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BIG TOBACCONISTS

On Dit

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY
UNION



JOHN BARRYMORE

With Lynne Overman, Charles Bickford

"NIGHT CLUB SCANDAL"

Also—

LEW AYRES, MARY CARLISLE in
"HOLD 'EM, NAVY"

Vol. 7

TUESDAY, 26th JULY, 1938

No. 17

ARTICLES FOR LAW STUDENTS

PRESENT SYSTEM CRITICISED

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY MOOTED

(By "Lero.")

For years and years Law students have been damning and cursing the system of articles under which they work. The only result appears to have been a recent increase of twelve months in the period of such articles. This may well be due to the fact that officialdom has never been properly informed of the students' complaints. Why not a commission?

There are, of course, many members of the faculty who agree with the present method of learning the law, viz., by working in an office during the day and taking time off to attend lectures. But there are many others—a majority, I should think—who think that some reform should be made. There is, unfortunately, no great unanimity as to what is the correct reform.

TWO MAIN IDEAS.

There are, however, two fairly definite and quite distinct schools of thought. The first thinks that the service in an office should be continued; that the clerk should be made to work hard but that he should be

NO ARTICLES DURING COURSE

It is generally admitted that if this principle were adopted the actual University subjects could be dealt with in four years, and it is suggested that two years could then be devoted to training in an office. (Some think that 18 months would be sufficient). This would mean an increase of one year in the length of the course, but the advantages would far outweigh this admittedly grave objection.

The first argument is that it is quite impossible for the average student to serve his articles, to take an interest in the University and to study his subjects in a proper manner. One of the latter two is inevitably neglected with peculiarly unfortunate results. The evil of lack of proper study is obvious; the evil of lack of interest in the general life of the University almost as great though not so clear.

For a lawyer who properly fulfils his function in society should understand not only the laws but also the principles on which the law should be formulated and administered. A lawyer ought to understand political science and the various theories of government. I venture to say that the lawyer from his training and close contact with public administration is

WHY NOT AN ENQUIRY?

However, whatever is the correct way, it is obvious that the past and present discontent has done and is doing nothing to further the study of law in the State. No possible harm could result from an open discussion of the subject, in which all views could be expressed.

I suggest that the Law Society should appoint a commission to investigate the problem. It might well consist of two lawyers nominated by that Society, one man nominated by the University Council, one articulated clerk nominated by the Law Students' Society, and one independent member. The commission could take evidence and hear views from represen-

paid a definite wage. The second school thinks that there should be no articles whatever while a student is doing his University course. My criticism of the first view is that it involves the formation of a Union and a fixed wage. I fear that the formation of a Union would result in restrictions on the number of people allowed to enter the Union—which is, in effect, to restrict the number of people taking a University course. This policy of restricting the number of undergraduates in any Faculty, the "clausus numerus" as they call it in Europe, seems to me to be absolutely reprehensible. Personally, I support the second view.

the person most fitted to judge political institutions. I think it clear that one of the special duties of the legal profession should be to guard the citizens against undue oppression by the State; they should be the bulwark of civil liberties.

The community has no lack of good practising legal men, but is crying out for men with a wider view of the law; who make some attempt to understand the function of law and recognise the point when law becomes a tyrant and the lack of it anarchy. The present system does nothing to encourage such a view, and is for that reason bad.

To my mind that is the main argument against the present system, but there are others. It is impossible to work properly in the office with the constant interruption of lectures. Many of the office duties delegated to articulated clerks are completely unproductive, and in some cases the clerk is taught practically nothing. I have it on the authority of a High Court judge that in New South Wales most articulated clerks could sue their principals for breach of contract in failing to teach them the practice of the law, and the same is true in some cases here.

tatives of the various groups and report on their findings.

Even if no alteration whatever were made, the results of such an enquiry could be nothing but beneficial. And the chief of such benefits would be that students would have the satisfaction of knowing that an impartial and intelligent body of men consider that the system of teaching law is the best possible. As it is there are many who consider that the law school is being sacrificed on the altar of conservatism and prejudice. Such feelings can be of no advantage to the students in particular or to the profession in general.

SUPPORT THE UNION SHOP

Mr. Hamilton is anxious to see all students in his office so that they can have their membership cards signed in readiness for the opening day, which should be in two weeks' time.

REMEMBER that the expenses of the Union are increasing every year and that the shop offers the most effective means of increasing the receipts.

And while you are waiting for the opening date, don't forget

THE GREAT SHOP COMPETITION

Think of some snappy, scintillating phrase in connection with any aspect of the shop, write it down on paper, together with your name and sex, and drop it in the "On Dit" box.

THERE ARE PRIZES

And if there is anything at all you require then just hold off for 14 days.

HELP YOURSELF: HELP THE UNION

by making all purchases of whatever kind at

THE NEW UNION SHOP

FROM OTHER 'VARSITIES

AERONAUTICS.

Farrago reports that representatives of the Melbourne and Sydney Universities met the Minister in Charge of the Council for Scientific Research (Mr. Casey) in Melbourne recently, and that as a result of discussions there is quite a chance of a Chair in Aeronautics being established at one of the two Universities. Each is striving mightily to gain the Chair.

We also learn from Farrago that the Melbourne Law School recently conducted a mock trial, in which the University Labor Club was acquitted of a charge of being an unlawful association under the Commonwealth Crimes Act.

Melbourne has also been the scene of an attempt to found a club whose object is "to found a society of University men and women, the men pledged not to pay the expenses of any University woman at any University function, and the women pledged not to be so paid for." The movement has been successfully launched.

SYDNEY ALIVE.

The last issue of Honi Soit to arrive here was produced almost solely by the female members of the staff, and was a woman's issue. It included a page devoted to women's interests, fashions, etc., and featured a report of the original alteration of the Law Students' Society Constitution to allow of the admission of females.

The Sydney Students' Council seems very bent at the moment on popularising the Appointments Board. In Sydney there is a full-time secretary attached to the Board, and many positions are found for graduates. We understand that Messrs. Bridgland and Crisp recently interviewed the Council with the hope of bringing our own Appointments Board to life. The results of the interview are not yet definite.

EDITORIAL COMPLAINTS.

Student editors this year appear to be suffering from ball trouble. Following on our inter-Varsity dance affair, the editor of Semper Floreat (Brisbane) is in bother. As a result of a report of the Law Students' Dance the editor, who with his staff, had shortly before threatened to resign en masse, has received a letter ending thus: "Still your report will probably be useful if only as an argument in favor of that mass resignation which we have been promised."

