

DULL AND OUT-OF-DATE OPERA.

Elder Conserv. Marking Time.

Last Wednesday and Thursday many people (some musicians, some not) went to the "Australia," where Gerold's *Faust* was being performed by the Conservatorium Opera Class.

One wonders how long it will be before Adelaide can have something interesting and a bit more up-to-date in the way of opera—considering that the rest of the world has advanced as far as Alban Berg's *Wozzeck*. It will be a great day when Adelaide tires of the sickly, sentimental *Faust*, and demands something better. Until she does, she will never get it.

Surely this is not all the Conservatorium Opera Class can manage.

The fact that *Faust* has enjoyed an unrivalled popularity since its first performance in 1859 does not necessarily mean that it is a great work. Its main object is to be appealing, after which it manages to be nothing else. A study of the score soon discloses the fact that no part of it has any more musical value than, say, the popular *Twentieth Century Blues*—in fact, the latter is much more acceptable to the modern ear.

A story is told of a parson of Bendigo who during one of the services of the church shouted in desperation at his organist's unskilful extemporisation, "Stop that damned 'tiddle-tiddle' and play something worth while!" In the same way one would not be a bit surprised to hear some sensitive musician call out something similar when he hears such miserable commonplaces as the overture to *Faust*, and practically everything that follows it, especially the final "chorus of angels," which is surely a blatant insult to the music of our celestial friends! (Heaven forgive you, Monsieur Gounod!)

String Quartet.

The Conservatorium String Quartet (Peter Bornstein, Kathleen Meegan, Sylvia Whittington, and Harold Parsons) is doing some excellent work by providing two series of afternoon recitals. (By the way, this string quartet is not quite as perfect as some of its admirers would have us believe—although you will probably hear nothing to come up to them elsewhere in Australia. That they are good is unquestionable; but they will never be perfect until the "means" are equal to the "extremes.")

Last Tuesday they gave us the last of the first series of four recitals, the main feature of which has been the three "Rasoumoffsky" Quartets of Beethoven. A second and perhaps more interesting series will start in July, in the course of which we are to hear several of Beethoven's final Quartets.

One hopes some of the outstanding Quartets of the present day will also be included in these recitals. Last year the only two modern composers on the list were Ravel and Delius, neither of whose

chamber music could be called the most important of the day. Considering that the last thirty years will probably be recognised before long as the richest and most important in the whole history of music, a "steer-clear-of-it" attitude is obviously not to be adopted. Bela Bartok, for example, is considered to have carried on the technique of string-quartet writing where Beethoven left off. It would therefore be very interesting and appropriate to hear some Bartok along with these last works of Beethoven.

THE TORCH THEATRE

Miss Patricia Hackett.

The Torch presented as its second programme, *The Virgin Unmasked* (Henry Fielding) and *Honour to the Unknown* (George Preedy), two clever and well-acted pieces. The first, an 18th century play, new to Adelaide audiences, was set in an English county hall in 1776. The plot was formal, centring on Lucy (Miss Stella Sobels) and the attempts of four cousins to win her hand and an odd £10,000 by her father, *Goodwill* (Mr. Basil Harford). It was with the greatest imaginable pleasure that our representative saw the maid and the money eventually carried off by the footman (Mr. Bob Napier) from the four suitors (L. B. Mathews, Donald Nicholson, Mostyn Skinner and Jack Moore).

The second play swung from the formal, although delightfully fresh, to the fantastic. The scene was a room in a lonely villa on the Brenta in Italy, and the time, midnight to dawn, in the summer of 1750.

The theme was the dissatisfaction which so often follows the realization of dreams and desires and the strange readiness of man to be tempted by the possibilities of the unknown, no matter how frequently he may be duped and disillusioned.

Mozzetta, embodying the kindness and fickleness of illusion, was admirably played by Mr. Jack Moore, while Miss Hackett was wayward and tantalising as *La Incoquitta*. As the young *Lord Charles* and his tutor, the *Rev. Theodosius Prox*, Mr. Donald Nicholson and Mr. L. B. Mathews were very—well—English, the latter particularly giving a very sensitive interpretation of an Anglican divine getting drunk.

"On Dit" wholeheartedly recommends The Torch to the notice of its readers, particularly as concessions may be obtained by financial members of the Lit. and Deb., the Students' Union, and the Conservatorium by arrangement with Mr. Bob Napier.

The New Germany.

