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UNION

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19 JUL 1938
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA



SESSIONS: 10.50 a.m., 2 and 7.50 p.m.
PHONE: C 4455.

OSCAR HOMOLKA, RAY MILLAND,
FRANCES FARMER in

"EBB TIDE"

GRANT RICHARDS, JOHN WAYNE,
ISABEL JEWELL in

"LOVE ON TOAST"

Vol. 7

TUESDAY, 12th JULY, 1938

No. 15

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR UNION SHOP

JOHN MARTIN'S: OLD READING ROOM

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO UNION AS RENT

UNION TO REFUND HALF

As a result of negotiations arising out of a suggestion made by John Martin & Co., Limited, there is to be a shop on the Union premises. The scheme can be best described by briefly outlining the main points of the agreement which has been arrived at between the Union Committee and the Rundle Street firm.

The shop will be situated in the old Men's Union Reading Room (on the left as you enter the Refectory from the Library), and the expense of installing the necessary fittings will be met by John Martin's (hereinafter "the firm"). The shop will be open from 11.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m., unless the volume of business warrants longer hours, and the firm will supply the required assistants.

Every member of the Union is entitled to have an account, provided that he has obtained a signed membership card from the Union office and had it countersigned by the firm. This card must be produced whenever a purchase is made. These accounts will operate both at the firm's Rundle

Street store and at the Union shop. The firm will pay to the Union, as rent, a rebate of 10 per cent. on all purchases made by members, and the Union shall have power to allocate that rent as it will. The firm will send out all accounts and collect all moneys, nor will the Union be responsible for bad debts, although it will bring moral persuasion to bear on defaulting members. The firm will pay the 10 per cent. rebate to the Union each month, and will also supply a statement of individual purchasers. No sports uniforms or material will be sold without an order from the Sports Association. All accounts are opened at the Union office and paid direct to the firm.

THE UNION AND THE MEMBERS

The scheme outlined above was submitted to the Union Committee as a recommendation from the Shop Sub-Committee, and was adopted as the basis of the relations between the Union and the firm. But it is obvious, of course, that the relation between the Union and individual purchasers had also to be settled, especially as the Union had power to allocate the rebate as it pleased. It was decided that 5 per cent. of the rebate should

be refunded to the individual purchasers, and that of the remaining 5 per cent., one quarter should go to the Sports Association and the remainder to the Union finances.

The 5 per cent. refund to individual purchasers will be paid twice a year, in May and November, unless the amount exceeds 5/-, in which case it will be payable on demand. These refunds will, of course, be payable at the Union office.

BUT TAKE NOTE THAT—

The present arrangement will naturally cut out the ordinary 2½ per cent. discount, but will not apply to proprietary lines where the price is fixed or to sale lines. But, most important of all, no rebate will be allowed on goods which are not paid for within 14 days after the receipt of the monthly statement. Accordingly, the degree to which the Union will profit depends wholly on the prompt payment of individual members. The Union Committee wishes everyone to take particular notice of this part. Buy your needs through the shop, but remember to pay within 14 days after receipt of your accounts, otherwise you lose your 5 per cent. and the Union loses its share.

A representative of the firm informs us that the shop will carry a range of sports coats, trousers and shirts of all descriptions, hats, shoes, handker-

LATE NEWS

We learn from the secretary of the firm that an order has been placed for special fittings for the shop. It is likely that there will be a little delay before these are available, but all speed is being used, and it is possible the shop will be open to trade by the end of the next fortnight.

WOMEN'S UNION AT HOME
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON
REFECTORY NEXT SATURDAY

THE ANTARCTIC

MR. JOHN RYMILL SPEAKS.

It was very encouraging to see the Bonython Hall packed to overflowing last Wednesday night when Mr. John Rymill gave an inspiring lecture on the work of the expedition which he recently led in the Antarctic. It seems a pity that more extension lectures by professors of the University and visitors are not arranged for this year. A few years ago lectures of this type were held regularly and were very popular. Now we have the Bonython Hall ideally suited for the purpose, and the audience last Wednesday night showed that the public is certainly not lacking enthusiasm.

Mr. Rymill described the work of the expedition which accomplished excellent work in South Grahmland, the portion of the Antarctic directly opposite South America. His talk was illustrated throughout with lantern slides, which made it all the more interesting for the listeners.

GREAT DIFFICULTIES.

Although Mr. Rymill did not dwell on them at great length, it was obvious that the expedition had worked under difficulties. From the outset they were hampered by the necessity of rigorous economy, and early in their work the engines of both their ship Penola and their aeroplane gave trouble, with the result that the voyage was made under sail alone, and in the final stages of the aerial survey they were restricted to very low altitudes. The work that they accomplished, and the fact that none of the party lost their lives or had to endure any great privations despite these handicaps, speaks highly of the skill and excellent organisation of their leader.

When the engine of the Penola was rendered almost useless early in the voyage Mr. Rymill decided to carry on under sail. Although the result was a credit to the amateur crew sailing a three-masted schooner to the Antarctic through the hazards of ice-pack, this experience also shows that when facilities for mechanical repairs are not available that sail still reigns supreme.

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON.

In proposing a vote of thanks, Sir Douglas Mawson mentioned the Polar Club of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, of which Mr. Rymill is a member. Sir Douglas expressed the hope that a party of students from Australian Universities might be able to do similar work in the Australian sector of the Antarctic. We have research students with the ability and enthusiasm to undertake such work in the Ralph Tate Society, the McCoy Society, and similar societies in the other Australian Universities. We have experienced men such as Sir Douglas Mawson, Professor Harvey Johnson, Dr. Madigan, and Mr. John Rymill for advice and leadership. If the facilities were only available and a party of University students were able to work in the Australian sector they would be performing a great service for their country, and indeed the whole Empire.

SUPPORT THE SHOP.

SUPPORT THE UNION.

PAY YOUR ACCOUNT.

WOMEN REPULSED

At a special general meeting of the Law Students' Society, held last Monday week, a motion was passed which restored the constitution to its former state and thus made the female Law students ineligible for admission to the society. The motion was carried by a fair majority, after Prof. Campbell had ruled that the four women present were not entitled to vote, not having been duly admitted to the society.

As the meeting and the whole affair has already been widely publicised by the up-town press, we do not feel it necessary to report the meeting at length.

EMINENT ECONOMIST TO LECTURE

GOOD WORK BY COUNCIL

WILL VISIT UNIVERSITY FOR A WEEK

For the second year in succession the Council has invited an economist of repute to visit the University and to deliver a public lecture. Last year it was Mr. Colin Clark; this year it is to be Professor J. A. Maxwell, Ph.D., an expert in the realm of federal finance.