The I.R.C. in Brisbane recently conducted a Saturday morning meeting to discuss the White Australia Policy. The speakers were Mr. Wynne Williams, Mr. Colin Clarke (who will deliver the Joseph Fisher Lecture on August 9th), and Mr. Randolph Bedford, M.L.A. The meeting lasted from 9.30 to 12.30. Our own P. & I.R.C. might well take note.

THEATRE GUILD

On Tuesday evening, July 19, an interesting lecture was given in the Hut, the interior of which has now been converted into an attractive little theatre, to members of the University Theatre Guild. Mr. Paul O'Loughlin (director of dramatic productions at the local A.B.C. station) spoke about the affinities and differences between stage and radio production of drama. Certain important points were illustrated by a stage reading of a scene from O'Neil's "Days Without End," and an electra sound production through a loud speaker of portion of a radio play, "Murder in the Silo." Those taking part in these demonstrations were Miss Roxy Sims, Messrs. E. R. Corney and Frank Johnston, and Mr. Paul O'Loughlin himself.

SCIENCE MEETING

The Science Association spent a very interesting and profitable evening on Monday, July 18. The president, Mr. Parkin, was in the chair, and there was a large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Jarrett gave an instructive account of the processes of the living cell, and its general structure. He also dealt with the preparation and maintenance of tissue cultures, including some useful information about the natural dislike of worms for whisky.

This talk was followed by a paper on the gas industry by Mr. Smith, in which he briefly outlined the history and development of the industry. He showed a wide and intimate knowledge of his subject, which he copiously illustrated by an excellent collection of lantern slides.

The president thanked the speakers on behalf of the association, and the meeting adjourned for supper.

PHOENIX, 1938

(1) There will be no Graduate Notes. These have been quite out of place in Phoenix. (You know the sort of stuff—"Mrs. X (nee Y) has another daughter." Or "Dr. Z has been appointed to the Adelaide Hospital Night Clinic, Women's Section"). They will in future be published in the Graduates' Week number of "On Dit"—as would have happened this time had they been to hand on time.

(2) Contributions have been quantitatively plentiful and qualitatively—well, judge for yourselves. The quantity (particularly from the younger contributors) augurs well for Phoenix of the future.

(3) No sign of a drawing, sketch, line or wood-cut has been forthcoming at all. This is plainly deplorable. In this direction at least the school magazines have us thrashed. We are very glad to be able to reproduce a painting (unfortunately not in color) of a University scene.

ORATORY

AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Latterly there has been a good deal of activity in debating arrangements and functions.

The other Friday a Union debating team consisting of Miss Ashton and Messrs. Willoughby and Zelling fought their way to defeat against a team from Woodlands C. of E., etc. The supper, we understand, was excellent.

A debate has been arranged with Scotch College; we have submitted various subjects, one of which is "That there should be a strong Australian National Movement Against the Scotch." The team which may be called on to do justice to this figment of Mr. Herbert Piper's imagination is Miss Viner-Smith and Messrs. Kerr and Cotton.

The inter-Faculty debate between Dentistry and the Conserv., which was to have been held last Wednesday, was cancelled owing to the fact that the latter institution was on holiday. The new date is Wednesday, August 3rd.

Next Wednesday Arts II will affirm and Law II deny "That Student Newspapers should be abolished." The teams are:—

Arts: Miss H. Paine, Mr. J. Gent, Mr. J. Gough; Law: Mr. G. Bunday; Mr. G. Joseph; Mr. R. Blackburn.

This should be a good and even debate, though the Law team should be able to win on account of their very much greater experience. In fact, it would be difficult to pick a more experienced trio from the whole Varsity than this Law team.

INTER-FACULTY SEMI-FINALS.

Both semi-finals will be debated on Friday night, August 5. In the first contest Medicine will affirm the superiority of clinging vines to sturdy oaks. Appropriately enough the latter will be supported by Law I.

THE LE MOYNE DEBATERS.

The latest cables from New Zealand state that the negro debaters achieved a complete success in their first appearance in that country. They affirmed against Auckland University College "That continued world peace is impossible and undesirable." According to the reports they adopt the flippant and amusing style with such marked success that the New Zealanders were almost laughed off the stage.

While talking of New Zealand it is interesting to note that recently a radio debate was held between teams from two University colleges on the subject of the Gaming Laws. The director of the wireless station estimated that about 60,000 people would have been listening to the debate.

THE INTER-VARSITY TEAM.

The inter-Varsity selectors (Mr. Barbour and Mr. Bridgland) have chosen the following six speakers to train with a view to inclusion in the team:—Miss Woodger, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Matison, Mr. Zelling.

UNION NOTICE

Applications have been called for the following positions for 1939:—On Dit: Editors, Sub-Editors, Sports Editor and Business Manager. Phoenix: Editor and Business Manager.

Everyone who is interested in any of these positions is urged to submit his name for consideration by the Publications Committee. There are a large number of positions to be filled and every application will be welcome.

REVUE

There is definitely going to be a Revue at the end of the year. Watch the notice board for further developments, and go along to the first rehearsal. Everyone can do something.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

Decide right now and make arrangements for

THE LAW DANCE

The Chancellor will receive.

REFECTORY, 8.30: SINGLE, 3/6

COMING EVENTS

- July 26th, Tuesday: Law Dance in Refectory at 8 p.m.
- July 27th, Wednesday: Inter-Faculty Debate, Arts v. Law, at 1.30 p.m. in George Murray Hall. Annual Boxing and Wrestling Championships at 8 p.m. in Refectory.
- July 28th, Thursday: S.C.M., Dr. Stanley Jones in Rennie Theatre at 1.20 p.m.
- July 28th, 29th and 30th: Adelaide Teachers' Training College presenting The Gondoliers in Australia Hall.
- August 1st, Monday: Arts Association Meeting.
- August 3rd, Wednesday: 1st Rehearsal of Revue in Lady Simon Hall at 1.20 p.m.
- August 6th, Saturday: Men's Union Dinner in the Refectory.

JURY DISAGREES

Although the judge at the trial of F. F. Espie for a felonious and malicious assault on J. Jenkins advised a verdict of not guilty, the jury were unable to come to an agreement. There were several women sitting on it. Mr. Palmer (with him Mr. Zelling) for the Crown, opened the case by quaintly describing Jenkins as "laying flat on the floor."

The first witness, one Gold, succinctly described the awful, horrible, bloody injuries the victim had suffered. He also said he found him surrounded by one policeman, thus indicating a certain amount of goings-on amongst the local constabulary.