Mr. Bronner, a graduate of the Adelaide University gives his impressions of German education in the first of a series of three extension lectures on the present situation in Germany.

We went to the lecture to hear something about Hitler, the man of the moment, and we were not disappointed. But first the scene must be set for Hitler's arrival, so Mr. Bronner gave a brief description of that city, with which he was most familiar, Freiburg.

Philosophy and Tea Parties.

Every year the Rector of Freiburg University gives a tea party to the staff. In January, 1934, the Rector, a Nazi professor of philosophy, gave the party as usual, but instead of bright social life, he provided his guests with two hours of mournful eighteenth century music in a dark candle-lit hall. When coffee and buns were being served afterwards, an American professor was asked his opinion of the "show." "I liked it very well," he said, "but wouldn't it have been better if they had played while we had tea?" This strikes the keynote of the spirit of modern Germany. It is too serious, too intense. This same Rector lectures in philosophy to a crowded audience—students standing everywhere, eager for this philosophy, a philosophy undiluted, pure metaphysics, speculative theorising of the most abstract type—and they hunger and thirst after it. Yes, the student of the new Germany is terrifically intense.

We are still looking for contributions — trenchant, lucid, witty, harrowing—on any matter of general interest. Cultivate that article-mind, and use BOX A as much as you like.

England and Germany.

Mr. Bronner ventured a comparison of England and Germany with Greece and Rome. Greece with its genius for probing deep into the world of thought and art, Rome with its superb capacity for efficient administration: Germany with its passionate desire for pure theory and philosophy, England content to let theory be determined by practice and if the dog dies, well, then, the theory must be wrong, so let's try again!

Enter Hitler.

Anyone who had come into contact with Hitler, Mr. Bronner felt, could not but be impressed by his idealism, his appreciation of all that is great and beautiful in life, his sincerity, and, above all, by his self-discipline and self-sacrifice in service for his country. Hitler is seeking to reform the basis of education. The old education, he claims, is out of touch with the new Germany. He wishes to educate young Germany into the service of the State. To this end he would introduce more corporate life into the Universities of the Oxford

residential college type, but lack of money stands in his way. He has introduced first term labour camps, where students are subjected to severe physical discipline—strenuous drill, hard manual labour, interspersed with lectures on racial purity, etc.

The Fundamental Problem.

Can education change a man's scale of values? Can citizenship be taught? Can a social consciousness be created within men by educational factors? This is the enormously difficult task that Hitler is facing in his attempt to lay the foundation for the new Germany in the education of its youth. He realises that education is in truth the life-blood of the State, but he still has to evolve a working system, a theory of education. An Englishman would probably stumble on the solution by a process of trial and error. Not so a German; he must have his theory first. In effect, said Mr. Bronner, Hitler has presented Germany with a blank cheque. How it is filled in depends on the sympathy and intelligent criticism he receives from the outside world.

We look forward with interest to hearing more of Hitler in the two remaining lectures of the series.

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY:

Lady Symon, S.C.M. Address, Kester Barnch, Esq.

SATURDAY, June 30th:
Dance Club.

MONDAY, July 2nd:
Science Association.

TUESDAY, July 3rd:
Law Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, July 4th:
Men's Union.

THURSDAY, July 5th:
Pharmacy Ball.

JULY 6th-9th:
S.C.M. Conference.

SATURDAY, July 7th:
Science Dance.

WEDNESDAY, July 11th:
Lit. and Deb. Dinner.

FRIDAY, July 13th:
Next issue of "On Dit."

Coming Concert.

A forthcoming event of importance is a concert on July 25th, which will be a tribute to the memory of one of the greatest composers England has ever had—Frederick Delius, whose death occurred a week or two ago. We shall hear one of his violin sonatas and his string quartet. On the same programme, Miss Jean Sinclair will render some songs by Grieg, and there will be some little-known chamber music by William Byrd and John Jenkins, English composers of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

VIEWS AND COMMENTS

NAZIS POLITICS.

"Hitler is Sincere."

Hitler is sincere in desiring a complete break with the past. It is the men near him who represent the old Prussian tradition. Hitler has hitherto based his appeal on emotionalism. Will he now show sufficient grasp of practical issues to check reaction to the past?

Thus Mr. C. R. Bronner, M.A., in summarizing the position in Nazi Germany. His second extension lecture was delivered on Tuesday to a large audience in the Prince of Wales Theatre.

