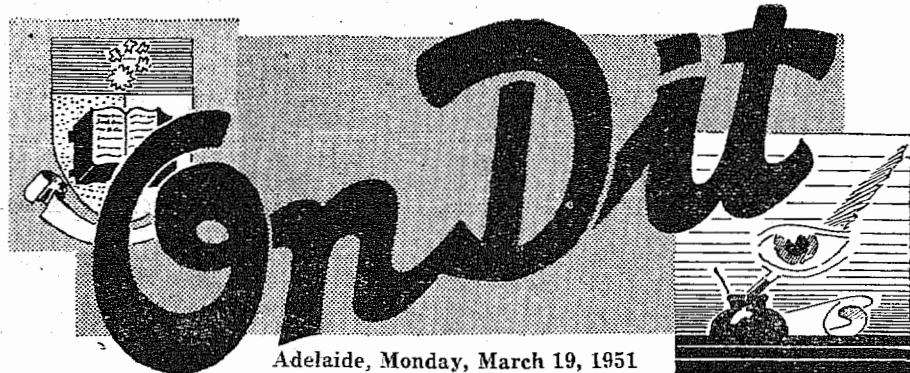


The S.R.C. presents  
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March 31



Adelaide, Monday, March 19, 1951  
Vol. 19, No. 2. One Penny

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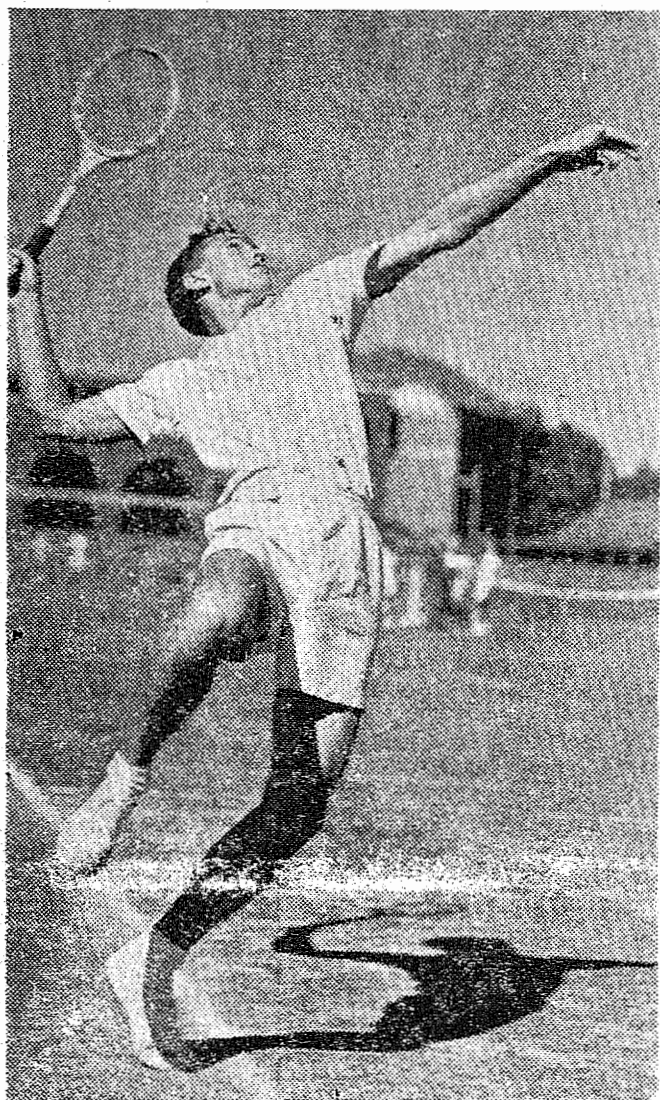
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# S.R.C. HITS OUT ON HOUSING

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("Advertiser" Photo)

## REGIMENT CELEBRATES! GOVERNOR ATTENDS

On Wednesday, March 14, 1951, His Excellency the State Governor, Sir Willoughby Norrie, presented the R.S.L. trophy to the Commanding Officer of the Adelaide University Regiment.

The presentation took place on the drive in front of the Benham Building, and was watched by the members of the Regiment who were drawn up in ceremonial parade formations, and by many members of the staff and students who gathered on the lawn in front of the Refectory.

The history of the trophy is well known to all who are interested in the regiment. It was first introduced in 1935, when it was won by 33rd Infantry Battalion, a Victorian unit. In 1936 it was won by 30th Battalion, the New South Wales Scottish Battalion. In 1937 by 11th Infantry Battalion from Western Australia, and in 1938 by 27th Infantry Battalion, the South Australian Scottish Regiment. The competition was suspended during the war years, and was not started again until 1948, when the Adelaide University Regiment was formed, making a magnificent start by winning the R.S.L. Trophy in that year. In 1949-50 the regiment again won the trophy, for the second year in succession, in competition with twenty-five other infantry units in the Commonwealth. This record of efficiency is outstanding for such a young unit, and it is the aim of the regiment to maintain the present state of efficiency in the hope of winning the trophy again in 1950-51.

Several members of the University Council attended the ceremony in their official capacities. The Chancellor, Sir Mellis Napier, was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ligertwood, Warden of the Senate, and Brigadier K. A. Wills, the Hon. Colonel of the regiment. Brigadier A. S. Blackburn, V.C., arrived with the Chancellor, and his party included Mr. F. U. Hall, secretary of the R.S.S. and A.I.L.A. of South Australia, and Flight-Lieut. E. J. Dibden, C.O. of the University Air Squadron.

Brigadier M. S. Moten, Commander of 9th Infantry Brigade, to which the Adelaide University Regiment belongs, also attended the parade. Colonel R. M. Jones, from Central Command Headquarters, represented the Regular Army Headquarters. His Excellency the Governor received a Royal Salute when he arrived, and the regimental band gave a roll of drums to complete the paying of the compliments. The band was most im-

pressive, especially as it had been equipped with bagpipes dressed with the Napier tartan, in honor of the Chancellor of the University, Sir Mellis Napier.

The occasion of this parade is another milestone in the history of the regiment and of the University. It is to the credit of South Australia that her University has produced the crack unit of the Commonwealth.

## CENSURE MOTION ON AUTHORITIES

An unprecedented sensation occurred at the last meeting of the S.R.C., when President Graham Gibbs left the Chair to move a censure motion on the "University authorities." After the Vice-President, Zug Ashwin, had also left the Chair to support the motion it was carried unanimously.

The motion, which was seconded by Housing Officer, Eric Schumann, was as follows, "That this Council expresses its grave dissatisfaction with the lack of action and the attitude shown by the University authorities to student housing over a period of years, and particularly the housing of Asian students."

Interviewed after the meeting Graham Gibbs said:

"It is well known to all members of the 1951 S.R.C. that certain students are gravely handicapped in their studies because of poor accommodation."

At the present time there are about 40 overseas students coming to Adelaide each year. As well as these, there are, of course, country students who are coming to Adelaide in order to study. The Commonwealth and UNESCO will further encourage an increase in the numbers of both classes of students. This means that there has been and in future will be, a growing pressure placed on the relatively small number of suitable lodgings for University students.

Today many students, Adelaide's guests from overseas and inland, are hearing lectures in some of the finest buildings any University could possess. Tonight these same people will be doing their own work in noisy, dingy lodgings; and any one will agree that their own work is most important. How severely are these people handicapped compared to the rest of us who go home to a comfortable quiet home, or to the studious and encouraging atmosphere of a University College?

For the past three years, the S.R.C. has sought aid from the University authorities in this matter. We have received promises and much advice. We have seen on their part little action.

Last S.R.C. meeting I left the Presidential Chair to move a vote of no-confidence in the University authorities. To my great joy it was carried with acclamation.

However, the 1951 S.R.C. does not stop here. This week three of your representatives are calling on the Premier to discuss this matter with him. No effort is being spared by the Council to do something to relieve the housing problem. It is significant that while Melbourne and Sydney Universities have paid full time Housing Officers, the students of this University have to rely on the unselfish work of a few of their number, who at the same time have to pass simultaneously examinations at third year and honors level.

The motion was the culmination of a long period of dissatisfaction with the housing situation and the frustration by higher authorities of endeavors by the S.R.C. to rectify the position. Asian students, before they can receive their entrance visas to the Commonwealth must have a guarantee of accommodation. So far the only body willing to give this guarantee has been the S.R.C. In order to give effect to its undertakings, the S.R.C. has had to rely on public response to numerous press and radio appeals. So far each year accommodation, varying from good to most unsatisfactory, has been found.

Successive housing officers and the S.R.C. have always considered that Asian students in particular, should not be housed together in the one building. The 1949 S.R.C., under John Roder, investigated the establishment of a "Hall of Residence" to accommodate overseas and Australian students. In this way greater mutual benefit would result from the stay of overseas students in Australia. Sydney, Melbourne and Perth have all obtained hostels. In Sydney the State Housing Commission erected a building for use as a hostel. In Melbourne the Hollway Government gave £10,000 for the purchase and conversion of a suitable building into a hostel and Perth has converted an ex-R.A.A.F. camp into a hostel.

Adelaide's efforts have been, to date, absolutely nothing.

## MR. GIBBS SPEAKS!

The President of the S.R.C. (Mr. Graham Gibbs) would remind people eating on the lawns by the refectory that their trays and utensils must be placed on the trestle tables. Those who want to know why, should try scattering 500 cups on their front lawn and picking the dam things up.

Mr. Gibbs also said that the regulations regarding the parking of motor cycles are:

(1) On no account are motor cycles to be ridden through the University grounds; (2) Henceforth, no motor cycle will be parked against any lecture room, the Barr Smith or even the S.R.C. Office; (3) And further, all motor cycles, outfits and solo, must be parked in the special areas allocated: (a) Near the bottom gates on the lower level, and (b) In the special area near Kintore Avenue in the Teachers' College locality.

## THE HOLLOW MEN

The Hollow Men—who, and of what species are the gentlemen referred to in such a manner. Paradoxically as it may seem, the term includes even those prosperous individuals like the monk in Chaucer's poem who was "a lord ful fat and in good point," but as Mr. Hambly declared, it must essentially be applied to all who exist without any mainspring of real action in their inner lives.

Mr. Hambly stated that the aim of a University should be the creation of total living among its members, and went on to observe that the study of the ethics of Jesus of Nazareth and of the ultimate significance of his impact upon the realm of inner experience, is given no consideration in the forming of the curricula of our universities. We are permitted to study in minute detail the history of any one period, but an investigation into the ultimate significance of Christianity is denied us. That is why such ladies as the S.C.M. have come into existence. Their aim is to try to give students this wholeness of outlook, an integrity to the wholeness of knowledge.

We believe that it is essential to grapple with the fundamental questions that face man, and that Christianity helps man to live at his highest and his best.

Mr. Hambly then made three important points concerning the Christian faith. Firstly, Christianity, being rooted, as it is, in history, is not a species of philosophy such as may have been evolved by the activity of the human mind in an attempt to explain the universe, and is well able to stand up to examination.