Professor Maxwell is at the head of the Economics School in the Clark University, U.S.A. For some months he has been in Melbourne on a Carnegie Fellowship, studying problems of Federal finance. On Friday, July 15, at 8 p.m., he will give a public lecture in the Physics Lecture Theatre on "Public Expenditure, Recovery and Recession in the United States of America." This is being presented under the joint auspices of the University and the Economic Society; admission is free and no ticket is required.

Mr. La Nauze informs us that Professor Maxwell will deliver two lectures to the second year Economics class and one to the first year. It is to be hoped that the Union Committee will be able to arrange for the visitor to address a lunch hour meeting.

The Council are to be congratulated on obtaining a man so closely in touch with the American situation, which just now is of very considerable importance to the Empire. Hear the facts on Friday, July 15.

ART NEGLECTED

CARNEGIE COLLECTION.

The Carnegie collection of art prints has had an unfortunate career—and that is speaking mildly. Firstly, someone evidently dropped it and forgot where, so that it just did not exist for show purposes for a time. The proposed formation of an Excavators' Club by one "Gasten" led to its discovery and plans for its use.

The first result of this was an art talk by Mr. McCubbin, of the National Gallery, who discussed a number of the prints. This was, at the best, only fair fortune. Then the Barr Smith Library produced a large chest-like structure (standing near the magazine desks), which now holds the great majority of the prints, and which is seldom disturbed.

Later, the colored prints were framed and hung in the various rooms of the Lady Symon and George Murray Buildings. The people who wish to have examined those hung in their own buildings, and are now wondering about the other half. But, of course, as the two buildings must be kept separate for the sexes, there is no possibility of seeing all the framed prints until the hanging committee (or is it a sub-committee?) sees fit to change everything from building to building. On present indications, this should be done any time before 1950, especially as there are still about eight pictures resting on the floor of the Publications' Room awaiting developments.

We also understood that there were to be lectures on the various prints. The only Art lecture of the year we can recall was that of Professor Stewart, which had nothing to do with the Carnegie collection. The Debating Sub-Committee has made provision for another Wednesday afternoon Art lecture: surely that could be devoted to the pictures in one of the two buildings.

If something is not done soon the question will have to change from "Won't we use the collection?" to "Can't we use it?" If not, others possibly can.

THOSE LECTURES

N.U.A.U.S. OPINIONS.

We quote below some remarks made by various delegates at the National Union Conference on the subject of lectures:

Coaldrake (Queensland): "I move 'That the Conference of the N.U.A.U.S. deplores the present emphasis upon the lecture system as a means of education in the Australian Universities, and suggests that attendance at lectures be made voluntary, in order that a student may make the best use of his available time.'"

Gilchrist (Sydney): "If you have a voluntary system it means the student either has more time if there is a bad lecturer, or else we get better lectures."

Clarke (Melbourne): "Regarding Science subjects, I cannot see that the position is greatly different to any other department. There are many students who are well above the average, and if they find it to their advantage not to attend lectures, and do private work on their own, there is no reason why they should not be allowed. In Melbourne there are a great number of departments where lectures are entirely voluntary even for first and second year students, and they seem to pass the examinations just the same."

"The chief objection is the irresponsible student who will not attend voluntary lectures. . . . I think that the irresponsible student is in a very small minority. In addition, I cannot see that the irresponsible student will pass exams. even if he does attend lectures. You cannot pass exams. simply by attending lectures, and if you have to force a man to get his degree what is the good of that degree to him?"

Crawford (Sydney): "If a student can get more good from doing his own work than from attending any course of lectures he should be allowed to do so. A capable honors student should not be asked to attend some lectures at all."

"The primary evil is that lectures are compulsory, and while lectures are compulsory we will get nowhere. The first thing to do is to make lectures voluntary."

A Date to Keep Free!
NEXT TUESDAY WEEK

WHY?

BECAUSE IT'S THE

LAW DANCE

See any Law Student
for Tickets

ARDATH SPECIALS

The Cigarettes you are **PROUDER** to offer!
10 "Laube" Boxes, 9D. 20's Tins, 1/6 Also in 50's and 100's

COMING EVENTS

July 13, Wednesday.—Swing Club: A. Pilgrim on "Use of Double Bass," at 1.15 p.m. in Lady Symon Hall. I.E.A. Meeting in Engineering Building at 7.45 p.m.
Rugby Inter-Faculty Match: Medicine v. Engineers, at 2 p.m., on Jubilee Oval.
July 14, Thursday.—John Horner, in the Elder Hall, at 1.10 p.m.
July 15, Friday.—Debate, 'Varsity v. Woodlands, at 8 p.m., at Woodlands.
July 18, Monday.—Carnegie Gramophone: Beethoven, at 1.25 p.m. Science Association Meeting at 8 p.m., in Refectory.
July 23, Saturday.—Science Dance.
July 26, Tuesday.—Law Dance.

MIND AND MATTER

"Happiness lies in the stomach and not in the mind" was the subject of the second inter-Faculty debate, which took place on Wednesday, in which Science, represented by three brave Freshers, tackled Medicine.

TOO LITTLE ATTENTION PAID TO STOMACH.

Miss Welbourne, speaking first for Science, stated that she was going to point out the unhappiness due to paying too little attention to the stomach. Taking as her example that of a working man, she described how exceedingly miserable he is being made on being greeted each evening, after a hard day's work, by cold and badly cooked meals, and how he is eventually driven to seek happiness with another and better cook. She said that babies stop crying when presented with the bottle, and that it is a well-known fact that the army marches on its stomach.

Mr. Dibden then took up the attack with a few rather disparaging comments at the expense of the opposition, and continued by taking full advantage of his medical knowledge, and becoming technical about the internal organ which we know as the stomach.

He then defined happiness as a state of mental and moral well-being, and stated that peace of mind was more important to happiness than a well-filled stomach. What pleasure there is in eating, he said, is transient, as it is a physical impossibility to eat all the time.

Miss Clark, speaking second for Science, said that she was going to take a broad interpretation of the word "stomach," and that she looked upon it as including all physical pursuits. After eulogising for a time upon the happiness derived from sport, she stated, naively, and to the amusement of the audience, that she herself had tried to give up loose living for high thinking, and had failed.

Mr. Cherry, after objecting to Miss Clark's "broader outlook," took one or two little scenes from daily life as examples to prove that the mental enjoyment of food is the cause of the happiness which eating gives. He then discussed hypnosis and the enjoyment that could be given through the power of suggestion only, and after stressing Mr. Dibden's point, that eating could never be a source of permanent happiness, ended his speech with a flourish by quoting the man in love who cannot eat and yet is in a continued state of bliss.

MUSIC AND ART APPEAL THROUGH THE SENSES.

