), Kaysar.  
C's lost to Goodwood, 2-14.  
Goalthrowers—Knowles and Love.

## HOCKEY.

A's defeated Shell, 3-2.  
Goalhitters—Fenner (2), Ray.  
B's lost to Parkside, 3-5.  
Goalhitters—Greirson, Dennis, Hargrave.  
C's lost to Magpies, 0-8.  
D's lost to Shell, 0-24.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

A's defeated Holdwood, 7-0.  
B1's lost to Durham, 0-5.  
B2's defeated Woodville High, 7-0.

1st JUNE.

## BASEBALL.

A's defeated Port Adelaide, 10-0.  
B's defeated Port Adelaide, 17-3.  
C's defeated Y.M.C.A., 15-10.

## LACROSSE.

B's defeated Brighton, 6-3.  
Goalthrowers—George (4), Lemon (2).  
C's lost to East Torrens, 4-11.  
Goalthrowers—Krantz (3), Leader.

## HOCKEY.

A's defeated Waratahs, 3-2.  
Goalhitter—J. Allen (3).  
B's lost to Wanderers, 0-5.  
C's defeated Parkside, 5-4.  
D's forfeited.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

A.T.C. forfeited to A's.

8th JUNE.

## FOOTBALL.

A's defeated Exeter, 13-12 to 8-11.  
Goalkeepers—Hann (5), Sangster (3), Dawson (2), Colebatch, Rice, MacBride.

## LACROSSE.

A's lost to Brighton, 10-14.  
Goalthrowers—Harry (6), West, George, Bonnin, Cottle.  
B's lost to Sturt, 2-6.  
Goalthrower—Ward (2).  
C's lost to Port Adelaide, 5-6.  
Goalthrowers—Krantz (4), Porter.

## SMOKERS!

**SPUD** Mentholated Cigarettes.

CORK TIP AND PLAIN.

1/10 per packet of 20.

Cool and Soothing to the Throat.

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## BASEBALL.

A's defeated Prospect, 8-1.  
B's lost to Prospect, 8-17.  
C's defeated Glenelg, 11-9.

## HOCKEY.

A's defeated Argosy, 3-0.  
Goalhitter—Ray (3).  
B's lost to A.T.C., 3-4.  
C's drew with Argosy, 1-1.  
D's lost to 10th-50th Battalion, 2-5.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

A's defeated Aroha, 2-0.  
B1's lost to Shellton, 3-5.  
B2's lost to Mimosa, 2-3.

15th JUNE.

## FOOTBALL.

A's lost to Saint's O.S., 8-7 to 20-10.  
Goalkeepers—Cowan (3), Kuchel (2), Sangster, Pfitzner, Hann.

## RUGBY.

A's defeated Navy, 47-6.

## HOCKEY.

A's defeated Blackwood, 3-0.  
B's lost to Blackwood, 3-4.  
C's lost to Toc H, 1-2.

## LACROSSE.

A's defeated West Torrens, 12-2.  
Goalthrowers—Harry (6), Cottle (3), West (2), Davis.  
B's defeated Deaf Adult, 11-9.  
Goalthrowers—Lemon (4), Campbell, George (2), Barnfield, Nicholson.  
C's defeated Legacy Club, 9-6.  
Goalthrowers—Ward, Krantz (3), Kayser (2), Kleeman.

## BASEBALL.

A's drew with Glenelg, 2-2.  
B's lost to Glenelg, 10-18.  
C's defeated West Torrens, 5-4.  
D's defeated Prospect, 17-5.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

A's lost to Greenwood, 1-3.  
B1's drew with Nereid, 3-3.  
B2's lost to Public Service, 2-10.

## RUGBY CLUB.

The following have been chosen for the State Team:—D. O'Connor, T. Porter, J. Portus, K. Edmunds, H. E. W. Lyons, A. McQ. Thomson.

## BASKET-BALL.

After repeated requests we have received the accompanying list of results from the Secretary of this Club. We could not put them in under the various days, as we do not know which match was played on which day. We thank this Club for the help they have given us.