His thesis is that Germany to-day is a nation of enormous potential energy awaiting direction. This direction may result in reaction to Prussian ideals, in which case Germany will again menace Europe. Or it may be directed towards creating a new Germany truer to the real temperament of the German people. If such were the case, the world's debt to the genius of individual Germans, already great, would vastly increase and Germany would fulfil her true destiny among the nations.

About Hitler centre the hopes of a new Germany pacific in intent and spiritually in harmony with, or in advance of, post-war idealism. But Hitler's closest allies, of the Goering and Goebels type, represent reaction to Prussian standards. The crux of the position is the answer to the question: "Will Hitler stand by his policy?"

Supporting Hitler is Germany's experience of Prussian despotism and the corruption of the ruling classes in pre-war days. There is also her natural idealism and individuality. There is Hitler's personal prestige.

But Hitler has based his appeal on emotion and he has not yet shown himself master of practical difficulties, many of which are now or will shortly be demanding his attention. Should he solve them after his own mind all would be well, but if the Prussian element is allowed to predominate, we will have to reckon with a new Weltmacht. It was relative to this latter possibility that Mr. Bronner criticised the sudden change of front in England's attitude after Hitler's speech on the withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference.

2. There is no certainty even of the existence of such indeterminacy. Eminent men like Einstein, Max Planck, Bertrand Russell, and Heisenberg think it improbable, and in a recent book Sir J. Jeans inclines to this view.

Some rash remarks concerning the attitude of biologists have also been made. It must be emphasized that, in spite of the claims of the mis-informed, every advance in biological science has been made on the assumption of universal causality, and not one feature of the subject, hitherto understood, has demanded the introduction of any mystical unpredictable force. Recent advances in the study of endocrine glands, of inheritance, and of conditioned reflexes have strengthened this view.

The subjective feelings of human beings in this matter are valueless, for they are deceived as to the cause of their movements. They do, in fact, have the sensation that their actions are uncaused; but this is, as Spinoza thought, and the psycho-analysts assert, because they are aware of their desires though not of the causes of those desires.

Summarizing, two things must be realised:

1. The present state of atomic physics does not permit any permanent inference to be drawn; and
2. In the biological sciences determinism is yet supreme.

I am, etc.,
E. H. MERCER,
Faculty of Science.

The Editor,
"On Dit."

Sir,
I was amazed and not a little perturbed at the report of the Men's Union debate on Compulsion in the University which appeared in your last issue.

The report is grossly inaccurate, and, I am bound to say, shows distinct evidence of editorial bias.

You state that the compulsory Union fee seemed generally supported and you devote much of your space to Mr. Barbour's argument which was largely an attempt to justify the Union fee.

The arguments of Mr. Bright and myself against compulsion are not mentioned. Incidentally, it was Mr. Bright and not myself who summed up on our side of the debate.

Had your zeal satisfied itself with mere misrepresentation and omission, I should not have put myself about in order to refute your remarks. But when you append to your report a smug statement of editorial opinion, when you state that "On Dit" strongly supports the compulsory Union fee," I for one emphatically protest against such a blatant endeavour to subvert University opinion. Your pontifical comments are neither interesting nor instructive; they are not even entertaining.

Mr. Bright, my leader in the debate, endorses all the above remarks.

In all seriousness, I challenge the writer of the report, or any other Student, to a debate on the compulsory nature of the Union fee, at a time and place to be agreed between the acceptor and myself.

I am, Sir, etc.,
—J. O. CLARK.

[My dear Mr. Clark,—

First for your only valid criticism. Our mention of your name in place of Mr. Bright's as the final speaker was indeed culpable laxity, but by the tenth article one gets a little tired.

The policy of "On Dit" is *not* to give reports, verbatim of debates and addresses; and the policy needs no defence. You complain of the omission of yours and Mr. Bright's arguments. With all due respect to Mr. Bright, the one and only sound statement he made was of the wrongness of compulsory attendance at lectures. And of that mention was clearly and definitely made in the report. For the rest of his speech, Mr. Bright after a passing reference to freedom from a philosophical standpoint, complained of the (1) compulsory examinations, and (2) compulsory curricula. Irrelevant, Mr. Clark, and absurd. (1) Who ever compelled you to sit for an examination? Let 'em go, old man! You don't *have* to sit for them. You are against the examination system as a whole? But what can you substitute? (2) Can a University possibly do without set curricula? Really, Mr. Clark.