Miss Hendrickson, also taking a "broader view" of the subject, gave several arguments from philosophical works to the effect that true happiness must have a physical origin. She also stated that a genuine appreciation of music and art must have a physical response, as rhythm appeals only through the senses and art has only a secondary effect on the mind.

Mr. Fairley, with distinct and almost unchivalrous vehemence, began by remarking that he was suffering from mental indigestion caused by the half-baked arguments which the opposition had dished up for him, and that he was striving to find the points behind the verbal smoke-screen which they were using to find them. After proceeding further in this vein, he said that Miss Welbourne had confused the issue by using the word "pleasure" instead of happiness, that the purely intellectual appreciation of friendship gave almost more happiness than anything else in the world. The replies amounted to little more than two affirmations of differing definitions.

Prof. Campbell, after saying that his speech must be a short one, gave the verdict to Medicine on the merits of the debate, and said that not having experienced happiness, either from the stomach or the mind, could not give his own opinion on the subject.

"On Dit"

Tuesday, 12th July, 1938

Editors: Gwenneth Woodger.
Elliott Johnston.

Sub-Editors: Mimi Richardson.
Donald Kerr.

Foreign Editor: M. Quinn Young.

News Editor: Geoffrey Anderson.

Reporters: Elizabeth Salter.
Peggy Britten-Jones.

Production: Elizabeth Hackett.

Business Manager: Robert Cotton.

Our contributor, "Omar Khayyam," has in this week's column questioned the value or utility of an Editorial in such a paper as this. The criticism which he makes of this genus of literature—"priggish or even definitely presumptuous"—is undoubtedly true to some extent, at least (although as to his quotation we think we have not yet been guilty of patriotism—the lowest resort of the jaded leader-writer). But the present de facto priggishness of school and University editorials is not necessarily an inevitable characteristic of them. A certain amount of experiment by editors and further experience will no doubt result in a better tradition.

There is one thing which can thoroughly wreck all editorials in a paper such as this—the idea that the editorial should express only ideas with which everyone will agree; that is, to express nothing. And so this, which we hope is neither priggish nor presumptuous . . .

We thoroughly dislike (this Editorial "we" is the very devil; in the present instance read "I") . . . the system which men call capitalism. We dislike the conception of life and society on which it rests, the way in which it works, and the results which it produces.

The capitalist lays it down that you must have private enterprise; no sensible Socialist, we should imagine, has ever disagreed. It is patent to the meanest capacity that the well-being of any society whatever will depend on private enterprise, by which we mean the resource, the skill, and the learning of individuals. But the capitalist demands for society not only private enterprise, but private enterprise for profit; he says that profit is the condition of the existence of enterprise. We can only state that every day we see, in our own experience, much evidence to the contrary, and that, further, in people where the contention seems true it is usually because with them the capitalist system has produced the capitalist mind. Accordingly, the capitalist conception of the dominant profit motive is an unwarranted defamation of society.

We dislike the way the system works for many reasons. Firstly, its method is the very antithesis of the scientific; instead of producing those things which are needed, and which can be distributed, it allows its production to be governed by the beacon of profits. Even in theory this is obviously bad, since profit will seldom correspond with social welfare, especially since a small number are responsible for a wholly disproportionate part of the effective economic demand. But this objection is as nothing when compared with the fact that profit as a guide to production simply does not work out in practice. The proof of that failure is in the constant cycle of boom and depression which is characteristic of capitalism, but which, according to capitalist economic theory simply should not happen. Lastly, we dislike the result of the system. We dislike the respect for money which the system engenders—even among University graduates. Equally detestable is the division of society which results from this: the division into rich and poor, rulers and workers. Worst, perhaps, of all, is the fact that one small section of the community has the power to dominate the lives of the rest: that power is as fatal to the rulers as it is to the ruled. Capitalism tacitly assumes that some body of persons must have this power, so that capitalism itself produces revolutionaries who wish to seize power for the proletariat, who think that the fault of capitalism lies in the fact that that power is in the wrong hands and who fail to realise that it is the power itself which is pernicious. Where several nations, who internally accept the existence of some dominant group are existing side by side, it is natural that each will want to be dominant—hence war, which we also dislike.

In short, Capitalism, in its conception, working, and results, denies respectively the worth, the intelligence, and the all-importance of humanity.

THE FOREIGN EDITOR

THE LEGION OF THE LOST

Capitalism dying? Of course not; never more healthy in its life. Look at our factories, how they turn out more cars, more tractors, more aeroplanes, more of everything, than they ever have before. Consider America, the god of the modern world. Efficiency, that's the symbol of our God and Big Business is His manifestation on earth. Everything wonderful, especially with this glorious, Heaven sent boom in armaments—so unfortunate, you know, but, after all, the only way to peace is through arms. Look how it's been proved in the past—how fine, how alive we all are. And how prosperous.

Unemployed? Did you say unemployed? Well, I know there are a few—but only quite a few; 1,800,000 in England? Surely not. We're in the boom now, the depression's over. At any rate, they're all lazy—they won't work. Unemployable, that's what they are, of course. There are some who have been a little unfortunate: no work for a few months here and there; but we have the dole, you know. A man can live in comparative luxury on the dole. I said comparative. After all, what's luxury for one man is poverty for another, isn't it? We're all what we make ourselves, you know. That's a platitude? Perhaps. But there's a lot of truth in platitudes. I always use them. Save time, and time's money.

Well, what are we to make of it all? Does the above extract from the unpublished works of an anonymous author convey anything to us, or are we too blind, like the platitudinous, but cheerful, big hearted, money worshipping moron?

Unemployment is undoubtedly one of the major social problems of the day, and, like so many of our other troubles, no immediate hopes for its solution are apparent. The capitalist classes accept it as inevitable, and content themselves with offering to the cast-off, useless products of their

system, a limited system of social services, largely appallingly inadequate. As John Strachey says in "The Theory and Practice of Socialism": "It has been essential for the British governing class, if they would prevent the growth of a new revolutionary movement amongst the workers, not only to provide a minimum subsistence for the worst off workers, but to continue to maintain a favored sub-section in work and good wages."

Socialists see unemployment as one of the inevitable consequences of the capitalist system, a result of the need for profit and the vastly increased capacity for production of a small number of workers armed with all the new tools of production. They hold that alleviation of the distress caused by unemployment, while being essential, is not getting to the root of the trouble. Unemployment can be cured only by abolition of its cause—the capitalist system, and so their energies are primarily devoted to the abolition of the system and the substitution of the Socialist economy.