When the victim himself was put on the stand he caused quite a sensation by refusing to take the oath, this being a matter of religious principle. It was quite an anti-climax when, in tones dripping with forced drama, he loudly, but at the last tense minute, again recognised and publicly so, his alleged assailant of Wednesday, 18th inst., at 7.30 p.m. The crowded court room was very strongly in sympathy with Mr. Jenkins, when, with a sob in his voice, he announced that before he was attacked he felt a sudden gust of wind, but this later transpired to have proceeded from the assailant and not Jenkins, thus bringing even more sympathy on his demurely bowed head.

MOTIVE.

The Crown tried to establish a motive for the crime by adducing evidence that Espie rather disliked the fact that Jenkins had been photographed with him (Espie). This was all very hazy until the learned judge (Mr. Pickering) asked the cogent question, "Was Mr. Espie of the decided opinion that the picture would have been better if you had not been in it?" This question being answered in a somewhat evasive affirmative, the Crown was quite content that sufficient motive for the committing of a murder had been proved.

A simple water constable, Thomas, then gave evidence to the effect that he apprehended the accused and confronted him with the victim on the scene of the alleged crime in the Publications Room of the George Murray Building. The victim thereupon betrayed signs of hazy recognition and in a voice of doom cried, "there stands the criminal."

The Crown then called one Anderson, who naively gave his occupation as that of news boy. After settling doubts as to his age (fears being entertained that he was too young) the Court heard his evidence which was only that he had passed Espie near the scene of the crime at approximately 7.30. Cross examination did not shake this. Then D. Wighton was called, who, strangely enough, gave himself the cognomen of law student. He said that Jenkins was a severe irritation not only to Espie, but also to the rest of the people who accompanied them when the fateful photo was taken.

THE DEFENCE.

When Espie was put on the stand he unequivocally denied everything, gave a satisfactory account of his movements on the night of the crime, and said that so far from disliking Jenkins, he rather pitied him.

Mr. Zelling summed up the Crown's case in a very cold way while Mr. Johnston gave a most moving address; this time without his usual ballyhoo, but it was all to no avail, for in spite of this and the learned judge's favorable summing up and strong hint that a not guilty verdict be returned, the jury came back after a long and boring retirement with the news that they had been unable to come to a decision.

"On Dit"

Tuesday, 26th 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.

Mr. J. D. G. Medley, who recently assumed office as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, wrote a letter to "Farrago," the Melbourne paper, from which we have taken the following paragraph:—

A University should be the greatest asset of a democratic community. From it should go out each year a steady stream of graduates who are educated citizens in the fullest sense of the word—men who are educated, not merely because they possess the hallmark of a degree, but because they have made the completest use of all the facilities which the University is ready and equipped to afford them. It is right and proper that men and women should work and be taught by the best teachers under the best conditions, and with the best equipment. It is one part of the duty of a University to provide these things. But it is not the whole duty. The Union Building is the best witness that the University has realised that its job lies outside as well as inside the lecture room and the laboratory, and the magnificence of the building is a true index of the importance of the many activities that centre in it.

* * *

In 1928 Mr. Clive Bell published a little book which he called "Civilisation" and which has recently been added to the Penguin Library.

The book itself is a very fine piece of work, and there is no part better than the introduction, in which the author has examined the causes for which Britain was fighting in the Great War. The original excuse, of course, was Belgium, but this was a little small, not to say grubby, and in a short while the English public was being informed that it was fighting the battle of Christ v. Krupps. However, it seemed a little peculiar to enlist the considerable aid of infidels in such a crusade, and soon it was found that Nietzsche was our real opponent. This worked well for a time, but the name was "so difficult to pronounce; and besides it seemed odd to be fighting against some one of whose existence, six months earlier, not one in ten thousand had heard."

At this critical juncture, when the recruiting officers were faced with pressing necessity of finding something for which people would be happy to die, "came the fine and final revelation that what we were fighting for was civilisation."

We venture to suggest that the reasons for the present rearmament programme in Australia have as little basis in reality as the extravaganza of the war politicians. Of those who are supporting the rearmament policies we think as Havelock Ellis thought of the soldiers in the last war:—"They are the men, to whatever nation belonging, who were willing to be driven like sheep at the bidding of military imperialists in order to blast the world, who flung aside that personal responsibility which might be the divine prerogative of their species, cheerfully becoming machines to slaughter, loot, rape, and crush into impotence every living thing within their reach, who have by their presence killed the sweetness and fruitfulness of every spot of earth they have swarmed over, and therein destroyed every achievement of human skill that could be destroyed, who have come near to destroying all the effortful attainments of graciousness and civility the ages had slowly wrought, who had made all life, so far as their hands could touch it, on the side they fought for as on the side they fought against, something fouler than Dante ever fabled of Hell—these are the creatures, slaves of slaves, mere clay in the hands of phrasemongers, who are the heroes of man."

THE FOREIGN EDITOR
AUSTRALIAN PAPERS AND WORLD AFFAIRS

Just how much can we trust our papers? How reliable and how valuable is their treatment of world affairs? The Communist says they are the tool of the capitalist class, the Labor man that they are U.A.P. organs, the Conservative that they are not what they were when he was a boy. Mr. W. Macmahon Ball, Senior Lecturer in Political Philosophy in Melbourne, has now published a survey by himself and some research students into "Press, Radio, and World Affairs" as far as Australia is concerned. The tone is noticeably moderate, yet even so its criticisms are, implicitly at least, strong and far-reaching. The Australian Press can hardly be said to have featured the book, even where it has had the courage to review it.

Mr. Ball's collaborators have examined the Australian Press in relation to Japan, Russia, the League of Nations (in the Abyssinian War), and Imperial Ideals. This work is scrupulously documented and of great value in that the Press is the basis of all but a (numerically) negligible public opinion on these subjects. Mr. Ball's own contributions are a general chapter on the Press and World Affairs, together with a most important conclusion on Broadcasting and World Affairs.

WHENCE OUR OVERSEAS NEWS?