Your own speech, we must admit, was most entertaining. We liked to hear about the rabbits popping in and out of the Barr-Smith library, of blowing up these palatial edifices with bombs, and the like. Your fundamental point was that the Union, together with all that it stands for, was not worth it, if people did not subscribe voluntarily to it. On this we must simply agree to differ. We quote with pleasure the account of Mr. Barbour's justification of a compulsory Union fee: "Some initial compulsion is necessary to overcome the indifference of those new to the Varsity. If left to their own inclinations many would refuse and miss the benefits of University

The Editor of "On Dit."

Dear Sir,

At the meeting of the Men's Union on July 4th, the Labour Club will present a Bill for the Nationalisation of Banking. The Bill will embody in general terms the policy which the Labor Party intends to carry into effect should it be returned at the forthcoming Federal elections. Members of the Men's Union will thus have the opportunity of debating in parliamentary form an issue which is of the greatest importance to the community. The debate will, as far as the proposers are concerned, be confined to political and the more general economic questions. Any student will therefore be well able to take a keen and active part in the debate.

Yours faithfully,
—RAYMOND W. DAVIS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—

I have read with much interest the first issue for this year of "On Dit." May I congratulate you and your staff on an excellent effort?

The setting out of the paper more on newspaper lines is, I think, a vast improvement. It stimulates the man who comes to glance cursorily into reading completely many of the articles. And no doubt the headlines, though good at present, will improve with experience.

I should like to endorse very heartily the statement oft repeated by you, sir, that the paper cannot be run entirely by a small editorial and executive committee. Surely it must be obvious to every Student that the work of this committee is to edit the contributions sent in, and not to provide the whole reading matter themselves!

But this phrase "every Student" misses about 90 per cent. of the members of the Union. They think that "every Student" means, "Well, just about all of them. Not me, of course, but the general herd." It cannot be pointed out too often to these people that "every Student" includes them individually. They need something like the poster so often seen in Adelaide, showing a man pointing straight at the reader and saying: "HI, YOU!"

I certainly think, sir, that if each student realized that it is his or her individual and personal duty to assist "On Dit," it will improve the paper beyond recognition.

Yours truly,
—"TRYING TO HELP."

[No, I didn't write this. Honestly! But between all of us we are going to have a jolly little organ when all this assistance rolls in, aren't we?—Ed.]

life through their indolence or ignorance."

Next, you complain of a "smug statement" and "pontifical comments." Merci du compliment! However, we stand with every conviction behind our "pontifical comments." Lack of space denies a defence. As for your challenge, we yearn with you for a paper twice the size of our "riser." We would have a *marvellous* time, wouldn't we?

Anyhow, Mr. Clark, to come back to earth again, many thanks for your criticism. Such expression of opinion was cordially invite.

—Ed.

P.S. (pro bono publico)—Some letters were received with only pen-names attached. As a guarantee of good faith, contributors *must* append (not necessarily for publication) their own name. Otherwise contributions cannot be printed.]

Dear Mr. Editor,—

Of all the irksome restraints one has to submit to at the University, surely none is more objectionable than that of the ban on liquor in the Refectory. Yet we understand that for certain staff functions liquor is allowed on Union premises. Those who attend these celebrations are old in the ways of sin, and could not be corrupted further by soaking alcohol in our sacrosanct temperance dwelling. But it is not to be thought of that mere undergraduates should be permitted to imbibe anything less insipid than milk in this holy of holies.

The average male undergraduate is as certain to drink a modicum of liquor, as his female counterpart is to powder her nose. There is not, so far as I am aware, any restriction as regards the time, place and manner in which the undergraduate may indulge in this pleasure. On the other hand, the would-be toper is compelled to haunt taverns where undoubtedly he is open to temptations which could not accompany a quiet "spot" at the Refectory.

A further argument may be advanced in connection with the many annual dinners held by the various faculties and societies. The considerable profits which accrue from these celebrations might well be placed in the fund for the construction of the Men's Union Building, and all the diners would gain the benefit of enjoying themselves in the pleasant surroundings of the Refectory. But, alas, a dinner without the stimulating presence of alcohol would not attract any students at all.

Consequently we are compelled to foregather at different hotels year by year, and all the profits go to swell the banking account of some purple-nosed publican. And all this, dear reader, because the authorities consider it unwise to give the students too easy an opportunity of having a drink. It is impossible to effect rigid prohibition throughout the University, and the ban placed on the Refectory merely compels the student to frequent a pub, without hindering his power or desire to imbibe.