A's v. Hubbles, 45-11; v. Waratah, 42-51; v. Seagulls, 19-35; v. Avoca, 33-22; v. Cheerio, 28-37.  
B's v. Acubra, 22-20; v. Spartans, 33-20; v. Cheerio, 37-25; v. College, 52-14; v. Rovers, 22-19.  
C's v. College, 34-35; v. Coles, 16-43; v. Signal, 29-23.

## Boat Club Notes.

The activities of the A.U.B.C. for the season which ended with the Intersarsity boat race in Melbourne on 8th June were notable mainly for a most unusual series of misfortunes. The year opened with very bright prospects. Six of last year's winning crew appeared to be available for selection again this year. A strong crew was entered for Champion Eights on the Port River on 16th March. It was seated as follows:—R. W. Richardson (bow), T. R. Goode (2), W. G. Chapman (3), J. A. Smeaton (4), J. M. Bonnin (5), J. C. Cuming (6), M. F. Bonnin (7), J. R. Magarey (str.), and G. Walkley (cox). Unfortunately, just after the start, Magarey, in the stroke seat, broke the backiron of his swivel and the crew had to withdraw from the race, which was won by Torrens.

At the Autumn Regatta, held on Saturday, 6th April, Varsity was represented by two crews, an Eight and a Four, both of which won their respective events. This was the bright spot of the season's training. The winning Junior Eight was as follows:—R. W. Richardson (bow), P. C. R. Goode (2), E. Burgess (3), K. Viner-Smith (4), R. B. Ward (5), F. F. Espie (6), J. R. Goode (7), T. R. Goode (str.) and G. Walkley (cox).

Maiden Fours was won by the following crew:—W. G. Chapman (bow), J. A. Smeaton (2), M. F. Bonnin (3), J. R. Magarey (str.), and M. M. Cudmore (cox).

The Club had already suffered a very severe loss when its Captain, J. C. Cuming, underwent an operation for appendicitis shortly after Champion Eights. D. O. Crompton, spare man for the Champion Eights crew, was also operated on for appendicitis almost at the same time as Cuming. The Club now experienced a further setback when R. B. Ward was unable to continue rowing owing to a head injury received earlier in the year, while J. M. Bonnin dropped out of the crew owing to pressure of work. Moreover, of the Junior Eight which won at the Autumn Regatta, only three were available for selection for the Intersarsity Crew. For some time it seemed doubtful if the A.U.B.C. would be represented. Eventually a new man, G. D. Hubble, came forward and filled the vacant seat at 3.

The crew as finally selected was seated as follows:—R. W. Richardson (bow), J. A. Smeaton (2), G. D. Hubble (3), W. G. Chapman (4), M. F. Bonnin (5), J. R. Magarey (6), J. R. Goode (7), T. R. Goode (str.), G. Walk-

ley (cox), with A. J. King spare man. Mr. R. Burns Cuming was coach. The training period was shorter than usual, owing to the difficulty of selecting a crew.

A few days before the crew was due to leave, J. C. Cuming, who had not been able to resume his seat in the boat following his operation, resigned the Captaincy, and M. F. Bonnin was elected in his place, Cuming taking the position of Vice-Captain.

## The Boat Race.

On Saturday, 25th May, the crew left for Melbourne, for the last strenuous fortnight's training. On arrival, changes were made in the seating, Chapman going into the stroke seat, Smeaton rowing at 4 and T. R. Goode at 2. The Intersarsity Race was rowed on the River Yarra on Saturday, 8th June, over a distance of 2.6 miles. All six States were represented.

There was a strong cross wind blowing from the north bank as the crews lined up at the start, making the starter's task an extremely difficult one. Conditions for rowing were very unpleasant, the wind making the surface of the water on the lower Yarra very choppy. Western Australia were in No. 1 station on the south side, then followed Tasmania, Queensland, Adelaide, Sydney, and finally Melbourne in No. 6, under the lee of the north bank. Eventually all six crews got away to a fair start. Adelaide were very slow off the mark. The wind and rough water and their poor start upset the crew, which was not able to settle down. The boat was rolling badly, and the blade work was very ragged.

Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia had started with their bows still turned a little upwind. This had been necessary when moving up to the starting-line to check the lateral drift caused by the wind. Shortly after the start, Queensland and Adelaide converged and a crash was narrowly averted, and then only at the expense of a severe use of the rudder. This tended to upset the crew still more, apart from taking the run off the boat. The result was that less than a quarter of a mile from the start Adelaide were already over a clear length behind the other crews.