Then there are many who base their objection to Christianity on the grounds that it takes its stand on revelation, while in other studies discovery issues from some course of enquiry. Revelation and discovery may, however, be likened to the two sides of a genuine single coin; each implies the other. Enquiry and revelation are not at all mutually exclusive. The former lays the emphasis on men's self-sufficiency, the latter on the absolute nature of truth and God as the ultimate source of truth. It is precisely the "givenness" of what is ultimately discovered that revelation emphasises. Too many of us delude ourselves into thinking that since man has discovered various facts that he has in some unexplained way been their original cause. The malady of the present age has been described by Dr. Leslie Weatherhead as "this perversion of humanism," the ascribing to man what belongs to God.

Finally, the things we believe in religion are not facts as such; it's all a question of the interpretation we put upon them. Even in the sciences the same thing is true, and men have often been known to fall out with each other in their different views. The tendency then to disparage religious enquiry because of a lack of a sufficiently factual basis is unjustified. If we genuinely test the facts set before us we shall not go out into the world as Hollow Men.

F. H. GREET.

**ON DIT**

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**EDITORIAL . . .**

*The Tumult and the Shouting dies,  
The Captains and the Kings depart.*

IT is in these words that we announce the retirement of Eric Schumann from the honorable post of Editor of "On Dit," and his translation to other spheres of influence. His collaborator, the fabulous Jeff. Scott, has grabbed for himself the sinecure post of Associate Editor under the new regime, and firmly declares that this year he is going to concentrate on his studies alone. With the retirement and partial eclipse respectively of these two stalwarts, "On Dit" once more had lost its soul, until the present Editor (after some high-pressure sales-talk), consented to make an attempt to find it.

Having firmly absorbed and digested several articles on Student Apathy that have appeared in past "On Dits," the Editor is bound to record that he has been agreeably surprised to find actual enthusiasm amongst his sub-editors, and reporters. Indeed, so great has been the rush to fill positions on the staff, that the only vacancies are those of Circulation Manager—a relatively easy job of supervising the selling of "On Dits" every fortnight—and one or two reporters to help John Lawrence and Helen Astley to cover 'Varsity sport, both men's and women's. Need we remind the Rugby Club that John Lawrence plays Australian Rules, and that consequently it would be a good idea to have a "Rugby" reporter on the staff to see that it receives its fair share of the back page? Should you desire one of these few remaining positions, hand your name and faculty into our Chief of Staff (Mignon Hannan), and your application will receive consideration, especially if you will be returning next year.

The policy of the paper will be to tread on as many corns as possible until a flourishing Correspondence Page has been set up. We shall then step aside and try to achieve something like the impartial standard set by Gil. Wahlquist in 1949. As for the staff, the Editor can say that the Sub-Editors and reporters are remarkably keen, but they must have help from you, otherwise the paper degenerates into an "Arts Own" or a "Scott's Fortnightly," with some poor mug writing the whole paper on his own.

Finally, the Editor wishes to state that should it be impossible to print "On Dit" fortnightly owing to lack of material, the paper will "cease upon the midnight with no pain." Perhaps this would not be such a bad idea. What do you think?

**GUEST EDITORIAL . . .**

AT its last meeting, the S.R.C. passed a motion condemning the University authorities on its attitude to housing. This is a problem that directly affects only a small proportion of the students, but it is, nevertheless, of utmost importance.

I do not intend to go into the reason for this motion. They will, doubtless, be reported elsewhere, but I would appeal to all of you to support the S.R.C. on the courageous stand it has taken on this matter. I have no doubt what ever that there will be repercussions, and it is only with your support that the S.R.C. can continue to act along these lines.

E. SCHUMANN,  
Student Housing Officer.

**NAVEL OPS.  
IN GEORGE MURRAY**

Professor Smart passed on an interesting fact about the navel at the first meeting of the Arts Association in the George Murray Hall on Thursday, March 8.

It appears that a lecturer at a Thibetan University was once asked, "What is the psychological, metaphysical, physiological value of the navel?" The lecturer considered the matter for a moment, and then replied, "I do not know the psychological, metaphysical, physiological value of the navel. I will go and think about it."

So he went and sat on the top of a high mountain for one and a half days, trying to think what the psychological, metaphysical, or physiological value of the navel might be. At the end of this time, he returned to the University, and said to his friends: "The navel has no psychological, metaphysical or physiological value. I will, therefore, screw mine out."

He did so; whereupon his bottom fell out.

Prof. Smart was one of four professors who took part in a symposium on the subject, "O Younge Freshe Folkes, he and she," given to an audience of about 150, mainly freshers.

In a presidential address, Mr. Charles Ashwin introduced the Arts Association committee. He welcomed freshers "and fresherettes," inviting them to join the association. University staff were also welcome to become members, he said.

Mr. Ashwin mentioned the Fine Arts Society, to which members of the Arts Association automatically belong. Meetings of the two associations, whose aims were discussion on an intellectual and social basis, were always concluded with supper and dancing. Wherever possible, the wearing of academic dress was desirable, he said.

The Dean of the Arts Faculty (Dr. A. Grenfell Price) gave a short speech of welcome to freshers before Miss June Harrison, from the Teachers' College, was elected to the association committee as freshers' representative.

The long-awaited symposium (originally an ancient Greek drinking party) got under way. Prof. Blackburn, the first speaker, mentioned an occasion in his early days at Adelaide

University when Prof. FitzHerbert was presented with a bunch of flowers at a Latin lecture because it happened to be the time of the Floral Festival. The professor received them, aptly quoted from the Aenied, and clearing sundry pumpkins from his desk, carried on with the lecture as though nothing had happened.

Prof. Smart narrated the story of the navel, and revealed that the study of philosophy really came as a surprise to him. He remembered that a lecturer at Glasgow University, who was also an officer in the University Army Unit, had written at the top of one of Prof. Smart's essays, "I'll make you a lance-corporal for this!"

Professor Duncan (Professor of History) emphasised that a sprinkling of older and more experienced students does a world of good to a University. A good example of this was the boost which Sydney University got from ex-servicemen after World War I.

Prof. Nichol Smith (Professor of English), who gave a most interesting account of his experiences at various Universities since 1892, also pointed out that ex-servicemen had had a remarkably good effect on University life after the two World Wars. Oxford University had a boom period from 1920 to 1924, he said.

A vote of thanks to the speakers was proposed by Mr. Jeff Scott, and seconded by Mr. Peter Jeffries.

But what happened to the dancers? In spite of the excellent recorded music and the vitality of Mr. Scott, the dancing was not a success. It failed to produce good or even enthusiastic dancers! The abundance of expensive delicacies (there were grapes!) may have been the explanation.

Incidentally, various people seem to be seeking for a suitable term to distinguish women freshers from men freshers. Mr. Robin Ashwin suggested "fresherettes," and Prof. Smart "fresh women."

No. 1 in the Series—

*What Every Young Fresher Should Read*

**ALDOUS HUXLEY:**

**TIME MUST HAVE A STOP**

By far the simplest way to gain a reputation for that Liberal Education which everyone keeps talking about is, of course, to assume the Air of Gentle Contempt. Suitable subjects include Wagner, 17th century Dutch painting and Aldous Huxley. Of the last, "Mildly amusing but dated, of course," is the orthodox opinion for Grown-ups.

"Time Must Have a Stop" was published in 1945 and contains many of Huxley's best ideas in a brief and readable form. The self-conscious, sensitive seventeen-year-old poet, Sebastian, goes to Italy to stay with his Uncle Eustace, connoisseur and dilettante. A striking contrast is drawn between the altruistic ascetic left-wing politician, Sebastian's father, and his brother, Eustace, who is maintained by the profits of exploited native labor.

Sebastian has suffered by his father's self-discipline, and Eustace, meditating on life as a fine art, points the dangers of altruism. His division of historic figures into Old Men of Corsica with their lust for power, Old Men of Port Royal (Pascal) forging an intolerant creed, and Old Men of Moldavia with their cult of decorous behaviour, emphasises the worth of the life of passive appreciation and is as good

a quicunque vult of Immaterialism as I have read.

In the latter half of the book, Bruno, a Christian mystic, is prominent in further moulding Sebastian's conception of the Good Life. To one not sympathetic to Huxley's brand of mysticism, this book is not as tedious on this subject as others though the prolonged description of the deceased Eustace's experiences makes good skipping.

This book, like all Huxley's, is adorned with brilliant descriptive passages and startling allusions. If a civilised man is, as Clive Bell suggests, one for whom, by virtue of education and sensibility, "every thought and every feeling has overtones inaudible to the uneducated ear . . . who recognises the most unexpected implications in the most unlikely places . . . who feels himself at once heir of all ages, and a poor player that struts and frets his hour," then such a one is Aldous Huxley.

Other stimulating novels include, "Brave New World" — sine qua non for all frosh, "Antic Hay," and the more meaty "Point Counterpoint."—STOMP.



WELL-KNOWN Christian Radical Alan Kennedy has been sent over from Melbourne to tame the Marxist Bears in the local Socialist Club. First step has been to introduce a Swear Box—every time one of the little dears says a nasty word they have to cough up threepence. Now we'll only be Fascist Baskets!

CANBERRA students' paper, "Woroni," has been libelling the Adelaide University (or has it?). The following paragraph on their front page caught our eye:

"The decision of the College Council to appoint Mr. H. W. Arndt to the Chair of Economics deserves the highest commendation. In making what may be considered a controversial appointment, the Council has shown that, unlike the Adelaide authorities when faced with a similar appointment, it has not allowed political prejudice to over-ride academic qualifications."

THE report of the Beveridge Committee on the B.B.C., just published, suggests that Very High Frequency developments might permit the operation of local programmes controlled by "Universities or local authorities or public service organisations."

N.U.A.U.S. has been putting forward this idea for five years, but we understand certain members of the Rugby Club are opposed to it.

WE see that the University Church Service is being organised by an Agnostic. No doubt the Christians are too busy worrying about "the Room."

THE unhappiness of man lies in this fact: that he loves peace not for its own sake, but only when it ends a war.—Edward Herriot.

WE hear that one of the foundation members of the Immaterialist Society is a former President of the S.C.M. Immaterialism has now been defined as a "form of spiritual moral disarmament! Membership of the society is open to all those who have reaped their wild oats. Next meeting on the George Murray Roof Garden will be a symposium, 'The Price of Strawberry Malted Milks—Is It Too High?' Speakers: John West, Jeff Scott."

AT Nottingham Uni. recently a Beer Race was conducted in which one member of each time pulled a waggon in which the other member sat and drank beer. The "Agricultural Absorbers" won.

IN a recent "Gallup" poll at Cambridge among 226 students as to whether they were satisfied with H.M. Government's Korean policy, 53 per cent. said "Yes," 41 per cent. said "No," and 6 per cent. had no opinion.

—GLUG.

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Seen in the  
Refectory

SOME clot wearing a Union Tie. . . Must have got it from his father — or David Barnes.

LAST year's students still wearing same old dresses. You'd think that the first week of term they'd rake up something new.

WE rather care for the exotic hair-do's, plucked eyebrows and gold-rimmed sunglasses on some of this year's freshers. Seems like they ought to be teamed with gownless evening straps (slashed to the armpits, of course).

AND, oh! Those lovely sun-tans! What a blessing that Chiton is still "in." We feel that it's not a good thing to follow Paris with that "pale" look. That went out with 18-inch waists and the vapors. Good old Adelaide fashions.