One can perceive arguments, not by any means conclusive, but arguments nevertheless against making the Refectory licensed premises. On the other hand there seem to be no arguments whatever in favor of prohibiting the consumption of liquor in the Refectory on such occasions as dinners and the like.

Yours, etc.,
—S. WIG.

The Editor, "On Dit."

Dear Sir,

"Free Will" is again a question for discussion. Of late years certain mathematicians have declared that the atom has something analagous to free will, and that crevices have appeared in the close-knit structure of causal relationship through which the human mind can influence the course of nature.

These speculations are based upon the so-called "Principle of Indeterminacy." It is true the mathematical analysis of this theory is generally accepted, but its interpretation is obscure, and the experts are not agreed. In view of the rapid and revolutionary development, its ultimate conclusions can only be surmised; this much, however, should be remembered:

1. There is no rigid proof of any connection between atomic indeterminacy and human freedom; it is only a possibility.

**THE
COMMONWEALTH
PUBLIC SERVICE.**

Mention was made in the last issue of the need for University men who would go beyond looking merely for a comfortable little niche in their own local professions. In this regard it is interesting to notice the step recently taken to appoint men of University training from all the Universities of the Commonwealth to positions in the Commonwealth Public Service at Canberra and in the agencies throughout the States.

Starting at the lowest clerical office candidates can work up to higher positions, the standard range of salary being at present £96 to £306.

There are positions to fill in the Crown Solicitor's Office and in several different departments, such as those of the Attorney-General, Trade and Customs, Health, External Affairs, and others. Candidates are recruited from many faculties—Law, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Commerce, Arts.

We are pleased to note the selection of Messrs. D. S. Hogarth, LL.B., and L. J. Doyle, LL.B., graduates of this University. They will receive appointments as soon as vacancies occur.

The research work at Canberra offers wider scope for scientists and doctors. The demand for legal and economic advice leads to positions of considerable influence. In fact the Commonwealth Public Service provides definite opportunities for men of ability and public spirit to do something more than earn their bread and butter in the rut of some hum-drum profession. And the University should make its mark in the community more effectively.

**LET
JOHN MARTINS
DO YOUR
TAILORING!**

Dear Mr. Editor,

Six sessions daily! and every father's child should see it! See what? Why, don't be dumb, the picture story of Joan and her damaged husband, of course.

With little furtive runs from one dark corner to the next, I squirmed my way along Hindley Street one evening, to the Theatre Royal. On the way I met several of my friends progressing in much the same manner, and trying to look as though they were going in the opposite direction. Frankly, I liked the picture—with reservations of course—and thought the lecture very interesting.

The various examples of the consequences of venereal diseases made me feel physically sick, but, after all, I suppose in the first place I had only spent my 1/2 to experience some kind of a sensation. The lesson was well driven home. But is it quite the right thing to "drive" such lessons home in such a way? How many of the public who attended really went to learn anything? The newspaper advertised it as something entirely different, and a bit "hot"—and the picture magnates coin their money just "for the fun of the thing." At the present day a motion picture is regarded almost solely as an entertainment, and consequently it seems to me that to administer a warning through a motion picture is the wrong method.

Yours, etc.,
—VENUS.

EDITORIAL

Rum Views.

A letter appears in the present issue complaining of the ban on liquor in the Refectory.

This is no place to discuss the pro's and con's of a long and hotly contested question. Whatever the balance of the argument, no one can reasonably demand a permanent license. Experience in other Colleges and Universities points unanswerably to the impossibility of maintaining control.

The one point worthy of comment is that of the advisability of allowing liquor "only for such occasions as dinners and the like," the defence of this plea being the increased trade through the Refectory, and the concomitant increase in the funds of the Union.

But the step would be unwise. Without being disloyal to the Student Union, no one can deny the fact of regrettable conclusions to some of the society dinners. The spirited accounts of aggrieved proprietors are eloquent as well as amusing. And since such happenings seem inevitable, in spite of the protesting assurance of the committees concerned, it would be unwise in any way to risk the reputation of the Union—to say nothing of its furniture!

No, sir! Can't be done.

FIRST THINGS.

In a secular paper like this, it is difficult to judge the value of an article on religious experience. For one thing it is impossible to gauge the attitude of students as a whole on the deep things of life. Many frankly deny the reality of religion. Others consider themselves above such fantasies and summarily dismiss them. Many withhold their open support from religious bodies and institutions, but think and feel sincerely about these things that matter.