The key to the cables lies in the fact that, apart from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" and (recently) the Melbourne "Argus," the whole of the Australian Press depends on the Australian Associated Press for its main service of overseas news. That service can draw on Reuter's, the British United Press, three or four other cable services, and on the profits of England's six biggest papers. But the point is that the A.A.P. transmits to Australia only from New York and London, where the selection and collation of news is done. The A.A.P. has correspondents in the East, yet their news goes to London and then we get what London thinks important. Last year the A.A.P. sent each week some 28,000 words to Australia—20,000 from the London office, 3,200 from British official wireless, and (note this!) 3,300 from New York and 900 from the rest of the world. Or 85 per cent. from London, 12 per cent. from New York, and 3 per cent. from

the rest of the world. Even granting that there are technical and financial reasons (detailed in this book) why London should thus predominate, it means that Australia becomes the victim of a British vision of the world. Now it stands to reason that our view of, say, the Far East (our "Near North") must be different from that commonly held in England. But we have to accept an English valuation of Oriental news and its importance. When it is English news we still get what England thinks important and relevant. Anyone who reads the "Manchester Guardian," for instance, will realise how official views are emphasised and other views almost omitted in our local papers—it is only weeks later we read of much of them.

NO COHERENCE.

Then there is the lack of continuity and coherence of cable news. There is no day to day news of countries other than Britain (unless some particular country, e.g., Abyssinia) in making the headlines regularly. Thus America of the A.A.P. is over half an America of crime, film stars, and world fliers. Intermittently we get a couple of inches, occasionally half a column on Roosevelt's policy—which, in fact, is of more importance in many ways to another Federal and Pacific country than is British policy. Spot news, however accurate, is unimportant as against coherent narrative. What we want is continuous explanation of conditions, tendencies, and opinion. This requires trained commentators and reporters—preferably of Australian origin and training—men with intellectual qualifications for the work.

As regards editorial policy, Mr. Ball largely exonerates the Australian Press of many of the loosely-launched charges of distortion and propaganda. But after the serious charges outlined above it must be realised that without further distortion we are already getting a non-Australian slant.

OUR "YES-MAN" GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Ball criticises the tendency of the Press uncritically to support the present British Government's policy. What influence can Australian opinion and its Government have on Imperial policy if the people are exhorted to dumb acquiescence? His chapter closes with this further point (well

documented) which he sums up this way: "The part played by the Press in forming public opinion on world affairs can only be properly appreciated when it is remembered that the Australian Government persistently discourages both Parliamentary and public discussion on foreign policy. There is probably no democratic country in the world where the Government is able to maintain such consistent reticence, and rely upon such uninformed and uncritical public acquiescence in its actions. The Commonwealth Government prefers to shape its foreign policy without public explanation; but if it is forced by circumstances to make some official statement, it deeply resents any frank or critical examination of what the statement implies. It regards such criticism as 'uninformed,' 'irresponsible,' or even 'disloyal.'"

RADIO AND WORLD AFFAIRS.

In his concluding chapter Mr. Ball examines the structure of our part-nationalised, part-private radio system in relation to foreign affairs. His conclusions are that, even at the price of competing with the Press (this might mean a change in the A.B.C.'s legal powers), better news and more news should be given. The descriptions and commentaries should be marked by more rigorous intellectual standards. He abhors the tendency to require "talking down" to "lowbrows"—will they listen anyway?

But the most interesting part of the chapter is that on censorship. Again the present Government gets hard knocks for interfering with civil liberties and for its attitude on the independence of the Commission. Again Mr. Ball is constructive and sets out suggested reforms of the Act which lays down the Commission's powers and of the recruitment of the Commission's personnel. This chapter is probably the best in the book.

One feels that more work must yet be done on this subject—that a second and very much enlarged edition is a necessity. But even the present book is invaluable, and should be set in the Leaving Honors modern history course—perhaps also for the Leaving. It would be a splendid text-book for the lessons in "critical newspaper reading" which Prof. Portus advocates so strongly. And the book costs only two shillings.

CORRESPONDENCE

LADIES! LADIES!

We have received the following soul-tickling and heart-racking communication.

The Editor,
"On Dit,"

University of Adelaide.

Dear Sir,

I would be deeply grateful to you if you would publish in your widely read columns the following appeal. In doing so, you may be helping some poor lonely soul to find a mate.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
"ROASTER."

HANDSOME Law student requires pleasant young lady (blonde with own car preferred) to take to Law Students' Dance on Tuesday evening. Apply with photo to:—"Roaster," c/o "On Dit."

All applications to be lodged not later than 4 p.m.

EDUCATIONAL SNOBBERY

The Editors, "On Dit,"

It is with no desire to carry on a controversy that I make this belated attempt to reply to Mr. Abbott. My first letter was written not to make "cheap sneers" at an honorable Member of Parliament (vide—"Alma Mater," or is it "Almam Matrem?") if there were "cheap sneers" I must apologise to Mr. Abbott, not "Alma Matri"—it was written simply to expose the conditions under which the Adelaide High School is carrying on the job of educating.

Let me turn to his "real objections," which, he complains, I "largely misunderstood," and to his speech in

Parliament, with which I "unfortunately omitted to deal."

(1) "The attendance at city high schools is not on the increase." Precisely, because the suburban high schools are overcrowded and no substantial increase is possible. This in direct negative of Mr. Abbott's objection (2). If Mr. Abbott were acquainted with conditions in these schools, he would know that new wings are being built, but even so, old pavilion rooms will still have to be used. Further space for such extensions is definitely limited, in spite of Mr. Abbott's objection (3) that "plenty of ground is available at suburban high schools for expansion."

Further, does Mr. Abbott realise that secondary schools of more than 700 are unwieldy? This is one valid reason why the A.H.S. should be split in two, though one can't but commiserate with Mr. Abbott in the plight of the girls, who are to be left waiting in the present environment until a further sum of money is begged from the State coffers. Mr. Abbott's objection (5) quite misses the mark.

For Mr. Abbott overlooks the special function of the A.H.S. as a pre-University school. In the Leaving Honors classes, boys and girls from the country and suburbs are given that specialised attention which is so important as a preliminary to undertaking a University course. To provide such attention at every high school in the State would place an impossible burden on the taxpayer—and this Mr. Abbott rightly desires to avoid.

Which brings me, sir, to Mr. Abbott's objections (6), (7) and (8), and the crux of the whole matter. One cannot help feeling that Mr. Abbott still attaches the stigma of beggary to State education, and that he is still thinking in terms of the

old system where education was considered to be the special prerogative of the wealthy caste. If we are to have an enlightened democracy we must believe in the gospel of free education. Education is an essential social service, and the money spent on it is an investment, not a dole, as Mr. Abbott would represent it.

May I thank you, sir, for allowing me to present through "On Dit" a case for the new high school, and may I, while thanking Mr. Abbott for his good wishes, assure him that my "cheaply developed" brains are suffering only a temporary removal with a view to making them more presentable when they return to Frome Road.

Yours in hope,
W. N. OATS.