AND, my dears, this Old Bird has heard that they're here to stay. Those naughty black gowns, we mean. In Mr. Ashwin's case they certainly cover a multitude of sins.

WE just know that everyone is dying to see all the frantically pretty new evening frocks that are due for an airing in the coming season. How about a preview of a few at the Commencement Ball on March 31? Try hard, girls.

WE can't understand the attitude of the Women's Union Committee over the affair of men in our study-rooms. How COULD they want to get rid of that fascinating Mr. Marshman?

LAST year's love affairs seem to be piping to the same old tune, although one of the leading players has gone . . .

PERHAPS wanting to see their names in print has caused the frantic rush of aspiring journalists waiting to fill the ranks of "On Dit" staff . . . Witness the Editor.

THIS is the End! We hear they're having a Women's Union meeting in the Lady Symon at 1.20 to-day—all girls together! Still we always DID want to be a suffragette!

MY dears! You must be careful who you ask to your next party—unless you want your furniture to WIN its way into the ASH-can!  
More next issue,

LE CORBEAU.

# AIR SQUADRON STARTS

## FLYING TRAINING FOR SOME

The Adelaide University now has its own R.A.A.F. Air Squadron, which was formed in November, 1950. The Squadron consists of five flights, including a flying flight, which will consist largely of Arts, Law and Commerce students.

Recruiting for the Squadron has now commenced and a Selection Board will be held at the end of March. All students who are interested should inquire at Squadron H.Q., 155 Barton Terrace, or ring M 9282. Flight-Lieutenant J. Dibden is Commanding Officer.

The Adelaide University Squadron is a Reserve Unit of the Royal Australian Air Force. It is essentially an Officer Training School for the Undergraduate, and as such its strength is somewhat limited. General Service and Officer Training is given in conjunction with the specialist training applicable to the particular flights. The existing flights and faculties from which members are drawn are:—

- Medical—Medicine, Dentistry.
- Equipment (an Equipment and an Accounting component)—Economics, Science, esp. Biochemistry.
- Administrative (an Intelligence, a Legal and an Education component) — Arts, Economics, Education, Law.
- Engineer (an Aeronautical, an Electrical, an Instrument and a Radio component)—Science, Engineering.
- Flying—All faculties, but great majority from Arts, Law and Commerce.

Undergraduates will be enlisted as Air Cadets in the Active Citizen Air Force for two years' training with the Squadron. When they have done this and have obtained their degrees, they will be commissioned in the Citizen Air Force General Reserve (which is inactive), or if they wish in either of the more active Reserves: The Active Citizen Air Force or the Citizen Air Force Active Reserve. They may also apply for Commission in the various branches of the Permanent Air Force. Members will have the normal obligations of reservists, the details of which can be had at the Squadron Headquarters.

During war each member would be liable for full-time service; but he would not be called up for it before the effects of this upon his academic career had been carefully considered in the circumstances of the time. Members will do up to 14 days continuous training in each of their two years in the Squadron. They will also do up to 80 hours "home training," which will be spread over the whole year, and will consist of lectures, parades, instructional films, visits to Air Force establishments and other places of interest. Members will be paid at the rates provided for the Active Citizen Air Force for a maximum of 28 days a year (approx. 9/- per day). They will be given a free issue of winter and summer officers' clothing and working dress, and will be attested. Attestation of persons under 21 years of age requires the consent of their parents and guardians. Prospective members shall be at least 17 years old, and shall be medically fit to the same standards as are laid down for the various branches of the Permanent Air Force.

The Squadron will be at great pains to provide training at times when undergraduates of the various years and faculties can attend. The Squadron will be made to fit neatly into the pattern of University life; it can be a success only if it does this. Undergraduate members will be studiously consulted to discover when the Squadron's various activities can conveniently take place. Training for all flights will commence during the beginning of April. Flying training at the Royal Aero Club of South Australia will commence in June, but ground training in subjects such as navigation, aerodynamics, engine handling, etc., for flying flight will commence in April. Cadets chosen for flying will

complete a total of fifty hours during the two years. This qualifies them for a Department of Civil Aviation "A" Licence. There will be new intakes in each flight in the Squadron every year.

The Oxford and Cambridge Universities Squadrons have proved their worth during the past. Members of the Squadrons excelled themselves particularly in the Battle of Britain. Their flying during war and peace has always been of the highest standard. In spite of the fact that the Adelaide University Squadron commenced only in November last year, it is natural to expect in the not far distant future that it will be something of which the whole of the Commonwealth can be proud.

## DYNAMIC DEBATING

"For six years Mr. Opie has been taking my jokes, cleaning them up, and using them," was the astounding accusation of celebrated graduate, Jeff Scott, in the debate: "That the Commonwealth Jubilee ought to be celebrated by a day of National Mourning," at the first official meeting of the Adelaide University Debating Club in the Lady Symon Hall on the evening of Wednesday, March 7.

Flash freshers and seasoned sods made up the crowd of over a hundred who witnessed a fight to the finish between Messrs. Millhouse, West and Opie for, and Messrs. Piper, Reid and Scott against, the motion. In spite of a last-minute demand by Schumann for a division (which he quickly withdrew), the motion was lost when put before the house.

Senior Statesman Scott amazed by his inability to control his feelings. He burst into fits of uproarious laughter, pounded the table with his fist, eagerly pored over copious manuscripts, and took long draughts of cool, clear water.

Mr. Robin Millhouse introduced himself, Mr. John West and Mr. Roger Opie as representing the World, the Flesh and the Devil, respectively. West astounded spectators by defining flesh as "a periosteal and periplanchnic organised heterogeneity of myological, angiomatous and adipose tissues of ectodermal and mesodermal embryonic ontogeny, or meat." He described a fresher as "a mass of pimples held together by an old school tie." He also made references in favor of wine-bibbing, which Mr. Bob Reid strongly objected to because there were many freshers present.

As the Devil, Roger Opie told one or two interesting anecdotes, which prompted Jeff Scott to declare: "Mr. Opie has at last gone to the Devil."

Mr. Herbert Piper, leader of the team opposing the motion, drew attention to an attack by Mr. West on the Philistines, and pointed out that Mr. West, like the mighty Samson, was armed against them "with the jawbone of an ass." Apart from a serious two minutes from Scott, there was very little said on the subject.

# U N Y F

"We can only ensure complete and lasting harmony," said Mr. Sreenevasan in his opening address at the U.N.Y.F. Welcome on Saturday night, March 10, "by learning to co-operate with other peoples to absorb their culture, and to respect their points of view."

Before a large and appreciative audience, which well filled Teachers' College Hall, and certainly filled the supper room afterwards, members of United Nations Youth Fellowship demonstrated something of their various national songs, dances and games.

All were amazed at the dexterity of the players in the Thailand ball game, cheered by the gay abandon of the Ukrainian dancers, the Malayan folk songs, and many others in a fresh and spontaneous programme — the participants enjoyed themselves as much as the audience.

Following the finale, a lusty and tuneful rendition of "Waltzing Matilda," Mr. McDonald spoke. He urged that all peoples should be bound together by the many things they have in common, not divided by the few in which they differ, and amplified the aims of U.N.Y.F.—to teach tolerance among the youth of different races. Supper followed, and many were the acquaintances made over cups of tea and sausage rolls.

In all, it was a very pleasant evening, and it is hoped that the next meeting on April 7, in Twin Street, will be as well attended.

## I.C.C.

The first of the club's meetings will now be held on Thursday, the 22nd, at 1.20 p.m., in the Lady Symon Hall. Mr. D. H. Pike, M.A., Reader in History and Political Science, will speak on "The International Situation, With Particular Emphasis on the Far East." Everyone welcome — and urged to attend!



Graham Gibbs, S.R.C. President, who was the first student to join the Air Squadron Flying Flight.

## HORNER SPEAKS

Next Thursday, at 1.20 p.m., Mr. John Horner will address the first meeting of the Carnegie Gramophone Society. He will use some fine recordings released in Lyrebird series from Paris. Included will be a discussion of the 17th century composer, Francois Couperin.

Couperin (b. 1668), was a court composer writing much chamber music, especially for the harpsichord. Within a limited conception of musical form he attained near perfection, and his extensive influence on Bach can be seen in the latter's rondos and courantes.

The second address will be by Professor Bishop, Director of the Conservatorium, on Wednesday, April 4. The A.G.M. of the Society is Wednesday, March 28.

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The 1951

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# A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

The Australian National University was established by Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1946 with the object of encouraging fundamental research and the training of research workers. Although it may eventually incorporate the Canberra University College and thus enter the field of undergraduate teaching, it is primarily intended as a post-graduate institution.

Its emphasis on research and the training of graduate students makes it unique in the Australian academic structure, and will enable it to supplement the work of the other universities at a higher level. So far, four Research Schools have been established, namely, the John Curtin School of Medical Research, and the Research School of Physical Sciences, the Research School of Social Sciences and the Research School of Pacific Studies.

The establishment of a new University involves a period of building, both building in a literal sense and the moulding of an administrative and academic organisation able to carry out the functions of the University. On both scores good progress has been made.

So far as bricks and mortar are concerned, the University's building programme has necessarily been shaped by the housing shortage and the general difficulties of undertaking large-scale construction during a period of nation-wide development. The activities of the University were, therefore, directed primarily towards the construction of buildings that would provide accommodation for its staff. The first major building to be commenced was University House, which will be the University's residential college and the centre of social and cultural activities. This will contain some 90 flats for unmarried members of the staff and students, together with six five-room flats. University House should be completed in time for occupation about the beginning of 1952. In addition, six houses are being built on the University site, eight others are either nearing completion or are already occupied in various parts of Canberra, while six houses and 24 flats have been purchased in the open market. The building of houses and flats will necessarily continue as more and more of the University's departments are assembled in Canberra—altogether a hundred dwellings will be needed before the end of 1951. In conjunction with the Department of the Interior, also, the possibility of importing large numbers of prefabricated houses is being examined.

So far as academic buildings are concerned, the University is fortunate in having on its site the old Canberra Hospital buildings, which have been used as Government offices and libraries since the erection of Canberra's new hospital. Some of these have already been made available to the University, and the library will commence to function as a self-contained unit, with 50,000 volumes already purchased, early in January, 1951. Some departments, notably International Relations, Law and Economics, are already functioning in these buildings, and when they are all handed over to the University they should provide sufficient temporary accommodation to house, besides the library, the whole of the Research Schools of Social Sciences and Pacific Studies.

Professor Oliphant is with his technical staff in Canberra supervising the erection of the buildings for the Research School of Physical Sciences which, with University House, are the only major buildings so far commenced. These should be completed in time for Professor Oliphant to commence operations some time during 1951. Plans for the Medical School have been completed and the building of the workshops will commence early in

1951. A start will be made on the research laboratories towards the end of the year. No other buildings will be constructed until conditions in the building trade are easier. The University's administrative headquarters are housed, for the time being, in converted army huts on the site.

By the end of 1951, therefore, the University should be taking physical shape. This does not mean that the University will not begin to function as a University until then, however. Three departments of the Social Sciences are already operating in Canberra, two Medical departments are engaged in research in Melbourne, one in London, and one in Dunedin. Altogether, 21 members of the academic staff have been appointed, including Professor M. L. Oliphant, Director of the School of Physical Sciences, 12 professors, five readers, and three research Fellows. In addition, there are 11 people undertaking research on University Research Fellowships and 53 reading for higher degrees in overseas Universities on National University Scholar-

ships. The administrative and library staff number 69. During 1950 50 people joined the University staff. During 1951 the number of new appointments is expected to be stepped up to 80, and by then most appointments for the existing organisation should be filled.