On the whole, however, the reality and adequacy of religion are much questioned. The general pagan estimate is that religion is a matter of emotion and self-delusion. But to doubt from the outside is a dangerous thing. It is a true saying that doubts are misconceptions; and misconceptions about religion are inevitable because of the inherent imperfection of witnessing.

Witness, whatever form it takes, can never, or rarely, be of direct value. No experience can really be defined or communicated, for the term is not the thing. No description of love, fear, joy, pain can transmit these experiences to those who have not had them. The experience itself is the thing, and only by sharing it can men understand and appreciate it.

So it is with religious experience. Witness, though essential, can be very misleading, often fatally so. Certain types of witness, both in affirmation and effect, are revolting. The important thing is to judge another's experience by its effects. One cannot see directly what it is, but one can see how it works. Witness is of indirect value in that it may encourage the search for what others say and demonstrate to be supremely worthwhile.

What then is this experience?

To use the words of another, Religious experience is the experience of a religious man, whether he is digging his potatoes or saying his prayers. And a religious man is one who believes in God and acts on his belief.

A common misconception, due to the patent inadequacy of words to convey

I. R. C.

The International Relations Club heard Mr. Bronner, M.A., behind locked doors when he spoke last Monday on his impression of Europe. The meeting was a distinct success.

The Club, although a small one, is working strongly on various aspects of International affairs and it regarded Mr. Bronner's address as a distinct contribution to its knowledge of this wide and perplexing field.

**THE WORKERS'
EDUCATIONAL
ASSOCIATION**

Supplies Text Books on all subjects to University Students.

A representative stock is available throughout the year. A special price is charged if books are posted from England to Students.

Supplies of Exercise Books always available.

Secondhand Books are sold for Students, a small commission being charged.

Telephone: C 3355.

G. McRITCHIE,
General Secretary.

experience, is to think that religion is only a state of emotion, and of response to some "divine voice." One would not, in the face of the testimony of the saints and mystics, attempt to deny these things. "But God reveals Himself to man in many ways." The purity of the dawn, the glory of the sunset, the strength of the hills, the majesty of the stars, the splendour of the storm—all these effect a hush of the spirit which to some is one of the chief signs of the presence of God. For others, His guidance comes through the advice of friends, His comfort through their handclasp, His rebuke through their sorrow. Indeed, God is through the whole context of life. And religious experience is the certainty that this is so.

**Week-end
Conference.**

MOUNT LOFTY.

There is no need to give any details here concerning the S.C.M. Conference. The necessary information is contained in the blue leaflet which you have no doubt seen already. Take one and peruse it.

The subject of Conference, "The Essentials of Christianity," is, the Committee feels, a vital one. In the hands of capable speakers and leaders, Conference will, we hope, be worthwhile.

**"PRIVATE LIVES"
Lit. and Deb.**

The criticism of this Society by a correspondent in our last issue prompted our representative to investigate. He reports that, so far from being "moribund" or even "degenerating," the Society is almost indecently robust, and that in the course of a short evening he was instructed, soothed, entertained and fed.

When he heard MR. J. O. CLARK speak, allegedly to the minutes, he learnt what a deep impression a lady in pink tights can make on an adolescent mind. The chairman, however, wisely intruded upon MR. CLARK'S mood of self-confession and when MISS BERTHA JAMES restored tranquillity with a delightful rendering of "Where'er You Walk" (Handel) he was soothed.

Then the curtain rose and as the play progressed he sympathised with Sybil (Miss LENA GOHEN) and Victor (Mr. "JO" WERE), but quite lost his heart to that seductive Amanda (Miss ROXY SIMS), while for the complete self-possession of Elyot (Mr. BOB RAY) he felt nothing but respectful admiration. Miss PEGGY HAMBIDGE, as the maid, succeeded in carrying coffee through the wreckage of Amanda's flat. The flat suggested a den in MONTMARTE with a few good things scattered round like the loot of the last robbery, but he also sympathised with the producer and humbly offers congratulations on his dealings with an obstinate stage.

The acting, however, compensated for these inevitable shortcomings, Mr. WERE in particular finishing strongly after the custom of middle distance athletes. Between the first and second acts Miss ELIZABETH ANGOVE played *Twentieth Century Blues*.

Our representative left feeling the better for having spent his evening with the Society and thinking a little wistfully, what a pity it is that University dramatics should have to struggle with the difficulties of the Lady Symon Hall.

MEDICAL STUDENTS!