SHOP SOILED

The Editors, "On Dit,"
Will the attendant at the proposed Union shop be male, female, or neuter? This question is, I know, quite beside the point, but, nevertheless, it worries others beside myself. Imagine the delight of purchasing stunning yellow ties from a sudent damsel, and for this reason, I propose the attendants should alternate—say, male for Monday, a fairy for Friday, and so on, almost without end. I should like to know whether my suggestion meets with approval from official headquarters?

Secondly, why was John Martin's chosen. Why didn't our fair haired little boy go to Mr. Napier Birks and say, "Look here! J. M. have allowed us 10 per cent.; make it 20 per cent., and the deal's yours?"

Thirdly, why are our families excluded, and by what means can twins be distinguished?

MORALS FOR THE YOUNG

What did you read when you were very young? Did the literature with which you were presented at various birthdays and Christmases make you what you are now? If so, are you perfect? If not, is it the evil influence of that uncensored literature, which, owing to its harmless and modest titles, duped your well-meaning parents? Sit back now and reflect. Just what has your early reading done for you?

I have before me the books of five different types, all considered to be ideal for the child mind. These types are:—(1) Fairy stories, (2) books with a very moral basis, (3) books with morals only, (4) "healthy" school stories, (5) tales of adventure.

Now, from my earliest days, I was told fairy stories, as seems to be a common custom, but in my case the habit bore fruit of a most evil kind. Not content with the world as I found it, I attempted to give it a more rosy hue by tittivating up the details of my daily doings until even my parents, credulous as they were, found them impossible to believe.

It was not until they went away for a long holiday and an aunt came to look after me, that any effort was made to reduce my abundant fantasies to their original basis. One day when my imagination had been particularly fertile, my aunt locked me in the bathroom with Marcus' "Morals for the Young." She had made the fatal mistake of judging the book by its title, and had neglected to read the contents, of which here are a few extracts:

Don't ever play with father's gun. Or point it at your aunt in fun. It might go off and kill her dead. Point it at grandmamma instead.

Tommy saw his house on fire, His mother in the flames expire, His father killed by falling brick, And Tommy laughed—till he was sick.

The rest of the book contains equally disastrous verses, all illustrated by drawings of the most uncompromising realism. After this my aunt's life was in continual jeopardy, and when my parents returned they took away the book, and gave me instead "Daisy in the Field," and other works belonging to the same series.

In the course of the next few weeks my inner life underwent a change, and my attempts to conform with everything gracious and beautiful became a source of apprehension. There were some grounds for this as I lost no time in turning the sitting-room into a chapel, while my parents entertained visitors in their bedroom so as not to interrupt my devotions. I don't know whether it was the long cramped hours spent kneeling before the home-made altar, or if it was due to the draught from under the door, but before long I was laid up with bronchial pneumonia and complications.

My moral fervor when at the point of death exhausted everybody, and it was amidst general thankfulness that I became convalescent and was considered well enough to read "Tom Stapleton, the Boy Scout." This book was so bristled with healthy fun and good deeds that I was up and about a week earlier than was considered possible. I was now in a girl guide uniform, which I had made with my own hands, and to everyone's gratification, occupied with Morse for hours at a time. However, my good acts soon became too numerous to be disregarded, and the climax was reached, when, on the very day after the cook and housemaid had given notice, I straightened out a death adder which had curled itself uncomfortably round the base of a tree. For days I lay between life and death, overwhelming my family with cheerfulness, and when at last I became convalescent, my father, thinking that life on Californian ranches was too remote to be a danger, gave me "Some Yarns of the Wild West." My parents even congratulated themselves on this move, as, for the first time, I began to save money, hoping eventually to purchase a steer. However, I was soon tired of waiting, and stole, instead, a cow from the parklands nearby, on which I practised buckjumping in the back garden. All my savings went in paying damages for the milk, which, the owner said, it would now never yield again.

My parents, for some reason best known to themselves, have since given me a book of American co-educational school stories, with the inevitable result that I am now at the University. I am generally supposed to have turned over a new leaf, but I do not see how these facts can possibly be connected.

A.B.

Provocations

Christianity and Pacifism

This is going to be a most provoking article. I am going to say unequivocally that Christians should never take part, directly or indirectly, in warfare. If that statement sounds extreme or uncompromising, I can only say that this is meant to be so. The whole problem of peace and war confronts us with a need for decision, which is brutal in its urgency. The days when it was possible to temporise and blind oneself to the need for deciding one way or another, are long past, and if we still persist in refusing to meet this problem, we are making ourselves guilty of a criminal irresponsibility. Certainly the Christian who refuses to face the problem is betraying his religion to contempt and distrust.

There are people who believe with their convictions that they may rightly take part in warfare: in some circumstances they believe war to be preferable, the lesser evil. It is a terrible indictment of our civilisation that war can ever be the lesser evil; but thousands of people, not unintelligent, can imagine it to be so. They are, most of them, responsible citizens, and as such, little as one can agree with them, one must admit and consider their opinion as those which can conceivably be held by decent people. But, and let me say this emphatically, as Christians these people are a mock and a hindrance. Through them not only does their religion suffer scorn, but they are a cause for stumbling to many who would follow the Christian Church in a crusade to declare this thing, war, to be a hideous sin and to put it from us for ever. You do not have to be a Christian to be a pacifist; but if you are a Christian I cannot see how you can shirk the corollary of being an active pacifist. There can be no doubt that the sum of Christ's teaching is entirely pacifist—the overcoming of evil with good. It is the strength of the pacifist case that it gives full value to the revelation in Christ and stands for an uncompromising discipleship.

Simply to denounce war as evil, or even to sign pledges not to take part in war, is not enough. Constructive pacifism is not an especial remedy directed negatively to one aim—the suppression of war. Pacifism is not so much an ideal as a way of living, and, as such, it is entirely consonant with the Christian way of living. Pacifism is Christianity concentrated on the task of removing war from our civilisation. It follows then that the

Christian pacifist must commit himself to the task of working constructively for peace. He must examine and understand the causes which at present seem to make wars inevitable. He will need to bring to his task study, perseverance, and courage. There is not space here to point to all the implications behind constructive pacifism: they will be apparent to all who think about the question, and, in any case, have been shown in detail by many pacifist writers. An admirable examination of the whole problem has been made by Mr. Aldous Huxley in his pamphlet, "The Case for Constructive Peace." Pacifism has found its greatest advocates among our most intelligent thinkers and authors: in many cases they have given themselves to the cause of pacifism because their reason and sanity have convinced them that war is an abominable outrage upon human nature, and if we are to survive and progress it must go. Their reason has formed for them a spiritual conviction; but for Christians allegiance to the cause of constructive pacifism must be much more instinctive and immediate, because their spiritual conviction is founded upon religious belief in the person of Christ. For this reason Christians should make the most convinced and ardent of pacifists. Sacrifice—and let it be understood at once that sacrifice will be demanded of all who are prepared to work constructively for peace—will not come as a burden or a surprise to those who follow the teaching of Christ. For them pacifism is not a choice amongst several alternatives, but an inescapable duty.