Between these two conflicting views, where do the unemployed come in? Regarded by both sides as by-products of a system, they are held in veiled contempt by the capitalists and treated as unfortunate but essential features of a faulty economic system by the Socialists. The one side sees itself with the dismal prospect of maintaining an ever-growing army of workless in conditions which will at least prevent the resort to armed violence; the other, with the necessity of helping to sustain these symbols of the futility of its opponents' methods, thus lessening both the energy and money they are able to devote to the positive advancement of their programme. For the Socialists, by the very fact of their being Socialists, at least show a keen, alive, and intelligent appreciation of the shocking conditions under which a great proportion of the population of the world live, and therefore are more

likely to feel the need to contribute to its temporary alleviation as well as to its permanent eradication.

As has been said, various sops have from time to time been thrown to the despairing, desperate workless by a fearful government. To say that these have proved to be adequate, and at the same time to talk proudly of our "civilised" times is an insult to the intelligence and an outrage to the feelings. The division of society into two main classes has been in existence for hundreds of years. Animosity, to a greater or lesser degree, has always been present, either latent or articulate, between the "upper" and "lower" classes, since one has always tended to be the exploiters and the others the exploited. With the gradual rise in the standard of education and general mental health of the so-called "lower"—or laboring, if you like—classes, this strongly felt but inarticulate hatred and distrust has become organised and articulate. This ill-feeling has led to the curious idea that there are two types of man, one predestined to live in luxury and comfort, or at least with an adequate income, while the other is (apparently) just as happy on what would be to the first a beggarly pittance. A strange theory, justified no doubt to an appeal to the limited and obviously inferior mental power and capability of the working class, and more especially the workless.

One likes to cherish as a not too impossible dream the thought of a world where poverty and misery will be unknown, war and disease overcome, and man develop for the first time in history his extraordinary capabilities, without, at the same time, destroying both mentally and physically his fellow-men. War and poverty are twin nightmares fighting against this dream; if the human race is to fulfil its potentialities, men must unite their wills and intellects to their conquest.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE HIGH SCHOOL

The Editors, "On Dit."

Mr. W. N. Oats, a former teacher at the Adelaide High School, has largely misunderstood my objections to the proposed building of a new high school in Frome Road.

I suggest that an expenditure of £50,000 of taxpayers' money is not justified for the following reasons:

(1) Such records as are available show that the attendance at city and suburban high schools is not on the increase, but is, in fact, lower than it was some years ago. I quoted the figures in my speech in Parliament, but Mr. Oats has unfortunately omitted to deal with them.

(2) The suburban high schools are not, as far as my information goes, overcrowded; indeed, some of them can take a substantial increase of scholars.

(3) Plenty of ground is available at some of the suburban schools, and, if enlargement is required, the suburban schools should be enlarged and improved rather than a new building erected. This, besides being cheaper to the taxpayer, would be better for the scholars, as it would keep them out of the city area, save them added journeys from their homes, and would be in accordance with modern theory, which advocates the decentralisation of education.

(4) The scholars of the Adelaide High School comprise boys and girls at present. If the new school is built, it is to be used for boys only. So the girls are to continue to be educated in the environment which Mr. Oats affects to consider so dreadful. Poor girls! They are nobody's darlings.

(5) The Adelaide High School has been kept full by bleeding the suburban high schools of their best scholars, and by establishing a rule that any child whose father, mother, brother or sister has attended the Adelaide High School is itself entitled to attend the Adelaide High School. Thus has the so-called "tradition" been artificially built up. I suggest that the proper school for a child to attend is the school in its own suburb.

(6) I can only attribute to a hidden inferiority complex Mr. Oats' reference to "stigma" and "gaol." If there

APOLOGIA PRO MEO VITIO

The Editors wish to apologise to Mr. Nichterlein for the heading, "More Mud," which appeared above his letter some time ago. The heading was inserted in a hurry, and followed on from "Medical Mud," which we think was justified. "More Mud," however, was by no means the right caption for Mr. Nichterlein's letter.

And, talking of apologies, Mr. Magarey's initials in the last issue should read B. A.

is any enlightenment in what Mr. Oats calls "this year of grace," the stigma of poverty or moderate means is no handicap.

(7) His reference to the "view from Scotch, the turf at Prince's and the Hall at Saint's" would seem to imply that the best environment and the one most suited to the Adelaide High School would be a combination of all three! May I remind Mr. Oats that the "hall at Saint's" was the product of private subscription from the old scholars, whose sense of tradition led them to present that building to a wealthy school; Mr. Oats' "tradition" soars no higher than to beg it from the taxpayer, who already gives him as much for nothing as the private school gives for high fees.

(7) Finally, the Adelaide High School has produced worthy students and fine scholars, though other countries have largely benefited by this. (Even Mr. Oats is removing his brains, which have been so well and cheaply developed in South Australia, to a Swiss town, which is to reap all the benefit without any cost). But all these fine products have been under the existing conditions. What, then, is the need for the new structure in Frome Road, and the grandiose ideas which are to be brought to fulfilment? How will the "hall of Saints," even if erected on Frome Road, aid the education of high school students?

May I wish Mr. Oats a happy voyage, and more pleasant surroundings in his new environment?

C. LEMPRIERE ABBOTT.
Parliament House.

LECTURES

The Editors, "On Dit."

Though I agree with the greater part of the leading article of a fortnight ago, there are a few things to be said for compulsory lectures. In one division of the Arts Faculty, at least, self-directed study is inadvisable: the lecturer can by hints and answers to questions, during and after his lectures, prevent a student from taking an unwise course in his study and finding at examination time that he has been on the wrong track. This can happen quite easily, and compulsory attendance at lectures is almost sure to avoid it. In addition, I have found it easier to remember things spoken by a lecturer than things read in a book, generally speaking, and so must have many others.

J. L. GOUGH.

The Editors.

I do not think the above letter raises a real point in favor of compulsory lectures. If the writer finds his lectures of value, let him by all means attend them. But why make it compulsory to waste time? It is certain that under a non-compulsory system everyone would attend sufficient lectures to ascertain the scope of the course.

ELLIOTT JOHNSTON.

MORE LAW

The Editors, "On Dit."

RE LAW UNIONS.

When I ventured to criticise the outrageous suggestion of your anonymous correspondent I did not expect a bitter personal attack to be made on me; however, for the information of "Law Student," let it be understood that my future is quite as precarious as that of any other embryo lawyer, and that, despite this uncertainty, I would scorn to preach the doctrine of the "have-nots," which seems to be the chief theme of your correspondent's absurd statements.

Before I seriously reply to the ravings of this mysterious union-man I would like some proof that I am dealing with a bona-fide Law student in articles, and therefore one who is qualified to speak on this subject, and further proof that I am not being gulled into frittering away valuable time that I might spend in lounging by a callow neophyte who knows nothing of the practice and procedure of legal offices.

JAMES BOUCAUT, Jun.

ANIMALS AND US

Professor Hermann A. Dunflugen, of Honolulu University, has recently published an interesting book under the title of "Progress—Animal and Human." One aspect of his work deals with the close similarity of mental characteristics between certain types of human and animal life. It is unnecessary to add that after 15 years' psychological research alone, that his observations have been minute enough to make his pronouncements irrefutable.