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

LAUBMAN & PANK
(Scientific Instrument Department),
75 RUNDLE STREET,
also at
62 GAWLER PLACE.

SPORT AND SPORTSMEN.

Premiership List.

	A's	B's	C's	D's
AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL	L 1	W	L	—
HOCKEY	W 1	W	L	L
BASEBALL	D 1	1	last	last
LACROSSE	L	L	L	L
WOMEN'S HOCKEY	W 1	?	?	?
BASKET BALL	L ?	L ?	?	?

In A Grade last week Varsity won two matches, lost two and drew one. Rugby and Hockey continue their triumphal march, Baseball is holding its own against keen competition, and the others are struggling.

Concern is being felt and voiced with regard to the misfortunes of the lower teams. The A's occupy the top flight in every sport, the C's and D's usually secure bottom place. Consequently, protests have been lodged against the neglect of the executive committees towards the lower teams.

The fault is probably half and half. Wake up!—more enthusiasm among the C's and D's themselves, and more vigilance and concern on the part of the committees concerned!

MEN'S HOCKEY.

The best A Grade match this season was staged last Saturday week against Argosy, a team of repute. Stung to a paroxysm of frenzy by the passionate eloquence of skipper O'Connor, the team rose to the occasion like fish to a bait. The enemy's defence crumbled before the rapier play of our van, whilst from first to last our own goal stood a fortress impregnable. That is to say, Varsity won 5—0. Last week's win of 4—1 against Locals saw us safely through the first round. O'Connor unfortunately had his ankle wrecked.

The B's have wrested a couple of good wins. The C's, and D's have lost heavily. But are they downhearted?

BASEBALL.

After an overwhelming victory against Sturt we were very lucky to squeak a draw against Goodwood. Even this was due almost entirely to the efforts of Glenelg's third baseman, to whom we tender our heartfelt thanks. We are now even with Prospect and Goodwood, but are top on percentage. Taylor and Gillespie have been fielding brilliantly, while Dick Pellew continues to reach for the sky in hauling down catches. The B1 batters have a commendable list of home runs to their credit, and B2 has actually achieved its first victory. But the C's . . . Ah! woe is me!

LACROSSE.

The record of the A's performances of the last fortnight is not so good. The cause of two bad defeats from Sturt (17—9) and Brighton (16—9) can probably be traced to injuries sustained in the East Torrens match at Victoria Park three weeks ago. Last Saturday the young Brighton team gave us a thorough drubbing. Sweet, however, are the uses of adversity!

Interfaculty matches for the Boykett Cup have been provisionally arranged for Wednesday, July 18th. Lacrosseurs are advised to keep this afternoon free.

AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL.

Much the same is to be said of the XVIII, who have two consecutive defeats to their discredit. Members are urged to practice regularly, and acquire that extra fathom's pace. South, Bentley, Jens, Elix and Burnard are all playing good football, while several new-comers show promise. The team is still second on the list, and is looking forward to to-morrow's tussle with their old friends—Underdale.

RIFLE CLUB.

While the Intervarsity revellers were rioting in Hobart, the home team shot their way to 2nd place on the C Grade premiership list. M. W. Howell is to be congratulated on his inclusion in the Combined Universities' Team. Recently, also, Brooke scored the possible at 900 yards, and Cooper carried off the spoon shoot at 300 yards. Varsity gunmen are reminded that Adelaide will be entering a team for the Imperial Universities' Competition.

The Editor, "On Dit,"

Sir,
Mr. Bronner, in his lecture on the influence of Nationalism upon German education, spoke of the "ideal of a new spirit of citizenship."

Mr. Bronner, who is recently from Germany, is no doubt aware of the new "Gleichschaltung" (Adaptation) policy, the policy which has driven out of Germany the brilliant scientists, Einstein, Haber and Frank; the philosophers, Husserl, and Cossirer; the psychologists, Wertheimer and W. Stern; the great authority on International Law, Professor Kelsen; the historian, Kantorowicz; the economists, Bonn and Lederer, and hundreds of others who have made German learning famous all over the world.

How can one speak of Universities "inspired with the right ideal" when students turn up in Nazi uniforms, and, as happened in Berlin, compel the Doyen of German Philosophers, Professor Stammler, to resign, because he dared to criticise the "hooliganism" of the University students; how can one speak of "ethical problems" when the "Alma Mater" of Jena introduced a Chair for "Rassenkund" (Race Theory), and appointed the pseudo-intellectual Gunther to "prove" the superiority of the Nordic Race?