The other major activity of the University during this preliminary period has been to invite distinguished overseas scholars to Australia to confer with Australian research workers and conduct lectures and seminars in Australian Universities. As the University's own activities expand, this aspect will become less important, but it has been a means of bringing Australian institutions into touch with the leaders of overseas thought, and has achieved a subsidiary aim of introducing the National University to the academic world overseas. In 1951 two Jubilee seminars have been arranged as part of the Commonwealth Jubilee celebrations on the topics, "Scientific Research and the Commonwealth" and "Federalism." For the first, Sir Edward Mellanby, of the United Kingdom Research Council, and President Conant, of Harvard, have been invited, and the second will be conducted by Professor K. C. Wheare (Oxford), Professor W. A. Mackintosh (Queen's University, Ontario) and Professor J. L. Montrose (Belfast).

The next year will see the academic side of the University begin to undertake more of the functions that are normally attributed to a University. So far the University's work has been necessarily concentrated on research, but the second major aspect of the University's activities, the training of graduate scholars in methods of research, will commence in 1951 with the admission of a limited number of students who will read for Ph.D. degrees.

In other respects also the organisation of the University will be taking a more familiar shape. The present Interim Council should be shortly replaced by a permanent governing body, elected partly by Convocation. In other Universities the electoral body consists of the University's own graduates, but because the National University as yet has no graduates arrangements have been made for Convocation to consist of members of the Interim Council, certain members of the staff, and representatives of other Australian Universities. Pending the arrival of the full academic staff in Canberra, academic problems have been referred to an Academic Advisory Committee in Britain, comprising Professor Oliphant as Director of the Physics School; two other distinguished Australians, Sir Howard Florey and Professor K. C. Wheare, advising on the Medical School and Social Sciences School respectively, and the eminent New Zealand anthropologist, Professor Raymond Firth, advising on the Pacific Studies School. This body is continuing to function, and advantage will be taken of Professor Wheare's seminar visit, and the fact that Professor Firth will shortly be working at the National University for a period of one year, to hold a meeting in Australia during the middle of 1951 to discuss the general development of the University. But meanwhile the continuing academic body, the Board of Graduate Studies, has commenced to operate in Canberra.

The familiar University routine will begin in 1951 following the enactment of a Statute fixing University terms, providing for the admission of students, etc.

This question can, perhaps, best be answered by looking at a typical professor and a typical student. The professor will be in charge of one of a number of departments under the general supervision of a Director. The School of Social Sciences, for example, will for the time being comprise Economics, Law, Political Science, History, Social Philosophy. Each professor will have under him readers and, perhaps, some permanent Fellows, but most of his staff will comprise Research Fellows, whose appointments will be of limited tenure. These Research Fellows will perform a vital function in the University—in addition to pursuing their own research they will help to train the graduate scholars, and after a few years will be expected to move on either to higher positions within the University or to other Universities and learned institutions. In this way there will be a constant stimulus arising from new blood on the staff.

The Professor will be responsible for framing the general research programme within his own department, and will cooperate in the research work of the school as a whole. He, and other members of the staff, will be engaged primarily in research, but because it is recognised that research needs supplementing by teaching and discussion, these activities will become an integral part of his work. His teaching will mainly take the form of the training of graduate scholars, but he will be encouraged to get about and accept, by in-

(Continued on page 7, col. 5)

# Post-War . . . Students

"The veterans who returned to college struck us as mature and earnest; they worked hard and got good grades. But we quickly came to realise that all this earnestness and effort was directed towards a meagre goal. Reluctantly but inexorably we arrived at the conclusion that these young men and women were working towards a riskless security and, to attain it, were willing to sink into a dull conformity."

Thus writes Associate Professor O. Handlin, of Harvard University, in discussing the post-war student in American Universities. The Universities of Great Britain, America and Australia have done much for the ex-servicemen, who no doubt deserved special opportunities. But have the ex-servicemen done as much for the Universities as many distinguished scholars are wont to suggest? Are, perhaps, these scholars, many of whom were not permitted to join the armed forces, allowing their gratitude for the war services of their students to cloud the issue? The opinions of Prof. Handlin, who, let us point out to allay suspicion in these suspicious times, is a mild New Dealer, are a refreshing change, and as such, are worthy of consideration and further quotation.

"The college we discovered was muggy with modest ambitions," Prof. Handlin continues, "the little dreams were not of wealth or fame, or monumental achievements, but of bureaucrats' offices in the government or industry. Not willing consciously to take on risks, the young people showed no inclination to deviate from established patterns. Their minds ran to suburban bungalows and motor cars. As students they read thoroughly what was assigned to them, but were not inclined to be adventuresome or heretic. In discussion they were eminently docile. Partly they conformed because it was dangerous not to. They knew that those who dealt out the office space in government and industry were not likely to discriminate among types of radicalism, that a red glow was reflected from every heterodox idea. Still there seemed to be no objection, certainly no rebellion, against these pressures towards like-mindedness. On the contrary, this generation welcomed the shackles of orthodoxy—all those eager faces looking up at the platform waiting to be told what to believe. There was a delight in dogma; know the authorities, accept the classics and wash your problems away.

"The thought of protest, even of questions, seems not to occur to them. It is not right that these, our juniors, should surpass us in attachment for the status quo. We cannot understand why these boys and girls pass by the excitement and the risk—of experiment, of protest, of revolt."

Such words are very strong and cannot be applied, at least without qualification, to Australian post-war students. Nevertheless the majority of ex-servicemen have gone through our universities with one object in mind, more congenial and better paid employment after graduation. They have worked hard and obtained good results; but have the universities gained anything from their presence; have they themselves gained any of the broader benefits which a university education has to offer? Are their minds and spirits the richer for their years within a university? Have they enriched the minds and spirits of their fellow students? For the majority of ex-service students the answer must be — not at all. Neither they nor the universities can be blamed for this, but what should be avoided is the illusion that this has been an Academic

Golden Age. True, the ex-servicemen have forced the pace within the narrow confines of their subjects; they have spread the Gospel of Work to the younger students, but both they and the younger students might have been better off if they had not crammed so hard and had, instead, led a more leisured student life.

Yet there has been a great deal of activity in Australian student life since the war. This has been the work of a minority, but has this minority raised the intellectual or cultural standards of either curricula or extra-curricula activities. For the most part — not at all. In the lecture room they have merely worked harder. In student life, their concern has been merely with organisation. Only now are we finding ourselves loaded with top-heavy organisations which are in danger of collapsing altogether. With the cry of "Student Democracy" and "All Power for the Students," we took on far more than we can now manage. There have been bigger, but not better processions; bigger, but not better revues; bigger, but not better student papers and magazines; more, but not better plays; bigger and louder, but not better debates; bigger political clubs and demonstrations, but no better or more tolerant political discussion; more high pressure publicity, but less sober and intelligent interest.

Where has been the stimulating conversation? The intelligent writing? The witty satire? The eager desire to learn? Politics has become a family habit or a matter of expediency. Protest has been left, for the most part, to a small group of parrot-like Communists, whose rebellion is but a retreat to the materialist manifestation of scholastic orthodoxy. We have produced a hot-bed of third-rate mediocrity. There are, of course, exceptions to all this, but the general conclusions remain, I think, undeniable.

What then are the lessons of the last five years? That, while it is desirable for the student to have gained some experience of the outside world, the break between school and university should not exceed two years. The student should come to the university, still retaining a spirit of youthful idealism, an open mind and a desire for learning "as an end in itself," a mind still susceptible to the mellowing influences of academic life. He should have not have reached the stage where his thoughts are chiefly of marriage and security, "suburban bungalows and motor cars." He should not be so "mature" that he feels that he has nothing to learn from a university but a technique. He should not already have made his final terms with life and merely be seeking a living.

For the universities, that this may not be the end, but the beginning of a Golden Age, when they shall seek once again the finer things which they had to offer before they became the technical schools of the C.R.T.S. In this they performed a very worthwhile and necessary task in a splendid manner, but there is at least some doubt as to whether they, as universities, are the richer thereby.

OLD BILL.

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# "Let each follow his bent . . . . . . provided he go upward"

Andre Gide, 1869-1951

## THE JOURNALS OF ANDRE GIDE

THESE in my youth have shown to me the man Whose yet unformed desires sleep in my blood, And, restless in their dreams, send thoughts that run To my pell-mell mind and are not understood. These in the Winter of my discontent, these twisted years Of passing youth, when God has fled, and man diseased, Shows no fertility, have stayed the fears That Spring will be stillborn, and gently eased The tensions of my madcap brain. These, these alone Of mankind's written words have touched the bone Beneath the flesh of preconceived ideas, have stirred My tepid blood, and freed my prisoned intellect. So have I learned to choose, to accept, reject And fearless say: "This have I spurned and this preferred."

BRIAN BERGIN.

this discordant dualism could, perhaps, be resolved into a harmony. And immediately it occurred to me that that harmony was to be my sovereign aim and seeking to achieve it the evident justification of my life."

On his return from Africa in 1895, Gide had written "Paludis," a brilliant satire on banality, showing Gide's associates the extent of their moral stagnation and slavery to their habits, ideas and emotions; but "Les Nourritures Terrestres" goes much further. It is a paean of freedom. In it Gide breaks from the traditions that were the subjects of the literature of his day and instinctively voices the message of Nietzsche and Walt Whitman, and becomes a far greater champion of supreme individualism than Pater or Wilde ever had been. "Don't waste your time," he says, "by doing things which anybody else could do as well as you! Develop those qualities that are unique, that nobody else commands! Make of yourself, patiently or impatiently, the most irreplaceable being!" How far from the hero of "Les Cahiers" who, leaving the girl he loved spends his nights with Chopin and Baudelaire, intoxicated by a morbid pride and sterile subtleties and cries: "Oh Seigneur! je suis pur! je suis pur! je suis pur!" How far from him is Nathanael, the hero of "Les Nourritures," who is taught that "all things are divinely natural," that love is the important thing in life: "I call God everything I love; and I love everything."

In the year which "Les Nourritures" was written, Gide had married his pious cousin in faithfulness to the idealistic vow he had made in childhood to protect her "against fear, against evil, against life." On the day after his marriage he took his young bride off to the oases of Algeria and their irresistible attractions. Emmanuele, it appears, did not mind his erratic sexual habits, or at least did nothing to prevent his indulging in them. The effect of his visits to Algeria and the formulating of his Dionysiac credo is, if not fully justified, then at least fully lauded in "L'Unmoraliste," which Gide published in 1902. The extraordinary interest of this book lies in the fact that in praising the idea of radical hedonism, Gide is presenting to us his own character, and showing us the dangers into which one of such character may easily fall. On the one hand we have Michel, the homo-sexual husband, who through his cult of extreme hedonism ruins his life and brings about the death of his wife, on the other hand we have the

Michel who enquires: "I want to perform new deeds, I am longing for unknown lands. Does man already know everything? Has he scrutinised his own being? Has he disclosed already his last, ultimate secrets? Will he have to repeat himself from now on? Or are there still unprecedented issues to tackle? New experiences to undergo? Unknown miracles to explore? No doubt there must be tremendous treasures yet undiscovered: with every new day I am more sure of it. There must be splendours, somewhere, blocked and buried, for ages, by a labyrinth of conventious and inhibitions. . . ." This is the Michel who is the brother of Andre Gide, who has curiosity as an ethical impulse and who has the discovery of man as his goal. He who strives is neither right nor wrong, he can be judged alone on the fervor and purity of purpose that he brings to the struggle. The mission of man is to overcome the obstacle, as we have seen, which is keeping him from authenticity, and in the overcoming of this obstacle to discover the true nature of man.