Taking one section of his investigations, namely, that dealing with crustacean life, this stands out as the most interesting and accurate account that has been published to date. The oyster, the cockle, the crab, the professor states, are so impervious to outside influences—the word in the text is "smarchovtum" (which is here freely translated)—that they have passed into the same class as army club generals, judges, and lawyers.

These creatures—he is speaking of male crabs only—never by any chance move forward. Backward is the accepted move, and if that direction should prove momentarily advantageous, sideways is permitted. Male crabs, the professor states, are in the main bachelors. "But"—here I quote from the text of the work—"they are bachelors who occasionally have a night out." Their constitution is based on the fact that a continuous commingling with the opposite sex has social, economic, and ethical disadvantages which, if not curtailed, would rapidly destroy the fabric of their society, which is not designed to stand the strain of female equality. The male never permits the female to join in what may be best described as business pursuits. For the ladies, the professor asserts, are dangerous. The female of the species possesses the ability to move not only forward, but in all directions at once, so as to enable her to see and plan for the future.

This natural, inborn characteristic has thrown the male back on to resources which have their origin in tradition, custom, and ancient usage, privileges of which he not only has an inexhaustible memory and a lot of crabbed law to defend, but also embodying the light of vetoing as illegal any motion sane enough to be without precedent.

The whole subject is most illuminating, and Professor Hermann A. Dunflugen deserves the heartiest congratulations.

His work as a whole is recommended to law students, and in particular those members of the Law Society who with a brighter eye look for guidance and inspiration amid the present difficulties that exist in the struggle between the sexes.

F. N. MACKINTRIDGE.

CORRESPONDENCE—Continued.

LAW UNIONS

The Editors, "On Dit."

I am in entire agreement with James Boucaut in his stand against the formation of a union for articulated clerks. It is only natural in these days of union upheavals and their general dictatorial attitude to society as a whole that law students, who later will have a strict duty to perform for society, should find so repulsive the formation of such a union in their midst.

May I suggest, Sir, that "Law Student's" reference to Mr. Boucaut, in that he is quite content to live on the "traditions and ideals" of the legal profession, shows the former's true character? He evidently thinks only of the "filthy lucre" in life. He cannot imagine anyone who has in him that which has caused the legal profession to be raised to such great esteem. Lawyers are able to live by upholding this esteem, perhaps more so than ever before.

In his first letter "Law Student" stated that the object of the union, if formed, should be to make compulsory a wage of £2 per week for all articulated clerks and £5 per week, at least, upon graduation. He hinted that, apart from giving them a living wage, this would delete the number of graduates in law now "walking the streets." This, however, is obviously erroneous. I should say that the cause of so many young graduates so down on their luck rests on two equally important points which can hardly be dealt with from the point of view of already low wages, viz.:

(1) The excess of their supply in relation to the demand for them.

(2) The great amount of special branches of work done now by land agents and such firms as the Executor Trustee Company. These attract their clients by publicly offering lower prices for services rendered, while the lawyer who cannot advertise is tied to accepting a specified fee.

Provocations

BEHEMOTH — LEVIATHAN

Perhaps you, too, have been making severe attacks on the Book of Job, have been rejoicing in disproving its inspiration. If so, lend your ears to this Message from Bro. R. Grant Jolly. Turn to the 40th and the 41st chapters, in which you will find a fairly wonderful description of the modern steam engine. "That such a minute and exact description should have been written thousands of years ago proves conclusively that the Book is inspired by Jehovah—contrary to the statements of our wise (?) Higher Critics, who do not even understand the writings they ridicule."

It is first necessary to read very carefully Isaiah, chapter 26, where Jehovah, through His prophet, says (according to the literal rendering of the original Hebrew), "In that day the Lord, in His unyielding and great and strong sword, shall cause a review to be made concerning leviathan, a serpent turning rapidly and continually in motion." We would expect, then, to find somewhere in the Bible a description (review) of leviathan which is now due to be understood. Such a description of leviathan is found in the Book of Job. Leviathan, as there described, is beyond all doubt the steam engine as used in the locomotive and in the steamship.

"Behold also his strength is in (depends on) his loins, and his power (ability) is within the encircling parts of his belly." The strength of a steam boiler and engine is limited only by the strength of the material composing them. The stronger the boiler plates—which really constitute both his loins and his flanks—the greater pressure he can endure, consequently the more power he can exert.

"His tail will set upright like a cedar; the couplings of his leaping parts will be clamped together." Those who hold to the common version have had much difficulty in finding an animal with such an appendage which he could move like a cedar. If, however, we consider the boiler of our stationary engine as his body, then the head of the body would be that end which receives the food supply, the furnace end, and the other extremity would be the tail end from which runs up the tall smoke stack. It setteth upright like a cedar. Where else could such a likeness be found?

"His bones (are) tubes of copper; his solid bones (are) as hammered-out bars of iron." Surely this must refer to a piece of machinery. Many brass tubes are to be found in the steam engine, sometimes more than two hundred being found inside the boiler itself; these being made fast to each head or end of the boiler, serve, as bones, to bind and strengthen. Again, "He will gather it up in his fountains by means of traps (or valves) and (with) a perforated nozzle." Cer-

tainly, the elephant's nose is somewhat like the perforated nozzle here described, but the many other descriptions of this passage could not be made to apply to the elephant. Behemoth's perforated nozzle is recognised in the suction-basket, or perforated brass tube, fastened to the suction hose, through which the water rushes with a gurgling sound.

"Thou wilt extend leviathan with a hook, or with a snare, which thou wilt cause his tongue to press down." This clearly refers to the modern method of coupling cars by means of a hollow drawhead and pin, which is here described as a "snare" or "ketch," which the tongue is made to "press down" or cause to "drop." What a wonderful description of our modern methods of coupling cars to have been written ages ago!

"Will he make repeated supplication unto thee? Or will he utter soft tones unto thee?" The negative character of this verse would seem to imply that this monster will not often repeat his warnings, or supplications, nor will he utter soft tones. This swift-flying serpent, turning himself rapidly, and continually in motion (as already noted in Isa.), has neither time nor inclination to stop and ask you to please get out of his way. One blast of his shrill-sounding whistle he considers quite sufficient.

"Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? Or wilt thou bind him for thy maidens?" Who would think of binding or caging a fiery locomotive, in order that his daughters might enjoy the shrill warbling? Should we take this verse in an affirmative sense, mankind does derive much pleasure from the use of steam, even binding it for the joy rides of the fairer sex.

"Companies will feast upon him; they will share him among speculators." The word here translated "companies" has the sense of association, for friendship or business. This verse well pictures business partners (railroad companies) growing fat; railroad stock speculators are also represented as getting a share of the profits.