At the half-mile Sydney had a slight advantage over Melbourne, then came Tasmania, Western Australia, and Queensland, with Adelaide last. The leaders drew steadily out in front, and the race for first place resolved itself into a great battle between Sydney and Melbourne. Tasmania were rowing in third place, with Western Australia close behind, followed by Adelaide and Queensland, who had now dropped back into last place. About a mile from home, the water was much calmer, and here for the first time the Adelaide crew showed some semblance of its training form. Sydney and Melbourne were about five or six lengths out from Tasmania, who were about level with Western Australia. Adelaide were about two lengths behind, with Queensland several lengths back in last place. Over the last mile there were two separate struggles—one for first place between Sydney and Melbourne, and the other for third place between Tasmania, Western Australia, and Adelaide. Adelaide were steadily gaining on the two crews in front, and in a great finishing effort just failed to catch Western Australia, who crossed the line less than a canvas ahead. Tasmania, in third place, were about three-quarters of a length ahead of Western Australia, while four lengths ahead again were Melbourne in second place, with Sydney, the winners, half a length in front of Melbourne. The time was 17 min. 10 sec., which was quite good considering the poor conditions.

The race was a disappointing one for us. Only over the last mile did the crew reproduce its practice form, and even then the work was hurried and a little unsteady.

The Boat Race Dinner, however, to turn to a more cheerful topic, was generally agreed to have been one of the best ever. It was in every way a roaring success, and upon this and the general excellence of all its arrangements and entertainment, the M.U.B.C. deserves every commendation. Although there were some of us who had our doubts next morning about the quality of the boat-shed cheese, there was not one who did not leave Melbourne with the greatest regret and the happiest memories.

## Annual Varsity Ball

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3,  
in the Refectory.

In the presence of His Excellency the Governor (Sir Winston Dugan) and Lady Dugan, the Acting Premier (Sir George Ritchie) and Lady Ritchie, the Lord Mayor (Mr. Cain) and the Acting Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Howard Dunstan), the Vice-Chancellor (Sir William Mitchell), and members of the Council.

Tickets are obtainable from the Front Office, Sports Association Office, or members of the Committee.

Prices: 10/- for all others.

Hon Secretaries—R. D. McKay and N. H. Wallman.

## Inter-Varsity Athletics.

The Intersarsity was held at the University Oval on Wednesday, 9th May, in the presence of a large crowd. The tracks were heavy, and so no records were broken in track events, although the times registered were exceptionally good for the track.

It is invidious to make distinctions, but two outstanding performances during the afternoon were those of A. G. Campbell (Adelaide), who won the 100 Yards and 220 Yards Championships, and G. Harper (Melbourne), who won the Broad Jump and Pole Vault, breaking the Intersarsity record in both, and also the State record in the Pole Vault. The record for the Broad Jump was not recognised, because of a following wind.

## Results:—

- 100 Yards.—A. G. Campbell (Adelaide), 1; J. E. Young (Melbourne), 2; J. A. Hartung (Melbourne), 3; P. A. Leslie (Sydney), 4. Time, 10½ sec.
- 220 Yards.—I. L. Smith (M.), 1; K. Brosnan (M.), 2; E. P. Marriott (S.), 3; H. R. Hodgkinson (S.), 4. Time, 2 min. 2 7-10 sec.
- High Jump.—J. P. Metcalfe (S.), 1; J. G. Lobban (S.), 2; H. H. Lawson (M.), 3; R. L. Crocker (A.), 4. Height, 6 ft. 3 in. (State record).
- 120 Yards Hurdles.—D. K. Donald (S.), 1; D. C. Cowell (A.), 2; A. R. C. Jamieson (M.), 3; N. R. Godby (M.), 4. Time, 15 9-10 sec.
- Shot Putt.—R. R. Macdonald (M.), 1; J. P. Metcalfe (S.), 2; P. W. Gill (S.), 3; J. R. Davey (A.), 4. Distance, 39 ft. 4 7-8 in.
- 220 Yards.—Campbell (A.), 1; Hartung (M.), 2; Young (M.), 3; Jordan (Queensland), 4.
- Broad Jump.—Harper (M.), 1; Lobban (S.), 2; Metcalfe (S.), 3; Crocker (A.), 4. Distance, 23 ft. 7 in.
- Pole Vault.—Harper (M.), 1; Read (S.), 2; Lobban (S.), 3; Godby (M.), 4. Height, 12 ft. 8 5-8 in. (State and Intersarsity record).
- 440 Yards.—Francis (M.), 1; Jones (M.), 2; LeCouteur (S.), 3; Taylor (S.), 4. Time, 51 4-5 sec.
- 440 Yards Low Hurdles.—Broughton (M.), 1; Magee (S.), 2; Agar (M.), 3; McBride (A.), 4. Time, 56 7-10 sec.
- 1 Mile.—Hannah (M.), 1; Potts (S.), 2; Mitchell (S.), 3; Holmes (M.), 4. Time, 4 min. 29 3-5 sec.
- 1 Mile Medley Relay.—Sydney, 1; Tasmania, 2; Adelaide, 3. Final Scores.—Melbourne, 1 (60 pts.); Sydney, 2 (50); Adelaide, 3 (17); Tasmania, 4 (4); Queensland, 5 (1).