The obstacle which is "most often within" was, in the case of Gide, his sexual inversion, and it cannot be denied that much of his theory of the supreme importance of the individual had its foundation in a desire to justify this inversion. But in the result the effects were far greater than the justification of the desires of a homo-sexual, for Gide was more than an invert, he was primarily a searcher after truth, like Nietzsche, to whom he owes so much. Books such as "Corydon" and "Si le grain ne meurt . . ." his memoirs, in which he defends the homo-sexual instinct, Gide presents only one side of his story, of his own story; in his particular case the free indulgence in his inversion was necessary before he could achieve integration and authenticity. But the achieving of these two ideals is the important thing, Gide's message to the world.

The text printed at the head of this appreciation of Gide will serve, too, as an excellent starting point for the understanding of Gide's social preoccupations, for often the obstacle does not lie within the individual, but has its foundation in the social environment. Gide's sympathetic nature and anxiety for freedom led him often to become the champion of the oppressed. A series of minor political appointments enabled him to observe at first hand the social injustices that he set about to eradicate. His "Voyage au Congo" and "Re-

(Continued on page 7, col. 4.)

The only drama that really interests me, and that I should always be willing to depict anew, is the debate of the individual with whatever keeps him from being authentic, with whatever is opposed to his integrity, to his integration. Most often the obstacle is within him, and all the rest is merely incidental.

Andre Gide, whose recent death has taken from this century its, to my mind, greatest literary figure, wrote these words in his Journal in 1930 at the age of sixty and, in doing so, provided us with a capital text for the understanding, not only of his literary work, but also of his long, controversial and sincerely lived life, for to Gide, the fundamental problems of life were the realisation of individuality and the definition of virtue.

Gide was born in Paris on November 22, 1869, "the product," to use his own words, "of two races, two provinces and two confessions." His antecedents were, on his mother's side, Catholic patricians from the lush green province of Normandy, and on his father's side, Huguenot peasants from the barren mountain region of Languedoc, and although the young Andre was brought up with Calvinistic severity in a Protestant atmosphere, yet the Catholic tradition introduced into the family by his mother did not fail to make an impression upon the shy and austere youth who, even at the age of eleven, and despite the religious and bourgeois traditions that colored his family life, was sufficiently aware of his individuality to complain in anguish to his mother: "Je ne suis pas pareil aux autres." In his memoirs Gide, writing of his childhood says: "At an age when you would expect every soul to be all transparency, innocence and affection, I find in myself nothing but darkness, ugliness and stealth." This description is, no doubt, exaggerated, but nevertheless it serves to fill in the picture of Gide's youth that is sketched for us by the external events of his early years.

He escaped the regular discipline of school-life after his first experience of it had culminated in his expulsion for precocious sexuality, and the years of his childhood and youth were spent in a somewhat vagabond existence with a succession of professors and music teachers giving him a disjointed and not very thorough education. At the age of eleven he found himself without a father and was henceforward brought up in an atmosphere of sadness and moral rectitude by his mother, his aunt Clara, the very embodiment of Puritan strictness and by Anna Shackleton, an ageing spinster to whom his family had given a home. Little by little this atmosphere began to work upon

the sensibilities of the young Andre until he was reduced to a typical family outlook, and came to look upon the family flat in the Rue Commaille as the length and breadth of the physical world. In this restricted world he experienced the sexual awakenings of puberty and came, naturally enough, to look upon the demands of the flesh with something akin to horror. His first encounter with a prostitute is recorded in his Journal with the words: "Oh, shocking! If this is the life one must live, I prefer my dream . . . my dream . . . chimeras rather than realities." This dream he had built up out of his reading of the poets, Hugo, Baudelaire, Sully Prudhomme, and Heine; from his study of the Hellenic myths and the two books that were the most important influences of his early years, the Bible and the "Arabian Nights." Then, too, part of his dream was formed by his relationship with his cousin, Emmanuele Rondeaux, to whom he had been attached with a passionate tenderness since the age of twelve.

Gide and Emmanuele grew up together. She was a gentle young girl, serious and possessed of what has been described as an "almost supernatural" virtue, and the young Andre shared with her all the delights of his two favorite books. He read the Bible "avidly, gluttonously, but methodically," both as a work of art and as the revelation of the essence of Divinity; in the beauty of the Hellenic ideals he found an antidote to the "darkness, ugliness and stealth" of which he was already conscious, and in the "prodigious inventions" of the "Arabian Nights" he was captivated by the sensuality of the Oriental world, where instinct decided upon the course of action to be taken, unhampered by divine sanctions. In his relationship with Emmanuele, and in the opposing influences of his reading we find the sources of the struggle that was occupying Gide's attention when he wrote his first book, "Les Cahiers d'Andre Walter."

The book, which is neither a novel, a prose poem nor a dialectic sermon after the fashion of many of his later works, deals with the struggle between the awakening desires of its hero and his puritanical education and religious and moral fervor, and is written in conformity with the requirements of the Symbolist Movement which, at the time of its publication, 1890, was the

foremost and most influential movement in French letters. "Les Cahiers" are only the first of a series of treatises devoted to introspection and self-analysis: "In order to oppose myself I first had to scrutinise my own being." This period of introspection was the prelude to Gide's following of his own bent; before he could follow it, it was necessary that he should know exactly what it was.

"Les Cahiers" served as an introduction to the salons of such leaders of the Symbolist Movement as Mallarme and de Heredia, and for four or five years Gide moved within these circles producing little esoteric sermons in the best Symbolist manner, but never shaking off the Protestant influences of his childhood and early youth. These years between the age of twenty and twenty-four were years spent in gloomy and artificial agitation. Then suddenly the bonds that



Andre Gide

were tying him to the past were broken, and, leaving behind his Bible, he set out in October, 1893, to visit the oases of Algeria.

At Biskra in Algeria, while convalescing after the illness that marked most of the two years that he spent in the dream world of the "Arabian Nights," he met Oscar Wilde, and was persuaded by him to abandon himself to every kind of pleasure which he did with all the excess of the newly emancipated.

This cult of Hedonism formed the message of his next book, "Les Nourritures Terrestres," which was published in 1897, and which, in its complete contradiction of the basic tenets of "Les Cahiers d'Andre Walter," marks the end of the Symbolist aesthetic in Gide's literary career. Algeria had been the turning point of Gide's life; the psychological rebirth which he had experienced at Biskra and the other oases had, admittedly, its foundation in a sexual impulse, but its effects far transcended its origin. Out of the zest for living that Gide acquired in Algeria sprang the fundamental problem of all Gide's later writings — the realisation of the individual. In his memoirs, Gide writing of this period says:

"In the name of what God, of what ideal, do you forbid me to live according to my nature? And where would that nature lead me if I simply followed it? Until now I had followed the rule of Christ, or at least a certain puritanism that had been taught to me as the rule of Christ. My only reward for having striven to submit to it had been a complete physical and spiritual upset. I could not agree to live without a code, and the demands of my flesh required the consent of my mind. But then I began to wonder whether God Himself called for such coercion, whether it was not blasphemous to resist continuously, and whether it was not against Him; whether, in the struggle which was dividing me, it was logical to decide against the other. Eventually I sensed that

## ELEGY

On the death of Andre Gide

ON drays piled high with dung,  
 Your vision blurred,  
 You guide your puling horse  
 Upon the fitless course  
 Through virtue to remorse,  
 From food to merd.

YOUR beast you cared for well:  
 It died diseased.  
 Animal lovers slung  
 You down from the crawling dung,  
 Cut out your personal tongue,  
 Their consciences appeased.

THEN bridled to humanist shafts,  
 Harnessed by Marx,  
 You dragged along that painted sanivan  
 Bearing the cultural crusts of modern man,  
 The garbage of democracy, which can  
 Bite between barks.

DEATH came; the load crashed down,  
 Manuring you; too late—  
 That the soul monument  
 Once grateful worlds have sent.  
 Now, in the time of Lent,  
 Distract is your gait.

C. R. A.

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# C O R R E S P O N D E N C E

## Glib Gibbs

Sir,  
Amid resounding snores from the back-benchers at the S.R.C. Welcome to Freshers, Graham Gibbs, their worthy President, uttered with great gusto a remarkable statement which drew a huge gasp, and "What rot!" from behind me, and "What utter bilge!" from me.

Gibbs had been reading for some time his excellently written speech, while each student, with a gleam in his eye, wondered what the much-talked-of Refectory was like.

Then came this gem: "I am in favor of the manufacture of the most devilish and diabolical weapons man can devise, and of their use if necessary." In short, we should use shanghais against Gibbs to get more free afternoon teas, water and stink-bombs against lecturers who won't pass us, tomatoes and eggs against the police who would stop our procession. Good advice from one so titled!

But—we'll leave Gibbs alone in Adelaide to receive with open arms the first hydrogen bomb that's ever dropped here.

Yours, etc.,  
KEITH BOWES.

## U.N.Y.F.

Dear Sir,

I would like to call the attention of freshers and, indeed, all students to the United Nations Youth Fellowship. Having been to the Welcome to Students given last week by this fellowship, and having heard its aims and objects outlined by Mr. G. S. McDonald, the Federal President of the Australian Association for the United Nations, I am convinced that here is an organisation which deserves the

full backing and support of every member of the University.

We are always being told of the ever-growing necessity for co-operation and understanding between East and West, and as so often happens, to many people this has become a mere phrase largely, perhaps, because no obvious and practical means of doing anything about it has arisen. This lack of opportunity, however, cannot be put forward as an excuse by us as undergraduates. The membership of this branch of the U.N. is open to all; surely to University students, who are a privileged and presumably an enlightened body of people, this organisation must appear a practical way of promoting friendly relations between all nations; by means of personal and individual contact, which in the long run, and in the striving for peace, will count for as much as the efforts of the politicians and statesmen.

Yours faithfully,  
BELEND A.

## Wot-another!

Dear Sir,

In his welcome address to freshers, the President of our S.R.C., Mr. Gibbs, thought fit to dispense to his listeners a formula for world peace. The gist of his argument was as follows: that if the nations desire peace, they must have their scientists contrive weapons of so blood-thirsty and diabolical a nature that sheer force of public opinion will at last bring the respective governments to effect peaceful arbitration. I believe that such a point of view must stand condemned as the miserable cant of that defeatist attitude which has clouded the spirit of our listless and war weary world. Can any right thinking person conceive the brotherhood of man based on the instinct of fear? A pox

on such a notion. Let us rather acknowledge the dignity of man and aspire towards some positive remedy for the world's ills. We, as students, are a particularly privileged section of society, and it behoves us to take a lead in the search for truth, not to entertain crazed notion which purport to offer the solution for the betterment of mankind, but which, in effect, leave out any consideration of the needs of human nature itself. Let us, therefore, endeavor to change a niggardly and self-centred attitude to the world in which we live, and try to appreciate the fact that we are all members of one world family, thereby acquiring true humility and the ability to recognise always that the ideas of people of other lands, other cultures, other philosophies and other religions have just as much right to consideration as our own.