My method in this article has not been persuasive. I may be accused of being unjustifiably dogmatic. But I believe that this problem of peace and war is not a matter for compromise, but for emphatic statement. For Christians a decision is imperative. I am further leaving myself open to censure by ending on what may be objected to as a sermonic note. I am going to quote from Dr. Crotty's book, "The Church Victorious," a passage which contains the essence of what I have been trying to say: "The Christian Church stands for a kingdom where no sword is drawn but the sword of righteousness, and no strength known except the strength of love. It were better she should die proclaiming that attachment than live in treachery to the faith which it proclaims."

TAKING THE COUNT

Madame et Monsieur,

A little of my valuable thinking has latterly been devoted to the University and to your weekly blot on its escutcheon. However, I may say that "On Dit" appears to be no worse than anything else about the Union. I have come to the conclusion that this University has lost the art of sneering.

In particular, sir, I wish to protest against the attitude adopted in this University to the men of medicine. Your pusillanimous publication and its equally pusillanimous readers have been taking them seriously long enough. Let us laugh at them for a change. If they wish to vegetate in the doubtless cultured atmosphere of the hospital it is not for us to interfere. When treated seriously they begin to treat themselves seriously. They even come in time to believe their old dogma—pitifully ludicrous—that they haven't time. I am sickened by the sight of a University which accepts this rubbish which is patently contradicted by the few Meds. who make time and the great herd who waste it. In fact, so seriously do they tend to become that they imagine themselves doing medicine for the good of society, to wage war against disease . . . while we see the profession howling and shrieking for an award which will admittedly give them £1,000 per annum and more, while the basic wage stands at about £4. Money, sir, is a curse.

There are others to be laughed at. The Law students who ought to confine themselves to constitutional wangling, where they show some skill, but who decide that they are entering a profession to uphold law and justice. But they keep women from their

Society in order to discourage them from doing the course, and thus witting down competition in the profession. Money, sir, is a curse.

And then there's the organised Christians. Mentally and emotionally incapable of appreciating the present they look forward hopefully to a rose-tinted future; unable to appreciate man, his powers and his environment, they worship God; and rejecting the possibility of living experimentally they accept a two thousand year old pattern—which they duly butcher to cover up its obvious inapplicability to modern conditions.

And then there are the parasites of the arts, the Aquinas Society, the sporting car clubs—note that any "proposal would be met favorably by the S.C.C. as they have the University interests at heart" . . .

. . . And the women. There are a few doubtful women in the Varsity, sir, but I fear that everything points to their being dumb also.

Yours, etc.,
JULIAN.

BETTING SHOPS

The Editors, "On Dit"—

I also protest against the pernicious objects of hasty, ill-advised and iniquitous legislation, to which "Bushman," in the "Advertiser" of July 22, and "Another Bushman and Digger" referred in this morning's paper. It is not often that I visit your fair city, but like my confreres I am deeply shocked and mortified that such disgraceful and degrading institutions should be permitted in your enlightened community. What would Bernard Shaw have replied to that penetrating cross-examiner, on the eve of his 82nd birthday, if he had been questioned. "It is a typical piece of muddled legislation, that appeals

ABOUT IT

AND

ABOUT

By Omar Khayyam

A week or so ago I mentioned an airmail letter I had received from a friend in Germany, and described how the blue airmail sticker on the envelope bore the inscription "mit luftpost, par avion, per aeroplano," but not "by airmail." Strictly between ourselves, I didn't really attribute any sinister significance to that fact. Now, the same friend has arrived in Paris and has written again by airmail (he's unnecessarily extravagant, I think). Anyway, the French airmail sticker has "par avion" on it alone. This will never do—even the English put "par avion" as well as "by airmail" on their letters. It is to be hoped that the omission was rectified before the Royal Visit to France, because obviously it is highly desirable that the world should be shown even in little ways that the Entente Cordiale is even more cordiale than ever. By the way, isn't it fortunate that they already had an Eiffel Tower to fly the world's largest Union Jack from, and didn't have to build one?

I see that Princess Baba, third daughter of the white Rajah of Sarawak, has announced her intention of settling with her recently-acquired wrestler husband on a tropical island in the East Indies. There, apparently, they hope to lead an idyllic life in a kind of earthly paradise. This is all very encouraging. Under the influence of the Somerset Maugham school of writers I had come to believe that the romance of the tropics was largely a myth, but, after all, the daughter of the Rajah of Sarawak ought to know. However, it does rather remind me of a "poem" from "Sideways Through Borneo" by J. B. Morton ("Beachcomber"). The theme is love's young dream in the tropics, the title, "Soupir d'Amour":

The forest ways grew dim; advancing night
Moved on quiet feet along the darkening ride.
In the vast silence of the dying light
Sleep stole among the trees, and no bird cried.
A sudden bump; a roar of pain; an oath—
My love comes crashing through the undergrowth.

I noticed in the paper the other day a serious discussion on a test cricketer whose series of batting failures was, they said, "psychologizing" him out of the test matches still to be played. Presumably they meant that his previous failures were likely to make him temperamentally unsuitable for subsequent games. Perhaps the word "psychologizing" used in that sense can be regarded as an extremely pithy, expressive one, but I don't think I'm keen on it. Admittedly, even the newspaper didn't have the courage to print it without inverted commas. Still, perhaps all such words go through the inverted comma stage on their way from popular usage to sober acceptance in the language. At the moment, however, I'm hoping that this particular word dies a natural death. Not that it really matters, of course.

I read a rather neat wisecrack the other day. A too-prolific lady novelist was writing still another novel, and a brutal friend said, "Good God, my dear woman, are you with book again?"

not to intellect, or to instinct, but to sensuality."

"Bread and circusses" was the demand of starved Romans during those first two centuries B.C. of the Roman Republic. "Rations and S.P. shops" are the modern equivalent. Nero fiddled while his city burnt—belches after his wallow, while taxes, high freights and noxious pests turn us into paupers. Shaw is right. History repeats itself. Sensuality and muddled heads are completing the fall.