## STATE v. COMBINED UNIVERSITIES.

This meeting was held on Saturday, 1st June. The outstanding performer was Metcalfe, of Sydney. Combined Universities won by the large margin of 126 points to 28.

## Results:—

- High Jump.—Metcalfe (U.), 1; Lobban and Lawson (U.), 2; Crocker and Lyle (S.A.), 3. Height, 6 ft. 3 in.
- Half-mile.—Smith (U.), 1; Brosnan (U.), 2; Marriott (U.), 3. Time, 2 min. 4 sec.
- 100 Yards.—Campbell (U.), 1; Young (U.), 2; Stephens (S.A.), 3.
- Broad Jump.—Lobban (U.), 1; Harper (U.), 2; Metcalfe (U.), 3.
- 440 Yards.—Francis (U.), 1; Jones (U.), 2; LeCouteur (U.), 3. Time, 51½ sec.
- 120 Yards Hurdles.—Donald (U.), 1; Cowell (U.), 2; Godby (U.), 3. Time, 16 1-5 sec.
- Discus Throw.—Gill (U.), 1; Metcalfe (U.), 2; Rosenblatt (S.A.), 3. Distance, 111 ft. 7 in.
- 4 x 110 Relay.—Varsities, 1. Time, 46 sec. (State record).
- Pole Vault.—Harper (U.), 1; Read (U.), 2; Hannam (S.A.) and Ellis (U.), 3. Height, 11 ft. 9 in.
- 1 Mile.—Hannah (U.), 1; Potts (U.), 2; Mitchell (U.), 3. Time, 4 min. 30 4-5 sec.
- Shot Putt.—Trood (U.), 1; Macdonald (U.), 3; Metcalfe (U.), 3. Distance, 39 ft. 9½ in.
- Hop, Step, and Jump.—Metcalfe (U.), 1; Magee (U.), 2; Lobban (U.), 3. Distance, 48 ft. 8 in. (State record).
- Javelin Throw.—Metcalfe (U.), 1; Gill (U.), 2; Rosenblatt (S.A.), 3. Distance, 172 ft. 11 in.
- 4 x 220 Relay.—Varsities, 1. Time, 1 min. 34 3-5 sec.

## Men's Union.

A meeting of the Men's Union was held on Wednesday, 12th June, in the Men's Lounge at 7.45 p.m. The attendance was very poor, owing to a clash with other meetings. The speaker for the evening was the Rev. A. G. G. C. Pentreath, and his subject "Modern Architecture." The address was illustrated by numerous slides, which served to give life and lend colour to the speaker's remarks. He traced briefly the essentials of a good building, praising the characteristics of some of those illustrated and showing the faults of others. The Greek temple type received special attention in view of its prevalence and its hold on modern architecture. By way of conclusion, a number of very modern types were discussed, including some in which the designers had striven to create something new, to free themselves from the bonds of traditional forms, and to allow their own creative art a less restricted operation. The address, which was enthusiastically received by the small number present, was very well worthy of a larger and more representative attendance.