Finally, let us remember that it is by the way that we conduct our own lives that other men judge us, and so may we not be found wanting when we are called upon to exercise a little consideration, justice and common sense.

Your, etc.,  
F. H. GREET.

## Dress

Sir,

It is not generally known to students that the statutes of this University with regard to dress compel the wearing of such an academic gown as is required by one's graduate or undergraduate status. A statute is in line with the formal and best traditions of University life, for whether or not academic costume is of ecclesiastical origin—the medieval scholar being, of course, a clerk and having to wear the clerical gown and tonsure—it is certain that as early as the 14th century the statutes of certain colleges required the wearing of a long gown "of decent habit."

We, the undersigned, are of the opinion that such a tradition could be of much value, and no harm to present-day life within this University. While certainly no more than an outward and visible sign, it is impressive as bringing of itself the inward and spiritual grace necessary if one's student life is to be life in the Periclean sense and not merely one link in the chain of our cursed economic anchor.

There are valid arguments to be set against the re-establishment of academic dress. It is one mere item of clothing in a hot climate, certainly. It also involves an initial capital outlay which, however, many times it may reap a wholesome spiritual dividend thereafter, is necessarily a hardship upon some students. There is nowhere to leave one's gown when not wearing it.

But do such arguments, as far as they are of substance, counteract the imperative need for some common inter-faculty symbol which will proclaim the great sameness of the search for truth and literate expression, which will force upon our notice continually that our presence within these precincts is not just a prelude to work, but is an allegretto to life, not just a necessary preliminary to getting a job, but a wholesome privilege which enables us to make friendships as they were made in nights spent in beer cellars with a song on one's lips, a tankard in one's hand and one's arm round a wench; friendships of the intellectual and emotional standard that we have a right to expect? Surely, fellow students, you will admit that there is something about academic dress which does promote the feeling—which may or may not be an illusion: that depends upon the capacity of each and every student to partake of student activities, social, artistic and political, to the full—that this is after all a University and not a machine shop; that we are here with a common purpose despite our heterogeneous interests; that we are a part of a University tradition which is a good deal greater and more satisfying than ourselves.

Material objections can be overcome. Space can be provided for

lockers in which to store one's gown. The summer is almost over and gowns do, after all, provide some protection for one's clothes and some cover for one's usual untidy manner of dressing. Nor are they inordinately dear; new gowns are obtainable for four guineas, and secondhand ones are available. One pays Union and sports fees yearly without demur. Why not four guineas once and for all for a gown?

I appeal to all students who have the same feeling towards academic dress, as we have to consider seriously the question of wearing it. And to those who are blind to its psychological and traditional appeal, I say, admit at least that it is a hallowed institution and worthy therefore of some discussion, even should this be followed by a negation.

HELEN JONES, C. R. ASHWIN, B. F. BERGIN, MARGARET SANDO, J. F. SCOTT, P. S. M. JEFFRIES, PETREA FROMEN, ROSEMARY BURDEN, EDGAR CASTLE, ROGER OPIE.

## Procession

Sir,—I agree that the Annual University Procession has degenerated into a disgusting exhibition of adolescent crudity and as such reflects adversely on the students of this University. But I feel that it reflects also on the University which produces such students. After all, an educated and intelligent student body would, no doubt, produce an intelligent procession. Such a procession would, however, probably arouse even greater wrath amongst the populace which prefers to bask in the comfort of its moral superiority rather than feel the barbs of its intellectual inferiority.

—CICERO.

## Virtue

Sir,—In confronting several visitors and residents of Largs Bay, I heard them remark that they were shocked at the number of boys and girls from the N.U.A.U.S. camp sitting on the hotel steps drinking.

Now this is an insult to our Universities. We are supposed to be the cream of Australian youth, the men and women of tomorrow—the leaders of our nation. To think that such people have nothing better to do with their leisure moments than to waste them in drinking and telling smutty yarns is a disgrace to their intelligence. In this time of crisis we cannot afford to waste a moment of our time while preparing ourselves to meet the situations that confront us. It is a faith that we must cultivate and develop, a faith in God and the more serious things of life. If we want to combat Communism we must first get to understand the Communists, find the good points of their system and mould them into our own. If we want to displace it we must displace it with a vigorous faith in our own democratic system and we must turn to Christianity. The major weakness in Communism is its rejection of Christianity, which we believe is essential to life. The complete life cannot be led without Christianity, as only by faith in God

## Dear Fresher,

The Magazine Editor invites contributions from members of the University on subjects of general interest. If you have a yearning to have a "say out" about world problems or music, art, or theatre, or if you are a budding Dylan Thomas or Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the Editor will be pleased to accept articles of printable standard.

Please note that, due to the high cost of paste-board, this year's Editor will be reluctantly forced to discontinue the practice of awarding lilac certificates for meritorious work.

can we receive the grace whereby we can overcome our many human weaknesses. Unaided human nature falls down, and with St. Paul we must say: "That I would not do that I do and that I would do, I do not."

I would offer several suggestions to those people who waste their leisure moments and some of their serious moments, i.e., all of us, in the pursuit of useless appetite and lust. First I would recommend 8 days at a National S.C.M. Conference. There we endeavor, among other things, to understand our fellows and to arrive at ways and means of setting our Universities in order.

Secondly, there is, I hope, another Procession coming off. This Procession offers unlimited opportunity to people who really want to show that they want to set a good example, and to get to the heart of our problems. If the Procession is to be like last year's, then it were better if it was not held; it was certainly no credit to any group of people let alone University students, who are credited with above average intelligence.

Let's leave out the dirt and get down to business and put on something worthwhile; it can be done.

B. C. JEFFERIES.

## Bar(re)d

BAR(RE)D IN THE BARR.

Dear Sir,—At the beginning of each academic year, it is traditional that someone who occupies a position of responsibility and has had great personal experience in this particular matter, should warn freshers and also fresherettes of the dangers they are likely to meet while studying in the Barr Smith Library.

My young people, you have all read ballads which deal descriptively with laughter, dancing and lovemaking on the village greens of old England. These ballads deal with the essential "Merrie England." My letter deals with the "not so essential" activities of students in the Barr Smith.

Now, sweet fresherette (and there seems to be quite a number this year) beware of the male who sits down beside you and works studiously. It will only be a matter of time before you drop something. Perhaps you will both bend down under the desk to pick the article up—and who knows.

It is really impossibly annoying trying to assimilate Keynes' "General Theory" to a musical background provided by the incessant smacking together of yearning lips.

Beware also of those passionate feelings which those French novel writers can so easily arouse. It is all very well to say with Scott that "Man does not live in bed alone."

Remember that what W. H. Auden says could easily apply to the Barr Smith:

"Miss Gee knelt down in the aisle,

She knelt down on her knees;  
Lead me not into temptation,  
But make me a good girl,  
please."

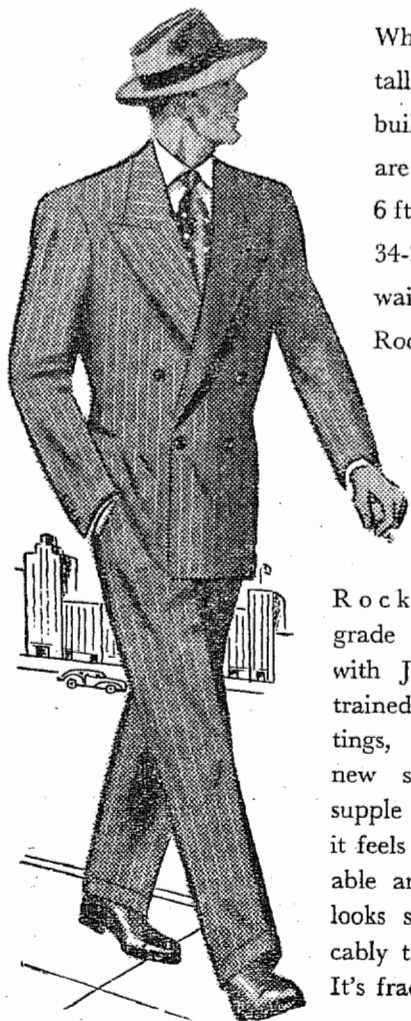
Be warned! But, really, if any fresherette finds she can't resist temptation, will she please leave a note in my pigeon-hole.

—GABBS.

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# CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

## Bellringers

In July last year the Guild was formed for the promotion of the art of change-ringing in Adelaide. Those who have read Dorothy Sayers' detective book, "The Nine Tailors," will have some idea of the Guild's activities. Throughout the year weekly practices on handbells are held and those who wish to learn tower bellringing will be taught at St. Andrew's Church, Walkerville, or St. Peter's Cathedral. One of the main purposes of the Guild's formation was the training of bellringers to ring the eight bells in the Adelaide Town Hall, should they ever become available again for the legitimate use for which they were installed in 1866. Our Guild is affiliated with the Universities Association in England, where there are 15 University Ringing Guilds, Oxford and Cambridge being in the forefront.

Ringling is a very fascinating hobby requiring a fair amount of concentration and practice. There are about 40,000 ringers in England, while in Australia there are ringing towers in all States and capital cities. To become a ringer is to join a wide and friendly society of people of all classes and ages (both sexes, too!). In the next edition of "On Dit" we will tell you the final arrangements for this year's practices. The first meeting will be a demonstrated talk at which all new recruits will be welcomed. Watch for further details or ask any of the following officers of the Guild for information: President: John West (Med); Master: Philip Cooper (Science); Secretary: Catherine Lamphee (Science); Treasurer: Judith Hollands (Science).

## Engineers

The society was formed many years ago to supervise the use of the Carnegie gramophone and collection of records. This fine and valuable collection provided by the Carnegie Corporation, a philanthropic organisation established by the wealthy American financier, Andrew Carnegie, was given to the University fifteen years ago to encourage the appreciation of music among all students. During the last year little use was made of the gramophone owing to mechanical trouble, but the machine is now being repaired and has been removed to one of the rooms upstairs in the George Murray building. Here it is available at any hour during the day. Unfortunately, without a librarian in the Union buildings, the records must be borrowed from the Conservatorium.

For details of how to join the society, come along to the A.G.M. on Wednesday, March 28. Freshers will be relieved to hear there is no Freshers' Welcome. The society also intends to sponsor a series of addresses by prominent musical personalities. The first, on Thursday, March 22, will be by Mr. John Horner, inimitable aesthete, philosopher and raconteur.

## Carnegie

The objects of the Adelaide University Engineering Society are: (1) To promote engineering knowledge among Engineering students; (2) To develop and encourage a social spirit amongst Engineering students of all branches and years. At least two general meetings are held each term to which experienced speakers are invited to give

talks upon various aspects of engineering and other subjects of general interest. In lieu of a speaker, pictures of general interest are shown.