"The (strokes of a) hammer will be esteemed as chaff; he will rejoice at the poking of the fireman." The hammers of Leviathan's constructors only ring with heavy blows. They are but as chaff to him, and Leviathan rejoices at the energy he receives from the life-giving rod of the fireman.

In the face of all this, it is, indeed, difficult to see how commentators can persist in applying the passage to the crocodile or some other wild animal. I realise that this is perhaps the last opportunity I shall have of sending wisdom to the saints at large on this side of the veil. Dearly beloved, let us press on with full determination.

THE LEAGUE MEETS

P. & I.R.C. Stage Assembly Debate.

Last Tuesday night the P. & I.R.C. held a meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations to discuss whether China was entitled to receive the help of League members, as provided by the Covenant.

Mr. Jenkins put the case for China. He gave a long and rambling survey of the historical development of the present conflict, but unfortunately he had only just reached the said conflict when his time expired.

Mr. Savas followed for Russia. Russia, he said, is helping China, but not to the extent of which she is capable. She will give full assistance only if and when the League decides to intervene.

Mr. Gent, the British Foreign Minister, advanced to the rostrum demurely, tightly clutching his black brief bag, and said that the National Government viewed with grave concern the trend of affairs in the Far East. The speech was a clever satire of the British foreign policy: he advised that Britain had fought long enough for ideals, and should now only wage war for profit. "Gentlemen, the National Government has the situation under control," he concluded.

Australia's delegate, Mr. Whiting, came next, and he presented a truly amazing speech. He endorsed the British policy, and questioned the existence of a foreign policy in Australia. The debate, qua debate, took a turn for the better when Miss Viner-Smith spoke for France. She spoke very fluently in support of League action, and gave an assurance of France's desire to rehabilitate the League. She was followed by "Miss Japan" (Miss Ashton), who spoke well. She made several cryptic remarks on the other speakers and the policies they represented, and based her main positive arguments on Japan's population and trade.

SPANISH BLOCKADE

SPANISH CONDITIONS.

Miss Ann Caton spoke on Tuesday last with conviction, force, and directness of manner about Spain. She has twice run the blockade with food, soap, and provisions. She went through whole periods of air raids, with a raid every half-hour. And in a short talk she was able to give some impression of the horror of such a state of things, for children especially, of whom over a thousand had been killed or maimed in the Basque country.

France has been good to refugees arriving in boatloads from Bilbao. At one period there were 80,000 of them being sustained out of the public purse in France. Many have been sent into Catalonia, the republican N.E. of Spain.

Miss Caton is here to arouse interest in the refugee work: one child costs about 8/- per week to keep. And there are a good 1,000 children in England whose parents cannot be traced. With other refugees, from Austria, for example, it put a big strain on the relief societies in England.

There was no doubt in Miss Caton's mind of the part that Germany and Italy played in making the military rebellion possible in Spain. There was no doubt of her attitude to the admirable Mr. Chamberlain: she seemed to think he suffered from an induced myopia on the subject of the "Non-Intervention" Committee.

The only reasonable solutions to the wages problem appear to lie in discouraging future hopeful law students from taking up that profession, and by getting Parliament to pass a Bill compelling certain definite prices to be charged for the services mentioned in (2) above. But a law students' union—never!

J. N. BENNETT.

ABOUT IT

AND

ABOUT

By Omar Khayyam

I have just received an air mail letter from Germany (I'm not trying to put on "side" about it—it was only from a friend on a Cook's tour). However, I was particularly interested in the air mail stamps. It is many years since I collected stamps, so the design was quite new to me. In the upper left-hand corner is the sun, with a swastika on it. Rays from this pass around a globe of the world, occupying the central (and major) portion of the design, while superimposed is a large eagle on the wing, taking up the whole of the lower right diagonal half of the stamp. Do I make myself clear? Anyway, I don't think that I'm being unduly Leftist in regarding it as another manifestation of that Nazi propaganda about which we hear so much. It is my first personal contact with it. (The swastikas painted on barns, etc., in the Tanunda district—or wherever it was—turned out to be such a disappointment to people who were just about to become beautifully excited about it all, didn't they?)

Also the blue sticker on the envelope tells the world the letter is to go "mit luftpost, par avion, and per aeroplano," but no mention is made of "by air mail." Is this just another indication of the contempt in which British commercial aviation is alleged to be held in Europe? Who cares, anyway?

* * *

Talking of stamp collecting reminds me of all the other things I collected at different times in my life. I suppose we've all done the same thing in numerous ways. Of course, I grew up, as most of us do, to sneer at the collecting mania, trying to believe (as I had been told to believe) that I should be able to appreciate various things without immediately wanting to possess them for myself. But now I am told that psychologists include "acquisitiveness" amongst the elemental human instincts. Could this be regarded as a possible argument against the practicability of Communism? What does Marx (or whoever it is) say on the subject? Admittedly, lots of people believe that fundamental instincts must be altered, repressed, controlled, or otherwise moulded to suit the requirements of community life; and there are some who hate to think that there is such a definite, final entity as so-called "human nature" at all. What do you think?

* * *

The poem for this week is by Roy Campbell. I understand he is a South African poet. It is entitled "On Certain South African Novelists," but its applications are wider than that. It goes:

They praise the firm restraint with which you write.

I'm with them there, of course, You use the snaffle and the curb all right,

But where's the bloody horse?

* * *

Editorials in student publications always remind me of H. G. Wells' "New Machiavelli." At one stage in that story some students are contemplating producing a magazine, and in the discussion of their plans the following conversation takes place:

"Then we want an editorial."

"A what?" cried Britten, with a note of real terror in his voice.

"Well, don't we? We want something manly and straightforward and a bit thoughtful, about Patriotism, say, or Esprit de Corps, or After-Life . . ."

And that seems to me to sum up fairly completely a student editorial. It's almost impossible for it not to appear priggish or, indeed, even definitely presumptuous; and if I ever allowed myself to express an opinion I would venture to suggest that a publication like "On Dit" doesn't need one at all.

LAMENT FOR HISTORY

Of the Victorian Historian Like Morley and Freude

I think rather poorly.

(And surely Macaulay

Would think they were

Crude).

(N.B.—Macaulay is only inserted for rhyming purposes.)

J. G. M. G.

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ST. MARK'S NOTES

With the beginning of the second half of the year, the college, is, of course, settling down to the usual severe work-drive, but a certain amount of time is still found for athletic and other activities. For the first time in some years the college, off its own bat, decisively defeated St. Peter's College at football. It was observed that the result might have been otherwise but for the efforts of Messrs. Dawkins and LeMessurier.