How can one speak of the creation of new "values which the age demanded" when Professor Sues in the University of Breslau, an exponent of these new values, hung out his "genealogical tree" to prove that he is not contaminated with "Non-Aryan" blood?

In conclusion, Mr. Bronner spoke of Nazism as a "blank cheque." Blank it is, blank of any constructive programme, and heavily blotted and stained with the blood of numerous innocent victims.

—"EIDOS"

OPINIONS ON THE VARSITY BALL.

Refec. Canary Says "Cheap! Cheap!"

MRS. A. E. V. RICHARDSON DETECTS HIGH MORAL CALIBRE.

Asked at the end of the tenth dance for its opinion of the Varsity Ball, the Refectory Canary replied in a disgruntled voice: "Cheap! Cheap!" Then, unaware that in those two simple words it had made history, the poor bird fell off its perch and went to sleep in the seed tray.

In point of fact, it was the only adverse opinion that our rep. heard, for, knowing that his own thoughts wouldn't pass muster unless printed on asbestos and bound in limp leather, he made a point of collecting those of other people. Here are some of the things he heard:

Mrs. Richardson's Views.

Interviewed at the end of the ninth dance, Mrs. A. E. V. Richardson expressed herself as delighted, both with what the dance was, as a dance, and with the improvement it showed on similar functions in the past.

Comparing Adelaide with Melbourne and Sydney, Mrs. Richardson said that while Melbourne and Sydney could boast more individual high-lights among students, Adelaide could claim a much sounder moral calibre.

Mrs. Spencer Breaks Silence.

Leaving Mrs. Richardson our representative then made his way, via the canary, to Mrs. Spencer, whose music is by now an integral part of University Dances. He arrived at the end of the eleventh dance and subjected her to a close cross-examination.

Q. What is your opinion of the Varsity Ball, please?

A. I think it a very jolly show. The students have the right spirit in them.

Q. But doesn't it get very boring playing on, say, after mid-night?

A. No. You see by mid-night people begin to remember we're here and—well, it's different after that.

Q. You mean the spirit of which you spoke becomes infectious?

A. Well, it gets into one somehow.

That Bird Again.

Half way through the twelfth dance the canary was still sleeping. At the end of the dance, however, Mr. Bob McKay was discovered having a snort with the bird which had revived. They were both going full blast, but the canary, hitting up the rating, led Bobbie nine snorts to seven and he gave up, temporarily, to answer our representative's question. Our shorthand notes read:

"Jolly go' show, ol' man, jolly go'. Shixy pouns—ifapenny. Thash what shportsh Asho . . . Asho . . . Ashosh . . . wansh."

It is probable that what Mr. McKay actually said should be rendered in a

more orthodox if less phonetic manner. But under certain conditions our representative's hearing is apt to play him false. We print the reply as it appears in his notes.

At the end of the 13th dance, Mr. Dud Searcy, who we imagine has been studying James Joyce, is reported as having said: Thoust illesive wonder-grub which hindabout goth be purplsed in shast whirld jumb jumb jumb whicheverwhen adjoined leth extrorgyry dislojunctions But here the notes end, in a downward slash of the pencil trailing off the page. The book was subsequently recovered from under a table. We feel singularly touched at this instance of our representative's devotion to the last gulp.

EARS OF CORN.

What's afoot at St. Andrew's?

I could get no copy in the usual channels. But the wireless bird went and nestled—if they're good they'll find the chocolates—under the pillow of the saint An' drew from memory a brief picture for me:—

"Some came in and out—they left the Whipp at the door—and the billiards went CLINK.

"Some sat and Marked their contracts (in advance); but in sleep the Trump goes by unheeded.

"Who's afraid of the big bad wolf?" That was the wireless bird's mystic message.

What does it all mean?

And talking of Chemical Regulators did you hear that the Arts Dance comes immediately on top of the Lit. and Deb. Dinner on July 11th?

Oh, boys and girls, you will remember Vienna!

—GEORGE EAR.

Write!

The Adelaide University Magazine

will make an appearance at the end of the term. Send in your contributions—Verse, Stories, Plays, Lino-cuts, any matter of General Interest. Contributors must sign their own names, not necessarily for publication. Put your efforts in Box XYZ by August 7th.

QUALITY in CHOCOLATES

Wm. Cope Press Ltd., Tavistock St., Adelaide.