**Social Functions.**—Evidence of the social spirit was clear on three occasions last year: The Annual Dinner, The Engineers' Ball, The Dinner Dance.

**Initiation.**—The initiation held early in first term is another annual event which is eagerly awaited by all—except, perhaps, the Freshers themselves. Last year the initiations were spread over a week and were intended to improve the Freshers' knowledge of army procedure, shoe cleaning, interior decorating and street cleaning. The week ended with a barbecue at Brownhill Creek.

**Freshers' Welcome.**—A more conventional "welcome" is held early in first term, when students have an opportunity to meet members of the staff. This event will be held again this year and will be well advertised in advance, so don't miss it.

**Magazine.**—The A.U.E.S. magazine for 1950 is now available. The standard of the society magazines has been consistently high, in spite of the fluctuating fortunes of the society.

**Films.**—Films sponsored by the A.U.E.S. and presented by the A.U.E.S. Film Sub-Committee were shown once per fortnight during the dinner hour. These films proved very successful, as evidenced by almost full-house attendances.

**Membership.**—Membership of the society is open to all graduates and under-graduates of the Faculty of Engineering. The society provides a meeting ground where you can get to know your fellow Engineers, have a good time and get the most out of University life. Apart from this, the material benefits of membership are threefold: Admission to all society meetings; reduced rates for those functions for which a charge is made, and a reduced rate for the magazine. The annual subscription is 5/- and tickets can be obtained from any of the Executive listed below:

**Executive of Society**—President: Russel Wright; Vice-President: Rod Linklater; Secretary: Gordon Rose; Treasurer: Peter Trenorden; Committee: David Waugh, John Chappel. G. ROSE, Secretary, A.U.E.S.

## Science

Before an appreciative audience, a group of forty freshers were welcomed into the Science Association.

They were greeted with a sardonic grin from the President, Mr. Bruce West, who announced that he would show what mature students could do. Four ladies were to drink a cup of liquid each with a teaspoon, while four gentlemen ate a piece of cheese each. Although the men made frantic efforts to swallow the cheese, the ladies won comfortably.

At this juncture some Arts students entered and took seats only to be promised dire things. The initiation began with six men and six ladies who had to feed bread and jam to each other while blindfolded. This resulted in apricot jam going everywhere. Taking their cue from Gibb's inspiring speech, the President and his colleagues devised a "diabolical and devilish" race in which six unfortunates rolled up their trousers and pushed match-

boxes along the floor with their noses.

The intruding Arts students were now meted out punishment, which to many freshers seemed more like a reward, for they were given watermelon to eat as a race. One enterprising student sacrificed his appendix for the sake of speed and swallowed the seeds. The initiation ended with supper—hot coffee and biscuits, an obvious invitation to dunk—and dancing to music or something from the Cross Roads Band.

## Aquinas

"University students should not consider themselves a favored race," said Mr. Bryon Rofe, Graduate President of the Aquinas Society, in his address to freshers at the Aquinas Society Freshers' Welcome at Aquinas College on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Rofe considered war to be inevitable, and reminded students that instead of standing as a race apart, each engrossed in his individual vocation, they should be trained and ready when the crisis came. Mr. Rofe also stressed the importance of acknowledging the existence of God in our daily lives and the importance of prayer. His good wishes to the freshers for a pleasant and successful year were supported in brief addresses by the Chaplain of the Society, Rev. Fr. Finn, S.J., and the president of the Undergraduates' Society, Mr. R. J. Pyne.

The meeting, which was well attended, was held in the new College common room, and concluded with dancing and supper, during which frivolities, both freshers and "ancients" enlarged their sphere of friends.

## E.U.

About 50 people attended the E.U. Freshers' Welcome on Thursday, March 8, in the Lady Symon Hall. The first part of the evening was spent in games interspersed with items from Miss Gwenda Knowling (piano) and Miss Alison Verco (violin). Dr. D. R. Bowes—Lecturer in Geology—was speaker on the occasion, and he suggested to Freshers that University students were unusual people with unusual privileges, but also unusual responsibilities. He urged them to see they discharged these responsibilities.

Supper was served at the close. On the whole a splendid evening was spent by all those who were present.

## Women

The welcome to women freshers was held in the Lady Symon Hall on Monday, March 5, when more than 100 freshers were entertained by the Committee.

In her address, the President of the Women's Union, Miss Petrea Fromen, explained the purposes of the Union, the facilities provided for benefit of women students, and the fact that the Lady Symon Building was bequeathed to the women of the Adelaide University, to be under the jurisdiction of a body of women students (the Women's Union), in memory of the late Lady Symon.

The guest speaker, Mrs. Huxley, M.A., Oxon., put forward a ten point plan, covering all phases of University life.

Members of the Union were then prevailed upon to sing some of the rousing and infinitely stirring songs that embody the spirit of University life. The request was acknowledged by the singing of "Come Into the Garden, Maud" by a massed choir, and Barb. Kidman, Bert Philcox and Rote Burden sang excerpts from the comedy musical, by Burden and Fromen, "It's a Cruel, Cruel World." Supper was then served.

There will be a special general meeting of women students in the Lady Symon Hall on Mon-

day, 19th, at 1.20 p.m. to discuss the motion:

"That outside bodies should NOT be allowed to use the Lady Symon study rooms as offices."

## ANDRE GIDE—Contd.

tour du Tchad" brought legal reform, and the suppression of industrial exploitation of the French colonies. "Enthusiastically and almost systematically I became the advocate of whatever voice society ordinarily seeks to stifle (oppressed peoples or race, human instincts), of whatever has hitherto been prevented from or incapable of speech, of anything to which the world has been either intentionally or unintentionally, deaf."

In the early thirties Gide announced his admiration for Soviet Communism, and roused the second great scandal of his career. His misunderstanding of the creed he was embracing is evident from what he wrote to the Congress of Soviet Writers, held in 1934. "The Communist ideal is not, as its enemies declare, the 'ideal of an anthill.' Its task today is to establish, in literature and art, a Communist individualism . . . Communism cannot assert itself without taking into account the peculiarities of each individual. A society in which each man resembles all others is not desirable; I shall even say it is impossible; and this is even more true of a literature. Each artist is necessarily an individualist, however strong his Communist convictions may be and his attachment to the party. Only in this way can he create a useful work and serve society."

When in 1936 he undertook a tour of Russia he was naturally appalled to see how far short it fell of his ideal, he was so shocked by the lack of personal liberty, by the intellectual regimentation, and the existence of poverty everywhere. In his "Retour de l'U.R.S.S." and "Retouches a mon Retour de l'U.R.S.S." Gide did not hesitate to withdraw his support of the system he had previously championed. In his devotion for truth, Gide first refused to rely on secondhand evidence, and then when he had seen for himself, hastened to revoke his adherence to a cause of which he could no longer approve.

As the reader has by now probably appreciated, it is almost impossible to condense the immense personality of Gide into an article of this size, and since the nature of his thought and writings is so diverse, it is equally impossible to extract from them a neat credo. Gide's contribution to modern life lies indeed in the variety of his thought, just that, the variety and the sincerity which he brings to it. As he strove throughout his life to "become" rather than to "be," we must look at his life and work as a whole before we can attempt to appreciate a mind that has justly, I think, been compared with that of Montaigne and of Goethe. BRIAN BERGIN.

## NAT. UNI—(Contd.)

limited teaching obligations in other Universities and other institutions. The work that they will be required to undertake is of such importance that senior staff appointments must be scholars of international reputation. To attract such staff the terms of appointment have deliberately been made attractive—salaries are relatively high; plenty of time will be made available for individual research and adequate assistance granted in the form of research assistants, library facilities and up-to-date equipment; there will be liberal provision for travel and leave, and so on.

The typical student will be a graduate of another University; not just an ordinary graduate but an Honours graduate, specially selected as someone able to hold a place in the Australian academic scene. He will live at University House and read for a Ph.D. degree, meanwhile undertaking research of his own and helping with the research of others under the supervision of a senior member of the staff. The usual relationship of a handful of students will be reversed, so that there will be a relatively small number of students compared with staff. By the time he has received his doctorate the student should be well qualified to take a post on the staff of another University, or to accept a research position with Government or industry.

Finally, it should be mentioned that not all the students will be Australians. It is hoped that the University will soon build up a reputation that will attract scholars from all over the world. It should be able to do this, partly because it will occupy a special position in one of the world's academically unmapped areas—South-East Asia—and partly because it will endeavor to provide for some of the needs of South-East Asian students themselves.

These few comments should be sufficient to show that, whilst the National University is rightly described as an experiment in education, it is an experiment that holds great promise for the future of Australian University education. Other countries have developed graduate Universities, and the National University is not the first University to place primary emphasis on research: But the Australian National University is, perhaps, the first to combine these two functions and make them the predominant reasons for its existence. Australia already has undergraduate Universities, and in the C.S.I.R.O. and other such bodies it has the instruments for applied research. The National University will be the means of filling the gap that now exists between these two types of organisations, and for the first time in Australia an institution will exist the principal aim of which will be the furtherance of research in its fundamental aspects.

## The Specialist

Most of the essential features of modern life—the preservation of health, the provision of modern conveniences—are dependent on the discoveries of those who specialise in a particular branch of science and in the continued services of those who apply specialised knowledge.

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# CRICKET TEAM TAKES FIFTH TEST

## VICTORY BY THREE MINUTES

For the fourth year in the past five Adelaide has won the Inter-Varsity cricket. The match was played in Melbourne in early December, and outright victory was attained by 65 comfortable runs and three uncomfortable minutes.

Generally speaking, the Adelaide team showed more all-round ability and better balance as a combination. Both teams were ably led, but Melbourne hadn't the resources of the locals, particularly in bowling.

### SOCCER

Once more we of the Soccer Club have occasion to emerge from our shell of modest retirement and fulfill a sacred trust in urging all male University students, to whom the blessings of Association football have not yet penetrated, to stop and cogitate. Once having so done they will find themselves wondering why of all winter sports the whole world acknowledges soccer as by far the most popular. It is a game which incorporates all the finest traits of athletic endeavor and demands of all players the capacity for speed, stamina, delicate combination and quick wits. However, should any of you find yourselves lacking in either one or two of these prerequisites we welcome you still to our select fold and promise to do all possible to instill them in you in as short a time as would be compatible with a game of such highly scientific fabric.

We ask of you so little and yet we offer so much. We offer you comradeship, for never a happier gathering of souls trod the turf together. We offer you the opportunity for glory—each year some of our flock are blessed by award of club letters or half-blues. We offer you the opportunity for material gain as each year large golden cups are awarded by a philanthropic playing member for the best and fairest in each of our three teams.

We ask of you only this, that whether or not you've played soccer before, you trot along and become one of us. We'll train you and we promise everybody a game. As for those people who, in previous years have represented outside soccer clubs, we invite you also to our midst. The A team, although only in second division, plays a fairly high standard and we need new blood to help us regain our rightful position in first division.

In the August vacation we leave for sunny Melbourne, the mecca this year for all Australian University soccer teams and a very happy carnival is anticipated. Adelaide ran second last year and had four of its number selected for the combined Australian Universities' team to be narrowly defeated by the South Australian State team after a bitter battle.

We bid vale to Dr. Sol Levitt, our last year's captain, who is now in residence at the Royal Perth Hospital and finds he cannot make it for us every week.