Up here, we have learnt the futility of attempting to right wrong with wrong. A good end can never be attained by foul and stinking means—I presume the ends of our legislators

(Continued on page 4, column 5.)

STUDENTS

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COLLECTIVE SECURITY

The P. and I.R.C. meeting of last Tuesday was extremely poorly attended, so much so that Mr. Bunday got constitutional qualms, and had to be supported by the well-wishes and approbation of the whole seven people present before he could proceed.

But when he did proceed—that was when Mr. Partridge turned up—he did so remarkably well. He admittedly discussed collective security from only one point of view, and that, strangely enough, the legal. But he was interesting and concise. International anarchy must be destroyed and replaced. It cannot be patched up. And to do this there must be some high independent authority, with force behind it. This clearly cannot be any one nation, so some sort of league, with collective pledges, must come. And in it, everybody must be on the same basis, thus answering Mr. Joseph, who had stoutly maintained at the P. and I.R.C., A.G.M., that the collectivists would not attack Russia if she broke collectivist principles.

Australia, however, is in an awkward position. She must not make enemies. And so she must remain in the league, but arm enough to resist an invader until outside help comes. She must strengthen imperial solidarity and demand a part in Great Britain's decisions on foreign policy.

Mr. Partridge had a cold and so did not say much. His few peripatetic remarks were consciously dogmatic, and he sat down with relief.

Questions followed, in which the speakers defended themselves moderately well: about eight law students entered; and supper, by natural consequence, went the way of all flesh.

But, once again, the attendance was extremely disappointing.

MEN'S UNION DINNER

Refectory, Saturday, Aug. 6

Men Only Fair: Women Win Hockey

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

Men's teams on Saturday were not very successful. Baseball had an exceptionally fine win and hockey scored a draw, but football apparently lost their chance of inclusion in the final four by suffering defeat at the hands of Colonel Light Gardens.

BASEBALL

The "A's" sprang a surprise on Adelaide on Saturday when they beat them 6-4. Unfortunately, we have not received any report of the game, but we understand that the game was won in the first innings, when Varsity scored six runs. Safe-hitters were: Lewis (2), Nichterlein, Catt, Kilgariff, and Noack.

The "B's" were defeated 6-1, Schwarz gaining two safe hits and O'Grady showing good form at first base.

The "C's" lost 17-2.

INTER-FACULTY.

Law, with a team of whom three had played the game before, played Medicine on Wednesday. Medicine had a full team of regulars, but were quite unable to cope with the latent talent in Law. They started well, but were steadily overhauled and in the end soundly defeated. The batting on both sides was weak, but the Law fielding was really good for inexperienced players. To-morrow Law will play Engineering. Scores:

Law: 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 1-8.

Medicine: 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0-5.

Safe-hitters:—

Law: Hall 2, Mills, O'Grady, Menzies.

Medicine: Lewis, Swan, Alderman, Southcott.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS

FOOTBALL

Our footballers did not fare too well this week. The A's went down to Exeter in one of the most hard fought matches this season. We held the lead right till the end, but were unable to hold off a strong bid towards the close. The football was of extremely high standard throughout, and some brilliant individual and combined efforts were seen. Magarey and Dawkins played outstanding games, the former taking some remarkable marks on the half back line, while Dawkins was as fast as usual. Masters took some beating in the air, while LeMessurier worked like a tiger. Scores: Varsity, 11.9; Exeter, 12.14. Goalkickers: W. P. Goode, LeMessurier (3), Page (2), South, Gurner, White.

Best players: Magarey, Dawkins, LeMessurier, Masters, Betts, Gurner, Madigan.

The B's were rather heavily defeated by Payneham 4.6 to 29.26.

Goalkickers: Tregonning (3), Cherry. Best players: Tregonning, G. M. Steele, Cherry, McGlashan, McKay.

HOCKEY

"A's" UNLUCKY NOT TO WIN.

The "A" team, to whom in the present state of the list a win would have been very important, could manage no more than a 2-all draw against Wanderers. This was unfortunate, as we had most of the play and had many opportunities to score. Our forwards seem to shoot far too half-heartedly for goal, and don't hit cleanly or hard enough; even the two goals we scored (both by Knight) were not strong shots. Close was not so sure of his corner-hitting as he usually is, which was a pity, as the last 20 minutes was nothing but a succession of short corners in our favor. In about 12 of these corners straight off Close, with monotonous regularity, hit the ball nicely and firmly to the same spot about three yards the wrong side of the goalposts. Once he hit Newland on the foot, eliciting a profane shriek which floated with the greatest clarity amongst all the feminine spectators.

Motteram, although without his proteges to cheer him, played well, and so did Knight, Forbes, and Hargrave.

"B" DEFEAT WANDERERS, 3-0.

This is more encouraging. The "B's" are now in a fairly interesting position on the list, and should be in the four after next week. Goal-hitters were Gare, Leyland, and King, and the best players Leyland, Hutton, and Angove.

"C" DREW WITH TEACHERS, 1-1.

This is also good news. One day I hope to record that the "C's" won, but still a draw is something. Partridge hit the goal, and the best players were Gold, Milne, and Lloyd.

INTER-VARSITY.

This will be held on the University Oval in the first week of the vac., from Monday, August 15, each day to Friday, the 19th, and on the 20th the combined Varsities will play a State team.

The following 16 have been chosen for practice:—A. W. Cocks, R. Motteram, R. Spafford, M. C. Newland, M. D. Close, J. E. Kelly, J. McPhie, B. M. Knight, F. J. Fenner, N. C. Hargrave, W. Forbes, G. Leyland, M. Clarke, J. T. Hutton, W. M. Irwin, P. C. Yates. They will be coached by J. L. Allen, the well-known hockey wizard.

Among the entertainments for the visitors (who will come from Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia) is the INTER-VARSITY BALL on Tuesday, August 16, in the Refectory. Frank Fenner and Malcolm Newland, the secretaries, have got together a charming and enthusiastic committee, which you will find it a pleasure to buy a ticket from. Make a note of it now, and be sure to come.

BLUES

The following have been awarded Blues for University sport:— Athletics: G. M. Steele, J. Tregonning. Golf: H. G. Andrew, J. L. Stokes. Rifle Club: T. A. R. Dinning, M. A. P. Mattingley, A. B. Robertson. Women's Swimming: Miss Beatrice Black.

These were omitted from the last number of "On Dit," 19/7/38.

RUGBY

There was only one match on Saturday as the A's had a bye. This was the B's v. Navy. The B's once more piled up a large score after last week's setback.