Championships in ping-pong and quarts, under the paternal care of Mr. L. Finlay Crisp, are now in progress. The betting, it is reported, is strongly in favor of Mr. Jenkins for Grand Quoit of 1938. (Incidentally, we have it on reliable authority that Mr. Crisp has turned the thousandth page in his usual novel, and has marked the occasion by the insertion of a new and more substantial bookmark.)

Another recent event of importance was the annual tutors' meeting, but, for obvious reasons, nothing can be reported except the annual cloud of smoke and tutorial titters.

A recent electrical defect in college has, we understand, been traced indirectly to Mr. Hains. (Congratulations, Jumbo!) We observe that Mr. Hains is taking his new position in life very seriously. From his recent announcement in hall, we gather that Mr. Macklin, too, has his troubles.

Events in the remote past were the Governor's visit and the bridge party. Both were highly successful, although we regretted very much that the Governor could not be present. Coming events are the Governor's visit (we hope), the golf championship, and the college plays. For the golf, Mr. Espie, in view of the practice he has managed to get in, is not favorite—he is getting control of that awkward waggie. The plays are in the experienced hands of Messrs. Corney and Stewart, and our only regret, as far as they are concerned, is that the extraneous women who, it was suggested, should be called in to take the female parts, have been abandoned out of consideration for the feelings of Mr. Corney.

Winning Run in Football Continued

D. C. MENZIES, EDITOR.
MARGARET COWELL,
REPORTER.

A recent accusation levelled at the Sporting Editor of "On Dit" was that certain sports receive more favorable treatment than others. Fortunately we were able to reply to and refute the accuser, but we fear that doubts of this nature are still lurking in the minds of some readers. But if any sport is apparently neglected it is the fault of those playing it. Only very rarely have we omitted altogether reports, etc., which have been contributed. When pressed for space we sometimes have to cut the copy which is supplied, but that applies to every part of "On Dit." We would like to remind those who are interested in, say, soccer, golf, boxing, and wrestling, and those other sports which do not appear so frequently in our pages, that we do our best to print all that is supplied. With the games played on Saturday and "On Dit" appearing on Tuesday morning we have very little time to set up this page, and we cannot chase every club for what it wants printed. It is up to those who are interested in the sports to supply us with copy, and we can assure them that everything in the "On Dit" box before 10 a.m. on Mondays will reach the printers. This applies, of course, only to articles, etc., connected with sport.

BASKETBALL WIN

The A's defeated Ellangowan, 44-40. Judith Young played even better than usual, while Joy Tassie and Marjorie Crook were both in excellent form. The speed of the passing showed improvement, but more accuracy is needed. The B's lost to St. Mark's by eight. Diana Kay was quite outstanding, while Prim Viner-Smith and Joan Hayter did very good work. In both these teams the goal-throwing could be improved, the A's missing 27 tries. The C's lost to Myer's, 31-24, in spite of some stout work by Barbara Welbourn.

FOOTBALL SUCCESS

As a result of a big win on Saturday our prospects for the finals are now considerably better. The football was well up to the standard of the last few weeks, and the most notable point about the game at present is the improved system with which the team is playing. Page followed last week's fine performance with another good game at the goal-front, kicking nine goals. Bob Elix played some clever football in the centre, while Dawkins, who has yet to be beaten this season, played another sterling game. Of Le Messurier we need say little, and Kleinschmidt played with his usual confidence. Masters and Rice were the best of the remainder, who, however, all did their share towards the win. Scores: Varsity, 24-15; P.A.O.C., 11-7. Goals: Page (9), Rice (5), South (3), W. P. Goode and Le Messurier (2), Parkin, Dawkins, Gurner (each 1). Best Players: Elix, Dawkins, Page, Le Messurier, Kleinschmidt, Masters, Rice. The B's continued to show marked improvement by winning from King's Old Scholars, 16.20 to 15.10. Goals: White (5), Lindsay (4), Cherry (3), Templar (2), I. D. Hill, R. T. Steele. Best Players: White, Cherry, McGlashan, R. T. Steele, Templar, Homburg, Nicholls. The C's had a good win from the Sacred Heart College team, 12-14 to 12-8. Goals: King (8), Ifould (2), Burrell, Wallman. Best Players: Burrell, King, Hanan, Stewart.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Last time the A's played Greenwood they lost 9-1. On Saturday the improvement was remarkable. In an exceptionally fast game, with the whole team playing excellent, Varsity was down 2-1. Heather MacDonald, as goalie, played an outstanding game, while Vera Szrlich, who hit the only goal, was in very good form. The B's had an unexpected win against Adelaide High, 5-1. The game was fast and good, all the forwards playing particularly well. Especially good were Barbara Mills, Roma Woods, Jean Menzies, and Rhonda Donaldson. The B2's, two short, lost to Wirrawarra, 13-nil. Best players were Mary Bateman, Janice Crase, and Joy Barnett.

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INTER-VARSITIES.

As usual, in the coming vacation there will be quite a number of inter-Varsities. The footballers, for the first time, are going to Tasmania, where they will be accompanied by the Women's Hockey. Rumor has it that this is no mere coincidence, especially in view of the fact that the football was to have been held here. We, however, are to be hosts to visiting lacrosse and hockey teams. There will probably be an influx of some sixty or so sportsmen from other States, and they will have to be entertained. We can assure all our readers that there will definitely be something doing here in the first week of the Vac. All eligible partners for the inter-Varsity ball, please come forward!

HOCKEY

On Saturday we played without Close and Spafford, two of our most consistent players. Spafford was in bed with flu, and Close was wrecked in the interfaculty last Wednesday by Motteram and could hardly walk. The substitutes were Irwin (back) and Clarke (half), who both played very well, but the team as a whole was unimpressive. Kelly was more or less at sea in Close's position at centre-half, and the forwards were all disappointing. In addition to this, we had the most inconsistent and unsatisfactory umpire we have met. His faults were many, but the most noteworthy was his habit of announcing his decision, pausing, and then bravely declaring: "I think." Having cleared the ground with these excuses and explanations we can now announce with shame that we lost 3-0 to Argosy. Until half-time we had not been doing very badly, although we were down 1-0; but after the various members of the team who had not had the necessary seven hours on Friday night (and there were quite a few of them) began to feel the strain and plodded dismally and ineffectively about the field, what time the opposition scored twice.

Motteram, Newland, and Clarke were the brightest spots in a dreary day. Goalhitters there were none. B drew with Argosy, 3-3. This news is more cheerful. In spite of the loss of their gallant captain, Irwin, and Clarke, as told above, and of Yates, who spent the week-end (with whom, we do not know) at Victor Harbour, the B's managed to draw. Their goalhitters were Knight (2) and King, and the best players Hutton, Gare, and Knight. C lost to Shell, 7-0. The C's were without Lloyd and Cherry, two of their strongest back men, and several others as well, so they must be sympathised with, not blamed. Their best players were Aichison, Hunter, and Milne.