**Overseas students.**—This is your opportunity to participate in one of your national games. We already have many of your number playing in our teams. Put your names on the list provided on the notice board in the Refectory and watch the board for further details of practices, etc. **Training.**—Training starts Wednesday coming, at the Graduates' Oval, from four to six p.m. **General Meeting.**—See notice board.

Wholly set up and printed in Australia by E. J. McAlister & Co., 24 Blyth Street, Adelaide, and published by the Adelaide University Students' Representative Council.

### Medical Students

We carry full stocks of Medical Books, Haemocytometers, Sahli Haemoglobinometers, Head Mirrors, Stethoscopes, Mercurial Sphygmomanometers, Slides, Cover Glasses, Surgeons' Gloves, Ophthalmoscopes, Auriscopes and Surgical Instruments. Journals, Periodicals. Locums Arranged.

### MALCOLM McNEIL

136 Grenfell St., Adelaide.

Phone W 2031

To the regret of all concerned Prof. Portus was unable to make the trip because of sudden influenza.

From third man, Queen's was as straightlaced, dull and repellent as ever, but castle Ormond with its twin bristling towers, high porch showing now and then a hurrying head and neck and its gold chiming clock, was as solid and majestic as Ben Lomond. Newman chapel aspired to heaven in thin purity of line and lightness of color, while nearby the hall dome achieved its dignity, but not without a strong suggestion of esoteric, oriental device. The college proper took siesta in the heat like a Spanish cat, squat and replete.

As usual, Melbourne's reception was luke warm, and its hospitality half-cooked. Alan Brudenell did his unselfish best, but he lacked the necessary support. Though housed in a lean-to oven at the rear of the main building, the Adelaide team's stay at Trinity had its moments—bowls on the lawn after dinner, abandoned song in Hadfield's room in the new wing, horse play in the Ormond pool.

Wilkin won the toss for Adelaide and batted on a morning hot and clear. Jock Cordner's opening spell with a siege of men near the wicket on the leg side, was successfully weathered. For the first time in living memory, England, chained and bowed, failed against spin bowling. His usual fleetness of foot and sureness of touch were absent as he allowed Thoms to force him back on the stumps. Absentmindedly, Phil Bednall failed to hit the last ball before lunch high enough over George Spriggins, who took the catch competently. Smart and O'Loughlin were out soon after lunch and Bill Fuller, concentrating like mad, saved the situation. He was ably aided by Bednall, D. (as the scorers have it), Quintrell and Gubbins. Hone laid about him like a village blacksmith, while Haynes proceeded ceremoniously and gallantly to forfeit his wicket to Spriggins for no score. The Adelaide total was a mediocre 195.

Tenacious and skilful bowling by Smart removed the Melbourne openers, Thoms and McDonald, whereat Gubbins, Bednall, D. and Hone laid waste the others. Miles, a newcomer, batted strongly and well. A man of purpose, he drove with great power and grace and actually threatened to put Melbourne in front until rash judgment against Hone got the better of him. Lionel King was as compact and classical as ever in his

### W.C.C.

The A.U.W.C.C. in its fourth season showed great improvement in all respects, and besides winning the Inter-Varsity finished third in the Association.

The Inter-Varsity was held in Adelaide this year, and our team, consisting of R. Dow (capt.), M. Adam (vice-capt.), M. Wallage, R. Hallett, R. Southcott, S. Butrose, G. Wemyss, M. Swan, B. Orchard, J. Wollaston and L. Blanchard, proved successful, thus regaining the trophy. Sydney Varsity played well, the match being exciting and close.

In the Association we moved from fifth position last season to third this year. Ruth Dow topped the batting averages with 60, and Rosemary Southcott the bowling with 23 wickets at 5.09 runs apiece. In conclusion, we would like to wish our international representative Ruth Dow every success in her forthcoming English tour.

innings of 26. He, too, was the victim of his own indiscretion.

Adelaide led by 40 on the first innings.

Wilkin completed a useful double by making 61 in the second innings. Philip Bednall, exercising a greater degree of care than before, exhibited his true worth in a well-made 52. Smart clubbed 27 with his mace before being beaten by Cleary's swing, whereupon Bill Fuller, getting better as he proceeded, contributed a valuable 26. Gubbins and sundries were the next most noteworthy scorers. Adelaide's second innings finished at 233, leaving Melbourne 273 to get on a wearing pitch.

Bob Quintrell, neat, compact and agile as a cat, won the match for Adelaide just before and after lunch on the last day by clean bowling McDonald, Southwell and King for a song with quickism off-spinners. Haynes held a perpetual lease of the other end and earned thoroughly his 4 for 32. George Thoms, who scored 100 not out at the day's end, tried valiantly to pull the match out of the fire for his team, but he lacked concentrated support.

At one dull stage Philip Bednall was asked to bowl.

As the Melbourne innings hurried to its close and time ran short, David Bednall bowled with feverish haste, bustling hither and thither in an orgy of almost demented endeavor. George Spriggins tried to hit his way out of the cordon, was beaten by the flight and smartly stumped. The match was Adelaide's by 65 runs three minutes before time.

K.T.O'L.

### BOATS

Our 1950-51 boating season commenced early in the third term with an opening regatta. The afternoon's programme included invitation fours, the Tyas Cup, and a challenge race between St. Mark's and the University. After a most enjoyable afternoon tea supplied by a committee of women, the President of the Club, Mr. Fred Bonnin, opened the season. Mr. Qurban, to whom we owe a great deal for his post-war work with the club, presented the trophies. The Tyas Cup went again to the Engineers. The vessels, which were presented to the winning invitation four, were very useful later in the afternoon. We hope that the opening regattas of future years will be equally successful.

Owing to the approaching examinations, very little rowing was undertaken in the third term. At the South Australian Rowing Association's opening regatta, we won the Ladies' Challenge Shield for Senior Fours. The crew was: W. Macbeth, bow; W. Fotheringham, two; G. Reynolds, three; H. Cook, stroke; J. Burr, cox. At the same regatta we lost Junior Fours, and later in the term our Senior Four was beaten by Torrens. Apparently swot vacs. and rowing don't mix.

At Henley on Torrens on March 3, our Junior Four was successful against five crews from other clubs. In the final they just defeated Torrens by three feet.

The club's rowing officially commenced for this term with a T. K. Qurban Trophy Regatta on March 10. Several more of these will be held during the year. We have been very fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Reg. Francis to coach our Inter-Varsity crew. The race will be rowed on the Derwent during the May vacation.

## Tennis Team Triumphs!

For only the second time since its presentation and for the first time since 1940, Adelaide has won the Niall Cup for Intervarsity tennis.

The team—J. Hann, M. Astley (capt.), C. Fitzpatrick, D. Green, H. Welch and K. Price—won all four matches it played, defeating Melbourne, Sydney, Western Australia and Queensland on successive days. Tasmania did not send a team, so with five playing days available, each team had four matches and one bye.

Play on the first day was notable for the brilliant tennis of Melbourne's first player—R. Potter—who is a resident master at Melbourne Grammar School. He defeated J. Hann (S.A.), 6—1, 6—3, but unfortunately, could not produce the same standard of tennis in the rest of the tournament. In the doubles, Hann-Fitzpatrick had a meritorious win over Potter-Coghill (Melb.), winning the second and third sets after the Melbourne pair had won the first quite easily.

In the Sydney - W.A. match, Pearce and Barlett—the two captains—had a long two set match, Pearce eventually winning 9—7, 6—3. Sydney won by the odd rubber despite the absence of their first player, A. Kendall, who arrived too late on the Monday to play in the first match.

Tuesday saw Adelaide defeat Sydney, 10 rubbers to 2, and this match was notable for the single between Hann and Kendall. Hann won a long first set, 11—9, and finished the rubber by winning the second set fairly comfortably at 6—2. W.A. won narrowly from Queensland, who were to be the team with the hard-luck story of the tournament, since they failed to win a match, and twice lost only by the odd rubber.

On Wednesday, Adelaide won convincingly from W.A., after winning five of the six singles in the morning and Queensland again lost 5 rubbers to 7, this time to Melbourne.

Melbourne and Sydney, always close rivals, had a traditionally close fight on the Thursday, at one stage the scores being: Melbourne 6 rubbers, Sydney 5. If Sydney had won the final rubber to make the score 6 all, she would have won on sets. However Clemenger-Pearson—the second pair for Melbourne, played extremely well to beat Sydney's first pair, Pearce and Kendall, 6—4, in the third set to give Melbourne victory, 7 rubbers to 5.

On the same day Adelaide defeated Queensland, 9—3, but although losing all six singles in the morning, the Queensland doubles pairs played particularly well, winning 3 of the 6 rubbers in the afternoon, the Stiel brothers combining well to win both their rubbers for Queensland. Adelaide had drawn a bye on the Friday, the last day of the tournament, and with a close win over Melbourne, W.A. took second place, leaving Melbourne 3rd and Sydney, with a win over Queensland, fourth, and the latter fifth.

The outstanding Adelaide players were Fitzpatrick, Green and Welch, who won all their singles and Astley-Green, who lost only one rubber of the eight they played in the doubles.

On the Friday night (March 2), a dinner was held in the Majestic Hotel under the chairmanship of K. T. Hamilton, Esq.,

and guests were A. J. Baker, Esq., and Dr. A. W. Welch. During the evening, Mr. Baker, as South Australian executive of the Commonwealth Jubilee Celebration Committee, presented silver medals to members of the winning Adelaide team.

The following afternoon a combined Universities team, consisting of: R. Potter (M., Capt.), A. Barlett (W.A.), A. Kendall (S.), G. Shiel (Q.), J. Hann (S.A.), played a side representing the S.A.L.T.A., consisting of D. Goodger, W. Lean, L. Loneragan and J. Hann. Hann played for the State team owing to the difficulty of obtaining players of sufficiently high standard to represent the S.A.L.T.A. The State team won, 4—2; the 2 rubbers for Combined Universities being won by Kendall, who defeated Goodger, and Hann, who defeated Potter.

The whole tournament was played with great keenness and in good spirit, and the home club owes much to the Secretary (J. S. Angus, Esq.) and Assistant Secretary (A. R. McDonald), of the S.A.L.T.A., and to K. T. Hamilton, Esq., to whom it extends its grateful thanks for their generous help and co-operation.

### FOOTBALL

What promises to be a bumper season for football starts with the Annual General Meeting tonight, Monday, March 19, at 7.30 p.m.

All members of the University are cordially invited to attend, especially freshers. This year, four teams will be fielded, three in Amateur League, and one in the Students' Association. This means that practically everyone will get a game.

Therefore, turn out and play the truly Australian game—the major winter sport in four States of Australia. An Inter-Varsity at Hobart will be one of the many attractions football has this year for YOU!

### RUGBY

The Annual General Meeting of that fabulous and celebrated society—the Rugby Club—will be held in the George Murray Lounge at 1.15 p.m. on Tuesday, March 20.

As usual, the First XV will spend Easter at our Aldinga training camp, home base being Hone's converted pig-stye. Owing to shortage of space, that is all we can tell you at the moment, except to repeat our warm desire that all strapping young freshers will come and practise with us on the Graduates' Oval, and also attend the A.G.M., which is mentioned above.

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