The Varsity played one man short, and this rather upset the back line till the team settled down. Navy opened very strongly, scoring two tries before Varsity scored. Edelman got the first try and continued getting them throughout the match. By half-time Varsity had complete control.

Scores: Varsity, 24; Navy, 12.

In the second half Varsity gained a still bigger lead, nearly doubling the score while Navy scored only one try.

Final scores: Varsity, 42; Navy, 12.

Scorers, Tries: Edelman (5), Thomson (2) and Everard, Archibald, Whillias; Converts: Thomas (6).

RIFLE CLUB

Conditions for the 3rd stage of the club championship at 300 yards on Saturday were easy and several good scores were obtained. A. E. Welbourn was top of the day's shoot for 49, 47-96. As a result of this he is now one point in the lead from R. C. Bills, who returned a double 47. Other good scores were made by C. J. Starling and M. Mattingley, each with 94.

In B grade H. N. Flaherty was top with 45, 43-88.

A handicap spoon was held on the day's shoot, and this was won by A. E. Welbourn, who reached the limit score of 100.

Next week the first inter-club match of this year's M.D.R.U. series will be fired over 300 yards. In the last series this club performed very creditably, and as a result of this and the increased membership of the club an attempt will be made to enter three teams in the forthcoming series. A good muster is desired next week as there is some important business to attend to after the match.

CONGRATULATIONS

The general Editors have been deprived this week of the services of Duncan Menzies, the Sports Editor. The latter was selected for the interstate lacrosse team, which yesterday morning left for Perth.

PRIVATE FACES

Glancing at our own important little tangle of traditions (after reading last week's editorial plea against the status quo) we remembered that St. Mark's has just broken an unbroken rule of enlisting the services of two women for the college plays. Is this because they have a dearth of female impersonators—this has never troubled them before—or because they are making a big effort for bigger and broader (in scope) plays? As it is though, the women are restricted to one play where the good old triangle is the theme.

And apropos of the plays, it seems a pity that five college gentlemen had haircuts last week when their tresses could have saved wigs in the production, for by early August they would have been long enough for perms.

There have been unobtrusive shiftings about in the personnel of the Union building recently. Jean Hewett plays the typewriter and counts out stamps in Mr. Hamilton's office now in place of Jocelyn Ray, who has gone up town with her machine. And Mr.

BASKETBALLERS LOSE BY ONE

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

The "A's" showed exceptionally good form on Saturday, and the really splendid result was that they beat Graduates 4-1. The outstanding members of the team were Helen Church and Alison Anderson, who both played a wonderful game. The combination among the forwards again showed improvement, while Joan Cleland and Heather MacDonald did some extremely valuable work.

The "B1's" had a bye.

The "B2's" were in very poor form, and were consequently defeated by Plympton Park 13-nil. Marjorie Bowden, Lillian Piggett, Margaret Miller, and Janice Crase all played quite well, but none of the team was up to the usual standard.

LACROSSE

A's NARROWLY DEFEATED BY STURT IN LOW SCORING GAME.

Saturday afternoon saw one of the season's best lacrosse matches, played between Varsity and Sturt. At three-quarter time we led 2 goals to 1, but in the last quarter failed to score and finally lost 3-2. The high spot of the match was Menzies' play at back: he was easily the most outstanding man on the field and cleared the ball cleanly time after time.

The whole defending system was in excellent fettle, and if they can reproduce this form in the inter-Varsity, will cause the Melbourne attacks and forwards no small amount of worry. Goalie Duffield played extremely well, but had the misfortune to stop three hard balls on the head, neck and nose respectively: this last effort being to the intense amusement of Professor Campbell, who was one of the spectators.

As we have said before, the fault lies with our forwards, who have no system, the mistakes being made this week by Snow and Nicholson. Snow missed two very easy goal shots which would have won us the match, but apart from this he played well, making position in expert style. Nicholson was perhaps unfortunate in that he strove very hard to beat his man, but did not have quite enough dash to do this. Scores were Varsity 2 lost to Sturt 3. Goalthrowers: Barnfield and Martin. Best players: M. Taylor, Menzies, Nairn, Isaachsen and Duffield.

The B team had a bye, but the C's struggled away against Legacy and lost 15-9, despite the expert assistance of Messrs. Tilley and Buick. Goalthrowers were Gooden (7), Thomas and Buick. Best players: Gooden, Plummer and Hall.

BASKETBALL

The "A's" most unsatisfactorily lost to Trojans by one. In spite of a good beginning for Varsity, Trojans steadily gained ground and proved too much for us in the last quarter. Louie Hannan did a very good stick at centre, in spite of a hardly admirable display of spirit by her opponent. Combination among the backs showed improvement. Best players were Anita Rix and Margaret Cowell.

The "B's" lost to Coles 28-44. The whole team fought hard, but the other side was definitely superior. Lorna Sparrow played very well, and Helen Ferrer showed considerable improvement. Diana Kay, Margaret Sullivan, and Joan Hayter also did very good work.

The "C's" were much better than usual, beating Linnet 36-19, a result worthy of repetition.

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(Continued from page 3.)

are good. Only a cleansing alkali will neutralise a sour acid. Because the cattle are wild, my stockmen do not give up the muster and retire to their camps with their gins. Because the dogs are hungry and audacious, we shepherds don't turn out the sheep at night to appease their hunger. We build a higher break around the yards. Because there is much illegal betting in hidden places, it is not curing the evil to legalise it. It is giving official recognition to a very doubtful moral sanction. And is this the purpose of government? Why not, first smoke out the hidden places, and secondly, give those people the healthy nourishment that will cure them of their strange hunger?

I return to the bush in despair, certain in the knowledge of your pretty city's contamination, and that the back-country is clean at least.

"THIRD OBJECTING BUSHMAN,"
"Wildcabbage,"
Via Alice Springs, C.A.

PUBLIC PLACES

Sunday, 17th, saw damp but interesting groups of Alpiners straggling between Belair and Mt. Lofty can another of their notorious "meets." Bagpipes, and yodelling, amazing sweaters and footwear helped to preserve the incongruity of club members. Headgear is their special line, however; this ranged from a fez, through old gardening-hats (?) and turkey feathers, to a chauffeur's cap.

Stop Press! In spite of his advantageous position, the handicapper did not reach the finals of the college championship in the St. Mark's golf match. The honors fell to the sticks of Messrs. Crisp and McAskill, who will play the final after a thorough recovery from Sunday's work. "Sunday's work," by the way, means big stuff for the groundsmen at Mt. Lofty, who will spend this week replacing bunkers and obstructions in the rough.

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XXX BITTER BEER**