RIFLE CLUB

The second stage of the championship was fired over 600 yards on Saturday. Conditions were very tricky early in the afternoon, and this, combined with poor visibility, resulted in the first round scores being low. However, later in the afternoon the wind steadied and conditions became much easier. R. C. Bills returned the best card in A Grade with 46, 47-93. He just counted out A. B. Robertson, who returned 45, 48-93. In the aggregate, Bills is leading by one point from Robertson and A. E. Welbourn. In B Grade, R. E. Brown took the lead with 47, 45-92. He is two points ahead of L. Burfield, who returned an 89. The handicap spoon was won by Brown, who reached the limit score of 100. The next stage of the championship will be at 300 yards, on July 23.

PRIVATE FACES

The debate on Wednesday had something of an air of throwing Christians to the lions (not that we mean to cast nasturtiums). The experience and range of Med. as compared with that of the Science Freshers made the show a bit of a dead fall, and enabled the former to give the girls a good tossing round. Proving that the mind is prior to the stomach in the matter of happiness, Mr. Cherry gave the illuminating example of the power of hypnotism in drinking. He said he had actually seen someone taken in that way, but all we can say is—the victim must have been in a pretty stiff coma.

As the mistress said to the laundress, "Arum Lily." This was one of the answers in a competition that caused a few moments of agony and more than somewhat of amusement at a supremely successful party down here the other night. The answer to each question was the name of a flower or fruit. What is it that is necessary

RUGBY

The first matches for the Navy Cup were played on Saturday, and the A's played Army. The game was not of a high standard, but it was very hard, despite the disparity in the scores. Feeling at times ran rather high, and in particular Edwards incurred the displeasure of the umpire by his strenuous play; his play, in fact, was so strenuous that two opponents were laid out. Reilly did much effective work, and Sam Edelman made some very brilliant runs. The score at half-time was 3-3, and the final score was 23-6. It can be seen that we asserted our superiority in the last half. The scorers were:

Tries: Reilly and Edelman (2), and an excellent one by Edwards. Converted tries: Edelman (2). Reilly scored a penalty goal. The B's had no difficulty with Woodville, and scored thirty or forty points in the first quarter of an hour. Woodville then forfeited, and we gave them some of our men, including James, who burst an artery in his face and was rather seriously hurt.

Inter-Faculties.

These will be played to-morrow at 2.30. Engineers will play Med., and at 4 o'clock Law will play a combined team. Anyone wishing to play for his Faculty is invited to turn up.

BASEBALL

On Saturday the A's managed to scrape home by one run against East Torrens, winning by 10 runs to 9. Varsity took the lead from the very beginning, scoring one run in their first innings and four in the second. Errors on the part of East Torrens were responsible for these runs, however, as only one hit was registered by Varsity in these two line ups. East Torrens batters began to hit Noack in the fourth innings, and in the fifth four runs were added to their score by means of well-placed hits, bunts, and sacrifice hits.

Varsity, aided by errors and outfield hits, were able to score a couple of runners in each of the fifth and sixth innings, and although East Torrens made a strong bid for victory in the last innings, shutting out our batters and scoring two runs themselves, Varsity eventually ran out winners by one run.

Thompson played well for Varsity, registering two hits and accepting three catches at right field. Swan was safe at first base with nine put-outs and no errors.

Safe hitters were: Thompson (2), Gould, Nichterlein, Swan, Lewis, Kilgariff, Johnston.

The B's lost to East Torrens, 7-4. Safe hitters: Wilkinson and Muggleton (2). Oldfield, O'Brien, Gough, and Nairn.

The C's lost to Sturt Blue Sox, 16-2. Safe hitters: Statton, Britten-Jones.

LACROSSE

The less said about the A's the better. We played Norths, and the respective quarter scores were: 8-2, 18-4, 25-9, and 29-9. Jack Lee, North's champion forward, had a day out, scoring 17 goals. Not one of our backs was able to make any impression on him. The team lately has been playing much below form, and an improvement is required before the inter-Varsity. Isaachsen, Martin, and Laycock were the only players to do well on Saturday.

We owe an apology to the B's. They had their first win last week, and owing to lack of space we were unable to relate all the glorious details. They were playing Norths, and the score was 10-3. One of the features of the game was the form shown by Lance Bonnin. Taking up the game three weeks ago, he played one in the C's. Promoted to the B's, he got four goals and was the best player. On Saturday he was unable to play. Perhaps that is why the B's lost to the Dummies, 17-2. At one stage they led 2-1, but we understand that the ferocity and superiority—to say nothing of the weird noises—of the Dummies—proved rather much.

The C's had an excellent win against North. Gooden rather made amends for the poor showing of our A's by scoring 17 goals. He is another of this season's finds, and should go a long way in the game. Tom Hutton, also a recruit, played an excellent game in goals.

Results.

A's lost to Norths, 29-9. Goal throwers: Martin (4), Barnfield (2), Nicholson, Krantz, Nancarrow. Best Players: Isaachsen, Martin, and Laycock. B's lost to Deaf Adult, 17-2. Goal throwers: Taylor, Frayne. Best Players: Formby, Ryan, Frayne. C's defeated Norths, 20-2. Goal throwers: Gooden (17), Hall (4), Smith, McLachlan and O'Sullivan. Best Players: Gooden, Hutton, and Hall.

Inter-Faculty.

Medicine won the Boykett Cup from the more experienced Commerce team, thus causing considerable surprise to the seasoned lacrosseurs. They thoroughly deserved their win, however, and must be congratulated accordingly. The score was 5-2. Rumor has it that the Dentals, who supported the Meds., have revolted and challenged their masters to a further match. As each has half a team of players, this match should be very interesting.

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played." College match, 1937, are making things doubtful and difficult. * * * We couldn't help wondering why the bus that was taking Commerce students for a jaunt to Victor should have been razed to the ground near Aldgate. * * *

The Engineering ball was all the success it was cracked up to be. Some who saw the five Engineering badges over doors and spaces where the flowers weren't thought they represented the five card game—the Engineers' signature pastime. Several Engineers arrived from a dinner suitably labelled. Mr. F. A. Hamilton is to be congratulated on his inspiration for the programmes. The floatation waltz and misogynists' extra were much appreciated by all Engineers, to say nothing of subtle mining terms sprinkled about.

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"EXTRA CREAM" MILK CHOCOLATE

WEST END
XXX BITTER BEER

* * *

"The world's greatest misogynist, mob," has been jolted out of his retiring disposition recently, as the task of fixing the handicaps for the St. Mark's annual golf day has fallen to his lot. Those who have put their handicaps down as 45 or 50, with "lowest score" at 130, and "last